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BRITISH MUSEUM
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GEORGE, R.

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, King of *Great Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come; Greeting:

WHereas Daniel Fenning, Gentleman, has, by his Petition, humbly repreſented unto Us, That he hath already written, and publiſhed, ſeveral Books; viz. A Treatiſe of Arithmetic; One upon Geography; and another, intitled, The Univerſal Spelling Book; all which have been very much approved of: That he has now, with great Labour and Expence, written and compiled a Work, intitled, The Royal Dictionary: Or, A Treaſury of the Engliſh Language; in which he has had the Aſſiſtance and Approbation of ſeveral learned Gentlemen, in order to render the ſame as perfect and complete as poſſible; and hath therefore moſt humbly beſought Us to grant him Our Royal Licence for the ſole Printing, Publiſhing, and Vending the ſaid Work, for the Term of Fourteen Years: We, being willing to give all due Encouragement to Works of this Nature, are graciouſly pleaſed to condeſcend to his Requeſt; and We do therefore, by theſe Preſents, (ſo far as may be agreeable to the Statute in that Behalf made and provided) grant unto him, the ſaid Daniel Fenning, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, Our Royal Licence for the ſole Printing and Publiſhing the ſaid Work, intitled, The Royal Engliſh Dictionary: Or, A Treaſury of the Engliſh Language, as aforeſaid, for the Term of Fourteen Years, to be computed from the Date hereof; ſtrictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms and Dominions, to Reprint or Abridge the ſame, either in the like or any other Volume or Volumes whatſoever; or to Import, Buy, Vend, Utter, or Diſtribute, any Copies thereof Re-printed beyond the Seas, during the aforeſaid Term of Fourteen Years, without the Conſent and Approbation of the ſaid Daniel Fenning, his Heirs, Executors, and Aſſigns, under his or their Hands and Seals firſt had and obtained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Perils: Whereof the Commiſſioners and other Officers of Our Cuſtoms, and the Maſter, Wardens, and Company of Stationers, are to take Notice, that due Obedience be rendered to Our Will herein declared.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the Third Day of *July*, 1761, in the First Year of Our Reign.

By his Majeſty's Command,

BUTE.

1609/237

THE

Royal Engliſh Dictionary;

OR, A

TREASURY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CONTAINING,

I. A FULL EXPLANATION of all the TERMS made USE of IN

ALGEBRA,	GUNNERY,	NATURAL HISTORY,
ANATOMY,	HERALDRY,	NAVIGATION,
ARCHITECTURE,	HIEROGLYPHICS,	OPTICS,
ARITHMETIC,	HISTORY,	PAINTING,
ASTRONOMY,	HUSBANDRY,	PERSPECTIVE,
BOTANY,	HYDRAULICS,	PHILOSOPHY,
CHEMISTRY,	HYDROSTATICS,	PNEUMATICS,
DIALLING,	LAW,	POETRY,
DIVINITY,	LOGIC,	PRINTING,
GARDENING,	MATHEMATICS,	RHETORIC,
GEOGRAPHY,	MECHANICS,	SCULPTURE,
GEOMETRY,	MILITARY ART,	SURGERY,
GRAMMAR,	MUSIC,	SURVEYING, &c.

II. Tracing the WORDS from their original FOUNTAINS.

III. Explaining the various SENSES in which they are uſed, ſupported by Authorities from the beſt *Engliſh* Writers.

IV. Accents are properly placed, to facilitate the true PRONUNCIATION.

V. Each Word is followed by an initial Letter, to denote the PART of SPEECH to which it belongs.

VI. A Geographical Account of the principal KINGDOMS, CITIES, &c. of the World.

VII. A Deſcription of the CITIES and COUNTIES of *England* and *Wales*.

VIII. The LIVES of the moſt eminent POETS and other ingenious and illuſtrious MEN, who have flouriſhed in theſe Kingdoms.

The Whole on ſo EXTENSIVE a PLAN, as to unite the different EXCELLENCIES of all other *Engliſh* DICTIONARIES.

To which is prefixed,

A COMPREHENSIVE GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH TONGUE.

By D. FENNING,

AUTHOR of the UNIVERSAL SPELLING BOOK; A Treatiſe of ARITHMETIC; The Young ALGEBRAIST's Companion; The USE of the GLOBES; &c.

THE FOURTH EDITION IMPROVED; to which are added, the LIVES of ſeveral eminent modern WRITERS.

LONDON:

Printed for L. HAWES, and Co. T. CASLON, S. CROWDER, ROBINSON and ROBERTS, B. COLLINS, and A. HAMILTON, Jun. MDCCLXXI.

[PRICE BOUND SIX SHILLINGS.]

1771

BRITISH MUSEUM
15
65
SEP

TO THE

KING.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

THE author of the following work has preſumed to inſcribe it to your Majeſty, as the moſt proper Patron for a ſubject of this nature. Born an Engliſhman, and glorying in the place of your nativity, it is not imagined but your Majeſty will have ſome regard for the purity of your native language. Your ſpeeches already delivered in the Senate, are ſtrong arguments that your Majeſty is no ſtranger to its elegance and its ſtrength. Could the author be indulged one wiſh, your Majeſty's court would admit no other language within its verge, and foreigners would be obliged to make themſelves maſters of it to render them ſucceſsful in their applications, and acceptable in their addreſſes. It was ſuch a ſtep as this that contributed to make the Roman language the moſt extenſive, and the moſt elegant of any in the univerſe. The French, though now ſpoken in all the courts of Europe, cannot lay claim either to the conciſeneſs, purity, or ſtrength of

expreſſion to be found in the Engliſh; its ſoftneſs may ſuit the diſpoſition of thoſe who are born ſlaves, but is neither ſuitable to the free and manly ſentiments of Engliſh Kings, or Engliſh Subjects.

Proud of the honour of being an Engliſhman, and governed by a Prince born in England, the author begs leave to ſubſcribe himſelf,

Your MAJESTY's moſt loyal,

And moſt obedient

Subject and Servant,

Royal Exchange, July 3d, 1761.

DANIEL FENNING.

PREFACE.

THE ſtudy of languages has, in all ages, been recommended by the example of the greateſt ſcholars and ſtateſmen; but the knowledge of our own language ſhould be the firſt object of our thoughts, and the chief employment of our leiſure hours. By theſe means, we ſhall be enabled not only to free it from the ruſt of barbarity, which cleaves, in ſome meaſure, to all languages, but ſhall likewiſe acquire taſte ſufficient to form a proper judgment of the ſtile and elegance of our native authors. If we take into our conſideration the variety of acceptations in which the ſame word is uſed by different writers, nay, even by the ſame author, we ſhall find a ſtrong obligation to make the language of our country the ſubject of our meditations. Without this application, we muſt be ſtrangers to propriety, and blind to the beauties, which the pages of our learned countrymen diſplay to our minds. The only books which could furniſh us with any aſſiſtance in this literary purſuit, muſt be the works of ſuch authors, who have applied themſelves to compile the various ſenſes, in which the words of our language are uſed.

But theſe compilations are not confined to the uſe of the natives; the inhabitants of all the globe are compelled to avail themſelves of their help, and are obliged to make uſe of them as keys to unlock the treaſure of our language. The importance of *Dictionaries* being ſo great, the public, inſtead of wondering at their variety, ſhould rather wonder that their variety is not greater. As moſt lexicographers have had a different point in view, their labours have all proved, in ſome degree, of general uſe; and none, unleſs the mere copier of a precedent work, can be ſaid to have been uſeleſs. Yet, while the different branches of lexicography were kept diſtinct, the public ſeemed to have been defrauded of the profit that might have been acquired from their cultivation. Neither time, nor curioſity, nor wealth, have put it in the power of every one to be maſter of the various *Dictionaries* which have been publiſhed in the different branches of ſcience. To unite theſe ſcattered rays, as it were, into one focus, has been the intention of the author of this work; who is ſo far from depreciating the labours of his predeceſſors, as to own, that, were it not owing to them, this work would have been wanting in

many of its perfections. To unite profit with amuſement, improvement with delight, and worth with frugality, has been his chief aim; and if the reader attends to the articles which are contained in the ſubſequent pages, he doubts not but he will congratulate himſelf in having met with a Dictionary on a more extenſive plan than any that have already been publiſhed. Every word made uſe of in the common occurrences of life, or in the ſeveral arts and ſciences neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence or improvement of our being, are explained, ſo as to convey a preciſe and determined idea of their meaning. The various fountains, from which they are derived, are pointed out in ſuch a manner, as renders them intelligible to the moſt illiterate, and the meaneſt capacity. The different ſenſes affixed to the ſame word, are ſupported with authorities from the moſt celebrated writers. The accents are placed over the proper ſyllables, to prevent a vicious pronunciation. And, in order to inform thoſe, who are not acquainted with grammar, of the part of ſpeech to which each word belongs, the initial letter is placed immediately after the word, to ſhew whether it be a verb, ſubſtantive, adjective, &c. The principal kingdoms and cities of the world are deſcribed with a comprehenſive brevity, which conveys to the mind an idea of their importance, as well as their ſituation. As this work may probably be more uſed by natives than foreigners, a deſcription is given, under their proper articles, of all the counties and remarkable curioſities that are contained in this iſland.

For the amuſement of the curious, the lives of the moſt eminent poets and other illuſtrious men, who have flouriſhed in theſe kingdoms, are delivered in a ſuccinct manner. And that the fair ſex, as well as foreigners, might not lament the want of a Grammar, adapted to the genius of our language, and ſuited to the meaneſt underſtanding, we have prefixed a *new Grammar*, which, we may venture to ſay, is plainer (if not more comprehenſive) than any that have yet appeared.

A CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE

GRAMMAR

OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

GRAMMAR is the art of ſpeaking and writing any language properly. As language is compoſed of words, a word of ſyllables, and a ſyllable of letters, Grammar is properly divided into four parts; 1ſt, That which treats of letters, or the moſt convenient and proper marks or ſounds for expreſſing words, called *orthography*, when confined to writing; and *ortheapy*, when applied to ſpeech. 2dly, That part which relates to ſyllables, and treats of their true pronunciation with reſpect to accent and time, is called *proſody*. 3dly, That part which relates to words, and treats of their kinds, their derivations, their endings, their changes, their analogy or likeneſs to each other, is called *etymology*: and 4thly, That part which treats of the right placing or joining of words together in a ſentence, is called *ſyntax*.

To begin with the firſt part of theſe branches, that is to ſay, with *orthography*, or the art of writing words with their true and proper letters. This word is derived from ορθος, *orthos*, Gr. right, and γραφη, *graphe*, Gr. writing.

The firſt ſtep to *orthography* muſt be to know the true ſound of the letters, which in the Engliſh alphabet are twenty-ſix, as

Roman.		Italic.		Old Engliſh.		Their powers.
A	a	*A*	*a*	𝔄	𝔞	ai
B	b	*B*	*b*	𝔅	𝔟	be
C	c	*C*	*c*	ℭ	𝔠	ſee
D	d	*D*	*d*	𝔇	𝔡	dee
E	e	*E*	*e*	𝔈	𝔢	e
F	f	*F*	*f*	𝔉	𝔣	eff
G	g	*G*	*g*	𝔊	𝔤	jee
H	h	*H*	*h*	ℌ	𝔥	aitch
I	i	*I*	*i*	ℑ	𝔦	i
J	j	*J*	*j*	𝔍	𝔧	i conſonant, jay, or jod
K	k	*K*	*k*	𝔎	𝔨	kai
L	l	*L*	*l*	𝔏	𝔩	el
M	m	*M*	*m*	𝔐	𝔪	em
N	n	*N*	*n*	𝔑	𝔫	en
O	o	*O*	*o*	𝔒	𝔬	o
P	p	*P*	*p*	𝔓	𝔭	pee
Q	q	*Q*	*q*	𝔔	𝔮	cue
R	r	*R*	*r*	ℜ	𝔯	ar
S	ſ s	*S*	*ſ s*	𝔖	ſ 𝔰	eſs
T	t	*T*	*t*	𝔗	𝔱	tee
U	u	*U*	*u*	𝔘	𝔲	u
V	v	*V*	*v*	𝔙	𝔳	u conſonant, va, e, or eu
W	w	*W*	*w*	𝔚	𝔴	double u
X	x	*X*	*x*	𝔛	𝔵	ex
Y	y	*Y*	*y*	𝔜	𝔶	wy
Z	z	*Z*	*z*	ℨ	𝔷	zed } commonly izzard or uzzard, that is ſ hard.

From the foregoing alphabet it appears, that among the ſmall letters *ſ* has two forms, the long *ſ* being uſed in the beginning and middle of words, and the ſhort *s* at the end.

The letters are divided into vowels, ſemivowels, conſonants and diphthongs.

A vowel is a letter that makes a full and perfect ſound by itſelf.

A ſemivowel is a letter which makes an imperfect ſound by itſelf; ſuch are *r*, which is ſounded by twirling the tongue, and *ſ* by hiſſing.

A conſonant is a letter that cannot be ſounded without a vowel.

A diphthong is a ſound compounded of the ſound of two vowels, ſo as both of them may be heard.

A triphthong is a ſound compoſed of three vowels, as in *lieu*.

CHAP. I. Of the VOWELS.

THE vowels are ſix, *viz. a, e, i, o, u, y.*

A, has three ſounds; ſlender, open, and broad.

A *ſlender*, is found in moſt words, particularly in thoſe which end with an *e* final, as in *face, grace, lane*; and in thoſe which end in *tion*, as *creation, abomination, heſitation, ſtation*.

A *open*, is the *a* of the Italians, or nearly reſembles it, and is uſed in *man, can, father, glaſs*.

A *broad*, reſembles the *a* of the Germans, and is pronounced as if followed by an *u* or *w*, as in *all, fall, call*; this pronunciation ſeems to be borrowed from the Saxons, many of theſe words being formerly written with an *u* after them, which is now dropped.

The *a* ſhort approaches to the *a* open, as in *laſs*.

The *a* long, if followed by an *e* final, is always ſlender, as *cam, came, fam, fame*.

The *a* forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*, as in *gain, plain, day, may*, wherein it is pronounced like the *a* ſlender, as in *plane*.

Au or *aw* has the ſound of the German *a*, as in *claw, haughty*.

E. This vowel occurs more frequently in the Engliſh language than any other, and varies perhaps more than any other in its uſe and ſounds.

Before a double conſonant it is always ſhort, as in *fell, dwell, cellar, ſerpent*,

At the end of words, it is generally mute, or not ſounded, unleſs in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the, me*; or in proper names, as in *Penelope, Derbe*; or when uſed to ſoften the foregoing conſonant, as in *ſince, judge, ſiege*; or when it ſerves to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *can*, lengthened into *cane*; *wan*, lengthened into *wane*.

But it muſt be obſerved, that it does not always lengthen the preceding vowel, eſpecially in ſuch words as were written with an *ſ* in old Engliſh, as *gif*, now written *give*; *lof*, now written *love*: its being added to ſuch words was perhaps owing to the change of *ſ* into *v*, which being formerly written *liu*, with an *u* vowel, required ſome other letter to be added, in order to ſhew, that the *u* was to be pronounced like the *v* conſonant, not like the *u* vowel. In the participles of verbs this *e* is dropped, as in *loving*, not *loveing*; and *writing*, not *writeing*.

When the *e* comes before an *n*, or after an *r* or *l*, it has an obſcure ſound, which is ſcarcely perceptible; as in *hearken, audible, maſſacre*.

It forms a triphthong with *a*, as in *near*; with *i*, as in *view*; and with *u*, as in *lieu*.

Before *a* it is generally ſounded like *e* long, or double *ee*, as in *dean*, or *fear*; but in *great* it is dropped, and gives the *a* the ſame ſound as in *grate*.

Ei is ſounded like *ee*, as in *deceive, ſeize*.

Eu is ſounded like *u* long and ſoft, as in *Euſebia*.

E, a, u, are combined and ſounded like *u* long in *beauty*, and its derivatives.

Eo is ſounded like *e* long in *people*; like *e* ſhort in *leopard*; and like *o* ſhort, in *yeomen*.

I, is ſounded long before a conſonant followed by an *e* final, as in *fine*; but is ſhort in *fin*.

Before

Before *r* or *u* it is generally ſhort, as in *dirt*: it forms a diphthong only with *e*, as in *field* or *believe*, where it is ſounded like double *e*; but in *friend*, the *i* is dropped, and the ſound ſhort. In the triphthongs *lieu*, *adieu*, *view*, it is ſounded like *u* open.

O, is long in words ending with an *e* mute, as in *bone*, *corrode*; and this is ſtill obſerved in compound words where the *e* is omitted, as in *corroding*. It forms a diphthong with *a*, and has the ſound of *o* long, as in *moan*; as it likewiſe does with *i*, which is the only proper diphthong in the Engliſh language, as in *foil*, *toil*; but in ſome words it is mute, and ſerves only to lengthen the ſound of the *i*, as in *ſpoil*, pronounced *ſpile*; *broil*, pronounced *brile*. Joined to another *o*, it forms a dipthong, and is ſounded like the Italian *u*, as in *boot*. It forms a diphthong likewiſe with *u* or *w*, as in *hour*, *power*; but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long; as in *ſoul*, *grow*; in *ſow*, the verb, ſignifying to ſcatter ſeed, to diſtinguiſh it from *ſow*, the ſhe of a boar; in *bow*, an inſtrument uſed in ſhooting, to diſtinguiſh it from *bow*, a declining of the head; in *bowl*, a round or ſpherical body, to diſtinguiſh it from *bowl*, a wooden veſſel or diſh. *Ou* is likewiſe ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as in *court*, and in *cough*; like *u* cloſe, as in *could*; and like *u* open as in *rough*, *tough*. It frequently ſhould, conſiſtent with analogy, be uſed in the laſt ſyllables of words, which are derived to us by the medium of the French from Latin words, ending in *or*; thus we ſhould ſpell *authour*, *errour*, *honour*, *labour*; but not as *innovators*, who for want of attending to the genius of our language, and from an utter ignorance of our ancient writers, generally write *author*, *error*, *honor*, *labor*; for indeed the laſt ſyllable of theſe words is neither pronounced as if written *or*, or *ur*, but as if compounded of both thoſe ſounds. Mr. Samuel Johnſon, whoſe works have rendered him juſtly eſteemed, for their elegant correctneſs and ſublime ſentiments, has endeavoured to reſtore this ſpelling, and it were to be wiſhed, that if the analogy of our language will not ſtrengthen his reaſons, yet faſhion will give force to his example.

O, in the plural of *woman*, is pronounced like an *i* ſhort, *women* being pronounced *wimen*; the reaſon of which ſeems to be, that this word was originally derived from the Saxon *wifman*, or *wiman*, which makes the plural *wimen*.

O ſhort is ſounded like *u*, in *ſon*, *come*, which alludes to the Gothic originals *ſunnam*, *cuman*, from whence theſe words are derived; *wonder* is ſounded in the ſame manner, becauſe at firſt written *uunder*, from *wunder*, Sax. but afterwards, when the *w* was uſed, *o* was added to ſupply the want of a vowel.

U, is long in the laſt ſyllable of words ending with an *e* mute, as in *uſe*, and it retains that ſound even in words wherein the *e* mute is ſuppreſſed, as in *profuſion*; otherwiſe it is ſhort, as in *but*, *cut*, *burſt*. It is joined with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, but in ſuch combinations has the force of *v* or *w*, as in *quaff*, *requeſt*, *acquit*, *requite*, *anguiſh*. Sometimes in *ui* the *i* loſes its ſound, as in *juice*, *bruiſe*: it is mute ſometimes before *a*, *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *buy*, *guard*, *gueſt*, *guiſe*; in the laſt it ſeems to be inſerted purely to ſhew that the *g* is to be ſounded hard. This vowel ends no Engliſh words except *thou* and *you*, and in other words its ſound is expreſſed by *ue* or *ew*, as in *virtue*, *true*, *argue*, *nephew*. In words that terminate with *ue*, the *u* is mute, in imitation of the French, as in *prorogue*, *plague*, *ſynagogue*, *vague*.

Y, This vowel is borrowed from the Greek, and its name from the Saxons. As no Engliſh words end in *i*, when *i* would occur at the end of a word, it is uſed to ſupply its place, as in *thy*; it is likewiſe uſed before an *i*, as *dying*. It forms a diphthong with *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, as in *may*, *they*, *deſtroy*, *buy*; and is retained in ſuch derivative words as contain theſe diphthongs, as *deſtroy*, *deſtroyer*, *betray*, *betrayer*, *pray*, *prayer*, *ſay*, *ſaying*.

Beſides theſe particular obſervations reſpecting the ſound of the vowels, we muſt add the following general rules.

The letters are divided into vowels, ſemivowels, conſonants and diphthongs.

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A ſemivowel is a letter which makes an imperfect ſound by itſelf; ſuch are *r*, which is ſounded by twirling the tongue, and *ſ* by hiſſing.

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A diphthong is a ſound compounded of the ſound of two vowels, ſo as both of them may be heard.

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CHAP. I. Of the VOWELS.

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A *broad*, reſembles the *a* of the Germans, and is pronounced as if followed by an *u* or *w*, as in *all, fall, call*; this pronunciation ſeems to be borrowed from the Saxons, many of theſe words being formerly written with an *u* after them, which is now dropped.

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Before a double conſonant it is always ſhort, as in *fell, dwell, cellar, ſerpent*,

At the end of words, it is generally mute, or not ſounded, unleſs in monoſyllables that have no other vowel, as *the, me*; or in proper names, as in *Penelope, Derbe*; or when uſed to ſoften the foregoing conſonant, as in *ſince, judge, ſiege*; or when it ſerves to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *can*, lengthened into *cane*; *wan*, lengthened into *wane*.

But it muſt be obſerved, that it does not always lengthen the preceding vowel, eſpecially in ſuch words as were written with an *ſ* in old Engliſh, as *gif*, now written *give*; *lof*, now written *love*: its being added to ſuch words was perhaps owing to the change of *ſ* into *v*, which being formerly written *liu*, with an *u* vowel, required ſome other letter to be added, in order to ſhew, that the *u* was to be pronounced like the *v* conſonant, not like the *u* vowel. In the participles of verbs this *e* is dropped, as in *loving*, not *loveing*; and *writing*, not *writeing*.

When the *e* comes before an *n*, or after an *r* or *l*, it has an obſcure ſound, which is ſcarcely perceptible; as in *hearken, audible, maſſacre*.

It forms a triphthong with *a*, as in *near*; with *i*, as in *view*; and with *u*, as in *lieu*.

Before *a* it is generally ſounded like *e* long, or double *ee*, as in *dean*, or *fear*; but in *great* it is dropped, and gives the *a* the ſame ſound as in *grate*.

Ei is ſounded like *ee*, as in *deceive, ſeize*.

Eu is ſounded like *u* long and ſoft, as in *Eudoſia*.

E, a, u, are combined and ſounded like *u* long in *beauty*, and its derivatives.

Eo is ſounded like *e* long in *people*; like *e* ſhort in *leopard*; and like *o* ſhort, in *yeomen*.

I, is ſounded long before a conſonant followed by an *e* final, as in *fine*; but is ſhort in *fin*.

Before

Before *r* or *u* it is generally ſhort, as in *dirt*: it forms a diphthong only with *e*, as in *field* or *believe*, where it is ſounded like double *e*; but in *friend*, the *i* is dropped, and the ſound ſhort. In the triphthongs *lieu*, *adieu*, *view*, it is ſounded like *u* open.

O, is long in words ending with an *e* mute, as in *bone*, *corrode*; and this is ſtill obſerved in compound words where the *e* is omitted, as in *corroding*. It forms a diphthong with *a*, and has the ſound of *o* long, as in *moan*; as it likewiſe does with *i*, which is the only proper diphthong in the Engliſh language, as in *foil*, *toil*; but in ſome words it is mute, and ſerves only to lengthen the ſound of the *i*, as in *ſpoil*, pronounced *ſpile*; *broil*, pronounced *brile*. Joined to another *o*, it forms a dipthong, and is ſounded like the Italian *u*, as in *boot*. It forms a diphthong likewiſe with *u* or *w*, as in *hour*, *power*; but in ſome words has only the ſound of *o* long; as in *ſoul*, *grow*; in *ſow*, the verb, ſignifying to ſcatter ſeed, to diſtinguiſh it from *ſow*, the ſhe of a boar; in *bow*, an inſtrument uſed in ſhooting, to diſtinguiſh it from *bow*, a declining of the head; in *bowl*, a round or ſpherical body, to diſtinguiſh it from *bowl*, a wooden veſſel or diſh. *Ou* is likewiſe ſometimes pronounced like *o* ſoft, as in *court*, and in *cough*; like *u* cloſe, as in *could*; and like *u* open as in *rough*, *tough*. It frequently ſhould, conſiſtent with analogy, be uſed in the laſt ſyllables of words, which are derived to us by the medium of the French from Latin words, ending in *or*; thus we ſhould ſpell *authour*, *errour*, *honour*, *labour*; but not as *innovators*, who for want of attending to the genius of our language, and from an utter ignorance of our ancient writers, generally write *author*, *error*, *honor*, *labor*; for indeed the laſt ſyllable of theſe words is neither pronounced as if written *or*, or *ur*, but as if compounded of both thoſe ſounds. Mr. Samuel Johnſon, whoſe works have rendered him juſtly eſteemed, for their elegant correctneſs and ſublime ſentiments, has endeavoured to reſtore this ſpelling, and it were to be wiſhed, that if the analogy of our language will not ſtrengthen his reaſons, yet faſhion will give force to his example.

O, in the plural of *woman*, is pronounced like an *i* ſhort, *women* being pronounced *wimen*; the reaſon of which ſeems to be, that this word was originally derived from the Saxon *wifman*, or *wiman*, which makes the plural *wimen*.

O ſhort is ſounded like *u*, in *ſon*, *come*, which alludes to the Gothic originals *ſunnam*, *cuman*, from whence theſe words are derived; *wonder* is ſounded in the ſame manner, becauſe at firſt written *uunder*, from *wunder*, Sax. but afterwards, when the *w* was uſed, *o* was added to ſupply the want of a vowel.

U, is long in the laſt ſyllable of words ending with an *e* mute, as in *uſe*, and it retains that ſound even in words wherein the *e* mute is ſuppreſſed, as in *profuſion*; otherwiſe it is ſhort, as in *but*, *cut*, *burſt*. It is joined with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, but in ſuch combinations has the force of *v* or *w*, as in *quaff*, *requeſt*, *acquit*, *requite*, *anguiſh*. Sometimes in *ui* the *i* loſes its ſound, as in *juice*, *bruiſe*: it is mute ſometimes before *a*, *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *buy*, *guard*, *gueſt*, *guiſe*; in the laſt it ſeems to be inſerted purely to ſhew that the *g* is to be ſounded hard. This vowel ends no Engliſh words except *thou* and *you*, and in other words its ſound is expreſſed by *ue* or *ew*, as in *virtue*, *true*, *argue*, *nephew*. In words that terminate with *ue*, the *u* is mute, in imitation of the French, as in *prorogue*, *plague*, *ſynagogue*, *vague*.

Y, This vowel is borrowed from the Greek, and its name from the Saxons. As no Engliſh words end in *i*, when *i* would occur at the end of a word, it is uſed to ſupply its place, as in *thy*; it is likewiſe uſed before an *i*, as *dying*. It forms a diphthong with *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, as in *may*, *they*, *deſtroy*, *buy*; and is retained in ſuch derivative words as contain theſe diphthongs, as *deſtroy*, *deſtroyer*, *betray*, *betrayer*, *pray*, *prayer*, *ſay*, *ſaying*.

Beſides theſe particular obſervations reſpecting the ſound of the vowels, we muſt add the following general rules.

1ſt.

1ſt. A vowel is commonly ſhort in the beginning, or in the middle ſyllable of a word, when followed by two conſonants, as in *opportunity*.

2d. A ſingle vowel, coming before a ſingle conſonant in words of one ſyllable, is ſhort, as in *bag*, *dog*.

CHAP. II. Of the CONSONANTS.

A Conſonant is a letter that cannot be ſounded without adding a vowel before or after it, as *m*, which is ſounded *em* by prefixing a vowel before it; and *p* ſounded *pe*, by ſubjoining a vowel after it.

The conſonants are ſubdivided into mutes, and ſemivowels.

A mute is a letter which makes no ſound without a vowel, ſuch are *b*, *c*, *g*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *z*; all the other conſonants are called ſemivowels.

A ſemivowel is a letter that makes an imperfect ſound without the addition of a vowel; ſuch are *f*, *h*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *x*; four of theſe are called liquids.

A liquid is a letter which loſes part of its ſound in another conſonant joined with it; ſuch are *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.

B, has one unvaried ſound, is uſed before all the vowels, and before the conſonants *l* and *r*, as in *blame*, *break*. In the following words it is mute, *debt*, *debtor*, *ſubtle*, *doubt*, *lamb*, *limb*, *dumb*, *thumb*, *climb*, *comb*, *womb*.

C, is ſounded like *ſ* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, or before an apoſtrophe, denoting the abſence of *e*, as in *cement*, *city*, *cypher*, *grac'd* for *graced*; but before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, or *r*, and at the ends of words, it is ſounded hard like *k*, as in *can*, *coſt*, *cub*, *claſs*, *cruſt*, *public*. It ſhould be obſerved, it has been the cuſtom to add a *k* to *c* at the ends of words; but as this deſtroys their analogy, and renders their etymology uncertain, the moderns have juſtly omitted the *k*. Joined to *h*, it has a like ſound as *ſh*, as in *church*, *crutch*; but in words derived from the Greek, it is ſounded like *k*, as in *chemiſt*, *ſcheme*, *archangel*; but when *arch* is compounded with a word beginning with a conſonant, it has the ſound of the Engliſh *ch* in *church*, as in *arch-biſhop*. In words derived from the French, it is ſounded like *ſ*, as in *machine*, *chaiſe*.

D, has but one uniform ſound, and is uſed before all the vowels, and the conſonants *r* and *w*, as *draw*, *dwell*.

F, is pronounced before a liquid, as in *flame*, *fright*, and has one unvariable ſound, excepting that *of* is ſometimes pronounced like *ov*.

G, has two ſounds, that before *a*, *o*, *u*, being hard, as in *game*, *gone*, *gun*; but ſoft before *e*, *i*, *y*, or before an apoſtrophe, when it denotes the abſence of *e*, as in *gender*, *ginger*, *gypſy*, and *judg'd* for *judged*. At the end of a word it is always hard, as in *dog*, *bring*. Its ſound before *e* and *i* is ſometimes hard, eſpecially in words not derived from the Latin or French, as in *give*, *get*, *geld*, *begin*, and all their derivatives. For this reaſon it is ſoft in *giant*, *gigantic*, *gibbet*, *giblet*, *giles*, *gill*, *gilliflower*, *gin*, *ginger*, *gingle*. In words ending with *er* it is hard, as in *anger*, *finger*. When it is followed by *u*, or an *h*, at the beginning of a word, its ſound is hard, as in *guide*, *guilt*, *ghoſt*; but when *g* is followed by *h* in the middle, and ſometimes at the end of words, it is ſilent; thus *though* is pronounced *tho'*; *right* is pronounced *rite*, and *ſought* is pronounced *ſawte*. Otherwiſe, at the end of words, it has the ſound of *f*, as in *eough*, *enough*; but the laſt word is ſometimes ſounded, according to the preceding rule, *enow*.

H, is a note of aſpiration, and ſhews, that the vowel following it muſt be pronounced with a ſtrong emiſſion of breath, as in *hat*, *horn*. It generally is pronounced in this manner at the beginning of words, excepting in *heir*, *herb*, *hoſtler*, *honour*, *humble*, *honeſt*, *humour*, and their derivatives.

J, This conſonant is ſounded like a ſoft *g*, and might very properly be ſubſtituted inſtead of the *g*, when ſounded ſoft, to prevent miſtakes in foreigners; as in *jeſt*.

K, has the ſound of *c* hard, and where, according to the analogy of our language, the *c* would be ſoft; as in *kept*, *ſkirt*, *king*; *ſkeptic* ſhould likewiſe in Engliſh be written with a *k*, not a *c*, as *ſceptic*. This letter is never doubled, but has *c* often before it, to ſhorten the preceding vowel, as in *cock*.

L. The ſound of this letter is the ſame in Engliſh as in other languages. At the end of monoſyllables it is doubled, as in *kill*, *fall*; becauſe theſe words were originally written *kille*, *falle*; but in compound words one of the *l*'s is ſuppreſſed, as in *ſkilful*. In ſome words it is mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *could*, *would*, *talk*, *ſalmon*, *falcon*; *could* and *would* are however ſeldom pronounced *cou'd*, *wou'd*, but by Londoners; and *ſalmon*, *falcon*, drop the ſound of *l*, in alluſion to the French pronunciation of them, from whence they are derived.

M, has always the ſame ſound.

N, has always the ſame invariable ſound, and after an *m* at the end of a word is mute; as in *condemn*, *hymn*.

P, has always the ſame ſound; when followed by *s*, and between *m* and *t*, it is mute; as in *damn*, *condemn*, *tempt*, pronounced *dam*, *condemn*, *temt*.

When joined with *h*, in words derived from the Greek, it has the ſound of *f*, as in *philoſophy*, *Philip*, pronounced *filoſophy*, *Filip*.

Q. In Engliſh, as well as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has then the ſame ſound as our Saxon anceſtors expreſſed by *ow*; as in *quaver*, *queen*, *quire*. But in words derived from the French, it retains the French ſound, and is pronuonced like *k*, as in *conquer*, *liquor*, *riſque*, *chequer*.

R, has the ſame rough ſnarling ſound as in other languages. In words derived from the Greek, it is joined with *h*, eſpecially in ſuch as had the *r* aſpirated, as in *myrrh*, *catarrh*, or *rheum*. *Re* at the end of words derived from the Greek or French, is pronounced like *er*, weak, as in *theatre*, *metre*, *maſſacre*, *ſepulchre*.

S, has naturally a ſharp hiſſing ſound, as in *ſiſter*; when it ends a word, it is ſounded like *z*; as in *bees*, *pies*; unleſs in *this*, *thus*, *us*, *yes*; in thoſe words which are derived from the Latin, as *ſurplus*, *rebus*, and in adjectives which end in *us*, and are derived from the French, as in *gracious*, *religious*; where we ſhould remark that the *o* is ſilent, thoſe words being ſounded as if written *gracius*, *religius*. *S* has likewiſe the ſound of *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before it, as in *infuſion*; but that of *ſ* ſharp, if it follow a conſonant; as in *verſion*. Before *e* mute it has the ſound of *z*, as in *adviſe*; before *y* at the end of words, as in *roſy*, and in *boſom*, *deſire*, *priſon*, and its derivatives, *preſent*, *damſel*, *caſement*. It is mute or not pronounced in *iſle*, *iſland*, *viſcount*, *demeſne*.

A ſingle *ſ* ſeldom ends any word, except the third perſon of verbs, the genitive caſe, and the plurals of nouns, the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*, the adverb *thus*, and words derived from the Latin. Where it would cloſe a word, we generally add an *e* final; as in *houſe*, or elſe uſe a *ſs*, as in *graſs*, formerly written *graſſe*.

T, is ſounded hard before *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, and *i*, provided a vowel does not follow *i*, in which caſe it has the ſound of *ſ*, as in *ſalvation*; but when *ſ* goes before it, it retains its hard ſound, as in *queſtion*; as it does likewiſe in derivatives from words ending in *y*, as *mighty*, *mightier*. When joined with *h*, it has two ſounds, the one ſoft, as in all the pronouns, relative words and conjunctions, in all words between two vowels, eſpecially ſuch as end in *ther*, as *father*, and between *r* and a vowel, as in *burthen*. In other words, it is ſounded hard, as in the prepoſitions *with*, *without*, *through*: and in the words *think*, *thrive*, *thigh*, *throng*, *death*, *faith*, *&c.* and in the adjectives *thick*, *thin*. Where it is ſoftened at the end of a word, an *e* final ſhould be added; as in *breadth*, *th* is ſounded hard, but in *breathe*, ſoft.

V, has a ſound much reſembling an *f* ſoft; as in *vain*, it being in the Iſlandiſh or Runic alphabet diſtinguiſhed from *f* only by a diacritical point.

W.

W. It will not be amiſs to obſerve, that this letter is borrowed from the Gothic or Saxon, and receives its name, though improperly, from its ſhape, not from its ſound; had we retained *wen*, the antient Saxon name for it, it would have facilitated the underſtanding its power. The Latins, Greeks, and ſeveral modern languages, have no letter that anſwers it. At the beginning of a ſyllable, it ſomewhat reſembles a *v*, as in *water*, but ſounded rather broader. It is uſed before all the vowels except *u*, this exception ſeems to have been introduced when the Gallic *uu* were introduced, inſtead of the Saxon *w*, for it ſeems odd to have three *w*'s together. In the Saxon, *u* follows the *w*, as often as any other vowel, as in *wuce*, *wund*. As we write *w* as one letter and not as *uu*, we might have *u* after *w*, as well as formerly; but being too ſtrict imitators of Gallic nicety, and at the ſame time forgetting the ſources of our language, the *u*, which follows the *w* in the original words, has been changed into *o*, *oo*, *ou*, and we have done all we can to render the derivation of our words impracticable. At firſt indeed writers and printers were content with *uu* in ſuch words, writing *uunder*, from the Saxon *wundor*; but afterwards thinking a vowel was ſtill wanting, even when the *vv* were printed cloſe as *w*, they thought it neceſſary to add another vowel to ſupply the ſeeming omiſſion, and produced the word *wonder*. When *w* is uſed before the letter *h*, it is really ſounded after it, as in *when*, *which*, *what*; which our Saxon anceſtors even ſpelt in this manner, writing *hwen*, *hwich*, *hwat*. In *whore*, and *wholeſome*, which are pronounced *hore*, *holeſome*, the *w* is ſilent.

X, begins no Engliſh word; but when uſed, has the ſound of *ks*.

Y, is uſed as a conſonant before a vowel or diphthong.

Z, begins no Engliſh word; when uſed it has the ſound of *ſ* hard, as its name expreſſes.

CHAP. III. Of ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the derivation of one word from another, and the various modifications by which each word is diverſified.

Words are either primitive or derivative. A primitive word is that which is derived from no other word in our language, as *ball*. A derivative word is that which comes from ſome other word in our language, as a *fiſher*, from *fiſh*.

Words are again divided into eight ſorts, as

Noun	Adverb
Pronoun	Conjunction
Verb	Preposition
Participle	Interjection.

The firſt four, *viz.* noun, pronoun, verb, and participle, are declined; but the laſt four, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection, are not declined.

Declenſion means the altering of the laſt ſyllable of a word.

A noun is a general word made uſe of to convey the idea of any thing, or the quality belonging to it; and is therefore ſubdivided into ſubſtantive and adjective.

A noun ſubſtantive is the name of the thing itſelf, as a *man*.

A noun adjective is a word that expreſſes only the qualities or properties of a thing, as *good*, *bad*, *wiſe*.

To diſtinguiſh a ſubſtantive from an adjective, join a verb to it, and if it makes ſenſe, it is a ſubſtantive, but on the contrary, an adjective. Thus, if I join the verb *ſee* to *a man*, it makes this ſentence, *I ſee a man*, which is ſenſe, and the word *man* is conſequently a ſubſtantive; but if we join *ſee* to *wiſe*, we form this ſentence, *I ſee a wiſe*, which being nonſenſe, the word *wiſe* is conſequently an adjective.

Subſtantives are ſubdivided into proper, or common.

A noun ſubſtantive common, or appellative, is a word which ſtands for an univerſal

univerſal, or a whole rank of beings of the ſame kind, as *man*, *bird*, *river*, *trout*, *eel*.

A noun ſubſtantive proper, is a word that belongs to ſome individual, and diſtinguiſhes it from others of the ſame kind; as *Anne*, is a name which belongs to a particular woman, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh her from others of the ſame ſex or family.

NUMBER. Subſtantives may likewiſe be conſidered as applied to one or more, which is called number, and diſtinguiſhed into ſingular or plural.

The ſingular number is uſed when we ſpeak but of one perſon or thing, as *I*, *thou*, *he*, a *ſtick*.

The plural number is uſed when we ſpeak of more than one perſon or thing, as *we*, *ye*, *they*, *boys*, *ſticks*.

The plural number in Engliſh is generally made by adding an *s* to the ſingular of the ſubſtantive, as *ſtick* makes *ſticks*, and *boy* makes *boys*, in the plural. The plural number therefore has no more ſyllables than the ſingular; thus *boy* has but one ſyllable, and *boys* has but one likewiſe. In the ſingular *father* is a diſſyllable, and the plural *fathers* is a diſſyllable likewiſe.

But when the ſingular ends in *ve*, *ze*, *ce*, or *ge*, the plural has a ſyllable more than the ſingular; thus *cage* makes *cages*, *maze* makes *mazes*, *face* makes *faces*, and *horſe* makes *horſes*.

When the ſingular ends in *ch*, *ſh*, *ſſ*, or *x*, an *e* is put before the *s* in the plural, thus,

Church, Bluſh, Witneſs, Box	makes	Churches, Bluſhes, Witneſſes, Boxes

Words that end in *f* or *fe*, make the plural by changing *f* and *fe* into *ves*, thus,

Singular		Plural	Singular		Plural
Calf, Half, Knife, Leaf, Loaf	makes	Calves, Halves, Knives, Leaves, Loaves	Sheaf, Shelf, Self, Thief, Wife, Wolf	makes	Sheaves, Shelves, Selves, Thieves, Wives, Wolves

But the following words *hoof*, *roof*, *grief*, *dwarf*, *chief*, *handkerchief*, *relief*, *ſcarf*, *wharf*, *reproof*, *ſtrife*, *ſcoff*, *ſtuff*, and, generally ſpeaking, words ending in *ff*, make the plural according to the general rule, *i. e.* by the addition of *s*; thus *muff* makes *muffs*, and *hoof* makes *hoofs*; but *ſtaff* makes *ſtaves*.

Nouns ending in *y* make their plural in *ies*, becauſe they were formerly written with *ie* in the ſingular, as appears from Chaucer's prologue of the Teſtament of Love, "The names of 'hem in the boke of perpetual *memorie* "in virtue and pece are written." According to this rule, *glory* makes *glories*, and *frailty*, *frailties*, in the plural.

The following words form their plurals irregularly;

Singular		Plural	Singular		Plural
Die, Mouſe, Louſe, Gooſe	makes	Dice*, Mice, Lice, Geeſe	Foot, Tooth, Penny, Man (and its compounds)	makes	Feet†, Teeth, Pence, Men

* This plural ſeems rather owing to falſe ſpelling than a departure from analogy, for the plural, according to the general rule is *dice*, which is pronounced much the ſame as *dice*; and the ſpelling it in the preſent manner might be in order to diſtinguiſh it from *dies*, the third perſon ſingular of the verb *die*.

† *Feet* is borrowed from *fet*, the irregular plural of *fot*, Saxon. *Pence* is a contraction from *penny*, plural *pennies*, *pennes*, *pens*, or *pence*. *Men* is borrowed from *man*, Saxon, whoſe plural is irregular, and makes *men*.

Child

Child makes *children*, which is an imitation of the Dutch plural. *Brother* makes *brethren*, and *brothers*, which is borrowed from *brother*, plural of *brother* in Saxon. At preſent *brethren* is ſeldom uſed but by divines.

Ox makes *oxen*, from the Saxon words in *a* making *an* in the plural: thus *oxa* Saxon, makes *oxan* in the plural.

The following words are uſed in both numbers.

Sheep, *hoſe*, *fern*, *deer*, *ſwine*. *Deer* retains its form according to the Saxon *deor*, which being of the fourth declenſion, has the nominatives ſingular and plural the ſame. *Swine* is a contraction of *ſowen*; yet it muſt be obſerved, that when *ſow* is uſed of the female only, we uſe *ſows*; but when it is a ſpecific name, we uſe only *ſwine*. *Chicken*, is uſed likewiſe in both numbers, and formed after the Dutch manner, *chick*, plural *chicken*; though Greenwood is of opinion that *chicken* is ſingular, and *chickens* the plural; yet this ſeems a miſtake, founded on the errors of the vulgar. We likewiſe ſay *five year*, but then uſe it as a compound word borrowed from the Saxon *fif gear*; and *ten pound* from *tyn pund* Saxon, *pund* in Saxon being of the fourth declenſion, and the ſame in the nominative ſingular and plural; yet it ſhould be obſerved, that *ten pounds* and *five years* is better Engliſh on the modern analogy.

The following words have no ſingular.

As *aſhes*, *bellows*, *bowels*, *breeches*, *entrails*, *lungs*, *ſciſſars*, *ſhears*, *ſnuffers*, *tongs*, *thanks*, and *wages*.

Theſe words have no plural number.

1ſt. The proper names of *cities*, *countries*, *rivers*, *mountains*; the names of *virtues* and *vices*; ſpecific names merely ſuch: thoſe of gold, ſilver, or copper; the names of herbs, excepting *nettle*, *poppy*, *lily*, *colewort*, *cabbage*, &c. 2dly, The names of ſeveral kinds of corn and pulſe, as *wheat*, *rye*, *barley*, *darnel*, &c. except *bean*, which makes *beans*, and *pea*, *peas*. *Bread*, *wine*, *beer*, *ale*, *honey*, *oil*, *milk*, *butter* want the plural; but when ſome of theſe ſtand for individuals, or ſeveral ſorts, they then admit of a plural, as *wines*, *oils*.

A ſpecific name is that which ſignifies a whole ſpecies or kind, and may be diſtinguiſhed, in our language, both from its having no plural, and likewiſe from its never being uſed in the ſingular with *a* before it; for we never ſay *a fleſh*, *a gold*, but *fleſh*, or *gold*; and when a word is uſed both for an individual and a ſpecific name, we leave out the article *a*, when we uſe it ſpecifically; thus we ſay *a man was killed*, when we uſe the word *man* of an individual; but *man is mortal*, or *man fell*, when we uſe it ſpecifically.

CHAP. IV. The Engliſh NOUNS, with reſpect to Caſes.

IN order to denote the different relations in which one word ſtands to another, the learned languages have made a change in their laſt ſyllables; but as we find no other change in Engliſh nouns, excepting in the genitive, we may ſay we have no other caſe; for excepting in the genitive, the reſpect which things bear to one another, is in our language expreſſed by means of certain words called prepoſitions; ſuch are *of*, *to*, *for*, *from*, *with*, *by*.

In Engliſh the genitive is expreſſed by adding an *'s* to the nominative, according as the pronunciation requires; as the *king's* prerogative; *Charles's* wain. This caſe is generally diſtinguiſhed by prefixing an apoſtrophe before or over the *s*.

The ablative is expreſſed in Engliſh by the prepoſition *with*, *from*, or *by*; as, "He cut him *with* a knife." "Engraved *by* Strange." "He roſe "*from* the dead."

CHAP. V. Of GENDER.

THE want of that variety of caſes to be found in other languages is an advantage, by which our language is freed from perplexity: but it boaſts ſtill of another, in which no other language, but the Chineſe, can rival it; I mean, that the Engliſh nouns admit of no difference of gender.

Gender is the diſtinction of ſex.

Sex is either male or female; inanimate things are neither, and therefore ſaid to be of the neuter gender.

The Engliſh have four ways of diſtinguiſhing the ſex.

I. By different words.

Male	Female	Male	Female
Bachelor	Maid, or Virgin	King	Queen.
Boar	Sow	Lad	Laſs
Boy	Girl	Lord	Lady
Brother	Siſter	Maſter	Miſtreſs
Buck	Doe	Milter	Spawner
Bull	Cow	Nephew	Niece, *&c.*

II. When both ſexes are comprehended under one word, we add an adjective to the word to diſtinguiſh the ſex. Thus the word *child*, being applied to both ſexes, we add the words *male* or *female*; as a *male child*, a *female child*.

III. Sometimes we add another ſubſtantive to the word, as a *man-ſervant* for the *male ſex*, a *maid-ſervant* for the *female*. Theſe words being generally uſed to diſtinguiſh the ſex of nouns, are applied only to rational creatures. To diſtinguiſh the ſex of birds, we add the words *cock*, or *hen*, as a *cock-ſparrow*, a *hen-ſparrow*.

But the common words we make uſe of to diſtinguiſh the ſex are *he* and *ſhe*; when we ſpeak of the *male ſex*, we uſe the word *he*, as a *he bear*; when we ſpeak of the female ſex, we uſe the word *ſhe*, as a *ſhe bear*; but when we ſpeak of a thing that is neither male or female, we uſe *it*; for example, ſpeaking of *ſnow*, we do not ſay, *he* or *ſhe* melts, but *it* melts; and when we uſe a word which leaves the ſex undetermined, we add *it* likewiſe. "Do not wake the *child*, *it* is aſleep."

Some words, which expreſs inanimate things, and therefore ſhould be followed by *it*, are uſed figuratively, and ſerving formerly for hieroglyphics to ſignify perſons, are therefore ſpoken of as being of ſome ſex: thus of the *ſun*, we ſay, "*His* going forth is from the end of the heaven." Of the moon, "In borrowed majeſty *ſhe* walks abroad:"—and of the *church*, "*She* hath nouriſhed *her* children."

IV. We likewiſe diſtinguiſh the female ſex in ſome nouns by adding *eſs* to the male, or changing the termination into *eſs*; and this method of diſtinction we have borrowed from the Normans, as in *abbe-deſſe*; though we might trace it ſtill higher, either to the Latin termination *iſſa*, or the Greek ις, *is*, ισσα, *iſſa*, as προφητις, *prophetis*, Greek, *prophete-ſſe*, French, *profete-ſſe*, Old Engliſh; and at preſent *prophete-ſs*. Thus likewiſe βασιλευς, *baſileus*, Greek, for king, from βασιλις, *baſilis*, or βασιλισσα, *baſiliſſa*, for the female, which is a queen.

Male	Female	Male	Female
Abbot	Abbeſs	Jew	Jeweſs
Actor	Actreſs	Lion	Lioneſs
Adulterer	Adultereſs	Prince	Princeſs, *&c.*

CHAP. VI. Of the ADJECTIVE.

THE Engliſh adjective is entirely undeclined, having neither caſe, gender, or number, but being added to the ſubſtantives in all relations without any change: thus we ſay, *a good* father, *a good* mother, *good* ſilver, *good* men.

The Compariſon of Adjectives.

Compariſon is the act of ſetting two or more things together in the mind, in order to find out their agreement or diſagreement; but by grammatical compariſon, we mean comparing two or more qualities, whereby we are able to affirm, that the one is *more* or *leſs*, or poſſeſſed of any quality in the higheſt degree; ſo of three ſoft things, we, by comparing them together, find three degrees of ſoftneſs, the one being *ſofter* than the firſt, and the third the *ſofteſt* of the three. Hence we have three degrees of compariſon, *viz.* the *poſitive*, the *comparative*, and the *ſuperlative*.

The *poſitive* expreſſes the quality of a thing ſimply, without any compariſon included, as *ſoft*.

The *comparative* heightens or leſſens the ſenſe of the poſitive, and denotes that the thing compared enjoys any quality in a greater or leſs degree than the thing it is compared with; as this wool is *ſofter*, or ſhe is a *fairer* woman.

The *ſuperlative* heightens the ſenſe of the poſitive in the higheſt, or diminiſhes it to the loweſt degree; or elſe ſhews that a perſon or thing poſſeſſes any quality to ſuch a degree, as nothing can go beyond, or equal them; as the *wiſeſt* man, *i. e.* one who has not his equal, or cannot be ſurpaſſed in wiſdom.

The *comparative* degree is formed or made by adding *er* to the poſitive; thus, to form the comparative of *fair* we add *er*, which makes *fairer*. But if the poſitive ends with an *e* final, we add only *r*; thus, to form the comparative of *wiſe*, we add only *r*, which makes *wiſer*. This method of forming the comparative we borrowed from the Saxons.

The *ſuperlative* is formed by adding *eſt* to the poſitive; thus, to form the ſuperlative of *fair*, we add *eſt*; which makes *faireſt*; but, in caſe the poſitive ends with an *e* mute, we then only add *ſt*, as we obſerved in the comparative; for if the poſitive be *wiſe*, we only add *ſt*, which forms the ſuperlative *wiſeſt*.

But ſuch adjectives as are borrowed from the Latin, and ſuch as end in

ain	cal	ous	ant
ive	en	ent	ible
ly	leſs	id	ſome
ry	al		
able	ing	iſh	ed

providing they be words of more than one ſyllable, form their comparative by putting *more* before the poſitive, and their ſuperlative by prefixing *moſt*; thus the comparative of *certain*, is *more certain*, and the ſuperlative *moſt certain*. *Able* and *handſome* are exceptions to this rule, making *abler*, *handſomer*, in the comparative, and *ableſt*, *handſomeſt*, in the ſuperlative.

Some adjectives likewiſe are compared by uſing *better* to expreſs the comparative, and *beſt* to denote the ſuperlative; thus *learned*, in the comparative, makes *better learned*, and in the ſuperlative *beſt learned*.

Big, *hot*, and *fit*, double the laſt conſonant in their comparative and ſuperlative degrees, in order to retain the ſhort ſound of the poſitive; thus, *big* makes *bigger*, *biggeſt*; *hot*, *hotter*, *hotteſt*; and *fit* makes *fitter* and *fitteſt*.

The

The compariſon of the following adjectives are irregular.

Poſitive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Beſt
Bad, Evil, Ill	Worſe	Worſt
Little	Leſs	Leaſt.

This irregularity *Greenwood* ſuppoſes owing to borrowing words from other languages; but ſurely that learned man could not be ignorant that this irregularity is to to be found even in the languages from whence they are borrowed. Thus *good*, *god*, or *bet*, in Saxon, makes *bettera* in the comparative, and *betſt* in the ſuperlative. *Good*, Iſlandic, makes *betre* in the comparative, and *beſte* in the ſuperlative. *Ill*, the feminine of *illur*, Iſl. makes *verre* in the comparative, and *veſt* in the ſuperlative. *Little* is likewiſe irregular in the Saxon, as *lytel* makes *læs* in the comparative, and *læſt* in the ſuperlative.

The following words have not the comparative degree: *middle*, *middlemoſt*; *very*, *verieſt*.

Some adjectives make their ſuperlative by adding *moſt*; thus *fore*, from the Saxon *for* or *forma*, makes *former* and *foremoſt*. From *neath*, obſolete, comes *neather*, and *neathermoſt*; but *hind* has two ſuperlatives, as *hind*, *hinder*, *hindermoſt*, and *hindmoſt*; yet it muſt be remembered, that *hindmoſt* is not ſo proper as *hindermoſt*. *Late* has two comparatives as well as two ſuperlatives, for from *late* comes *later* and *latter*; *lateſt* or *laſt*.

Moſt is ſometimes added to a ſubſtantive, when it implies compariſon, as *topmoſt*, *ſouthmoſt*.

CHAP VII. Of the PRONOUNS.

AS too frequent repetition of the ſame words is both diſagreeable and inconvenient, we make uſe of ſeveral words to ſupply the place of ſuch words, which are therefore called pronouns.

A pronoun is a word that may be uſed inſtead of a noun ſubſtantive; thus, inſtead of my own name, I ſay *I*; inſtead of your name, I ſay, *you*; and inſtead of another man, or woman's name, I ſay, *he*, or *ſhe*.

As all diſcourſe may be confined to theſe three heads; 1ſt, in ſpeaking of ourſelves: 2dly, in ſpeaking *to* another; and 3dly, ſpeaking *of* another; theſe three heads are therefore called by the name of *perſons*. For,

1ſt, When I ſpeak of myſelf, I uſe the word *I*; and when ſeveral ſpeak of themſelves, they uſe the word *we*; which words, *I* and *we*, are of the firſt perſon.

2dly, When we ſpeak to another, we uſe the word *thou* or *you*; but when we ſpeak to more than one, we uſe the word *ye* or *you*: and the words, *thou* or *ye*, are of the ſecond perſon.

3dly, In ſpeaking of another of the male ſex, we ſay *he*; but of the female ſex, we ſay *ſhe*; and ſhould we ſpeak of any thing that is neither *male* nor *female*, we ſay *it*; and if we ſpeak of more things than one, let them be of the male or female ſex, or even of no ſex, we always uſe *they*. The words *he ſhe*, *it*, and *they*, are of the third perſon. Hence the

Singular	Plural
1ſt Perſon, I	We
2d Perſon, Thou, or you	You, or ye
3d Perſon, He, ſhe, it	They.

All other nouns, when ſpoken *of*, are of the third perſon; ſingular when one only is meant, and plural, when we ſpeak of more than one.

Indeed, though we ſpeak only a ſingle perſon, we uſe *you*, which is plural; but never *ye*. So likewiſe, out of compliſance, we frequently uſe *your* for *thy*, and *yours* for *thine*. We likewiſe uſe *you* inſtead of *ye*, ſeldom placing *ye* before the verb, though it be the nominative, or foregoing ſtate, unleſs by way of diſtinction, familiarity, or contempt; as, "*Ye* are the men." Again, which is likewiſe againſt the rules of grammar, we commonly uſe *ye* after the verb, or a prepoſition; as, "I will give *ye* a ſpecimen;" or, "I will "take it away from *ye*."

When pronouns are declined, they are ſaid to have a foregoing ſtate and a following ſtate.

The *foregoing ſtate*, is that in which a word is uſed before a verb; and the following ſtate that in which it is uſed after the verb.

From theſe pronouns are derived others, called pronouns poſſeſſive, ſo called becauſe they denote poſſeſſion; from *me* comes *my* and *mine*; from *thee*, *thy* and *thine*; from *us*, *our* and *ours*; and from *you*, *your* and *yours*. Theſe pronouns are ſometimes uſed to expreſs the cauſe or author of a thing; as, "This is *your* doing;" *i. e.* you are the cauſe of this. Again, "This is *my* book;" that is, I am the owner of this book. Theſe poſſeſſive pronouns have no caſes.

In order to render the declenſion of pronouns, and the proper uſe of them more plain, we have ſubjoined, from Dr. Wallis,

A TABLE of all the PRONOUNS in the ſeveral States.

			The foregoing State	The following State	Their Poſſeſſives to be uſed	
					With a Subſtantive	Without a Subſtantive
1 Perſon	Sing.		I	Me	My	Mine
	Plur.		We	Us	Our	Ours
2 Perſons	Sing.		Thou or you	Thee	Thy	Thine
	Plur.		Ye or you	You	Your	Yours
3 Perſons	Sing.	Male.	He	Him	His	His
		Fem.	She	Her	Her	Hers
		Neut.	It	It	Its	Its
	Plur.		They	Them	Their	Theirs
The Interrogative	Of Perſons		Who	Whom	Whoſe	Whoſe
	Of Things		What		Whereof	

Pronouns are likewiſe divided into ſubſtantives and adjectives. The pronouns ſubſtantive are, *I*, *thou*, *he*, or *ſhe*, in both numbers, together with *himſelf*. The adjectives are, *he*, *ſhe*, *it*, *mine*, *thy*, *thine*, *her*.

Who

Who is an interrogative, ſo called from its being uſed in aſking a queſtion; and is uſed only when we ſpeak of perſons.

This, *that*, and *which*, are adjectives, though commonly reckoned to be pronouns, for they are not put to ſupply the place of ſubſtantives, but are joined with them; as, "*This* man;" "*That* book." And if they occur at any time without ſubſtantives, their ſubſtantives are then underſtood. *This* and *that* are called *demonſtratives*, becauſe they ſhew what particular perſon or thing you mean. *This* makes *thoſe*, in the plural, and *that* makes *thoſe*. *Which* is called an interrogative, when uſed in aſking a queſtion, and a relative, when it has relation to ſome ſubſtantive expreſſed or underſtood; as, "Here is the book, *which* (book) you loſt." It is the ſame in both numbers, and is uſed only when we ſpeak of things.

CHAP. VIII. Of Verbs.

A Verb is a word that ſignifies being, action, or ſuffering; thus, *to lie*, ſignifies being in ſome poſture: *to fight*, ſignifies action; and *to be beloved*, ſignifies the paſſion of a perſon. Such verbs as ſignify merely being, are *eſſential* verbs; thoſe that ſignify doing or action, are *active* verbs; and thoſe that ſignify ſuffering, are called verbs *paſſive*. Verbs that ſignify condition or habit, are called *neuter*. In Engliſh we have, ſtrictly ſpeaking, no paſſive verbs, but expreſs ſuch verbs by means of auxiliary words.

As actions may be conſidered as being paſt, or preſent, Verbs have tenſes, by which theſe ſenſes are expreſſed. The Engliſh indeed have but two tenſes or times, *viz.* the preſent and the preter time; the verb having different endings only to expreſs them.

The *preſent tenſe*, or time which now is, is expreſſed by the verb itſelf, as, *I burn*.

The *preter tenſe*, or time, called the preterite, is commonly made by adding *ed* to the preſent tenſe, as *burn-ed*: but if the preſent tenſe ends in *e*, it is made by adding *d* only, as *love*, *loved*.

Some verbs, whoſe preſent tenſe ends in *d* or *t*, have their preter and preſent the ſame, as *read*, *lead*; but it is to be obſerved, that in pronunciation we make a diſtinction, the preſent being pronounced long, and the preter ſhort; on which account ſeveral authors of note have choſen, for diſtinction's ſake, to write the preter as pronounced; amongſt whom is Bolingbroke, who writes the preters of *lead*, and *read*, *led* and *red*.

As actions are to be affirmed of ourſelves, *to* others, or *of* others, verbs are ſaid to have perſons, which are diſtinguiſhed by prefixing the pronouns perſonal to them in Engliſh, as

Singular	Plural
1 I burn	We burn
2 Thou burneſt	Ye burn
3 He or ſhe burns	They burn

In other languages, either of the perſons are expreſſed by an alteration made in the end of the verb; but in Engliſh this takes place only in the ſingular number of the preſent and preter tenſes, according to the ſubſequent ſcheme, wherein the endings of each perſon are expreſſed.

Preſent tenſe ſingular	Preter tenſe ſingular
Perſons 1, The verb	*ed*
2, *eſt*	*edſt* or *dſt* or *d* after *e* final.
2, *eth* or *s*	*ed*

As the Engliſh differs from other languages, with reſpect to its tenſes, ſo it does likewiſe with reſpect to the *moods*.

CHAP. IX. Of Moods.

A *Mood* is a method made uſe of to expreſs the manner, poſſibility, or neceſſity of an action, together with the inclination of the agent. In the learned languages, theſe different circumſtances are expreſſed by the alterations made in the endings of their verbs; but as the Engliſh does not admit of ſuch a change, it is evident that it has no moods. The manner in which we expreſs theſe circumſtances of action, is by means of auxiliary words, and by the place of the nominative. To expreſs the *poſſibility* of a thing, we uſe *can*; to convey the idea of *neceſſity*, we uſe *muſt*, or *ought*; to expreſs the *liberty* of the ſpeaker, we uſe *may*; to denote the *inclination*, we uſe *will*, or *would*; and to ſignify *command*, *permiſſion*, *entreaty*, or *exhortation* or *doubt*, we place the ſtubſtantive after the verb: as "fight *the French*; do *I* underſtand?"

CHAP. X. Of Participles.

AS participles are joined to auxiliary or helping verbs, it will be proper to premiſe ſomething concerning them, that the auxiliary verbs themſelves may be better underſtood.

A participle is derived from a verb, and receives its name from *partaking* both of the nature of a verb and of an adjective: it partakes of the nature of a verb, becauſe it ſignifies being, doing, and ſuffering, as a verb does; and partakes of the nature of an adjective, becauſe it will not make ſenſe of itſelf: it ſignifies barely a quality, and is joined to a ſubſtantive as an adjective is: thus, in the ſentence, "a *loving* child," the word *loving* is a participle, and ſignifies action, as the verb *love* itſelf does: it partakes likewiſe of the nature of an adjective, becauſe when the word *loving* ſtands by itſelf, it requires ſome other word to determine its ſenſe, and when joined to the ſubſtantive *child*, makes a complete ſentence.

There are two participles; one of which is *active*, and the other *paſſive*.

The active participle is made by adding *ing* to the verb, as *burn*, *burn-ing*; but if the verb ends in *e* mute, the *e* is omitted, as in *write*, *writing*; this is called the active participle, becauſe it ſignifies action.

The paſſive participle is made by adding *ed*, *t*, or *en*, to the verb; as *burn*, *burned*; *lend*, *lent*; *beat*, *beaten*. This is called the paſſive participle, becauſe when joined with the verb *to be*, it makes up the whole paſſive voice.

The auxiliary verbs are either perfect or defective.

CHAP. XI. Of the defective auxiliary Verbs.

A Defective auxiliary verb is that which is not uſed but in its own, or the preter tenſe, has no participles, and admits of no helping verbs to be put before it: of this kind are *do*, *will*, *ſhall*, *may*, *can*, with their preter tenſes *did*, *would*, *ſhould*, *might*, *could*, or *muſt*.

When *do* is uſed as an auxiliary verb, it emphatically denotes the *preſent* time; and *did* the *preter*. Thus, *I burn*, or *I burned*, is more emphatical or ſtrong when we ſay *I do burn*, or *I did burn*. *Do* and *did* are formed thus;

	Singular	Plural
Perſons	1 I do	We do
	2 Thou doſt, *or* you do	Ye do, *or* you do
	3 He doth, *or* does	They do
Perſons	1 I did	We did
	2 Thou didſt, *or* you did	Ye did, *or* you did
	3 He did	They did

Shall or Will.

I ſhall, thou ſhalt, or *you ſhall, he ſhall*. Plural, *We ſhall, ye ſhall*, or *you ſhall, they ſhall*.

I will, thou wilt, or *you will, he will.* Plural, *We will, ye* or *you will, they will.*

To diſtinguiſh *ſhall* from *will*, though they are both uſed to expreſs ſomething future, it will be neceſſary to obſerve, that in the firſt perſon *ſhall* expreſſes a future action; but *will* promiſes or threatens; thus *I ſhall proceed*, or *we ſhall proceed*, implies, that our proceeding is ſomething future: but when we ſay, *I will beat you*, or *I will pay you*, I promiſe or threaten beating, or payment. Again, in the ſecond or third perſons, *ſhall* commands, promiſes, and threatens; but *will* barely foretels; thus when we ſay, *you ſhall go*, we command a perſon to go; when we ſay, you *ſhall* have your money, we promiſe to pay a perſon; and when we ſay, he *ſhall* be hanged, we threaten: but when we ſay, he *will* be beaten, they *will* run away, we only foretel ſomething that may happen.

Shall, from the old verb *ſhalle*, or *ſcealdan*, Saxon, makes *ſhould*, which is thus formed, *I ſhould, thou ſhouldſt*, or *you ſhould, he ſhould.* Plural, *We ſhould, ye* or *you ſhould, they ſhould.*

Will, in the preter tenſe, makes *would*, from the old Saxon verb *wolle* or *wold*, and is declined thus, *I would, thou wouldſt*, or *you would, he would.* Plural, *We would, ye* or *you would, they would.*

In order to prevent impropriety, it ſhould be obſerved, that though both *would* and *ſhould* are uſed to denote what was, or had been to come, yet *would* is only uſed to intimate the will or intention of the doer; as, *I would* write, *i. e.* I am willing to write; but *I ſhould*, denotes the bare futurity, or that the thing will be, and the propriety of doing it; as, *I ſhould* write, *i. e.* it is proper for me to write.

May is declined thus, *I might, thou mighteſt*, or *you might, he might.* Plural. *We might*, or *you might, they might.*

May comes from the Saxon *magan*, to be able, and *might*, its preter, from *might*, the preter in the Saxon.

I may, thou mayſt, or *you may, he may. We may, ye* or *you may, they may.*

Can forms *could*, in the preter, and is thus declined; *I can, thou canſt* or *you can, he can.* Plural, *We can, ye* or *you can, they can.*

I could, thou couldſt, &c. like *ſhould.*

Though both *can* and *could* intimate the power of doing a thing, yet they differ in this, that *may* and *might* implies the right, lawfulneſs, or poſſibility of a thing; as I *might* write, implies it right, lawful, or poſſible for me to write. But *can* or *could* are uſed only to imply ſufficiency of power or ſtrength for doing a thing; as, I *can* write, or, I *could* write; *i. e.* I had power ſufficient, or was able to write.

Muſt, which comes from the Saxon *moſt*, and *ought*, are thus declined. I *muſt*, thou *muſt*, *&c.* without any variation in the perſons. I *ought*, thou *oughteſt* or you *ought*, he *ought*, *&c.* both theſe words imply neceſſity or duty. *Muſt* is uſed with relation both to the future and preſent time; but *ought* to the preſent time only; but if *have* follows either *muſt* or *ought*, they then relate to the time paſt; as, I *ought* to *have* done it, *i. e.* it is fit I ſhould *have* done it at ſome time paſt.

Of the perfect helping or auxiliary VERBS.

THE perfect helping verbs are *have, am*, or *be:* they called perfect verbs, becauſe they may be joined with other auxiliary verbs, and are uſed in moſt of the tenſes. Theſe verbs we have borrowed from the Saxon and Gothic languages. When have is uſed as an auxiliary, it denotes the time in which any paſt action was done, and is thus declined; I *have*, thou *haſt*, he *hath. Plural*, We *have*, ye *have*, they *have.* Its perfect is *had*, and is declined after the following manner; I *had*, thou *hadſt*,

or you *had*, he *had*. *Plural*, We *had*, *&c.* When *had* is prefixed to another verb, it denotes that the action is juſt paſt; as, "I *have* dined," *i. e.* the action of dining is juſt paſt. *Had* denotes, that an action was paſt before another which was paſt likewiſe; as, "When Peterc ame to my houſe, I *had* dined;" *i. e.* the action of dining was paſt, before that of Peter's arrival, though paſt likewiſe. *Had* is likewiſe uſed to ſignify the time paſt of an action not done, but intended to be done; as, "I *had* gone thither, but Peter prevented me;" *i. e.* the action of going thither was intended, and would have been paſt, had it not been for Peter's prevention. In this ſenſe the ſecond part of the ſentence begins with *but*, as in the example produced. When *ſhall* or *will* is added to *have*, it denotes the time that is not, but will be paſt; as, "I *ſhall have* burned it," I *will have* tranſcribed it an hour hence.

As the Engliſh, properly ſpeaking, have no verbs paſſive, this defect is ſupplied by adding *am* or *be*, to the participle paſſive: thus in *love*, the participle paſſive becomes a kind of verb paſſive, when joined with *am*, as *I am loved*. Yet as *am* is a very irrregular verb, it will not be unneceſſary to add the manner in which it is declined in the preſent and preter tenſes. In the preſent tenſe it is declined thus; ſingular, *I am*, *thou art*, or *you are*, *he is*: plural, *we are*, &c. or, *I be*, *thou be'ſt*, *he be*: plural, *we be*, *ye be*, &c. In the preter, we decline thus, *I was*, *thou waſt*, or *you were*, *he was*: plural, *we were*, *ye were*, or *you were*, &c. or *I were*, *thou wert*, *be were*: plural, *we were*, *ye were*, *they were*.

This verb makes *to be* in the infinitive; the active participle is *being*; and the paſſive participle *been be*, *be'ſt* and *were wert*, are generally uſed after the conjunctions *if*, *that*, *although*, &c. as, *if I be then at home*; *although I ſhould be at home*; *admitting that I were your brother*. *Be* is uſed after *let*; as *let* him *be quiet*. The irregular verbs are ſo numerous, that a particular detail of them would take up too much room in this treatiſe; but as this omiſſion is already ſupplied in the ſubſequent ſheets, we may be excuſed for not producing them here. The reader, whether a native or a foreigner, whether male or female, whether learned or unlearned, may eaſily comprehend what has been delivered in the foregoing pages, and be abundantly guarded by them, either from a vitious pronunciation, or an impropriety of ſtyle.

THE

THE

Royal Engliſh Dictionary.

A. The firſt letter of the alphabet in all known languages, excepting the Æthiopic, in which it is the thirteenth. It is the firſt and eaſieſt pronounced by children in their infancy, one of the five vowels in the Engliſh language, and has three different ſounds, viz. the *ſlender*, *open*, and *broad*. *A* ſlender, peculiar to the Engliſh, reſembles the French *e* maſculine, or their *a* in *pais*; as alſo in the Engliſh words, *place*, *face*, and in all thoſe which terminate in *ation*, as *nation*. *A* open, like the *a* of the Italians, is ſounded in *father*. *A* broad, is ſounded in *talk* and *walk*, like the *au* in *pauſe*. *A* is ſhort in *glaſs* and *fancy*, and is generally made long by an *e* final, as *plane*, or by the addition of an *i*, as *plain*. When placed before nouns of the ſingular number, it denotes one, as *a* man, *i. e. one* man; or ſignifies ſomething indefinite, as, *a* man may paſs this way, that is, any man. Before a word beginning with a vowel, we write *an*, as *an* ox, and likewiſe before an *h* ſilent, as *an* herb; but when the *h* is ſounded, we then write *a*, as *a* horſe. Before a participle it denotes ſome action not yet finiſhed, as, I am *a* walking. Formerly it was a contraction of *at*, as Thomas *a* Becket, for *at* Becket. Sometimes it ſignifies *to*, as, "*a* hunting Chloe went," in *Prior*. It has likewiſe a peculiar ſignification implying *each*, as, he gains a hundred pounds *a* year. In abbreviations, with a ſtroke over it thus, [$\overline{A}$] it ſtood for 5000 among the Romans. With logicians, it denotes an univerſal affirmative propoſition. On the inſcriptions of marbles it ſtands for *Auguſtus*, *ager*, *aiunt*; when double, *Auguſti*; when triple, *auro*, *argento*, *ære*, i. e. gold, ſilver, braſs. On the reverſe of ancient medals, it ſignifies that they were ſtruck at Argos, or Athens; on moderns, at Paris. Among merchants, if ſet alone after a bill of exchange, it ſignifies *accepted*, and is uſed by them to diſtinguiſh their ſets of accompts inſtead of a figure: thus, A, B, C, are inſtead of 1, 2, 3. *a*, or *aa*, is uſed by phyſicians inſtead of *ana*, and ſignifies that the proportions of the ingredients, to which it refers, are to be equal. In abbreviations it ſtands likewiſe for *Artium*, or *Arts*, as A. B. artium bacalaureus, or bachelor of arts; when applied to time, for *anno*, A M. anno mundi, the year of the world, A. D. anno domini, the year of our Lord. A in Muſic, is that note which lies between the 2d and 3d line in the Treble; or upon the top, or 5th line in the Baſs.

A'AM, S. a meaſure made uſe of in the Low Countries; which, when filled with common water, weighs 288 pounds, and makes 148 $\frac{2}{3}$ Paris pints; in Engliſh it makes the ſame number of pints as it weighs pounds.

A'ARON, S. [Heb. a mountaineer, or teacher] the brother of Moſes, the firſt high-prieſt of the Jews, in whoſe family that dignity was hereditary.

AB, at the beginning of Engliſh Saxon names, is generally a contraction of *abbot*, or *abban*, and ſhews that they either had an abbey, or belonged to one, as Abingdon.

AB, S. [Heb. father] the eleventh month of the civil, and the fifth of the eccleſiaſtical year of the Jews. It anſwers to our July. On the firſt they faſt, in commemoration of Aaron's death; on the ninth, for the burning of the temple of Solomon by the Chaldeans; and likewiſe on account of Adrian's edict, by which they were baniſhed from Jeruſalem; and on the eighteenth, becauſe the lamp in the ſanctuary was that night extinguiſhed, in the reign of Ahaz.

ABA'CA, S. [Perſ.] an Indian plant in the Philippines, ſown every year, and when gather-

gathered ſteeped in water, and beaten like hemp. The white makes very fine linen, but the grey is uſed only in cordage.

ABA'CK, } Adv. backwards. Obſolete.
ABA'KE, }

A'BACOT, S. a cap of ſtate, in form of a double crown, worn by ancient Engliſh kings.

ABA'CTED, Part. [*Abactus*, Lat. driven away] Law term, driven away by ſtealth, or violence.

ABA'CTOR, S. [*Abactor*, Lat.] in Law, one who drives away cattle in *herds*, either by ſtealth or violence, in oppoſition to thoſe who ſteal only a ſheep or two.

ABA'CUS, [Phœnic. *Habak*, duſt] among Mathematicians, a table covered with duſt, on which the ancients uſed to draw their ſchemes, or write their figures; hence.

A'BACUS *Pythagoricus*, or Pythagorean abacus, ſignified a table of numbers uſed for the more eaſily conveying the firſt elements of arithmetic, and derived its name from Pythagoras the inventor.

ABA'CUS, S. in Architecture, the uppermoſt member of the capital of a pillar, originally intended to repreſent a ſquare tile laid over a baſket. Its form varies in the different orders. In the Tuſcan, Doric, and ancient Ionic, it reſembles the tile its original. In the richer orders, ſuch as the Corinthian and Compoſite, its four ſides are arched, or cut inwards with ſome ornament, as a roſe, or a fiſh's tail, in the middle of each arch.

ABA'DDON, S. [Heb. a deſtroyer] the name given in the Revelations to the king of locuſts, an infernal angel; and one of the names of Satan.

ABA'FT, Adv. [*Abaftan*, Sax. behind] that part of a ſhip which is towards the hinder part or ſtern, including all the ſpace from thence to the fore-maſt, uſually allotted to the maſter and captain. Strictly ſpeaking, the ſtern is only the outſide, but *abaft* includes both inſide and outſide.

ABAI'SANCE, S. [*Abaiſer*, Fr. to depreſs or bring down] an act of reſpect paid to a perſon by a bow, &c. now wrote *obeiſance*, though corruptly, according to Skinner.

To ABA'LIENATE, V. Act. [*abalieno*, Lat.] in Civil law, to make that another's which was our own before; to transfer property from one perſon to another.

ABALIENA'TION, S. [*Abalienatio*, Lat.] the act of transferring one's right to another. In the Roman law, the things transferred were ſtiled *res mancipii*, the perſons capable of purchaſing were Roman citizens, or foreigners by particular indulgence; the manner in which it was performed, was either by weights, ready money, or ſurrender before a magiſtrate.

To AB'AND, V. Act. [contracted from *abandon*, now obſolete] to forſake. "And Vor-"tigern enforced the kingdom to *aband*." *Faery Queen*.

To ABA'NDON, V. Act. [*abandonner*, Fr. from *abandonnare*, It. to forſake one's colours, *bandum* in Italian ſignifying an enſign; or rather from the Saxon *bana*, deſtruction or a curſe] to give up, reſign, or quit, followed by the particle *to* or *over*, before a ſubſtantive; to forſake or caſt off.

ABA'NDONED, Part. Adj. [from *abandon*] given up, forſaken, deſerted.

ABA'NDONER, S. [from *abandon*] the perſon guilty of forſaking or deſerting.

ABA'NDONING, S. [from *abandon*] the act of deſerting or forſaking.

ABA'NDONMENT, S. [*abandonnement*, Fr.] the act of forſaking.

ABA'NDUM, S. [*bana*, Sax.] in Law, any thing ſequeſtered, confiſcated, or denounced to be forfeited.

ABA'NET, S. [Heb.] a kind of girdle worn by the Jewiſh prieſts.

ABANNI'TION, S. [*abannitio*, cor. Lat.] a baniſhment for one or two years, on account of man-ſlaughter.

ABAPTI'STON, S. [Αβαπτιϛον, from α not, and βαπτω, Gr. to ſink under] in Surgery, the perforating part of an inſtrument called a trepan, which derives its name from its being contrived ſo, as to be kept from ſinking into the brain, when the ſkull is cut through.

To AB'ARNARE, V. Act. [Sax.] in Law, to inform; to diſcover a ſecret crime to a magiſtrate.

ABARTICULA'TION, [from *ab* from, and *articulus*, Lat. a joint] an apt conſtruction of the bones, by which they can readily perform their functions, and move ſtrongly and eaſily, as in the thighs, arms, &c.

AB'AS, S. [Perſ.] a weight uſed in Perſia for weighing pearls, being an eighth part lighter than the European carat.

To ABA'SE, V. Act. [*abaiſſer*, Fr. from *bas*, low, or *baſis*, Lat. a foundation] to humble; to bring down; to depreſs; to lower. At ſea, it denotes to ſtrike, take in, or lower a flag, in token of ſubmiſſion.

ABA'SED, Adj. [from *abaſe*] brought down; humbled. In Heraldry, it denotes the top of the wings of any bird to look downwards towards the point of the ſhield, or elſe to be ſhut. A chevron, pale, or bend are *abaſed*, when their points terminate in or below the center of the ſhield.

ABA'SEMENT, S. [*abaiſſement*, Fr.] the act of bringing, or ſtate of being brought low; depreſſion.

ABA'SSI, S. [Perſ.] a ſilver coin in Perſia, which takes its name from *Shah Abbas* II. the inventor.

To ABA'SH, V. Act. [*verbaeſſen*, Dutch, to aſtoniſh] to affect with ſudden ſhame, or confuſion; to daſh. "They heard and were *abaſhed*." *Milton*. The paſſive is followed by the particles *at* or *of*.

To ABA'TE, V. Act. [*abattre*, Fr. to beat down] to leſſen or diminiſh; to deject, or depreſs the mind. In Commerce, to lower or

or leſſen the price of goods either in buying or ſelling.

To ABA'TE, V. N. to grow leſs: ſometimes uſed with the particle *of* before the thing leſſened. "*Abated* of their virulence." *Dryd.*

To ABA'TE, V. in common law, uſed both actively and neuterly; actively, it implies to beat, or pull down; to deſtroy; to defeat, or overthrow a writ on account of ſome errors, or to ſtep into the poſſeſſion of land between the former poſſeſſor, and his next ſurviving heir. In the neuter ſignification, it denotes, to be fruſtrated, overthrown, or diſabled.

To ABA'TE, V. A. in Horſemanſhip, is applied to the curvets of a horſe, which is ſaid to *abate* his curvets, when he puts his two hind legs upon the ground both at once, obſerving the ſame exactneſs always.

ABA'TELEM, S. [Fr.] the conſul's prohibition of trading, iſſued againſt all French merchants in the Levant, who do not diſcharge their debts, or ſtand to their bargain.

ABA'TEMENT, S. [from *abate*] the act of remitting or abating; the ſtate of a perſon who is deprived of a poſt; the cauſe of abating; extenuation. In Law, the act of the abator. In Heraldry, ſomething added to a coat of arms, to diminiſh its dignity, and is either by diminution, or reverſion. In Commerce, *abatement* denotes the allowance given any trader in the price of goods, for prompt payment, when he might have inſiſted on credit. At the cuſtom houſe, the word is uſed for an allowance made for the damage received by the goods delivered in.

ABA'TER, S. [Lat.] one who abates or allows of an abatement.

ABA'TOR, S. [Lat.] in Law, one who enters on a houſe or land, void by the death of the laſt poſſeſſor, before the heir takes poſſeſſion.

ABA'TUDE, S. [in old records] any thing diminiſhed.

ABATURES, S. [from *abate*] in Hunting, the ſprigs of graſs beat down by a ſtag in his paſſage.

To ABA'Y, or ABE'Y, [from *Buy*, the letter *a* being added, according to Skinner] in Law, to ſuffer a great penalty; to purchaſe, or pay dear for. "You ſhall ſore *abay* it." *Chauc.*

ABB, S the yarn of a weaver's warp.

ABB-WOOL, S. a compound word uſed in the ſame ſenſe as the former.

ABB'A, S. [Syr. a Scripture word, ſignifying father] "The Spirit, whereby we cry *Abba*, Father," Rom. viii. 15. At firſt a term of affection both in the Hebrew and Chaldaic, but at length became a title of dignity, very much affected by the Jewiſh doctors, as is evident from Chriſt's forbidding his diſciples to call any man their *father* upon earth.

ABBA'CY, or ABBA'THEY, S. [*Abbatia*, Lat.] the rights, privileges, or juriſdiction of an abbot.

ABBA'TIS, S. in old records, the ſteward of the ſtables or groom.

A'BBER, S. [Brit.] the mouth or fall of a river, prefixed to the names of towns ſituated in ſuch circumſtances.

A'BBESS, S. [*abuteſſa*, Lat. from whence *abudeſſa*, Sax. and thence by contraction *abbeſſe*, Fr.] the ſuperior or governeſs of a nunnery of women.

A'BBEY, S. [*Abbatia*, Lat. *abaïe*, Fr.] a religious houſe governed by an abbeſs when appropriated to the fair ſex, and by an abbot when inhabited by men. The privileges of theſe places were formerly ſo great, that they were exempted from the viſitation of the biſhop, and were a ſanctuary for any malefactor after the commiſſion of the moſt atrocious crimes. Prior to the Reformation, one third of the benefices of England were appropriated to them; and at the diſſolution of them by Hen. VIII. there were 190 of them, whoſe revenues were between 200 *l.* and 35000 *l. per annum* (according to biſhop Burnet) which, at a medium, amounted to 2,853,000 *l.* yearly.

A'BBEY-LUBBER, S. [compounded of *abbey* and *lubbed*, Dan. fat.] a ſlothful loiterer in a religious houſe, under pretence of ſanctity and auſterity. "No huge over-grown *abbey-lubber*." *Span. Fryar.*

ABBO'T, S. [*abud* or *abbod*, Sax from *ab*, Heb. father, abbots being ſtiled *patres*, or fathers; and abbeſſes, *matres*, or mothers] the chief or ſuperior of an abbey inhabited by the male ſex. They were at firſt laymen, ſubject to the biſhop, and had no ſhare in eccleſiaſtical affairs, were men of great plainneſs and ſimplicity, and were contented with the government of their own monaſteries. At length they were allowed a prieſt out of their own body, and ſome of them having rendered themſelves conſpicuous for their learning, they were called from their obſcurity, and affected independency, which was at laſt granted them, after great oppoſition. Hence aroſe the new diſtinction of abbots mitred or not mitred, croziered or not croziered. The mitred abbots were exempt from the juriſdiction of the dioceſan, and inveſted with epiſcopal authority within their ſeveral precincts, and in England were lords of parliament, of which Camden reckons twenty-five, as may be ſeen in Gibſon's edition, p. 242. The unmitred abbots were ſubject to the viſitation of the dioceſan. *Croziered abbots* are thoſe who bore the crozier or paſtoral ſtaff, and uncroziered thoſe who did not. It is likewiſe an honorary title borne by magiſtrates, which was anciently aſſumed by perſons who had not the leaſt concern with a monaſtic life. Thus Philip I. Louis VI. and the dukes of Orleans, were called abbots of St. Agnan.

To ABBRE'VIATE, V. A. [*abbreviare*, Lat. to ſhorten] to ſhorten by omiſſion of the leſs important parts; to abridge; to ſhorten by contraction. Figuratively, to cut ſhort.

"Our

"Our lives are *abbreviated* into hundreds and ſcores." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ABBREVIA'TION, S. [from *abbreviate*] the act of ſhortening, by dropping ſome letters of a word, or ſubſtituting marks in their ſtead. Phyſicians make uſe of them both for ſpeed and myſtery. Aq. menth. for Aqua menthæ, mint water.

ABBREVIA'TOR, S. [*abbreviateur*, Fr.] one who ſhortens or abridges.

ABBREVIA'TURE, S. [*abbreviate*] a mark uſed for the ſake of ſhortening, as D for five hundred. Figuratively, a compendium, or abridgement. "An excellent *abbreviature* of the whole duty." *Taylor's Guide.* But this is a ſenſe in which it is ſeldom uſed at preſent.

ABBREUVOIR, S. [French, from *brouwen*, Dut. or *briwan*, Sax. to boil] a watering place, now obſolete. But in Maſonry ſtill uſed for the place where two ſtones join, which is filled up with mortar or cement.

ABBRO'CH, V. A. [*abbrocher*, Fr. from *ab*, from, and *broche*, a ſpit, i. e. to ſnatch off the ſpit] in Law, to buy up, or engroſs any commodities, in order to ſell them again, before they have been brought to or expoſed in a market. *M. S. Temp. Edw.* III.

ABBRO'CHMENT, S. [*abbrocamentum*, Lat. ſee To ABBRO'CH] the act of foreſtalling.

ABBUTTA'LS, S. [*abbuto*, cor. Lat. *abbuter*, Fr. to bound, from *bout*, Fr. a bound or end] in Law, the buttings or boundings of lands, ſhewing on what other lands they are bounded. The ſides are ſaid to lay bordering, but the ends are ſaid, properly, *abutting*, or abounding. *Camd.*

A'BDA, S. [Heb. a ſervant] a ſcripture appellative, or proper name. "Adoniram ſon of *Abda*." 1 *Kings* iv. 6.

ABDA'LS, S. [Perſ.] a kind of furious enthuſiaſts in Aſia, who frequently run about the ſtreets, killing all they met.

ABDELA'VI, S. in Botany, the Egyptian melon.

ABDERI'TE, S. [from *Abdera*, the name of a ſea-town in Thrace] an inhabitant of Abdera, applied by way of emphaſis, to ſignify Democritus, who was born there.

ABDERIAN, Adj. [from *Abdera*] *Abderian laughter*, by medical writers, uſed to denote inceſſant laughter, in alluſion to that of Democritus of Abdera, who always laughed at the follies of mankind.

ABDE'ST, S. [Arab.] a kind of ablution, or waſhing, uſed by the Mohammedans, before prayer, at entering their moſques, or reading the Koran.

ABDE'VENHAM, S. a term uſed in Aſtronomy for the head of the twelfth houſe.

A'BDI, S. [Heb. my ſervant] the father of Cis, the Levite, mentioned 2 *Chron.* xxix. 12.

To A'BDICATE, V. A. [*abdico*, Lat.] to renounce, reſign, withdraw from, or voluntarily to forſake an office.

ABDICA'TION, S. [*abdicatio*, Lat.] the act whereby a perſon in office renounces the ſame, before the legal time of ſervice is expired. It differs from reſignation, becauſe that implies the quitting the office in favour of another, but this does not. Thus James II. is ſaid to have *abdicated* the crown; but Philip IV. of Spain to have *reſigned* it, becauſe he did it in favour of his ſucceſſor.

ABDI'EL, S. [Heb. the ſervant of God] the proper name of a perſon mentioned 1 *Chron.* v. 15. "Ahi, ſon of Abdiel, chief of the houſe."

ABDITO'RIUM, S. [Lat.] in old records, a place in which goods or money were preſerved in churches, or a cheſt wherein reliques were depoſited. *Mon. Ang.* 173.

ABDO'MEN, S. [*abdomen*, Lat. from *abdo*, to hide, or from *abdo*, and *omentum*, Lat. the caul] The cavity called the lower belly, which contains the ſtomach, guts, ſpleen, bladder, and inteſtines. It is divided into three leſs cavities or regions, termed the epigaſtrium; the umbilicus, or regio umbilicalis; and the hypogaſtrium. It is lined on the inſide with a thin, ſoft membrane, called the peritonæum, which keeps the viſcera in their places. On the outſide it is defended by five pair of muſcles, which not only preſerve the viſcera from caſualties, but likewiſe by their alternate relaxations and contractions, promote digeſtion, and evacuate the fæces.

ABDO'MINAL, } Adj. [*abdomen*] ſeated
ABDO'MINOUS, } in or belonging to the abdomen. Paunch-bellied, unwieldy, but now ſeldom uſed by any but medical authors.

To AB'DUCE, V. Act. [*abduco*, Lat. to draw from] to draw away, or move from one place or poſition to another. "If we *abduce* the eye upon either corner." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* This word ſcarcely ever occurs, unleſs in medical or ſcientific authors.

ABDU'CENT, Part. [from *abduce*] indued with a power of drawing, or pulling back. The *abducent muſcles* are thoſe which pull back the parts to which they are joined; when applied to the hand, they are thoſe muſcles which are made uſe of to open it, when ſhut.

ABDU'CTION, S. [*Abductio*, Lat. a drawing, deducing from] in logic, is an argument, wherein the major is evident, but the minor ſtands in need of further proof. Thus in this ſyllogiſm: "All, whom God abſolves, are freed from ſin: (which is the major) but God abſolves all who are in Chriſt (the minor); therefore, all, who are in Chriſt, are freed from ſin (the concluſion)." The major, that, *all whom God abſolves are freed from ſin*, is evident; but the minor, that, *God abſolves all who are in Chriſt*, is not, and therefore ſtands in need of the following propoſition to prove it, namely,

ly, that God received satisfaction for sin by the sufferings of Christ. In surgery, it signifies a fracture, wherein the ends of the bones recede from each other.

ABDU'CTOR, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, applied to those muscles which draw back the parts to which they are joined. *Abductor auricularis*, or the *abductor* of the little finger, is the muscle which is inserted in the first bone, and serves to draw it from the rest, and bend it a little. *Abductor Indicis*, or the muscle which draws back the fore-finger, is inserted in the first bone of that finger, and draws it towards the thumb. *Abductor minimi digiti manus*, or the drawer-back of the little finger; already described, under the terms *abductor auricularis*. The *abductor minimi digiti pedis*, or the little toe, is inserted in its second bone, and pulls it from the rest. The *Abductor oculi*, or abductor of the eye, is one of the four muscles, which rises from the bottom of the orbit, and draws the eye towards the outward canthus or corner. The *Abductor pollicis*, or of the thumb, stiled likewise thenar, makes the fleshy body, called by anatomists, mons Lunæ, or mountain of the moon, and draws the thumb from the fingers. The *Abductor pollicis pedis*, or muscle which draws the great toe, is that which draws it from the rest.

ABECEDA'RIAN, S. [*abecedarius*, Lat.] one who teaches the alphabet or first rudiments of learning. "Farnaby was reduced, by his misfortunes, to follow the trade of an *Abecedarian*." *Wood. Ath. Oxon.* Now out of use.

ABECE'DARY, Adj. belonging to, or inscribed with, the letters of the alphabet. "In the center of two *abecedary* circles, or rings of letters." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* Scarce ever used by any authors at present.

ABE'D, Adj. [from *a* contracted from *at* and *bed*.] In bed. See A.

ABEDNE'GO, S. [Heb. a servant of light] the name given by Nebuchadnezzar to Azarias, whom he likewise made his minister, and afterwards ordered to be thrown into the fiery furnace. "He gave to Azarias the name of *Abednego*." Dan i. 7.

A'BEL, S. [Heb. frail, mortal, unstable] the second son of Adam, mentioned *Gen.* iv. 2. a shepherd of unblemished integrity, and approved by the Deity, but was through envy slain by his brother Cain.

ABELI'TION, S. the licence given to a criminal to desist from prosecution. *Harris.*

ABENA'QUIES, S. the French name for the Owenagungas, North-England, or eastern Indians in America.

ABENAQUI'SE, S. an Indian tribe on the back parts of Nova Scotia.

A'BER, or A'BBER, S. [Brit.] the fall, or emptying a lesser water into a greater, as of a brook into a river, the mouth of a river; hence several towns situated on or near the mouth of rivers generally derive the first part of their names, as *Aber-conway*, &c.

A'BER-BROTH, S. [from *aber*, Brit. the mouth, *broth*, or *brothock*] a royal burgh, in the shire of Angus in Scotland, famous for its mineral waters. Lat. 56. deg. 36. min. Long. 29. deg. 2 min. W.

ABERDE'EN, or ABERDO'N, S. [from *Aber*, Brit. a mouth, and *Dee* or *Don*, the names of two rivers] the name of two places in the counties of Aberdeen or Mar; the one seated on the river Don, the other Dee, and stiled *Old* and *New*. Old Aberdeen is ennobled by being a bishop's see, which was translated from Murtlake by K. David I. in 1100. The King's college here, so called from James IV. is a very neat, if not stately edifice. The river Don, on which this city is situated, is remarkable for its abounding in salmon and perch. A mile southward from hence lies New Aberdeen, on the river Dee, as its name imports; both these towns, taken together, form one city, which surpasses all in the north for largeness and beauty. It stands in a fine air; its inhabitants are well-bred, and the houses well-built, mostly of stone, and four stories high. The greatest ornament to this city is the Mareschal college, or academy, originally a Franciscan friery, built by George Keith, earl-marshal in 1693, but enlarged and beautified since by the city. This is the capital of the sheriffdom, a royal burgh, and gives the title of earl to an ancient branch of the family of Gordons. It has a great revenue from its salmon fishery, produces excellent linen, and has a good manufacture for thread and worsted stockings. It has a great exportation for pickled pork, which is reputed the best cured, for long voyages, of any in Europe; and on that account victuals most of the Dutch East-India ships. In the middle of the city is a spring, called the Aberdonian spaw, from its being similar to that in the bishopric of Liege, both in taste and quality.

ABERDE'EN-SHIRE, S. [from *Aberdeen*, and *scyr*, or *scyre*, Sax. a portion or province, from *scyran* Sax. to divide into portions, or parts] a county in the middle division of Scotland, bounded on the south with part of Angus and Merns, or rather with the river Dee and the Grandbains; on the N. W. by part of Bamff-shire; on the N. by part of Murray; on the E. by the German ocean; and on the W. by the river Spey, and part of Badenoch; being in length, according to Templeman, 73 miles, but 46 only according to Gibson's Camden; in breadth it is 28, and in area 1179 square miles. The soil produces corn, particularly barley, rye, and oats, in great plenty. The hilly parts abound in eagles, and are covered with firs and oaks. It has quarries of variegated marble, lime-stone and slate. Its rivers yield mussels, containing large pearls of a tolerable good colour; the winters are more gentle than could be expected;

pected; and it has ſprings of alum-water, and veins of ſtone, from whence alum boils.

ABERFRA'W, S. [*Aber*. Brit. a mouth, and *Fraw*, the river's name] a ſmall village in Angleſea, N. Wales; formerly the royal ſeat of the kings of Guynedh, or N. Wales, thence ſtiled kings of *Aberfraw*. The rectory is in the gift of the prince of Wales.

ABE'RRANCE, or ABE'RRANCY, S. [*Aberro*, Lat. to wander from the right way] a deviation from the truth, an error, miſtake, or falſe opinion. "Alter the craſis of his underſtanding, and render it as obnoxious to *aberrances*, as now." *Glanville's Scep. Scient.* This term is not uſed at preſent.

ABE'RRANT, Part. [*Aberrans*, Lat. wandering, from *aberro*] deviating from the right, or common way.

ABERRA'TION, S. [*aberratio*, Lat. a going out of the way] the act of departing from the common track. "There is no hereſy in ſuch an *aberration*." *Glanville Sept. Scient.* This word is uſed by preſent writers but very ſeldom. In Aſtronomy, it implies a ſmall apparent motion of the fixed ſtars, diſcovered by Dr. Bradley, owing to the progreſſive motion of light, and the ſenſible proportion which the velocity thereof bears to the velocity of the annual motion of the earth. Theſe ſmall ecliptic motions of the ſtars occaſion their declinations and diſtances from the poles of the world to vary 20 min. and a half on one ſide or the other.

ABE'STA, S. [Arab.] in Perſian antiquity, one of the ſacred books of the Magi, aſcribed to Zoroaſter their founder.

To ABE'TT, V. Act. [*Betan*, Sax. *Boteren*, Teut. or *Boten*, old Eng. to kindle or blow in the ſame manner as a fire] to ſupport, encourage, or help. "It is well known, they *abetted* both parties in the civil war." *Addiſ. Freebold.* No. 28.

To ABE'TT, V. Act. in Law, to aid, incite, adviſe, encourage, or ſet another on.

ABE'TTMENT, S. the act of ſetting another on, or encouraging him to the commiſſion of a crime.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR, S. [from *abett*] the perſon who encourages, ſupports, or ſtirs up. "Whilſt this ſin of calumny has two ſuch potent *abettors*." *Governm. of the Tongue.* In Law, one who inſtigates, encourages, or ſets another on to the commiſſion of ſomething criminal, or aſſiſts in the performance of it. There are abettors in felony, but none in treaſon, becauſe the law deems all concerned in treaſons to be principals.

ABEYA'NCE, S. [*bayer*, Fr. to gape after, to expect, or long for] in Law, a thing not in poſſeſſion, but in reverſion or expectation.

A'BEX, or HABE'SH, S. [Arab.] a narrow tract or ſlip of land, on the weſtern or African ſhores of the Red ſea, formerly a part of Upper Ethiopia, and ſubject to its emperor; but ſince conquered by the Turks, who are maſters of all its bays and ports.

To ABHO'R, V. Act. [*abhorreo*, Lat. to deteſt] to reject with a ſtrong and violent averſion; to deteſt with great loathing.

ABHO'RRENCE, ABHO'RRENCY, S. [the firſt uſed by the beſt Engliſh writers, from *abhor*] a paſſion of the mind, ariſing on the contemplation of any thing entirely diſagreeable, vicious, and worthy of its hatred.

ABHO'RRENT, Part. and Adj. [from *abhor*] exerting the paſſion of a ſtrong averſion, or abhorrence; uſed with the particles *to* and *with*; and when joined with the former, implies ſomething contrary to, incompatible, or inconſiſtent with. "*Abhorrent* to your function." *Dryd. Don. Sebaſt.*

A'BIB, S. [Heb. green fruits, or ripe ears of corn] the firſt month of the Jews eccleſiaſtical year, anſwering to part of our March and April, and derives its name from the maturity of corn, which uſed to be on that month in Judea; at firſt it was named Niſan, and before the Jews left Egypt, was reckoned the ſeventh; but afterwards by the command of the Deity, in the eccleſiaſtical account, reckoned the firſt. In this month, the paſſover was celebrated by the Jews in commemoration of their leaving Egypt. "Ye came out in the month Abib." *Exod.* xiii. 4.

To ABI'DE, V. N. [*abidan*, Sax. to ſtay, preter. *abode* and *abid*; particip. preſ. *abiding*] To ſtay or remain in a place; to continue in the ſame ſtate without alteration; to diſlike being with, or to have an averſion to. Figuratively, to endure, or ſupport, uſed with the particle *with*, before a perſon, and *at* or *in*, before the name of a place. "The ark of God ſhall not *abide* with us," 1 *Sam.* v. 7. "*Abide* at the door of the tabernacle," *Lev.* viii. 35. "If ye *abide* in this land," *Jer.* xliii. 10. When followed with *by*, it ſignifies to ſupport, ſtand by, confide in, or rely upon: and in common converſation, to ſecond or ſupport a perſon. But this is a ſenſe ſomewhat low. By Chaucer and Pope, it is uſed for refrain, or ſuffer. "Calamitous reſtraint *abides*." *Pope's Odyſſ.* Actively, it denotes to wait for, to expect, or await. "Bonds and afflictions *abide* me," *Acts* xx. 23.

ABI'DING, S. [from *abide*] a permanent ſtate, or continuance. "Our days are as ſhadows, and there is no *abiding*," 1 *Chron.* xxix. 15.

ABI'DING, Part. preſ. [from *abide*] fixed, ſettled, permanent. "No *abiding* place. Applied to doctrine, it denotes its leaving ſtrong and laſting impreſſions on the underſtanding. "His word *abiding* in you."

ABJE'CT, Adj. [*Abjectus*, Lat. Part of *abjicio*, to throw away, as of no value] When applied to perſons, mean, low, or baſe; when ſpoken of things and actions, contemptible, worthleſs and deſpicable; when uſed of condition, miſerable, forlorn, wretched, void of hope, deprived of comfort and abandoned to woe.

ABJE'CT, S. [from *abjectus*, Lat.] a perſon in the extremities of poverty; in the greateſt infamy; in the loweſt abyſs of baſeneſs, and void both of conſcious integrity, or reputed honeſty.

To ABJE'CT, V. Act. [*abjicio*, Lat. to caſt away] to reject with diſdain, ſcorn, or contempt; to throw away as of no worth. A word ſeldom uſed, and void of any good authority among modern writers.

ABJE'CTEDNESS, S. [compound of *abjected* and *neſs*, from the *Goth. N. S.* which implies abſtraction] the ſtate or condition of an abject perſon.

ABJE'CTION, ABJE'CTNESS, S. [*abjectio*, Lat.] a baſe, ſervile, mean diſpoſition.

ABJE'CTLY, Adv. [from *abject*] in a mean, baſe, ſervile, contemptible, or deſpicable manner.

ABIE'NA, S. [*abeo*, Lat. to go out] ſpelt likewiſe *Abeona*; a goddeſs, ſuppoſed, by the Romans, to protect adult perſons in their going out of doors, and render their departure from home, either proſperous or unſucceſsful.

ABIGA'IL, S. [Heb. Father of joy, or the father's joy] a woman of great perſonal charms, who by her eloquence and beauty, diverted David's anger from her firſt huſband Nabal, and ſo captivated him, that when Nabal died he married her, 1 *Sam.* xxv. 3—xxx. 5.

ABIGE'AT, S. [from *abigo*, to expel by force] uſed, by medical authors, for an abortion procured by art, now obſolete.

ABI'LITY, S. [of *habilité*, Fr. of *abal*, Sax. power] In the ſingular, power ſufficient for the performance of any thing, whether it require wealth, underſtanding, or ſtrength. In the plural, *abilities*, peculiarly the powers or faculties of the mind. "We find our *abilities* too weak for the performance." *Rogers' Serm.*

ABI'MELECH, S. [Heb. my father the king, or the greateſt king] a king of Gerar in Philiſtia, about the year of the world 1086, famous for his detention of Abraham's wife.

ABINTE'STATE, Adj. [of *ab* and *inteſtatus*, Lat. one who leaves no will behind him] in Civil Law, one who inherits the eſtate of another, who died without a will.

ABI'SHERING or ABISHE'RSING, S. [*beſhatezen*, Teut. to fine] in ancient records, a liberty, or freedom from amerciaments; and alſo to have thoſe of others within one's fee.

ABJURA'TION, S. [*abjuratio*, Lat.] in a general ſenſe, the act of renouncing or denying with an oath; among the Romans, the denying of a debt or depoſite by a falſe oath. In a more reſtrained and modern ſenſe, a ſolemn recantation, or renunciation of ſome perſon, doctrine, or thing.

Oath of ABJURA'TION, is that which is taken by all perſons matriculated in univerſities, by thoſe admitted to ſcholarſhips, fellowſhips, headſhips, holy orders, or poſts in the government: it conſiſts in renouncing upon oath every title or claim of the pretender and his heirs to this crown. In Law, it ſignifies a ſworn baniſhment for life; for if a man committed felony, and fled to ſome church-yard, on confeſſion of his crime to the coroner, he was admitted to his oath of *abjuring* the kingdom, and freed from further proſecution. But by the ſtatute 21 *Jac.* I. all uſe of ſanctuaries being taken away, this kind of abjuration ceaſed.

To ABJURE, V. Act. [*abjurer*, F. of *abjurare*, Lat.] in a ſecondary ſenſe, to quit or abandon, in alluſion to the neceſſity of their quitting the realm, who had taken this oath: to caſt off, and hav- no connection with. "*Abjure* for ever the ſociety of men." *Shakeſ.* To retract, renounce, or recant an opinion upon oath.

ABLA'DIUM, S. [obſolete] corn mowed and reaped.

To ABLA'CTATE, V. Act. [*ablactio*, Lat. of *ab*, negative, and *lac*, Lat. milk] To wean from the breaſt: in a ſecondary ſenſe to leave off a thing which is become habitual; a word ſeldom uſed.

ABLACTA'TION, S. [*Ablactatio*, Lat.] the act of weaning a child: metaphorically, the quitting an inveterate habit. Seldom uſed by modern writers. In gardening, a method of grafting, wherein the cyon of one tree is united to another by degrees, and then cut off or weaned from its mother ſtock. In modern gardening it is called inarching, or grafting by approach, and is practicable only when two trees are ſo near, that the cyon of one may be applied, without cutting off, to the ſtock of another.

ABLA'QUE, S. [*Ablaque*, or *la ſoy ablaque*, Fr.] the Ardaſſine ſilk, which comes from Perſia by way of Smyrna: though very fine and little inferior to the Sourbaſtis, it is ſeldom uſed in the ſilk manufactures at Lyons and Tours, becauſe it will not bear hot water in the winding.

ABLAQUEA'TION, S. [*Ablaqueatio*, Lat. of *ab*, from, and *laqueus*, a ditch] in Gardening, the digging away the mould from the roots of trees, that the ſun, air and rain may operate upon them, and recover their loſt, or improve their preſent fecundity.

AB'LATIVE, Adj. [*ablativus*, Lat. taking away] in Latin Grammar the ſixth caſe: it is peculiar to that language, and therefore ſtiled by ſome the Latin caſe. This is oppoſed to the dative, becauſe that implies the act of giving, but the ablative that of taking. In Engliſh we uſe the term only in alluſion to its force in the Latin, our nouns having properly ſpeaking no ſuch caſe. Thus in this ſentence,

"Of

"Of man's firſt diſobedience and the fruit—Of that forbidden tree." *Par. Loſt. Of man's firſt diſobedience* is termed the ablative, and *Of that forbidden tree* the genitive, becauſe they would be rendered by thoſe caſes in Latin.

A'BLE, Adj. [*abal*, Sax. ſtrength, power, or fortitude] endued with, or having power ſufficient; metaphorically, great powers ariſing from knowledge or wealth. "He was ſerved by the *ableſt* men." *Bacon's Hen.* VIII. When joined with *for*, it implies qualified. "*Able for* utterance." *Wilkinſ. Mathem. Magic.*

ABLE-BODIED, Adj. [compounded of *able* and *body*] ſtrong in body,

ABLE'CTI, S. [of *ab*, Lat. from, and *lectus*, Lat. choſen] in Roman antiquities, a ſelect body of ſoldiers choſen out of the Extraordinarii.

To AB'LEGATE, V. Act. [*ablego*, Lat.] to ſend abroad upon an embaſſy, or other public employ: figuratively, to ſend a perſon, one is tired of, out of the way. This word is not ſupported by the uſe of any good modern writer.

ABLEGA'TION, S. [from *ablegate*,] the act of ſending, or the ſtate of a perſon ſent abroad, or out of the way. A word which wants authority.

ABLE'GMINA, S. [of *ab*, from and *lego*, Lat. to chuſe] in Roman antiquities, choice parts of the entrails of victims.

A'BLENESS, S. [from *able*] ſufficient power, or capacity to do a thing; ability of mind or body. "Both for comelineſs and *ableneſs*." *Sidney.* Inſtead of the word modern writers uſe *ability*.

A'BLEPSY, S. [ἀβλεψια, Gr. not ſeeing] want of ſight; figuratively, inadvertence, unadviſedneſs, or rathneſs.

To A'BLOCATE, V. Act. [*ablœco*, Lat.] to let out to hire; ſpoken properly of one, who is hired himſelf. *Calvin's Lex. Jud.* Seldom uſed.

ABLU'ENT, Adj. [*abluo*, Lat. to waſh off or away] that which waſhes clean, or cleanſes. *Abluent* medicines are ſuch as dilute, diſſolve, and carry off the acrimonious ſalts lodged in any parts of the body, ſtiled more properly *detergents*: which ſee.

ABLU'TION, S. [*ablutio*, Lat.] The act of cleanſing, or waſhing clean, in its primary ſenſe. In its ſecondary, what is left after the act of waſhing. *Ablution* was a religious ceremony practiſed by the ancient Romans before they began to ſacrifice, which they probably borrowed from the Jews; for whom Solomon made a great laver, or braſs ſea, wherein the prieſts uſed to waſh themſelves before they offered ſacrifice, having firſt ſanctified the water by throwing in the aſhes of a victim that had been ſlain for the ſacrifice. The Mohammedans retain this ceremony with religious ſcrupulouſneſs. In the Roman church the word is uſed for a ſup of wine and water not conſecrated, given by the prieſt to waſh down, and promote the digeſtion of the hoſt. And is likewiſe made uſe of to ſignify what the prieſt waſhes his hands with. In pharmacy, *ablution* denotes the preparations which divers medicines undergo, to cleanſe them from their impurities. In phyſic, the waſhing the external parts of the body by baths, or the internal, by thin diluting fluids. In chemiſtry, the waſhing or infuſing certain medicines in water, to freſhen them and diſſolve their ſalts. See DULCIFYING.

ABLY'ING, Part. [*abal*, Sax. power] communicating ſufficient power for the performance of any particular action. *Bailey* from *Chaucer*: A word now obſolete.

To ABNEGA'TE, V. Act. [*abnego*, Lat.] to deny.

ABNEGA'TION, S. [*Abnegatio*, Lat.] a poſitive and abſolute negation, or denial of a thing. With divines, the renouncing our paſſions, intereſts, and luſts; being ſynonimous to ſelf-denial.

A'BNER, S. [Heb. the father's candle] the ſon of Ner, and general of Saul's forces, to whom he introduced David after his ſlaying Goliath the giant. His fidelity to Saul's houſe is repreſented in ſtrong terms by the ſacred pages: but meeting at length with abuſe inſtead of gratitude from Iſhboſheth, he quitted his party; and as he was returning from making ſome overtures to David, was treacherouſly killed by Joab, David's general, in revenge for the death of Aſahel his brother, 1 *Sam.* xvii. 57. xxvi. 15. 2 *Sam.* ii. and iii.

To A'BNODATE, V. Act. [of *ab* negative and *nodus*, a knot] to cut off the knots of trees.

ABNODA'TION, S. [*abnodatio*, Lat.] in gardening, the pruning away knots, knobs, or other excreſcences from trees.

ABNO'RMITY, S. [*abnormitas*, Lat.] uglineſs, deformity. A word of no uſe, or authority, perhaps coined by *Bailey*.

ABNO'RMOUS, Adj. [*abnormis*, Lat.] irregular, in ſhape deformed. Seldom occurs in good authors.

ABO'ARD, Adv. [from *a* implying *on* or *in*, and *bord*, Sax. a houſe. A ſhip being by the Saxons termed a water-houſe] a ſea-term, in a ſhip. "Called to them that were *aboard*." *Faery Q.* In gaming, it is uſed to imply that the ſide which at firſt was leſs, is equal to the other.

ABO'DE, V. Neut. [the preter. of *abide*] remained, continued ſome time.

ABO'DE, S. [from *abide*] the act of ſtaying any time, or continuing in any place, when joined to the word *make*. Figuratively, the place wherein a perſon ſtays, continues, or dwells. "I know thy *abode*," 2 *Kings* xix. 27.

To ABO'DE, V. Act. [*bodian*, Sax. to foretel] to preſage, ſhew, or threaten a thing before it happens; to foretel. It is uſed both in

in a good or bad ſenſe. "This tempeſt *aboded* a ſudden breach." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VIII.

ABO'DEMENT, S. [from *abode*] a ſecret impreſſion of the mind, anticipation, or preſage of ſomething future. "*Abodements* muſt not fright us." *Hen.* VIII.

ABO'GEN, Part, [*aboge*, Sax. from *abogan*, Sax. to bend] bowed; an obſolete word.

To ABO'LISH, V. Act. [*abolir*, Fr. from *aboleo*, Lat. to blot out] to deſtroy. Figuratively, to annihilate. "Wilt thou thyſelf *aboliſh* thy creation?" *Par. Loſt.*

ABO'LISHABLE, V. Act. [from *aboliſh* and *abal*. Sax. power] that which may or can be aboliſhed.

ABO'LISHER, S. [from *aboliſh*] the thing or perſon which aboliſhes.

ABO'LISHING, Part. [from *aboliſh*] that which annuls, repeals, or deſtroys. "The *aboliſhing* clauſe of an act."

ABO'LISHMENT, S. [from *aboliſh*] the act or clauſe of aboliſhing. This term is now changed for the word

ABOLI'TION, S. [*abolitio*, Lat. now uſed inſtead of *aboliſhment*] the act of deſtroying. In common law, the repealing any law or ſtatute; in civil law, the leave given to deſiſt from further proſecution; in metaphyſics, an abſolute deſtruction.

ABOMA'SUS, ABOMA'SUM, S. [Lat.] the maw, or laſt of the four ſtomachs, in ruminating animals, wherein the chyle is formed; and in calves, where the rennet is found, which is made uſe of to curdle milk.

ABO'MINABLE, Adj. [from *abominabilis*, Lat.] that excites horror, joined with averſion and deteſtation. In converſation, this term is uſed to convey an idea of ſomething ſuperlative. "*Abominable* unclean," is ſomething ſuperlatively ſo.

ABO'MINABLENESS, S. [from *abominabilis*, Lat.] the quality which renders any thing odious.

ABO'MINABLY, Adj. [from *abominable*] extremely, ſuperlatively, in an ill ſenſe; and a word of low language. "Cheat you moſt *abominably*." *Hiſt. of Jn. Bull.*

To ABO'MINATE, V. Act. [*abominor*, Lat.] to abhor, deteſt, or have any extreme averſion to. "*Abominate* and deſpiſe all myſtery." *Gulliv.*

ABOMINA'TION, S. [from *abominatio*, Lat. or *abominate*] an object cauſing extreme averſion. When uſed with the auxiliary verb *to have*, followed by the particle *in*, to reckon, or look upon as an object of deteſtation. As idolatry and idols are objects of the divine averſion, they are therefore figuratively expreſſed by this word in ſcripture: "Aſhtoreth, the *abomination* of the, &c." 2 *Kings* xxiii. 13.

ABORI'GINES, S. [of *ab* negative, and *origo*, Lat. a ſource, or beginning] the ancient inhabitants of a country, whoſe origin is unknown.

ABORTION, S. [*abortio*, Lat.] a miſcarriage, or the excluſion of a child from the womb before the due time of delivery: in irrational animals, it is termed ſlinking or caſting their young. Abortion is produced by cauſes immediately affecting the child or the mother; with reſpect to the child, whatever occaſions its death cauſes abortion; with reſpect to the mother, immoderate evacuations, ſudden paſſions, frights, diſtempers, either acute or chronical, lifting too great a weight, ſtraining in order to ſpeak loud, a diſagreeable ſmell, the heavineſs and largeneſs of the fœtus, irritation of the womb, relaxation of the placenta, weakneſs and want of nouriſhment in the fœtus, exceſs of eating, faſting, or watching, the uſe of buſks, and every thing which tends to promote the menſes. *Abortion* is dangerous, when the time of pregnancy is far advanced; where the cauſe is violent, the patient convulſed, large hæmorrhages precede, or the fœtus is putrefied. By the figure metonymia, wherein the cauſe is made uſe of for the effect, this term is uſed for the fœtus thus expelled: "The *abortion* proved only a female fœtus." In gardening, the word ſignifies ſuch fruits as are produced too early.

ABO'RTIVE, Adj. [*abortivus*, Lat.] that which is brought forth before its time; figuratively, any thing or deſign which miſcarries, is fruſtrated, or comes to nothing.

ABO'RTIVE, Adj. [from *ab*, a negative, and *ortus*, a riſing] that which one cannot riſe from. "Plunged in that *abortive* gulph." *Par. Loſt. B.* ii. 451. This is an unuſual acceptation, and, as far as we know, to be met with only in the author juſt produced.

ABO'RTIVE VELLUM, S. [compound word] vellum made with the ſkin of an abortive calf.

ABO'RTIVELY, Adv. of quality, or the manner. [from *abortive* and *ly*; thoſe adjectives which end in this ſyllable, which anſwers to the Sax. *lic*, or *lice*, denote the ſame quality or manner, as the adjectives from whence they are derived] born before the due time.

ABO'RTIVENESS, S. [from *abortive*] the ſtate of abortion; figuratively, want of ſucceſs, diſappointment.

ABOO'T, Part. [a corruption of *abawed*] caſt down, dejected, daunted. "She was abaſhed, and *aboot*." *Chauc.* fol. 340. p. 1. C. i. now obſolete.

ABO'VE, Prep. [*Bufan*, Sax.] higher in place, or poſition; before nouns of time, it denotes more, or longer than; figuratively, it ſignifies ſuperiority, or higher in rank, power, or excellence; likewiſe beyond, or more than. "We are preſſed out of meaſure, *above* ſtrength." 2 *Cor.* i. 8. When joined with the word *reaſon*, it denotes a diſproportion between the object and our intellectual faculties, and its not being diſcoverable by the exerciſe of them. When uſed compartively, it implies, preferable to.

ABO'VE, Adv. [this is diſtinguiſhed from

the prep. by the manner in which it is uſed, becauſe that is followed by nouns, but this is not; and has a relation not to the words which precede, but thoſe which follow it] a higher place; and, figuratively, the heavens. In alluſion to the method of writing antiently on ſcrolls, it denotes *before*.

ABO'VE-ALL, [compounded of *above* and *all*] chiefly, eſpecially; after a deduction of ſeveral particulars, it ſignifies a preference given to that which follows.

ABO'VE-BOARD, [compound word, borrowed from gameſters, who generally put their hands under a table in order to change their cards] in open fight, plainly, honeſtly, without artifice, deceit, or diſſimulation.

ABO'VE-CITED, Part. [compound word, for the origin of this expreſſion, ſee *above*] quoted, or cited before.

ABO'VE-GROUND, [compound word, alluding to a perſon's being put under-ground at his burial] alive; to be met with, or found. "I'll find him if he be *above-ground*." A low and familiar expreſſion.

To ABOUND, V. Neut. [*abundo*, Lat. *abonder*, Fr.] when uſed with the particles *in*, or *with*, to have an exceſſive great number, or quantity of any thing; when uſed without the particles, to increaſe prodigiouſly, to be in great number, plenty, or exceſs.

ABOU'T, Prep. [*abutan*, Sax. encircling] when applied to time or place, it denotes near or within compaſs of; and when uſed before words implying meaſure. "*About* night." "*About* Cheapſide." Its moſt ſimple acceptation is that of round, ſurrounding, or encircling, according to the Saxon, from whence it is derived. "*About* the keel." *Waller*. Figuratively, annexed, or appendant to a perſon, as cloaths, &c. concerning, of, relating to.

ABOU'T, Adv. in circumference, or compaſs. "Two yards *about*." *Merry W. of Windſ.* Figuratively, the longeſt way, in oppoſition to the ſhorteſt, alluding to the difference between the circumference and diameter of a circle. When joined with *go*, it ſignifies from place to place, or every where: "He *went about* doing good." *Acts*. When prefixed to other verbs, it implies that the action or thing affirmed will ſoon happen; as, "*about* to fight." When following the verb *to be*, it denotes being engaged, or employed in: "What are you *about*?"

ABOU'T, Adj. [*à bout*, to an end, Fr.] a certain point, period, or ſtate: "He has *brought about* his purpoſes;" i. e. he has accompliſhed them. When joined with *come*, it implies the thing arrived at a certain ſtate or point: "When the time was *come about*." 1 *Sam.* i. 20. When joined with *go*, it implies preparation or deſign: "Why *go* ye *about* to kill me?" *John* viii. 19. In familiar diſcourſe, we ſay, "to *come about* a man," i. e. to circumvent him.

ABP. an Abbreviation for Archbiſhop.

A'BRA, S. a ſilver coin in Poland, worth 24 or 25 French ſols, current in all the dominions of the grand ſeignior.

ABRACADA'BRA, S. [*Abracax*, the name of an Aſſyrian Idol] a charm invented by the elder Serenus Samonius, to cure agues. It was to be wrote as many times as it contains letters, omitting a letter each line; ſo that it formed an inverted cone, having this property, that which way ſoever the letters be taken, they form the ſame word as the firſt line.

ABRACA'LAN, S. a word uſed by the Jews, for the ſame purpoſe as the former.

To ABRA'DE, V. Act. [*abrado*, Lat. to ſhave off] to rub off, or waſte by degrees.

A'BRAHAM, S. [Heb. the father; or the purifier of many nations] the ſon of Thare, both the firſt and moſt eminent of all the patriarchs. He was born A. M. 1948, about 58 years before the death of Noah, and was at firſt named *Abram*, the high father. In his 75th year he left his own country, by the command of God, and dwelt in Canaan, where, in his 99th year, he was circumciſed, and God changed his name from Abram to Abraham. He died in his 175th year, and was buried by his ſons Iſhmael and Iſaac in a cave at Machpelah. *Gen.* xi.

A'BRAHAM's BOSOM, a ſcripture term to denote a place or ſtation of the higheſt degree of felicity and eminence in heaven. "Carried by the angels to Abraham's boſom." *Luke* xvi. 22.

A'BRAHAM's, BALM, S. [compound word] in botany, the hemp-tree, a ſpecies of the willow.

ABRA'SION, S. [ſee *abrade*] The act of wearing away by rubbing. In medicine, the wearing away the natural mucus, which covers the membranes of the inteſtines, by corroſive medicines. Figuratively, the ſubſtance worn off by the rubbing of bodies againſt each other.

ABRE'AST, Adv. [*breaſt*, Sax.] ſide by ſide; in ſuch a poſition that the breaſt may bear againſt the ſame line. Ships are ſaid to ſail *a-breaſt*, when two or more bear down by the ſide of each other in the ſame line.

ABRENUNCIA'TION, S. [*abrenunciatio*, Lat.] a renouncing or forſaking a thing entirely; ſeldom uſed, even by lawyers, though a law term, and ſtands in need of authority.

To ABRI'DGE, V. Act. [*abreger*, Fr.] to ſhorten in words, ſo as to retain the ſubſtance; to expreſs a thing in fewer words: "We will eſſay to *abridge* in one volume." 2 *Maccab.* ii. 23. Figuratively, to diminiſh, leſſen, or cut ſhort. "Such determination *abridges* not that power." *Locke*. Followed by the particles *from* or *of*, to deprive: "To be *abridged from* ſuch a noble rate." *Merch. of Venice*.

Venice. In common law, to make a declaration ſhorter, by taking away ſome of the ſubſtance of it: "Tho' the demandant has *abridged* his plaint." *Bro. Abridg.*

ABRI'DGER, S. [from *Abridge*, and *er*, derived from the Sax. *Wær*, a man] a ſhortener, a writer of abridgements.

ABRI'DGEMENT, S, [*abregement*, Fr.] the contraction of a larger work into fewer words, and leſs compaſs; a leſſening, or diminution, in a ſecondary ſenſe: "An *abridgment* of liberty." *Locke.*

ABRO'ACH, Adv. [ſee BROACH] running out, in alluſion to liquor which is *broached* or tapped; to be in ſuch a poſition that the liquor may eaſily run out: figuratively to undertake with a ſure proſpect of ſucceſs. "What miſchiefs might be ſet *abroach?*" *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

ABRO'AD, Adv. [*a*, and *brad*, Sax.] without confinement, at large, out of the houſe, in a foreign country; in all directions; from without, in oppoſition to within: "Through diſeaſes bred *within* themſelves, than through violence from *abroad*." *Hooker.*

ABRO'CHMENT, S. [*abrocamentum*, Lat.] in law, foreſtalling. See ABBROCHMENT.

To A'BROGATE, V. Act. [*abrogo*, Lat.] to deprive a law of its force; to annul.

ABROGA'TION, S. [from *abrogatio*, Lat. ſee A'BROGATE] the act of repealing, or the repeal of a law, uſed in oppoſition to *rogation*; diſtinguiſhed from *derogation*, which implies the annulling only *part* of a law; from *ſubrogation*, which denotes the adding a clauſe; from *adrogation*, which implies the limiting or reſtraining it; from *diſpenſation*, which ſets it aſide, only in a particular inſtance; and from *antiquation*, which is the refuſing to paſs a law.

To ABROO'K, V. Act. [from *a*, ſuperfluous, and to *brook*, now obſolete; from *Brucan*, Sax. to enjoy, or digeſt] to bear, or endure. "Ill can thy noble mind *abrook*." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI. an obſolete word.

ABROHA'NI, or MALMO'LLE, S. [Ind.] the name of a muſlin or fine cloth, brought from Bengal.

ABRU'PT, Part. or Adj. [*abruptus*, Lat. broken off] craggy, broken; ſudden, unexpected, without the cuſtomary preparations; unconnected, when applied to compoſitions: "The *abrupt* ſtile." *Ben. John. Diſcov.* Uſed ſubſtantively, a great cleft, or cavity: "Over the vaſt *abrupt*." *Par. Loſt.* B. ii. 409.

ABRU'PTION, S. [*abruptio*, Lat.] breaking off, ſeparation: "Marks of its *abruption*." *Woodward's Nat. Hiſt.*

ABRU'PTLY, Adv. [from *abrupt*] in a haſty, unexpected, rude manner; without the previous ceremonies required.

ABRUPTNESS, S. [from *abrupt*] an haſty, unexpected, unceremonious manner; ſuddenneſs, the ſtate of unconnectedneſs, ruggedneſs, craggineſs: "Which *abruptneſs* is cauſed by its being broken off." *Woodw.*

A'BRUS, S. in Exotic Botany, a kind of red phaſeolus, or kidney-bean, growing in Egypt and the Indies.

A'BSALOM, S. [Heb. the father of peace, or the father's peace;] the ſon of David by Maacha, who, together with his ſiſter, were remarkable for their perſonal charms. After his return from exile, for the murther of Ammon his brother, he conſpired againſt his father, and drove him out of his kingdom; but was ſlain by Joab, as he hung by his hair on a tree. 2 *Sam.* chap. xiii. to xviii.

A'BSCESS, S. [*abſceſſus*, Lat.] a critical diſcharge of humours, which collects itſelf ſo as to form a tumour, or ſwelling, and break or corrode the veſſels, if not diſcuſſed: the matter thus collected is ſometimes included in a cyſtis or bag, and appears curdy, and is then termed an encyſted tumour. Hippocrates and Galen uſe this word, *abſceſs*, for the change of one ſpecies of fever into another; as an intermittent into a continual; and ſometimes they ſubſtitute it for any critical evacuation.

To ABSCI'ND, V. Act. [*abſcindo*, Lat.] to cut off. Not often uſed.

ABSCI'SSA, or ABSCI'SSE, S. [*abſciſſus*, Lat.] in Conics, that part of the axis in a curve-lined figure, that is cut off by an ordinate, and contained between the vertex and the ordinate: hence there may be an infinite number of *abſciſſa* in the ſame curves, as well as ordinates.

ABSCI'SSION, S. [*abſciſſio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off; the ſtate of being cut off. "This interciſion, not *abſciſſion*, or total deſtruction." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

To ABSCO'ND, V. N. [*abſcondo*, Lat. to hide] to keep one's ſelf from the view or knowledge of the public; to hide: applied to thoſe who fly from the commerce of mankind, to eſcape the law, whether on account of debt or criminal actions.

ABSCO'NDER, S [from *abſcond*, and *wair*, Goth. *wær*, Sax. a man.] the perſon who quits his dwelling on account of debts and crimes, to prevent his being diſcovered.

ABSCO'NDING, Part. Preſ. [from *abſcond*] the act of avoiding the ſight of mankind, or leaving one's reſidence with that view: in law, it is generally allowed a circumſtantial proof of the guilt of a criminal.

A'BSENCE, S. [*abſence*, Fr. *abſentia*, Lat.] diſtance, which renders a perſon incapable of ſeeing and converſing with another; uſed in oppoſition to preſence; figuratively, inattention to the preſent object; becauſe a perſon in that ſtate reſembles one who is diſtant. It is uſed with the particle *from* which limits its ſignification. "His *abſence* from his mother."

Dryd. In law, it is distinguished, 1. into necessary and involuntary, which is that of banished persons; 2. necessary and voluntary, or that which is in the service of the church or state; 3. probable, which is that of a student, on account of study; 4. entirely voluntary, which is that of a person on account of trade, and the like; and, 5. an *absence cum dolo et culpa* (with deceit and blame) being that which is committed by a person on his not appearing on a citation, through contumacy.

A'BSENT, Part. [*absens*, Lat.] at a distance from, out of the sight and hearing of a person; figuratively, inattentive to, or regardless of something present; used sometimes with the particle *from*: "*absent from* London."

To ABSE'NT, V. Act. [from *absent*] to withdraw, or decline the presence of a person, or thing.

ABSENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*absentaneus*, Lat.] done in, or relating to absence; seldom, if ever, used by modern authors.

ABSENTEE', S. [See A'BSENT] in law, he that is absent from his station, or country; most generally applied to the Irish refugees: "A great part of estates in Ireland is owned by *absentees*." *Child on Trade.*

ABSE'NTER, S. [from *absent* and *wair*, Goth. or *wær*, Sax. a man] one who does not attend: "An *absenter* from church." "An *absenter* from parliament."

ABSI'NTHIATED, Part. [from *absinthium*, Lat. wormwood] in medicine, impregnated with wormwood.

ABSI'NTHIUM, S. [wormwood, ἀψίνθιον, Gr. *apsinthion*, unpleasant, from α negative, implying *void*, and ψίνθος, *psinthos*, according to Hesychius, delight] There are 33 species of this plant; but that used in physic is the absinthium vulgare majus of Bauhine, or common wormwood: the leaves and flowers have a very bitter taste, and a very strong smell. The virtues of this herb, according to Boerhaave, are immortal; as curing all dropsies not attended with a rupture of the viscera; a conserve made of the tender tops of the leaves is of great service to persons labouring under a langnor; and an infusion of them in wine is very good for the worms: it grows on roads and dunghills, and is very common in Englaed: flowers in July, may be propagated from slips in March or October, and is by Linnæus stiled, "Artemesia folio compositis multifidis, floribus sub-globosis pendulis, receptaculo globoso." i. e. Mugwort, with multifidous compound leaves, hanging half-globular flowers, and a hairy receptacle.

AB'SIS. See APSI'S.

ABSO'LVATORY, Adj. [*absolutoire*, Fr. from *absolutorius*, Lat.] that has relation to pardon, or absolution.

To ABSO'LVE, V. A. [*absolvo*, Lat.] to clear, or acquit of a crime; to free from an engagement, or promise; to pardon, in allusion to the *absolution* of a priest; to perfect, accomplish, or complete, applied to time: "*Absolved* in the space of twenty-four hours." *Hale's Orig.*

A'BSOLUTE, Adj. [*absolutus*, Lat.] perfect, without defect, complete, without conditions: "Though it runs in forms *absolute*." *South.* Independent, without relation: "*Absolute* space." Without restraint, or limitation: "My crown is *absolute*." *Dryd.* Positive: "I'm *absolute* it was." *Shakesp.* This latter sense seems now quite obsolete.

A'BSOLUTE NUMBER, in Algebraic Equations, the known quantity which possesseth one side of the equation, being the rectangle, or solid whose root or value is to be found: thus in this equation, $a\,a \times 16 = 36$; the absolute number is 36, which is equal to $a\,a$ multiplied by itself added to 16 times a. *Absolute estate*, in Law, is one free from incumbrances. *Ablative absolute*, in grammar, is a phrase which has no dependance on any other in the period of which it makes a part.

AB'SOLUTELY, Adv. [from *absolute*, and the termination *ly*, from the Sax. *lic*, which implies manner] in an entire, compleat, perfect manner; without any check, restraint or limits: positively, "Command me *absolutely* not to go." *Par. Lost.*

A'BSOLUTENESS, S. [from *absolute* and *NS.* Goth.] compleatness; freedom from restriction: when applied to the exercise of regal power, arbitrariness, despoticism.

ABSOLU'TION, S. [*absolutio*, Lat.] in Common Law, a full acquittal of a person, by some final sentence; a temporal discharge from farther attendance upon a mesne process: in ecclesiastical law, a juridical act, whereby a priest pronounces a pardon for sins to such as, upon confession, seem to have the necessary qualifications. Absolutions from Rome are high treason, by *Stat.* 23 *Eliz.*

AB'SOLUTORY, Adj. [*absolutorius*, Lat.] that which imports pardon, forgiveness, or absolution.

AB'SONANT, Part. [*absonans*, Lat.] sounding harshly: figuratively, contrary to reason, absurd, foreign to the purpose.

AB'SONOUS, Adj. [*absonus*, Lat. ill-sounding] not agreeable to, in allusion to the concords of music: "*Absonous* to reason." *Glanville.* This word is, at present, very seldom used.

To ABSO'RB, V. Act. [preter. *absorbed*, part. preter. *absorbed* or *absorpt*, from *absorbeo*, Lat. to sup up] to suck up.

ABSO'RBENT, [*absorbens*, Lat.] in Physic, medicines which dry up redundant humours, whether applied internally or externally; likewise the lacteals, which *absorb* the chyle; the cutaneous vessels, which admit the water in baths or fomentations; or those vessels which open into the cavities of the body, and imbibing the extravasated juices, convey them to the circulating blood.

AB'SORPT, Part. pret. [See ABSORB] swal-

ſwallowed up, whether uſed in its primitive ſenſe of things, or in its ſecondary ſenſe of perſons.

ABSO'RPTION, S. [from *abſorb*] the act of ſwallowing, or ſucking up: "The cauſes of this diſruption, or this *abſorption*." *Burnet.*

AB'SQUE HOC, [Lat. without this] in Law, words of exception uſed in a traverſe: "The defendant pleads, ſuch a thing was done at B. *abſque hoc*, i. e. unleſs it was done at C." *Mod. Caſes*, 103.

To ABSTA'IN, V. Neut. [*abſtineo*, Lat.] to forbear, to refrain from, or decline any gratification: it is uſed with the particle *from*: "*Abſtain from* all appearance of evil." 1 *Theſſ.* v. 22. and with great elegance applied to inanimate things: "The doubtful billows ſcarce *abſtain* from the toſs'd veſſel." *Dryd. Virgil.*

ABSTE'MIOUS, Adj. [*abſtemius*, Lat. temperate in the enjoyment of ſenſual gratifications: figuratively, the cauſe of temperance: "Such is the virtue of the *abſtemious* well." *Dryd. Fab.* Sometimes uſed ſubſtantively, for thoſe who practiſe the virtue of temperance: "Chiefly among the *abſtemious*." *Arbuthnot on Aliment.*

ABSTE'MIOUSLY, Adv. [from *abſtemious* and *ly*, from the Sax. *lic* or *lice*, which denotes manner] in a ſober, temperate manner.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS, S. [from *abſtemious*, and *NS.* Goth.] the quality of being temperate, or declining the gratifying of our ſenſual appetites.

ABSTE'NSION or ABSTE'NTION, S. [*abſtineo*, Lat.] the act of holding off, or reſtraining: in Common Law, the with-holding or hindering an heir from taking poſſeſſion of his right.

To ABSTE'RGE, V. Act. [*abſtergo*, Lat. to wipe off] to wipe clean, to cleanſe: uſed moſtly by medical writers.

ABSTE'RGENT, Part. preſ. [*abſtergens*, Lat.] endued with a cleanſing quality: uſed ſubſtantively in medicine, it ſignifies medicines which abrade and wipe away ſuch mucous particles as they meet with: their moſt uſual name is that of detergents.

To ABSTE'RSE, V. Act. [*abſtergo*, Lat.] to cleanſe, or purify: a word ſeldom uſed. Not ſo analogical as *abſterge*.

ABSTE'RSIVE, Adj. [*abſterſivus*, Lat. from *abſtergo*] endued with the quality of cleanſing.

ABSTINE'NCE, S. [*abſtinentia*, Lat.] in a general ſenſe, the refraining from any thing to which we have a propenſity: uſed with the particle *from*. In a more limited ſenſe, faſting, or the forbearance of neceſſary food: diſtinguiſhed from temperance, as that implies a moderate uſe of food, but this a total avoiding of it, for a time. It is a virtue of great ſervice to perſons of a ſedentary life, and numerous inſtances could be produced of its efficacy in the cure of chronical diſeaſes, and in lengthening out the ſhort ſpan of human exiſtence.

A'BSTINENCY, S. [*abſtinentia*, Lat.] the ſame as *abſtinence*: "Were our rewards for the *abſtinencies*," &c. *Ham. Fundam.*

A'BSTINENT, Part. preſ. [*abſtinens*, Lat.] temperate, modeſt, whether applied to perſons or things.

ABSTO'RTED, Part. [*abſtortus*, Lat.] torn, or forced from another, by violence.

To ABSTRA'CT, V. Act. [*abſtrabo*, Lat. to draw from] to take one thing from another: figuratively, to ſeparate, followed by the particle *from*: uſed abſolutely, the exerciſe of the faculty of the mind, named abſtraction; or ſeparating ideas from one another. When applied to writings, to reduce their ſubſtance to leſs compaſs.

ABSTRA'CT, Part. [*abſtractus*, Lat. ſee To ABSTRA'CT] ſeparated from ſomething elſe; generally applied to the operations of the mind. *Abſtract terms*, are thoſe which ſignify the mode or quality of a being without any regard to the ſubject in which it inheres: it is uſed with the particle *from*. *Abſtract mathematics*, thoſe branches which conſider the quantity, without reſtriction to any particular ſpecies of it. *Abſtract numbers* are aſſemblages of units, conſidered in themſelves, without being applied to any ſubject.

ABSTRA'CT, S. [from to *abſtract*] a compendious view of a treatiſe, more ſuperficial than an abridgement: figuratively, applied to perſons, thoſe who comprehend all the qualities, good or bad, to be found in the ſpecies: "A man who is the *abſtract* of all faults, all men follow." *Shakeſp. Anton. and Cleop.* An *abſtract* ſtate, in alluſion to the faculty of *abſtraction*: "If they be conſidered in the *abſtract*." *Wotton.* In a particular ſenſe, an idea formed in the mind, on conſidering a mode, or quality, ſeparate from all the particular ſubjects in which it inheres: thus magnitude is an *abſtract*, when conſidered without being attached to any particular body.

ABSTRA'CTED, Part. [from *abſtract*] ſeparated, refined, or abſtruſe: a diſpoſition of mind, whereby a perſon is inattentive to external objects, though preſent: "An *abſtracted* ſcholar."

ABSTRAC'TEDLY, Adv. [from *abſtract* and *ly*, of *lic* or *liee*, Sax. implying manner] in an abſtract manner, diſtinct or ſeparate from contingent circumſtances.

ABSTRA'CTION, S. [*abſtractio*, Lat.] an operation or faculty of the mind, whereby we ſeparate things naturally exiſting together, form and conſider ideas thus ſeparated. This is performed, 1ſt, by conſidering one part of a thing, in ſome reſpects diſtinct from the whole: 2dly, by conſidering a mode diſtinct from the ſubject in which it inheres: or ſeveral modes which exiſt together: as geometricians, when they conſider a line, omitting the idea of length and breadth: 3dly, when

the mind forms general and univerſal ideas by leaving out thoſe ideas in which they differ, retaining thoſe only in which they agree, and connecting them together into one complex idea, by giving them one name. *Abſtraction* is ſometimes uſed for the exerciſe of this faculty. The ſtate of being inattentive to external objects, or abſence of mind. In Pharmacy, the drawing off, or exhaling a menſtruum from the ſubject it was intended to reſolve.

ABSTRACTI'TIOUS, Adj. [from *abſtract*] in Pharmacy, the native ſpirit of vegetables, in contradiſtinction to that which is procured by fermentation.

ABSTRA'CTIVE, Adj. [from *abſtract*] endued with the power of abſtracting.

ABSTRU'SE, Adj. [*abſtruſe*, Fr. *abſtruſo*, It. *abſtruſo*, Span. of *abſtruſus*, Lat.] obſcure, dark, not eaſy to be underſtood; deep, hidden, or far removed from the common apprehenſions or ways of conceiving.

ABSTRU'SENESS, or ABSTRU'SITY, S. difficulty, darkneſs, obſcurity, hard to be underſtood, or comprehended.

ABSTRU'SELY, Adv. obſcurely, unintelligibly.

ABSU'RD, Adj. [of *abſurdus*, Lat.] 1ſt, not agreeable to reaſon or common ſenſe, or that thwarts, or goes contrary to, the common notions and apprehenſions of men. 2dly, Inconſiſtent, contrary to reaſon.

ABSU'RDNESS, or ABSU'RDITY, S. [of *abſurditas*, Lat.] a contradiction to common ſenſe; an inconſiſtence with reaſon.

ABSU'RDLY, Adv. impertinently, fooliſhly.

ABUNDA'NCE, S. [of *abundantia*, Lat.] 1. great plenty. 2. a great many, vaſt numbers: as *abundance* of people. 3. a great quantity. 4. more than ſufficient.

ABUNDA'NT, Adj. [of *abundans*, Lat.] plentiful, exuberant, numerous, well ſtored with, replete, or abounding.

ABUNDA'NT NUMBERS [with *Arithmeticians*] ſuch numbers, whoſe aliquot parts, added together, make more than the whole number of which they are parts; as 20, whoſe aliquot parts are 10, 5, 4, 2, 1, which make 22.

ABUNDA'NTIA, as an allegorical deity, was repreſented by the ancients as a beautiful woman, crowned with flowers, having on a green garment bordered with gold; in her right hand was a horn filled with fruits; and in her left, ears of corn, ſtanding in the midſt of all ſorts of temporal bleſſings.

ABUNDA'NTLY, Adv. plentifully, in great numbers, amply.

To ABU'SE, V. Act. [*abutor*, Lat.] 1. To make a bad uſe of. 2. To impoſe upon, or deceive. 3. To affront or treat rudely.

ABU'SE, S. [from *abuſe*] 1ſt, the ill or improper uſe of a thing. 2. A vicious practice or bad cuſtom. 3. Unjuſt cenſure. 4. Carnal knowledge, either with or without violence.

SELF-ABU'SE, S. the crime called otherwiſe ſelf-pollution.

ABU'SER, S. [from *abuſe*] the perſon who makes an ill uſe of any thing. An impoſtor, ſeducer, raviſher; one who makes uſe of reproachful language, or is guilty of rudeneſs towards another.

ABU'SCO, S. [in *Rhetoric*] a figure, the ſame as catachreſis, by which a word is not uſed in its ſtrict and moſt proper ſenſe, but with ſome conſiderable reductions and abatements, as *worſhip*, though, ſtrictly ſpeaking, appropriated to God, by a catachreſis, may be applied to magiſtrates and women. The Scriptures uſes it in theſe ſo widely different ſenſes in one and the ſame ſentence: "They *worſhipped* God and the king."

ABU'SIVE, Adj. [*abuſivus*, Lat.] inſolent, offenſive, injurious.

ABU'SIVELY, Adv. improperly, offenſively, rudely, reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS, S. [from *abuſe*] the uſe of reproachful language; or the exerciſe of rude and unmerited incivility.

To ABU'T, or ABU'TT, V. N. [of *abutir*, Fr.] to terminate, bound, or border upon another place or thing.

ABU'TMENT, S. that which abuts or borders upon another.

ABU'TILON, S. [in Botany] the yellow marſh mallows.

ABY'SM, S. [*abiſme*, old Fr. now wrote *abime*] a deep place that has no bottom, whether by land or water.

ABY'SMAL, A. pertaining to an abyſs.

ABY'SS, S. [of Αβυσσος, Gr. of *a* privative, and Βυσσος, a bottom] 1. A bottomleſs pit or gulf, or any prodigious deep where no bottom can be found, or is ſuppoſed to have no bottom; a vaſt unfathomable depth of waters. 2. In a figurative ſenſe, that in which any thing is loſt. 3. The vaſt collection of waters, ſuppoſed to be incloſed in the bowels of the earth. 4. Among Divines, it is often uſed to ſignify hell.

A. C. an abbreviation for Ante Chriſtum; or, before Chriſt.

AC, AK, or AKE, at the beginning or end of a name of a town or place is the Saxon word [*ac*] which ſignifies an oak, as Acton is as much as to ſay oak-town, and Auſtin's ac, Auſtin's oak; and as for the names of perſons of the ſame form, they are for the moſt part derived from the places of their birth, or ſome atchievement there.

ACA'CIA, [in Botany] Egyptian thorn, or binding bean-tree. This *Acacia* ſtiled Vera, i. e. true, is the tree from whoſe branches exudes the Gum Arabic, and from whence the Succus Acaciæ, or juice of Acaciæ, is drawn and ſtiled.

ACA'CIA-VERA, S. is the inſpiſſated juice of the above, which is brought from the Levant in round balls of different ſizes, wrapt in very thin bladders.

ACA'CIA, S. [with Medaliſts] a kind of roll, reſembling a bag, ſeen on medals, in the hands of ſeveral of the conſuls and emperors after Anaſtaſius.

ACA'CIA GERMANICA, S. i. e. the German Acacia, which is made of the inſpiſſated juice of unripe ſloes, and put up in bladders in the ſame manner as that of Egypt, yet it is eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its colour, which is as black as that of Spaniſh liquorice.

ACA'COS, Adj. [of α private and Κακος, Gr. bad] a term applied, by medical writers, to diſtempers which are not dangerous.

ACADE'MICAL, Adj. [from *Academicus*, Lat. of Ακαδημικος, Gr.] belonging or relating to an academy.

ACADE'MIC, or ACADE'MICK, Adj. [from *Academicus*, Lat.] belonging to the academy.

ACADE'MICS, S. [Ακαδημικος, Gr.] the diſciples of *Plato*, who were ſo named, becauſe they ſtudied in the public ſchool, called *Academia*, a famous ſchool not far from *Athens*, built and planted with trees, as ſome ſay, by Cadmus the Phœnician, others by *Academicus*, whoſe great dogma was, *unum ſcio quod nihil ſcio*, i. e. I know this one thing, that I know nothing: A ſect of ſceptical philoſophers, who taught, that all things were uncertain, and that men ought to doubt of all things, and believe nothing.

ACADE'MICIAN, or ACA'DEMIAN, S. a name uſed for members of modern *Academies*, or inſtituted ſocieties of learned men.

ACADE'MIC, ACADE'MICK, S. in a large ſenſe, ſignifies a member of an univerſity or ſchool, where languages and other branches of polite education are taught.

ACA'DEMY, S. [of *Academia*, Lat.] It was originally a public place planted with trees at Athens, ſo called from one *Academus*, who preſented it. A place where learned men met to confer upon the diſcoveries already made in the ſciences, or to try experiments for their further improvement. It is ſometimes uſed for a college, or univerſity; a place where perſons are taught the liberal arts and ſciences, &c. It is alſo uſed for a particular ſociety of ingenious perſons, eſtabliſhed for the improvement of learning, &c. and for a ſort of collegiate ſchool, or ſeminary, where young perſons are inſtructed, in a private way, in the liberal arts and ſciences.

ACA'DEMY, or ACA'DEMY FIGURE [with Painters] is a drawing or deſign, done after a model with crayon or pencil.

ACA'DEMY, S. [of Horſemanſhip] is alſo uſed to ſignify a riding-ſchool, a place where perſons are taught to ride the great horſe, and other exerciſes, as fencing, &c.

ACA'DIA, S. or *New Scotland*, one of the Britiſh colonies in North-America, ſituated between 41 and 51 degrees of North latitude, and between 63 and 70 degrees of Weſt longitude. It is bounded by the river St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean on the eaſt, and by the bay of Fundy, and the ſeas of Acadia on the ſouth, and by Canada and New England on the weſt. The chief town is Annapolis.

ACA'ID, S. [with Chemiſts] vinegar.

ACA'JOU, S. [the coſſu-nut] the fruit of a tree growing in the Antilles, and in many places of the continent of America.

ACALY'PHE, [Ακαλυφη, Gr.] the ſea-nettle or great ſtinging nettle; likewiſe a fiſh of eaſy digeſtion; a ſea-fowl, and a ſea-animal.

ACALY'PHE, [in Botany] three-ſeeded mercury. There are three ſpecies of it, propagated from ſeed, which they ſcatter themſelves, better than if ſown by the hand.

ACANACE'OUS, [of Ακαζω, to ſharpen, or rather Ακανθα, a thorn] prickly; applied to all plants of the thiſtle-kind, and ſometimes alſo to the prominent parts of animals.

ACANTA'BOLUS, S. [Ακανθαβολος, of Ακανθα, a thorn, and Βαλλω, to caſt out, Gr.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, deſcribed by Paulus Ægineta, reſembling tweezers, uſed in extracting a cariated piece of a bone, that is looſe, or thorns, or any thing extraneous in a wound, as a tent, &c. Alſo, in pulling away hairs, &c.

ACAN'THA, S. [Ακανθα, Gr.] a thorn, brier, or bramble, *Lat.*

ACA'NTHA, S. [with Anatomiſts] the moſt backward protuberance of the vertebræ of the back, otherwiſe called Spina Dorſi.

ACA'NTHICE, S. [Ακανθικη, Gr.] a ſweet and pleaſant juice, contained in the top of pelletory. *Lat.*

ACA'NTHUS, S. [Ακανθος, Gr.] the herb bear's-breech, or bear's-foot, or brank-urſine.

ACA'NTHUS, S. [in Architecture] the repreſentation of the precedent plant on the capitals of pillars. The Greek architects made uſe of the ſmooth ſort in the Corinthian and Compoſite orders; and the Gothic, the wild, not only in their capitals, but in other ornaments likewiſe.

ACA'NTHUS, S. [in Mythology] a youth changed into the flower of his name.

ACA'NZII, S. Turkiſh light horſe; the advanced guard of the Grand Seignior's forces.

ACAPA'LTI, S. a plant of New Spain or Mexico, which produces long pepper.

ACAPU'LCO, [P. N.] a port-town of North-America, ſituated in the province of Mexico, on a fine bay of the South Sea, from whence a rich ſhip ſails annually to Manila, in the Philippine iſles, near the coaſt of China in Aſia, and another returns annually from thence to Acapulco, laden with all the treaſures of the Eaſt-Indies.

ACA'RNAR, or ACHERNER, S. [in Aſtronomy] a bright fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Eridanus.

ACA'RON, [Ακαρον, Gr.] the plant wild myrtle, or gow; alſo butcher's broom.

ACA'RUS, [Ακαρος, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall worm breeding in wax; alſo

a kind of vermin which lodge themſelves under the cuticula, by ſome ſtiled hand worms.

ACA'STUS, the ſon of Pelias, king of Theſſaly, famous for his ſportmanſhip.

ACA'TALECTOS, or ACA'TALECTIC Verſe, [Ακαταληκτος, Gr.] a verſe exactly perfect, in which there is not one ſyllable too much or too little.

ACA'TALEPSIS, S. [of Ακαταληψια, Gr.] incomprehenſibleneſs, or the impoſſibility of comprehending or conceiving a thing.

ACA'TALEPTIC, Adj. [Ακαταληπτος, Gr.] incomprehenſible.

ACA'TALIS, S. ['Ακαλαλις, Gr.] the leſſer kind of juniper.

ACA'TERA, S. ['Ακαλητα, Gr.] the great juniper tree.

ACATE'RY, S. in the king's houſhold] a ſort of check between the clerks of the king's kitchin and ſurveyor.

ACATHA'RSIA, S. ['Ακαθαρσια, Gr. of α negative, and Καθαιρω, to purge or cleanſe] that filth or impurity in a diſeaſed body, which is not yet purged off. In Surgery, it ſignifies the ſordes or impurities of wounds.

ACA'TIA, or ACA'CIA, S. a little thorn growing in Egypt, out of the leaves and fruit of which is preſſed a black juice, which being dried, is called by the ſame name, and has a very aſtrictive quality.

ACA'TIUM, S. [from Ακη, a point, Gr.] a kind of boat or pinnace, uſed by the ancients in military affairs: of the ſpecies of the naves actuariæ, or veſſels wrought by oars.

ACAU'LIS, or ACAU'LOS, S. [from *a* neg. and *Caulis*, a ſtalk] in Botany, applied to plants, whoſe flower reſts on the ground, without any viſible ſtalk.

A'CCA, S. biſhop of Hogulſtadt, or Henham in Northumberland, in which ſee he ſucceeded Wilfrid, anno 709.

ACCAPI'TIUM, S. [from *ad* and *caput* the head] in law-books, the ſum of money paid by a vaſſal to his lord, upon his admiſſion to a feu. Likewiſe relief due to the chief lord.

ACCE'DAS AD CURIAM, S. a writ directed to the ſheriff, requiring him to go to the court of ſome lord or franchiſe, where any falſe judgment is ſuppoſed to have been made in any ſuit in a court of record, that a record may be made of the ſame ſuit there, and certified in the king's court.

ACCE'DAS AD VICECOMITEM, V. [in Law] is a writ directed to a coroner, commanding him to deliver a writ to the ſheriff, who ſuppreſſes a *plone* delivered.

To ACCE'DE, V. N [*accedo*, Lat. of *ad* to, and *cedo*, to yield] to come to, to draw near to, to enter into, or to add one's ſelf to ſomething already ſuppoſed to take place; as "ſuch a ſtate acceded to a war or treaty;" *i. e.* ſhe joined the other powers, and became a party in it.

To ACCE'LERATE, V. A. [*accelero*, Lat. of *ad* and *celer*, ſwift] to haſten, to quicken, to ſpur on with ſuperadded motion and expedition.

ACCE'LERATED MOTION, S. [in Mechanics] a motion which receives continual increments or acceſſions of velocity.

ACCE'LERATION, S. [of *acceleratio*, Lat.] a haſtening, &c.

ACCE'LERATION, S. [with Philoſophers] a continual encreaſe of velocity in any heavy bodies, tending towards the center of the earth by the force of gravity.

ACCE'LERATION, S. [with the antient Aſtronomers] a term uſed in reſpect to the fixed ſtars, which ſignified the difference between the revolution of the primum mobile and the ſolar revolution; it was computed at 3 minutes and 56 ſeconds.

ACCE'LERATORES, S. [in Anatomy] certain muſcles ſo called of *accelero*, to haſten.

ACCE'LERATORES URINÆ, S. [with Anatomiſts] a pair of muſcles belonging to the penis; the uſe of which is to expedite the paſſage of the urine, and the ſeed.

To ACCEND, V. A. [*accendo*, Lat. of *ad* to, and *candeo*, to glow] to ſet on fire.

ACCE'NSION, S. [in Philoſophy] the kindling or ſetting any natural body on fire.

ACCE'NSI, S. [Lat. of *ac* and *cenſeo*, to reckon] a kind of ſupernumerary ſoldiers among the Romans, ſubſtituted in the place of thoſe who were killed, or rendered incapable by their wounds.

ACCE'NSI, S. [Lat. from *accieo*, to ſend for] a kind of officers among the antient Romans, reſembling our uſhers, ſerjeants, or tipſtaves, which generally attended the magiſtrates. They were choſen out of the liberti or enfranchiſed, and the office was eſteemed rather laboricus than honourable.

A'CCENT, S. [of *Accentus*, Lat. of *ad*, to, and *cano*, to ſing] the riſing or falling of the voice, a tone and manner of pronunciation, contracted from the country in which a perſon was bred, or reſided a conſiderable time.

A'CCENT, S. [with Rhetoricians] a tone or modulation of the voice, uſed ſometimes to denote the intention of the ſpeaker with regard to energy or force, and expreſſive of the ſentiments and paſſions.

GRAVE A'CCENT, S. is this mark (`) over a vowel, to ſhew that the voice is to be depreſſed.

ACUTE A'CCENT, S. is this mark (') over a vowel, to ſhew that the voice is to be raiſed.

CIRCUMFLEX A'CCENT, S. is this mark (~) over a vowel in Greek, and points out a kind of undulation in the voice.

The LONG A'CCENT [in Grammar] ſhews that the voice is to dwell upon the vowel, and is expreſſed thus (-).

The SHORT A'CCENT [in Grammar] ſhews that the time of pronouncing ought to be ſhort, and is marked thus (∪).

A'CCENT, S. [in Muſic] a certain undulation

lation or warbling of the voice, to expreſs the paſſions either naturally or artificially.

To A'CCENT, V. A. [*accentus*, Lat. of *accino*] 1. To mark with an *accent*. 2. To pronounce with regard to the *accents*.

ACCE'NTOR, S. [of *accino*, Lat. to ſing in concert] one who ſings the treble or higheſt part in a choir.

To ACCENTUA'TE, V. A. [*accentuer*, Fr.] to place the proper accents in reading, ſpeaking, or writing, on the vowels or ſyllables of any word.

ACCENTUA'TION, S. a pronouncing or marking a word, ſo as to lay a ſtreſs of the voice upon the right vowel or ſyllable.

To ACCE'PT, V. A. [of *accipio*, Lat.] to receive favourably or kindly, to take with particular approbation, either with or without the particle *of*. "He will *accept* money," or of money.

ACCE'PTABLE, Adj. [of *acceptabilis*, low Lat.] that may be favourably or kindly received, agreeable.

ACCE'PTABLY, Adv. Agreeably.

ACCEPTABI'LITY, S. [of *acceptable*] the qualification of being received with liking and approbation.

ACCE'PTABLENESS, S. [from *acceptable*] the quality which renders a thing worthy of a reception, joined with approbation.

ACCE'PTANCE, S. [of *acceptans*] an accepting or receiving favourably or kindly; ſometimes the meaning or manner of taking a word, with the accent promiſcuouſly on the firſt or ſecond ſyllable.

ACCE'PTANCE or ACCEPTA'TION, S. [in Law] is the tacit agreement to ſome act done by another before, which might have been avoided, if ſuch agreement or acceptance had not been made.

ACCE'PTANCE, S. [in Commerce] is the ſubſcribing or ſigning an inland bill of exchange, which makes the perſon debtor for the ſum of its contents, and obliges him to diſcharge it at the time which it mentions.

ACCEPTA'TION, S. [*acceptation*, Fr.] 1. The received meaning of a word, or the ſenſe in which it is uſually taken. 2. Reception of any perſon or thing, either agreeably or not. 3. Particular regard as to acceptableneſs and manner of reception

ACCE'PTER, S. [from *accept*] he who accepts.

ACCE'PTER, S. [in Commerce] the perſon who accepts a bill by ſigning it, and thereby obliges himſelf to pay the contents when due.

ACCEPTILA'TION, S. [in Civil Law] an acquittance given by a creditor to a debtor, without receiving any part of the debt.

A'CCESS, S. [of *acceſſus*, Lat.] 1. Admittance, approach or paſſage to a place or perſon. 2. Licence or means to approach any thing. 3. [of *acceſſio*, Lat.] acceſſion to any thing, additional increaſe.

A'CCESS, S. [*aces*, Fr.] return, or fit of an ague or other diſtemper.

A'CCESSARINESS, S. [*acceſſary*, corrupted for *acceſſory*, which ſee] the quality or ſtate of being *acceſſory*.

ACCE'SSIBLE, Adj. [of *acceſſibilis*, Lat.] that may be approached, reached, or come to. It is uſed with the particle *to* before the object.

ACCE'SSIBLE HEIGHT, is either that which may be meaſured mechanically, by applying a meaſure to it; or elſe it is a height whoſe baſe can be approached to, and from thence a length meaſured on the ground.

ACCE'SSION, S. [*acceſſio*, Lat.] 1. Addition or increaſe; the act whereby a thing is ſuperadded to another; joining one's ſelf to any thing elſe. 2. Coming to, as the coming of a king to the crown.

ACCE'SSION, S. [in Phyſic] the beginning of a paroxyſm.

ACCE'SSOR, S. [*accedo*, Lat.] a comer to; one who joins himſelf to any party.

ACCE'SSORILY, Adv. [from *acceſſory*] in the manner or form of a partaker, aider, abettor, or acceſſory.

ACCESSO'RIUS WILLISII [with Anatomiſts] a nerve ſo termed from Dr. Willis, who firſt diſcovered it.

ACCESSO'RY, Adj. [*acceſſorius*, Lat.] additional, ſuperadded, an accomplice.

ACCESSO'RY or ACCESSA'RY, S. [in Civil Law] any thing that of right belongs or depends on another, although it be ſeparated from it; as if tiles be taken from an houſe to be laid on again; they are an *acceſſary*, if the houſe be to be ſold.

ACCESSO'RY, S. [by Statute] a perſon who commands, adviſes, or conceals an offender, guilty of felony by ſtatute.

ACCESSO'RY or ACCESSA'RY, S. [in Common Law] a perſon guilty of felony, though not principally, as by advice, command, concealment; and this may be either before or after the fact.

A'CCIDENCE, S. [*accidentia*, Lat.] a little book, containing the firſt principles of the Latin tongue.

Per A'CCIDENS [with Philoſophers] that which does not follow from the nature of the thing, but from ſome accidental quality of it.

A'CCIDENT, S. [of *accidens*, Lat.] a caſualty or chance; a contingent effect, or ſomething produced caſually, or without any foreknowledge or deſtination of it in the agent that produced it, or to whom it happens. A thing is alſo frequently ſtiled an *accident* in reference to its cauſe, or at leaſt to our knowledge of it, and by this an effect either caſually produced, or which appears to have been ſo to us, is commonly underſtood. In Grammar, the property of words, ſuch as their diviſion into ſubſtantives and adjectives, their declenſions, caſes, numbers, and genders of nouns; their conjugations, moods, tenſes, numbers, perſons, *&c.* of verbs. In phyſic, it is an effect

which

which is not produced immediately from the firſt cauſe, but by ſome other intervening incidents, and is analogous to the word Symptom. Among the Logicians, whatever does not belong to the being or eſſence of a thing, as a man's cloaths, money, &c. are called *accidents*; alſo ſuch qualities as are changeable, as red in cloth, becauſe that, purely as cloth, it might have been, and may ſtill, be brown, black, &c. In Heraldry, *accidents* are the principal points in the eſcutcheon; and with the Aſtrologers, the moſt extraordinary circumſtances that have occurred in the courſe of a perſon's life.

Abſolute A'CCIDENT [with Roman Catholics] is an *accident* which does or may poſſibly ſubſiſt at leaſt miraculouſly, or by ſome ſupernatural power, without a ſubject.

ACCIDE'NTAL, Adj. [*accidentalis*, Lat.] pertaining to *accidents*, happening by chance; ſometimes it denotes any thing adventitious. This laſt is unuſual.

ACCIDE'NTAL POINT, S. [in Perſpective] a point in the horizontal line, where lines parallel among themſelves meet, though not perpendicular to the figure.

ACCIDEN'TALLY, Adv. in a manner not eſſential or neceſſary; by mere chance; without previous deſign or intention.

ACCIDEN'TALNESS, S. [of *accidentalis*, Lat.] 1. The happening by chance. 2. Quality of being accidental.

ACCI'DIOUS, Adj. [*accidius*, Lat.] ſlothful.

ACCI'DITY, S. [*acciditas*, Lat.] ſlothfulneſs.

ACCI'NCT, Adj. [*accinctus*, Lat.] girded, prepared, ready.

ACCI'PIENT, Part. [*accipiens*, Lat.] 1. Receiving. 2. A receiver.

ACCIPITRI'NIA, S. [in Botany] the herb hawkweed.

A'CCIUS, [*Lucius*] a celebrated tragic writer among the Romans: He was the ſon of a freedman, and, according to St. Jerom, was born in the conſulſhip of *Aulus Hoſtilius Mancinus*, and *Attilius Serranus*, about 170 years before Chriſt.

ACCLA'IM, S. acclamation, *Milton*.

ACCLAMA'TION, S. [of *acclamatio*, Lat.] a ſhouting for joy; expreſſing applauſe, eſteem, or approbation.

ACCLI'VIS, S. [in Anatomy] a muſcle called alſo *obliquus aſcendens*.

ACCLIVITY, S. [*acclivitas*, Lat.] the aſcent of a hill; and among Geometers, the ſlope of a line or plane inclining to the horizon upwards.

ACCLI'VOUS, Adj. [*acclivis*, Lat.] riſing upwards with a ſlope.

To ACCLOY, V. A. 1. To crowd, or overfill. 2. To ſurfeit or ſatiate.

ACCLO'YD, Part. [with Farriers] denotes a horſe's being pricked in ſhoeing.

To ACCO'IL, V. N. to buſtle, crowd, or be in a hurry. See COIL.

A'CCOLADE, S. an embracing about the neck; a ceremony anciently uſed in conferring of knighthood.

A'CCOLENT, S. [*accolens*, Lat.] he who inhabits near, or a borderer on any place.

ACCOLLE', Part. [in Heraldry] collared or wearing a collar, Fr.

ACCOMMODA'BLE, Adj. [*accommodabilis*, Lat.] that which may be fitted to another thing, in its primary ſignification; in its ſecondary, that which may be reconciled to, is conſiſtent with, or may be applied to.

To ACCO'MMODATE, V. A. to provide or furniſh with conveniences; to agree, compoſe, make up, or adjuſt a matter in diſpute; to adapt, fit, or apply one matter or thing to another.

To ACCO'MMODATE, V. A. [with Geometricians] to adapt or fit a line or figure into a circle, &c. according as the conditions of the propoſition or problem require.

ACCO'MMODATE, Adj. [of *accommodatus*, Lat.] when uſed with the particle *for*, it denotes convenient or proper; with the particle *to*, it implies ſuitable.

ACCO'MMODATELY, Adv. in a convenient, ſuitable, or fit manner.

ACCOMMODA'TION, S. [*accommodatio*, Lat.] 1. An adapting, fitting, adjuſting, &c. 2. The compoſing or putting an end to a difference, quarrel, &c. 3. Convenience.

ACCO'MPANIMENT, S. the adding of one thing to another by way of ornament. In Heraldry, the mantlings, ſupporters, &c. In Muſic, the inſtrumental part playing or moving, while the voice is ſinging.

To ACCO'MPANY, V. A. [*accompagner*, Fr.] 1. To go or come with, to wait on, to keep company with. 2. To join or unite with.

To ACCO'MPANY a Voice, *i. e.* to play to it with proper inſtruments.

ACCO'MPLICE, S. [*accomplice*, Fr.] one who has a hand in a matter, or who is privy to the ſame crime or deſign with another.

To ACCO'MPLISH, V. A. [*accomplir*, Fr.] 1. To perform, finiſh, or fulfil. 2. To execute or bring a matter or thing to perfection. 3. To complete a period of time. 4. To obtain or acquire. A perſon well *accompliſhed*, one who has extraordinary parts, and has acquired great accompliſhments in learning.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT, S. the perfecting, ending, fulfilling, or atchieving of any matter or thing entirely or completely. Alſo an acquirement in learning, arts, ſciences, or good behaviour.

ACCO'MPT, [*accompte*, Fr.] all computations made arithmetically. In Commerce, all thoſe books in which merchants and other traders regiſter their tranſactions. Merchants *accompts* are thoſe which are kept by double entry.

ACCO'MPT in Company, is between two merchants or traders, wherein the tranſactions relative to their partnerſhip are regiſtered.

ACCO'MPT,

ACCO'MPT in Bank, is a fund depoſited either at ſome banker's or the bank, by traders, as running caſh, to be employed in payment of bills.

ACCO'MPT of Sales, is an information given by one merchant to another, or by a factor to his principal, of the diſpoſal, net proceeds, &c. of goods ſent for the proper account of the ſender or ſenders who conſigned the ſame.

ACCO'MPTANT, S. [*accomptant*. Fr.] one who is not only well ſkilled in caſting up accompts, but in book-keeping.

ACCO'MPTANTSHIP, S. [from *accomptant*] the qualifications neceſſary for an accomptant.

ACCO'RD, S. [Fr.] 1. Agreement or compact. 2. Agreement of mind. 3. Mutual harmony or ſymmetry. 4. Self-motion; as, "It opened of its own *accord*."

ACCO'RD, S. [in Common Law] agreement between ſeveral perſons or parties, to make ſatisfaction for an affront or treſpaſs committed one againſt another.

ACCO'RD, S. [in Muſic] is the production, mixture, and relation of two ſounds, of which the one is grave, and the other acute.

To ACCO'RD, V. N. [*s'accorder*, Fr.] to agree, to hang together.

To ACCO'RD, V. A. 1. To tune two or more inſtruments, ſo as they ſhall ſound the ſame note when touched by the hand or bow. 2. To harmonize.

ACCO'RDING, or ACCO'RDING TO. 1. Agreeable to, in proportion. 2. With regard to.

ACCO'RDANCE, S. friendſhip, conformity, conſiſtence, or agreement with.

ACCO'RDINGLY, Adv. [from *accord*] conformable or conſiſtent with. In the beginning of a ſentence it refers to what went before, and implies a deduction from it.

ACCORPORA'TED, Part. [*accorporatus*, Lat.] joined or put to, embodied.

To ACCO'ST, V. A. [*accoſter*, Fr.] to make or come up to a perſon, and ſpeak to him.

ACCO'UNT, S. [*conte*, Fr.] 1. A computation of the number of certain things; a reckoning. 2. The total or reſult of computation. 3. Eſtimation or value. 4. Rank, dignity, or diſtinction. 5. Regard, conſideration, for the ſake of: as, "Sempronius gives no thanks on this *account*." 6. Reaſon or cauſe. 7. Narrative or relation. 8. Opinion or belief. 9. Review or examination. 10. Explanation, or aſſignment of cauſes. 11. The reaſons of any thing collected. 12. Profit, gain, or advantage.

ACCOU'NT, S. [in a Law ſenſe] a particular detail or enumeration delivered to a court or judge, *&c.* of what a man has received or expended for another, in the management of his affairs. Alſo,

ACCOU'NT, or ACCOMPT, S. [in Common Law] a writ or action that lies againſt a man, who by his office is obliged to give an account to another (as a bailiff to his maſter,) and refuſes to do it.

Upon no ACCOU'NT, or by no means.

Upon all ACCOU'NTS. 1. By all means. 2. In every reſpect.

To ACCOU'NT, V. to compute; in the paſſive voice, to be reckoned, or eſteemed. With the particle *for*, it denotes to explain, by aſſigning the cauſes and reaſons. With the particle *to*, it implies to be charged, applied, appropriated, or aſſigned to. With the particle *of*, to eſtimate, or to be valued. Laſtly, to be imputed.

ACCOU'NTABLE, Adj. [from *account*] liable to give an account, anſwerable.

ACCOU'NTANT, S. [in Law] a perſon who is obliged to render an account to another.

ACCOU'NTANT GENERAL, an officer belonging to the court of chancery, appointed by parliament to receive all money lodged in court, and convey it to the bank of England.

To ACCO'UPLE, V. A. [*accoupler*, Fr.] to link or join together.

To ACCOU'TRE, V. A. [*accoutrer*, Fr.] to dreſs, attire, trim, eſpecially with warlike accoutrements.

ACCOU'TREMENT, S. 1. Dreſs. 2. Equipage, furniture, or habiliments of war. 3. Ornaments.

ACCRE'TION, S. [of *ad* and *creſco*] growing to another, ſo as to augment it.

ACCRE'TION, S. [with Naturaliſts] an addition of matter to any body externally; but it is frequently applied to the increaſe of ſuch bodies as are without life; and it is alſo called appoſition, or juxta-appoſition.

ACCRE'TION, or ACCREMENT, S. [with Civilians] a vacant portion, joined with grounds poſſeſſed by another.

ACCRE'TIVE, S. [from *accretio*, Lat.] that by which growth is increaſed; that by which vegetation is augmented.

To ACCRO'ACH, V. [*accrocher*, Fr.] a law term, to incroach to draw away another's property.

ACCRO'ACHMENT, S. the act of incroaching on the property of another.

ACCRO'CHE, Part. [in Heraldry] is when one thing hooks into another.

To ACCRU'E, V. N. [of *accreſco*, Lat. or *accroitre*, Fr.] 1. To be encreaſed or added to. 2. In a commercial ſenſe, to ariſe or proceed from.

To ACCU'MULATE, V. A. [*accumulo*, Lat.] to heap up, or pile one thing upon another; to gather or amaſs together in great quantities.

ACCUMULA'TION, S. [*accumulatio*, Lat.] repeated acquiſitions and additions; an amaſſing; the ſtate of a thing amaſſed.

ACCU'MULATIVE, Adj. [from *accumulate*] that which increaſes, or that which is added to; additional,

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ACCUMULA'TOR, S. one who repeats any action.

A'CCURACY, S. [*accuratio*, Lat.] exactneſs; juſtneſs or nicety.

A'CCURATE, Adj. [*accuratus*, Lat.] done with care, exact either as to perſons or things.

A'CCURATELY, Adv. [from *accurate*] with nicety, not negligently.

A'CCURATENESS, S. [from *accurate*] exact, nicely, not careleſſneſs.

To A'CCURSE, V. A. to blaſt or load with a curſe; to doom to deſtruction; to imprecate curſes upon.

ACCU'RSED, Part. [from *accurſe*] 1. Lying under a curſe, or excommunicated. 2. Execrable, that which deſerves execration.

ACCU'RSIUS, S. a Florentine, profeſſor of the civil law in the 13th century.

ACCU'SABLE, Part. [*accuſabilis*, Lat.] that which is liable to be found fault with, cenſured, or blamed.

ACCU'SATION, S. the charging with ſome defect or crime. In Law, the preferring a criminal action againſt any one before a judge.

ACCU'SATIVE CASE, [*accuſativus*, Lat.] in Grammar the 4th caſe of nouns. It denotes the relation of the noun, on which the action of the verb terminates.

ACCU'SATORY, Adj. [*accuſatorius*, Lat.] of or belonging to accuſation.

To ACCU'SE, V. A. [*accuſo*, Lat.] to charge with a crime, to inform againſt, indict, or impeach; to cenſure. It has the particle *of*, and ſometimes *for*, before the matter of cenſure or accuſation.

ACCU'SER, S. [from *accuſe*] the perſon who accuſes.

ACCU'SERS, S. [according to *Cornelius Agrippa*] the eighth order of the devils, whoſe prince is called Aſteroth, *i. e.* ſpy.

To ACCU'STOM, V. A. [*accoutumer*, Fr.] to inure or uſe one's ſelf to any thing. It hath the particle *to* before the thing accuſtomed to.

ACCU'STOMABLE, Part. that which a perſon has practiſed or been uſed to for a continuance.

ACCU'STOMABLY, } Adv. according
ACCU'STOMARILY, } to uſe or cuſtom.

ACCU'STOMARY, Adj. commonly practiſed, cuſtomary, uſually done.

ACE, S. [from *as*, Fr. *as*, Span. ας, Gr. an unit or one] a ſingle point or ſpeck on cards or dice. Figuratively, the leaſt quantity, or the ſmalleſt diſtance, i. e. within an *ace* of it.

A'CES, S. [a ſea-term] hooks for the chains.

ACE-POINT, S. the ſquare of a die having a ſingle point.

ACE'LDAMA, S. pronounced *Akeldama*, [Heb. the field, inheritance, or portion of blood] the name of the field bought by the Jewiſh prieſts with the thirty pieces of ſilver given Judas Iſcariot, to betray our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. It was likewiſe called the Potter's field, *Acts* i. 19.

ACE'TIAM [Lat. and likewiſe] in Law, a clauſe of a writ, where the action requires ſpecial bail, founded on the ſtatute, 13 Car. II. ch. 11.

ACE'PHALI, [ακεφαλοι, of α priv. and κεφαλη, an head, Gr. *i. e.* having no head] certain eccleſiaſtics ſo called, who, making profeſſion of extreme poverty, would not acknowledge any chief, whether layman or eccleſiaſtic. Alſo certain levellers mentioned in the laws of Henry I. who acknowledged no head.

ACE'PHALI VERSUS, S. [Poetry, Gr. and Lat.] verſes that begin with a ſhort ſyllable, and end with a long one.

ACE'PHALOUS, Adj. ſomething without a head. Naturaliſts apply this term to worms, which have been ſuppoſed formerly to have no head. Figuratively, thoſe who have no ſuperior, chief, or leader.

ACERE'NZA, S. [anciently *Acherontia*] a ſmall town in the kingdom of Naples.

AC'ERNO, or ACE'RNUM, S. a ſmall epiſcopal ſee, under that of the Picentini, at the foot of the Appenines.

ACE'RB, Adj. [*acerbus*, Lat.] that which hath a compound taſte between ſour and bitter, ſuch as moſt unripe fruits have.

ACE'RBITUDE, or ACE'RBITY, S. 1. The rough ſour taſte of unripe fruit. 2. Severity of temper, roughneſs of manners.

ACE'ROSE, Adj. [*aceroſus*, Lat.] chaffy, full of, or mixed with chaff.

ACE'RRA, S. a ſmall town in the kingdom of Naples, on the river Patria.

ACE'RVAL, A. [*acervalis*, Lat.] belonging to a heap.

To ACE'RVATE, V. A. [*acervo*, Lat.] to raiſe up in heaps.

ACERVA'TION, S. heaping up, Lat.

ACE'SCENT, Adj. [*aceſcens*, Lat.] tending to ſourneſs.

ACE'SIS, S. [ακεσις, Gr.] in medicine, a remedy or cure.

ACETA'BULA, S. [in Anatomy] certain glandules in the chorion, one of the ſkins which cover a child in the womb.

ACETA'BULUM. S. [with Botaniſts] the herb navelwort.

ACETA'BULUM, S. [with Anatomiſts] a large cavity in a bone, which receives another convex bone, for the convenience of a circular motion of the joint thus articulated. In Antiquities, it is uſed for a meaſure equal to one eighth part of our pint.

ACES'TA, S. [from Ακεομαι, Gr. to cure] in Medicine, diſtempers that are curable.

ACE'STORIS, S. [Ακεστοις, Gr.] a female, uſed by ancient medical writers, and ſometimes applied to a midwife.

ACE'TARS, S. [*acetaria*, Lat.] ſallads and vinegar.

ACE'TIAM BILL, S. the words of a writ, where the action requires good bail.

ACE'TOSA,

ACETO'SA, [with Botaniſts] ſorrel.

ACETO'SE, Adj. [*acetoſus*, Lat.] eager, ſour, full of ſourneſs.

ACETO'SELLA, S. [with Botaniſts] wood-ſorrel.

ACETO'SILY, Adv. ſourneſs, ſharpneſs, tartneſs.

ACE'TOUS, Adj. [*acetoſus*, Lat.] having the nature of vinegar, or being ſomewhat like vinegar in quality.

ACE'TUM, S. vinegar in general; any ſharp liquor, as ſpirit of ſalt, nitre, vitriol, *&c.*

ACE'TUM DISTILLATUM, S. [Lat.] in Chemiſtry, diſtilled vinegar, chiefly uſed in preparations for precipitation and diſſolution.

ACE'TI SPIRITUS, S. [Lat.] ſpirit of vinegar, or diſtilled vinegar rectified.

ACE'TUM ROSARUM, [Lat.] vinegar of roſes.

ACE'TUM ALCALISATUM, S. [in Chemiſtry] vinegar diſtilled, in which ſome alcaliſed ſalt is infuſed.

ACE'TUM PHILOSOPHORUM, S. [in Chemiſtry] a ſour liquor, made by diſſolving the butter or icy oil of antimony in water.

ACE'TUM RADICATUM, S. [with Chemiſts] the ſharpeſt part of vinegar, having its phlegm drawn off.

A'CHA, S. one of the four diſtricts of Teſit, in Africa.

ACHA'IA, now LIVADIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, containing the famous cities of Athens, Delphi, Pythia; the mounts Parnaſſus, Helicon, and other places celebrated in ancient writers.

A'CHAM, S. a country in the Eaſt-Indies, bordering upon Bengal.

ACH'ATES, S. [αχάλης, Gr.] an agate, ſo called from a river in Sicily where it was firſt found.

ACHA'MECH, S. [in Chemiſtry] the droſs of ſilver.

A'CHAT, S. [of *achat*, Fr.] a purchaſing or buying.

A'CHAT, S. [in Common Law] a contract or bargain.

A'CHE, S. [of *ace*, Sax. pain, or αχος, Gr. pain] a continued pain or ſmart in any part of the body.

ACHE, S. [with Farriers] a diſeaſe in horſes, cauſing a numbneſs in the joints.

To ACHE, V. N. to be affected with pain.

A'CHEM, S. the capital of the iſland of Sumatra in the Eaſt Indies.

ACHE'RNER, S. [in Aſtronomy] a bright fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in Eridanus, whoſe longitude is 10. 31. of Piſces, and latitude 59, 18.

A'CHERON, S. [Αχερων of αχος, ſorrow, and ρεω to flow: or of α priv. χαιρω, Gr. to rejoice, *i. e.* a river of ſorrow] a river of Epirus, over which the poets feigned departed ſouls were ferried. Alſo a ſtinking fen or lake in the Terra di Lavora of Naples, between Cuma and Miſeno, named Tenebroſa Palus by Virgil, on account of the blackneſs of its waters. Figuratively, it is uſed for the ſtate of departed ſouls, or the grave.

ACHERONTIC, Adj. of or pertaining to *Acheron*.

A'CHIA, S. a ſpecies of cane growing in the Eaſt Indies, which is pickled green there, with ſtrong vinegar, pepper, and other ſpices.

A'CHIAR, S. [a Malayan word, ſignifying all ſorts of fruits and roots pickled with vinegar and ſpices] pickles.

To ACHIE'VE, V. A. [*achever* Fr.] 1. To finiſh, to accompliſh, to perform ſome notable exploit with ſucceſs. 2. To gain or procure.

ACHIE'VEMENT, S. 1. *Achievement*, the finiſhing of a notable action. 2. The enſigns armorial of a family.

ACHIE'VER, S. he who acquires, or obtains, or performs ſome great exploit.

A'CHILLEA, S. an iſland of the Euxine Sea, called the iſland of Heroes, the iſland Macaron, or the iſland of the Bleſſed, Leuce, *&c.*

A'CHILLEA, [Αχιλλεα, Gr.] ſo called of Achilles, who is ſaid to have cured Joſephus of a dangerous ulcer with it, the herb millfoil or yarrow. It is a good vulnerary, is cooling, drying and aſtringent, of ſervice in all kinds of hemorrhages, whether ſpitting or vomiting of blood, and of ſome efficacy in gonorrhæas.

ACHI'LLES, S. [Αχιλλης, Gr. from αχος, grief, and λυειν, to diſſolve or mitigate] the name of divers illuſtrious perſons among the Greeks; but more particularly the ſon of Peleus and Thetis.

ACHI'LLES, S. [with Anatomiſts] a tendon formed by the tails of ſeveral muſcles, and tied to the os calcis. It derives its name from the wound given Achilles, which is ſuppoſed to have been in this part.

A'CHI'LLES, S. a name which the Schoolmen give to the principal argument, alledged by each ſect in their behalf.

ACHI'SH, S. the name of the king of Gath, to whom David fled, when perſecuted by Saul.

ACHLYS, S. [αχλυς, Gr. darkneſs] in Phyſic, a diſorder of the eyes, occaſioning dimneſs. Condenſed air in the uterus. According to Galen, a ſmall mark or ſcar on the cornea, cauſed by a ſuperficial exulceration; or, according to Aetius, the exulceration itſelf, almoſt covering the pupil, of a very light blue colour.

ACHNE', S. [αχνέ, Gr.] froth, chaff, ſmoak, or any light ſubſtance, uſed by Galen, 1ſt, For a ſoft white mucilage ſwimming in the eye, very common in fevers. 2. A frothy matter with which the fauces are ſometimes filled in an exulceration of the lungs.

ACHO'R, S. [*Achor*, Lat. of αχωρ, Gr.] a ſpecies of the herpes.

ACHO'RES. [of α negat. and χωρος, ſpace, Gr. becauſe theſe eruptions have but a ſmall vent, as Galen ſuppoſes] the plural of *Achor*; ulcers in the heads of infants, which perforate the ſkin with many ſmall

holes, through which a thin glutinous matter oozes.

A'CHOR, S. a valley in the tribe of Judah, ſouth of Jericho, not far from Gilgal. Likewiſe the name of a deity, called the god of flies, to whom the Greeks and Cyrenians ſacrificed, when troubled with them.

ACHORISTOS, Adj. [αχορις©, Gr. of *a* priv. and χωρ ς, ſeparate] inſeparable; in Medicine, applied to thoſe accidents, ſigns and ſymptoms, which always accompany each other.

A'CHROI, S. [αχρος, Gr. of *a* priv. and χροα, colour] pale, according to Galen, through a deficiency of blood. Applied by old medical writers to thoſe perſons who have loſt their natural colour.

ACHRO'NICAL, Adj. [αχρονικος, Gr. out of time] a term in aſtronomy. It ſignifies the riſing of a ſtar when the ſun ſets, or the ſettting of a ſtar when the ſun riſes: in which caſes the ſtar is ſaid to riſe or ſet *achronically*.

ACHTE'LING, S. [gum] a liquid meaſure in Germany.

ACHTENDE'LEN, or ACHTELING, S. a dry meaſure in Holland.

ACI'CULA, S. [with Botaniſts] the herb ſhepherd's needle, or wild cherfil. *Lat.*

A'CID, Adj. [of *aridus*, Lat.] ſour, ſharp.

A'CIDS, S. all things that affect the organs of taſte with a pungent ſourneſs. But the Chemiſts call all ſubſtances *acids*, that make an effervеſcence with an *alcali*. This, however, does not ſeem to be a true characteriſtic of *acids*, becauſe ſome *acids* will make an effervеſcence upon being mixed with *acids* of another kind, and alſo with natural bodies. Another mark of acids is, that they change the colour of the juices of the reliſtropium, roſes and violets, red, whereas *alcalies*, eſpecially thoſe extracted from animals, turn it green.

NATURAL A'CIDS, S. [with Phyſicians] are ſuch as have a proper ſharpneſs of their own, as juice of lemons, &c.

ARTIFICIAL A'CIDS, S. [with Chemiſts] are ſuch as are prepared by the fire in chemical operations.

MANIFEST A'CIDS, S. are ſuch as affect the tongue with a ſenſe of ſharpneſs and ſourneſs.

DUBIOUS A'CIDS, S. are ſuch things as have not enough of the *acid* nature, to give ſenſible marks to the taſte; but yet agree with the manifeſt *acids* in other properties.

A'CIDITY, or ACI'DNESS, S. [*Aciditas*, Lat.] keeneſs, ſharpneſs, that taſte which *acid* or ſharp bodies leave in the mouth.

A'CIDITY, S. [with Chemiſts] the *Acidity* or keeneſs of any liquor that conſiſts in ſharp particles of ſalts diſſolved, and put into a violent motion by the means of fire.

A'CIDULA, S. [in Botany] an herb, a kind of ſorrel.

To A'CIDULATE, V. A. [*aciduler*, Fr.] to impregnate with, or turn ſour by the infuſion of acids.

ACI'NE, S. [with Botaniſts] are taken for thoſe grains that grow thick, or ſmall grains growing in bunches after the manner of grape-ſtones, of which the fruits of the elder-tree, powel, and other plants of the like kind are compoſed; alſo, the protuberances in the mulberry, ſtrawberry, &c.

ACINE'SIA, S. [ακινησια, Gr.] the immoveableneſs of the whole body, or any part of it, as in an apoplexy, palſy, &c.

ACI'NI, S. [with Phyſicians] the ſeed within a fruit.

ACI'NIFORMES TU'NICA, S. [with Anatomiſts] a coat of the eye, called alſo Uvea tunica.

ACI'NOS, S. the herb wild baſil.

ACI'NUS, S. [ακιν©, Gr.] a grape or raiſin ſtone.

ACKMASTI'CA, S. [ακμαστικη, Gr.] a ſpecies of the ſynochus or fever, which, during its continuance, has no remiſſion or abatement of the fever.

A'CME, S. [with Phyſicians] is uſed to denote the third degree or height of diſtempers, of which many have four periods. 1. The arche, or beginning. 2. Anabaſis, or growth. 3. The *Acme*, when the diſtemper is at the height. 4. The paracme, or declenſion of the diſeaſe.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE, V. A. 1. To confeſs or own. 2. To be grateful or thankful for any benefit. 3. To own or profeſs a former acquaintance with a perſon. 4. To approve.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT, S. 1. Conceſſion of any thing. 2. Thankfulneſs, gratitude. 3. Confeſſion of a fault. 4. Belief, attended with open profeſſion.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT MONEY, S. money which was paid in ancient times by ſome tenants upon the death of their landlord, as an acknowledgment of the new one.

ACO'LOTHIST, S. [ακολουθεω, Gr. to follow] one of the loweſt order in the Roman church, whoſe office is to prepare the elements, to light the church, &c.

ACOE'METES, S. [Ακοιμαλοι, Gr.] certain monks in the ancient church, ſo called, becauſe divine ſervice was performed in their churches continually, and without interruption.

ACO'MAC, S. a county of Virginia, in America, being a peninſula, bounded on the north by Maryland, on the eaſt and ſouth by the Atlantic ocean, and on the weſt by the bay of Cheſepeak.

ACONI'TE, or ACONI'TUM, S. [*aconitum*, Lat.] 1. Properly the herb wolfsbane. 2. With poets, poiſon in general. There are ſeveral ſpecies of it, and moſt of them are deadly poiſon.

ACO'NTIAS, S. a comet or meteor with an oblong head, and a tail, reſembling a dart or arrow.

ACO'PIS, S. [Ακοπις, Gr. of *a* neg. and κοπ©,

κοπος, wearineſs, becauſe the oil wherein it is boiled is ſuppoſed to be a remedy for wearineſs] a precious ſtone reſembling glaſs, marked with ſpots of gold.

ACO'PICA, S. [Ακοπικα, Gr.] ingredients in medicines to relieve wearineſs.

ACO'PUM, S. [Ακοπον, Gr.] a fomentation made of ingredients that are ſoft and warm.

A'COR, S. [in Medicine] a ſourneſs at the ſtomach, whence flatulencies and ſour belches proceed.

A'CORN, S. the fruit or ſeed of the oak.

A'CORNED, Part. [in Heraldry] bearing acorns.

A'CORNA, S. [Ακορνα, Gr.] the thiſtle called Androſæmon, or man's blood.

ACO'RUS, S. [Ακορος, Gr.] *Calamus aromaticus*, the ſweet ruſh.

ACO'SMIA, S. [Ακοσμια, Gr. of α priv. and κοσμος, adorned] an ill ſtate of health, with the loſs of the natural colour in the face.

ACOU'STICS, S. ακυστικα, of ακυω, Gr. to hear] 1. The doctrine of ſounds. 2. Either inſtruments or medicines that help the ſenſe of hearing.

ACOU'STIC, Adj. that which belongs to the organ of hearing. *Acouſtic* nerve, in Anatomy, the ſame as auditory nerve.

To ACQUAI'NT, V. A. 1. To inform. 2. To be accuſtomed or habituated to. 3. To know perfectly. 4. To make one's ſelf agreeable to, to inſinuate one's ſelf into the favour of. 5. To acquire a perfect and intimate knowledge of.

ACQUAI'NTANCE, S. [*accointance*, Fr.] applied both to perſons and things, and followed by the particle *with*. 1. Application productive of knowledge. 2. Perſonal knowledge ariſing from familiarity. 3. An intimate friendſhip and alliance. 4. A familiar and conſtant companion. 5. Without the preposition, ſomething to which one has been accuſtomed, when applied to things; applied to perſons, a ſlight or ſuperficial knowledge.

ACQUAI'NTED, Part. [from *acquaint*] 1. Informed. 2. Accuſtomed, or habituated. 3. Familiar or having perfect knowledge of; and when followed by the particle *with*, ſignifies perfect knowledge by application.

ACQUI'ST, S. [from *acquerir*, Fr.] additional increaſe, ſomething acquired or gained, acquiſition. In Law, goods not held by deſcent or inheritance, but obtained by purchaſe. In Politics, ſomething gained by conqueſt.

A'CQUI, S. [*aqua*, Lat. water] a fortified town in the dutchy of Montferrat in Italy.

To ACQUIE'SCE, V. N. [of *acquieſcere* Lat.] to yield to, to comply with, to reſt ſatisfied with, uſed with the particle *in*.

ACQUIE'SCENCE, S. 1. A tacit conſent, ſubmiſſion, or yielding to. 2. Approbation excluding all repining. In Commerce, the conſent or agreement a perſon makes to follow the determination of an arbitrator.

ACQUIETA'NDIS PLEGIIS [in Law] a writ which lies for a ſurety againſt a creditor, who refuſes to acquit one after payment of a debt.

ACQUIETA'NTIA *de ſhiris & hundredis*, Lat. [in Law] a freedom from ſuits and ſervices in ſhires and hundreds.

A'CQUIETARE, V. A. [Law word] to pay the debts of a deceaſed perſon, as an heir does the debts of his father.

ACQUI'RABLE, Part. that may be acquired.

To ACQUI'RE, V. A. [of *acquiro*, Lat.] to attain, to purchaſe by one's labour.

ACQUI'REMENT, S. [from *acquire*] what is gained, or acquired.

ACQUI'RER, S. he who acquires or gains by labour or induſtry.

ACQUISI'TION, S. [*acquiſitio*, Lat.] an obtaining, the thing obtained.

ACQUI'SITIVE, Adj. that which is acquired.

ACQUI'STS, S. [*acquiſita*, Lat. *acqueſts*, Fr.] procurements, purchaſes, things acquired.

To ACQUI'T, V. A. [of *acquitter*, Fr.] 1. To diſcharge or free from. 2. To clear from guilt, not to condemn, with *of*, or *from*, before the crime. 3. To diſcharge from any obligation.

ACQUI'TMENT or ACQUI'TTAL, S. [in Law] a ſetting free from the ſuſpicion of guilt, or an offence; alſo a tenant's diſcharge from or by a meſne landlord, from doing ſervice to, or being diſturbed in his poſſeſſion by, any ſuperior lord, or paramount.

ACQUI'TTAL, S. [in Law] is when two perſons are indicted, the one as principal, and the other as acceſſory; the principal being diſcharged, the acceſſory of conſequence is acquitted.

ACQUI'TTAL, S. [in Fact] is when a perſon is found not guilty of the offence he was charged with, either by verdict of a jury, or by overcoming his adverſary in the ancient way of trial by combat.

ACQUI'TTANCE, S. [of *acquit*] 1. A diſcharge or releaſe given in writing for a ſum of money, or other duty paid or done. 2. The writing itſelf.

A'CRA or A'CRE, S. the moſt ſouthern city on the Phoenician coaſt in Aſiatic Turkey, alſo a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Guiney.

ACRA'PULA, S. [ακραιπαλη, Gr.] a remedy by way of prevention of drunkenneſs and ſurfeiting. *Lat.*

ACRA'SIA, S. [ακρασια, Gr. of α priv. and κεραννυμι, *miſceo*, becauſe the ancients uſed always to mix their wine with water] in Medicine, intemperance or exceſs in eating, drinking, ſleeping, or venery, or debility, impotency, from relaxation or loſt tone of the parts. Alſo the predominancy of one quality above another, either

either in mixtures, or the conſtitution of a human body.

A'CRE, S. [of *ager*, Lat. or αγρος, Gr. a field] a meaſure of land containing forty perches in length and four in breadth.

A'CRE, S. a word uſed in the Mogul's dominions, inſtead of lack, to ſignify 100,000 rupees. Likewiſe a weight uſed in the Levant, named more generally a rotte.

A'CRE-TAX, S. a tax laid on land, at ſo much per acre, called in ſome places *acre-ſhot*.

A'CRID, Adj. [*acer*, Lat. ſharp] taſting hot and bitter, leaving a painful heat on the tongue and palate.

ACRIDO'PHAGI, S. [of ακρις locuſts, and φαγειν, Gr. to eat] a people of Ethiopia, that fed principally on locuſts, which they took and ſalted in the ſpring of the year, for their ſtanding food the reſt of it.

ACRIFO'LIUM, S. [of *acer* ſharp, and *folium* a leaf] in Botany, a prickly leaf.

ACRIMO'NIOUS, Adj. [from *acrimony*] abounding with ſharp or corroſive particles, when applied to things. Figuratively, ſharp and auſtere, applied to behaviour.

A'CRIMONY, S. [*acrimonia*, Lat.] 1. Sharpneſs, tartneſs, corroſive quality, 2. Severity of diſpoſition; ſharpneſs of temper.

A'CRITUDE, S. [*acritudo*, Lat.] a quality in a body, which affects the taſte with a ſenſation of rough, pungent, and hottiſh ſour.

ACRIVI'OLA, S. [of *acer* ſharp, and *viola* a violet] in Botany, Indian creſs, of which there are five ſpecies.

ACROAMA'TICAL, Adj. [ακροαμαι, Gr. to hear] of or pertaining to deep learning, uſed in oppoſition to exoterical.

ACROA'TICS, S. a term applied to ſome lectures of Ariſtotle on the more abſtruſe parts of philoſophy, to which only his moſt intimate friends were admitted.

ACROCHO'RDON, S. [of ακρος extreme, and χορδη, Gr. a ſtring] a ſort of large wart, having a ſmall root like a ſtring.

ACRO'DRIA, S. [ακροδρυα of ακρος, extreme, and δρυς, Gr. an oak] all ſorts of fruits having hard rinds or ſhells, as acorns, almonds, nuts, &c.

A'CROE, S. [in Botany] the name given by the natives of Guinea to a kind of ſhrub, which they uſe in wine as a reſtorative and anti-epileptic.

ACRO'MION, S. of ακρος and ωμος, Gr. a ſhoulder] the upper part of the ſcapula or ſhoulder blade, which receives the clavicula.

ACRO'MPHALUM, S. [ακρος and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel] the top or middle of the navel.

A'CRON, S. [ακρον, Gr. the top or extremity] in Botany, applied to the top or capitulum of flower plants of the thiſtle kind.

ACRO'NYCHAL, Adj. [from ακρον and νυξ night] in Aſtronomy, the riſing of a ſtar when the ſun ſets, or the ſetting of a ſtar when the ſun riſes.

ACRO'NYCHALLY, Adv. [from *acronychal*] in an acronychal manner.

A'CROSPIRE, S. a ſhoot or ſprout from the end of ſeeds before they are ſown.

ACRO'SS, Adv. [*vide* CROSS] croſs-wiſe, thwart-wiſe.

ACRO'STIC, S. [from ακρος and στιχος, Gr. a verſe] a poetical compoſition, the initial letters of which, when added together, form a particular name.

ACRO'STIC, Adj. that which has the property of an *acroſtic*.

ACRO'TERS, or ACRO'TERIA, S. [in Architecture] 1. Little pedeſtals, commonly without baſes, placed at the middle and both extremes of frontiſpieces or pediments, which ſerve to ſupport ſtatues. 2. Thoſe ſharp pinnacles, or ſpiry battlements, ſtanding in ranks about flat buildings, with rails and balluſters. 3. The figures, whether of ſtone or metal, which are placed as ornaments, or crownings, on the tops of temples and other edifices.

To ACT, V. A. [from *ago*, Lat.] 1. To be active, to exert one's active powers. 2. To exerciſe its active powers, to perform its proper functions. 3. To perform the functions of life, to be excited to action. 4. To perform, in alluſion to the theatre. 5. To counterfeit, in alluſion to the office of a player. 6. To be impelled, forced, or incited to or by action. 7. To exert action, or produce effects upon a ſubject. 8. To actuate, or be incited to action. 9. To perform a character in a play.

ACT, S. [of *actum*, Lat.] 1. A deed, a performance. 2. A part in a play. 3. The power of producing an effect. 4. A deed, or decree of parliament, or other court of judicature. 5. In Phyſics, an effective application of ſome power, or faculty. 6. With Metaphyſicians, that by which a being is in real action. 7. In Law, an inſtrument, or other matter in writing, to declare or juſtify the truth of a thing. In which ſenſe records, decrees, ſentences, reports, certificates, &c. are called *acts*. 8. Matters of fact, tranſmitted to poſterity in certain authentic books and memoirs. 9. At the univerſity of Oxford, the time when degrees are taken.

ACT of FAITH, S. [in the Inquiſition] a ſolemn day held by the inquiſitors, for the puniſhment of ſuch as they declare heretics, and the abſolution of the innocent accuſed, called by them *auto da fé*.

ACTS, [in Poetry] the diviſions or principal parts of a play.

ACTIAN, Adj. belonging to *Actium*. *Actian* games, games inſtituted, according to ſome, by Auguſtus, in memory of the victory obtained over Antony, near the promontory and city of Actium; though others ſay, that Auguſtus only reſtored them. *Actian* years, or *Actiac* æra, in Chronology, a ſeries of years, beginning from the conqueſt of Egypt by

by Octavius, called also the æra of Augustus.

A'CTION, S. [*actio*, Lat.] 1. The exerting or employing any active powers in opposition to rest. 2. Something done, or performed, a deed. 3. Power, influence, agency, or operation. 4. In Metaphysics, the exercise of an ability, which a being has to begin or determine a particular train of thought, or motion. In Ethics, the voluntary motion of a reasonable creature. In Painting, or Sculpture, the posture, attitude, expressive of the passion the painter or carver would convey to the mind of a spectator. In Horsemanship, the action of the mouth, the motion of the tongue and champing on the bit, which is discovered by an abundance of white foam, and is a token of mettle. With Orators, Actors, &c. it is the accommodating the person, voice, and gesture to the subject. In Poetry, an event or series of occurrences, mutually connected and depending on each other, either real or imaginary, which makes the subject of a dramatic or epic poem. In Law, a legal demand of, or the form of, a suit given by law, for recovery of a person's right. *Actions* are either criminal or civil. Criminal are such as have judgment of death. Under this head are included, 1st, *Actions* penal, which lie for some penalty, corporal or pecuniary. 2. *Actions* upon the statute, brought on breach of any statute, and which did not lie before, as an occasion of perjury. 3. *Actions* popular, given on breach of some penal statute, for which any person has a right to sue. *Actions* civil are divided into real, personal, or mixt. The *Action* real, is where a person claims lands, &c. in fee, or for life. *Action* personal, is that which is brought to recover what is due to us. *Action* mixt, is that which lies both for the thing demanded, and the person that has it. In the plural number, *Actions*, in Commerce, imply the moveable effects: thus, a merchant's creditors have seized upon all his *Actions*, *i. e.* they have seized upon all the debts owing to him. Applied to public companies, an equal part of the stock, which forms the capital of any trading company; the same in France, as shares, stocks, or subscriptions in England, &c. also the obligation, instrument, or bill which the directors of such companies deliver to those who pay money into their stock. *Action* upon the case, in Law, a general *action* given for redress of wrongs done without violence, and not provided against by a law. *Action* on the case of words, is where a person is injured in his reputation by words maliciously spoken. *Action* prejudicial, in Law, called likewise preparatory, or principal, is what arises from some doubt in the principal; thus, when a younger brother is sued for lands from the father, and bastardy is objected to him, the point of bastardy is to be tried before the cause can proceed.

A'CTION of a Writ, [in Law] is when it is pleaded that the plaintiff has no cause to have it brought, though he may have another for the same.

A'CTIONABLE, [from *action* and *abal*, Sax. power or possibility] in a Law Sense, that which will subject a person to an action; punishable, blameable, or culpable.

A'CTIONARY or A'CTIONIST, S. a proprietor of stock in a public company.

A'CTIVE, Adj. [*activus*, Lat.] that which has the power of acting, as opposed to passive; busy in acting, as opposed to idle; practical, not merely speculative, or in theory; nimble, quick, apt, or forward to act.

A'CTIVE PRINCIPLES, [in Chemistry] are spirit, oil, and salt, so named, because when their parts are briskly in motion, they cause action in other bodies.

A'CTIVE, [in Grammar] applied to verbs that affirm action of the word going before them.

A'CTIVE, Adj. [in Medicine] such a dose as operates quick and with some force, as emetics, cathartics, and cordials.

A'CTIVELY, Adv. [from *active* and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax. denoting manner] in a brisk, nimble, or industrious, or busy manner. In an active sense, in Grammar.

ACTI'VITY, S. propensity, readiness, nimbleness to do a thing. Applied both to persons and things, a power of acting, operation, influence, continual exertion of our active powers, in opposition to indolence.

A'CTIUM, now called Figalo, in Epirus, a province of Turkey, in Europe, famous for a naval victory gained by Augustus over Mark Antony and Cleopatra, in the 723d year from the building of Rome.

A'CTIUS [*Nævius*] a celebrated augur, in the time of Tarquinius Priscus.

A'CTON [from *ac* Sax. an oak, and *dun*, Sax. a town] the name of two villages, called *E.* and *W. Acton*, six miles from London, which derive their names from the oaks that grew there formerly.

A'CTON BURNEL, a place in Shropshire, which takes its name from the Burnels, who had a castle here. In Law, it signifies the statute merchant for the recovery of debts, so called from this place, where it was held.

A'CTOR, S. [*actor*, Lat.] he that does any thing: he that practises, in opposition to theory. A player.

A'CTRESS, S. [*actrice*, Fr.] a woman who personates a part on the stage. A female who performs any thing.

A'CTUAL, Adj. that which includes or implies action. That which is real, or has an existence in nature.

ACTUA'LITY, S. [from *actual*] 1. The power of exerting action or operating, activity. 2. Reality, or certainty.

A'CTUALLY, Adv. really, in fact.

A'CTUALNESS, S. a quality which de-

notes the reality of the operation, exiſtence, or truth of a thing.

A'CTUARY, S. [*actuariis*, Lat.] in Law, the regiſter or clerk who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court, particularly the clerk that regiſters the acts and proceedings of the convocation.

To A'CTUATE, V. A. [from *ago*, Lat.] to excite to action, to move, to quicken.

ACU'LCATE, Adj. [*aculcatus*, Lat.] in Botany, that which ends in a ſharp point, or is prickly.

ACU'MEN, S. [Lat. of *acuo*] ſharpneſs; applied either to material objects, or the faculties of the mind.

ACU'MINATED, Part. [from *acumen*, Lat.] ſharp-pointed.

ACU'TE, Adj. [of *acutus*, Lat.] ſharp-pointed, ſharp-witted, ſubtle, ingenious, vigorous in operation, or effect. *Acute*, in Geometry, that which terminates in a ſharp point; acute angle, that which is leſs than ninety degrees. Acute-angled triangle, is that whoſe three angles are all *acute*. Acute-angular ſections of a cone, the ſame as an ellipſis. *Acute*, in Muſic, ſhrill, ſharp, or high in reſpect of ſome other note, oppoſed to grave. *Acute*, in Grammar, an accent which teaches to raiſe, or ſharpen the voice. In Phyſic, applied to diſeaſes, are thoſe that are very violent, and terminated in a few days.

ACU'TELY, Adv. in a ſharp manner, with accuracy, ſagacity, and preciſion.

ACU'TENESS, S. [from *acute*] ſharpneſs, applied to matter. Sagacity, or quickneſs of diſcernment. Capacity of diſtinguiſhing, or receiving impreſſions. Vehement, productive of a ſpeedy criſis in a diſeaſe. Shrillneſs, applied to ſound.

AD, at the beginning of Engliſh proper names, ſignifies the ſame with *ad* or *apud* amongſt the Latins. So Adſton ſignifies at or near ſome ſtone; Adhill, at or near ſome hill.

A'DAGE, S. [*adagium*, Lat.] a maxim or principle received as ſelf-evident. A proverbial ſaying.

ADA'GIO, S. [*Ital.*] ſlow, grave, ſolemn. In Muſic, a ſlow movement, or time: when it is repeated twice, as *adagio*, *adagio*, it implies a very ſlow motion or movement.

ADA'LIDES, S. [*Spaniſh*] a kind of officers in Spain, repreſented in the law of Alphonſus, as occupied in guiding and directing the march of forces in the time of war, and by Lopez, as taking cognizance of the differences from excurſions, the diviſion of plunder.

A'DAM, [Heb. a man, earthy, or red] the firſt of the human race, and from whom all the reſt are deſcended.

A'DAMANT, S. [*adamas*, Lat.] a ſtone, imagined of impenetrable hardneſs. The diamond, the loadſtone. Figuratively, ſomething that has any ſtrong attraction.

ADAMA'NTINE, Adj. from *adamant*] 1. Made of adamant. 2. Endued with the properties of adamant, not to be broken.

A'DAM'S-APPLE, [*Adami pomum*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a prominence in the throat, in the middle of the *cartilago ſcutiformis*.

ADAMI'TES, [from *Adam*] a ſect of heretics, who imitated the nakedneſs of Adam during his reſidence in Paradiſe, and contemned marriage, becauſe he is not ſaid to have known Eve before the fall.

To ADA'PT, V. A. [*adapto*, Lat.] 1. To fit one thing to another, to proportion. 2. To make one thing correſpond with another, to ſuit.

ADAPTA'TION, S. [from *adapt*] the art of fitting one thing to another, or the fitneſs, ſuitableneſs, or correſpondence of one thing with another.

ADA'PTION, S. [from *adapt*] the act of fitting, or ſuitableneſs.

A'DAR, [Heb. mighty] the twelfth month of the Jewiſh eccleſiaſtical, and the ſixth of their civil year, containing twenty-nine days, anſwering ſometimes to our February, and ſometimes entering into March.

A'DARME, S. a ſmall weight in Spain, the ſixteenth part of an ounce; called the demi-gros, or half drachm, at Paris.

ADATA'IS, or ADA'TIS, S. a muſlin or cotton cloth, the fineſt of which comes from Bengal in the Eaſt-Indies.

To AD'CORPORATE, or A'CCORPORATE. V. A. to join one body to another, to mix together.

To ADD, V. A. [*addo*, Lat.] to encreaſe by joining ſomething new; to enlarge; to aggrandize. To perform the operation of joining one number to another.

A'DDABLE, or A'DDIBLE, Part. [from *add*] that may be added.

A'DDER, S. [*Sax.*] a kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon is ſo quick and fatal, that few remedies are ſtrong enough to overcome it.

A'DDER'S-GRASS, S. Skinner imagines this herb to be ſo called from ſerpents lurking about it.

A'DDER-STUNG, a term uſed of cows, horſes, and other cattle, that have been bit by any venomous reptiles, or adders; a hedgehog, or ſhrew, &c.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE, S. an herb which has one ſingle leaf, in the middle of which is a ſmall ſtalk, like the tongue of an adder.

A'DDER'S-WORT, S. an herb ſo called on account of its virtue againſt the bite of ſerpents, and, as Skinner ſuppoſes, from its reſembling the orbs of a ſerpent in its growth.

ADDIBI'LITY, S. [from *add*] the poſſibility of being added.

A'DDICE, or A'DZE, S. [from *adeza*, Sax. an ax] a cooper's inſtrument to chop, or cut with.

To A'DDICT, V. A. [from *addico*, Lat.] to give up one's ſelf wholly to a thing, to apply one's mind wholly to it. It is moſtly uſed in a bad ſenſe.

ADDI'CTEDNESS, S. propenſity, aſſiduity, a ſtate devoted to a particular employ.

ADDI'CTIO, S. [from *addico*] a transferring goods to another by auction. *Addictio in diem*, the adjudging a thing to another for a certain price, unleſs the owner, or another perſon, bid more for it within a certain day.

A'DDISON [*Joſeph*] the ſon of Launcelot, dean of Coventry, born at Milſton in Wilts, on May 14th, 1672, and baptized the ſame day, being not expected to live. He was brought up at the Charterhouſe-ſchool, and was entered at Magdalen college in Oxford when but ſixteen.

ADDITA'MENT, S. [*additamentum*, Lat.] a thing added, or addition.

ADDITI'ON, S. [from *addo*, Lat.] the act of adding or joining one thing to another, in order to increaſe its quantity or dimenſions. 2. The thing which is added, increaſe. 3. Interpolation, or the corrupting of writings or tenets, by inſerting ſomething new, or ſpurious. In Arithmetic, one of the five principal rules. In Law, a title given to a man, beſides his chriſtian, or ſurname, implying his eſtate, degree, occupation, age, or place of reſidence.

ADDI'TIONAL, Adj. that which is added; that which increaſes. With reſpect to arguments, a great number, or more forcible ones.

ADDI'TIORY, Adj. that which is added; or has the power of increaſing.

A'DDLE, Adj. [of *adl*, or *adel*, Sax. a diſeaſe] empty, rotten; commonly ſaid of eggs that produce no chicks, though laid under the hen: and hence it is applied to a brain that produces nothing.

A'DDLE-PATED, Adj. empty-ſculled, ſilly, ſtupid, giddy-headed, &c.

To A'DDRESS, V. A. [of *addreſſer*, Fr.] 1. To prepare for uſe. 2. To make ready, to prepare one's ſelf for any action. 3. To preſent a petition to. 4. To make application to a perſon. 5. To direct one's ſpeech to a particular perſon, or body of men.

A'DDRESS, S. [*addreſſe*, Fr.] 1. An application in order to perſuade. 2. The ſuit or application of a lover. 3. Behaviour, or genteel carriage. 4. Quickneſs of underſtanding, preſence of mind. 5. An application from an inferior to a ſuperior. 6. The direction of a letter, or the method in which a perſon is directed to.

A'DDRESSER, S. [from *addreſs*] the perſon who carries the petition and delivers the addreſs.

ADDU'CENT, Part. [*adducens*, Lat.] that which draws to, or cloſe. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe muſcles that bring forward, cloſe, or draw together, the parts of the body to which they are fixed.

ADE'LARD, S. a word of honour among the Saxons appropriated to the royal blood.

ADENOGRA'PHY, S. [of αδην, a gland, and γραφη, a writing or deſcription] a treatiſe, or deſcription of the glands.

A'DEPT, S. [of *adipiſcor*, *adeptus*, Lat.] one that underſtands all the ſecrets of his art, originally appropriated to chemiſts, but now applied to perſons of any profeſſion.

A'DEPT, Part. thoroughly ſkilled in any thing, well verſed in any matter.

A'DEQUATE, Adj. [*adequatus*, Lat.] 1. Equal or proportionate to. 2. Full, perfect, proper, ſole, and entire. *Adequate* ideas are thoſe which more perfectly repreſent than archetypes.

A'DEQUATELY, Adv. fully, completely, in exact proportion, juſtly.

A'DEQUATENESS, S. equality, perfect reſemblance; juſtneſs of correſpondence, exactneſs of proportion.

ADE'SSENARII, S. [of *adeſſe* Lat. to be preſent] thoſe who hold the corporal preſence of Chriſt at the ſacrament, but in a manner different from the Papiſts.

ADFE'CTED, Adj. [*adfectus*, Lat.] compounded, or conſiſting of known and unknown parts. *Adfected* equations, in Algebra, compounded equations.

To ADHE'RE, V. A. [of *adhero*, Lat.] to ſtick to, like any glutinous matter; figuratively, to hold together, join, or unite with. To perſiſt in, or remain firm to a party, perſon, or opinion.

ADHE'RENCE, or ADHE'RENCY, S. [from *adhere*,] the quality of ſticking to; ſtrong attachments, ſteady of perſeverance.

ADHE'RENT, Part. or Adj. clinging or ſticking to. In Logic, ſomething added or not eſſential to a thing.

ADHE'RENT, S. one who is firmly attached to any perſon, party, or opinion.

ADHE'RER, S. one who is tenacious of any tenet, or ſharply attached to any perſon, party, or profeſſion.

ADHE'SION, S. the act of cleaving, or ſticking to. *Adheſion* to a natural body is uſed, and adherence to a party; but ſometimes promiſcuouſly.

ADHE'SIVE, Adj. remaining cloſe attached, ſticking, or keeping to, without any deviation.

ADJA'CENCY, S. 1. State of lying near to. 2. The thing itſelf ſo lying.

ADJA'CENT, Part. or Adj. lying near, or bordering upon, contiguous, or touching each other.

ADJA'CENT, S. the context, or words immediately following, or going before.

ADIA'PHORISTS, S. [from αδιαφορος, Gr. indifferent] a name given to the moderate Lutherans in the ſixteenth century, who adhered to the ſentiments of Melancthon. Afterwards to thoſe who ſubſcribed the Interim of Charles the fifth.

ADIA'PHOROUS, Adj. [of α priv. and διαφορος, different] indifferent or neutral; in Chemiſtry, applied to ſuch ſalts, as are neither acid or alkaline.

ADJE'CTIVE, S. [*adjectivum*, of *adjicio*, Lat.]

Lat.] a word which denotes the qualities of a ſubject, as a *great* miniſter; the word great is an adjective, as denoting only the qualities of the miniſter. It derives its name from its being joined or added to another word, either expreſſed, or underſtood, in order to limit the ſenſe.

ADJE'CTIVELY, Adv. in an adjective ſenſe, in the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU', Adv. [*a dieu*, Fr.] farewel, God be with you.

To ADJO'IN, V. A. [of *adjungo*, Lat.] to join, to unite to, to add to; alſo, to be contiguous to, to lie ſo near as to touch or join to.

To ADJO'URN, V. A. [of *adjourner*, Fr. compoſed of *ad* and *jour*, a day] to appoint a day, to put off to another time; uſed chiefly of juridical proceedings, and the meeting of parliament.

ADJO'URNMENT, S. the deferring or putting off to another day; delay, or procraſtination.

ADIPO'SA MEMBRANA, S. [with Anatomiſts] a membrane which incloſes the cellulæ adipoſæ; or a number of holes or cells full of fat; but more particularly that in which the kidneys are wrapt up.

ADIPO'SA VENA, S. [with Anatomiſts] a vein which ariſes from the deſcending trunk of the cava, and ſpreads itſelf on the coat and fat, covering the kidneys.

ADIPO'SI DUCTUS, S. [with Anatomiſts] certain veſſels of an animal body, which convey the adeps or fat, into the interſtices of the muſcles or parts that are between the fleſh and the ſkin.

ADIPOUS, Adj. [*adipoſus*, Lat.] full of adeps, adeps-hearted or fat; greaſy.

A'DITS, S. [*aditus* from *adeo*, Lat. to go to] a paſſage, or entry, the ſhaft or entrance into a mine.

A'DITION, S. [of *aditum*, Sup. of *adeo*, Lat.] a going or coming nigh to.

To ADJU'DGE, V. A. [of *adjudico*, Lat.] 1. To give judgment or ſentence in a court of juſtice, with *to* before the perſon. 2. To award, to ſentence. 3. Simply to determine or judge.

ADJU'DICATION, S. [*adjudicatio*, Lat.] the act of judging, or giving to a perſon by a judicial ſentence.

To ADJU'DICATE, V. A. to determine any claim at law; to give or aſſign the right of ſomething controverted to one of the claimants.

ADJU'NCT, Part. [*adjunctum*, Lat. of *adjungo*, to join to] 1. Something united, but not eſſential. 2. One joined to another as a companion, or aſſiſtant. In Philoſophy, ſomething added to a thing not eſſentially belonging to it; a mode that may be ſeparated from its ſubject. *Adjuncts* are either abſolute or limited; the former relate to the whole of their ſubject, the latter only to a part of it. *Adjuncts*, in Grammar and Rhetoric, are adjectives or epithets added to enlarge or augment the energy of a diſcourſe.

ADJU'NCTION, S. [*adjunctio*, Lat.] the act of joining things together; or ſtate of a thing joined.

AD JU'RA REGIS, S. [Lat. to the king's right] a writ that lies for a clerk, preſented to a living by the king, againſt thoſe who endeavour to eject him.

ADJU'RATION, S. [*adjuratio*, Lat.] the form of an oath taken by any perſon; or an oath adminiſtered to any perſon, whereby he is under a neceſſity of ſpeaking the truth without diſguiſe.

To ADJU'RE, V. A. [*adjuro*, Lat.] to bind a perſon to do or not do any thing, under the penalty of a dreadful curſe. To entreat earneſtly by the moſt pathetic topics. To ſwear by. To oblige a perſon to declare the truth upon oath; a form made uſe of among the Jews, which laid the malefactor under a neceſſity of ſpeaking the truth without diſguiſe. "I *adjure thee* by the living God." *Matth.* xxvi. 23.

To ADJU'ST, V. A. [*adjuſter*, Fr. from *ad* to, and *juſtum*, Lat. right] to make conſiſtent, to regulate. To ſettle, to reduce to a ſtandard, or criterion. To reconcile.

ADJU'STMENT, S. [from *adjuſt*] a juſt deſcription, an explication and obviation of difficulties in a ſubject. A juſt diſpoſition of parts, wherein they conſpire to promote and aſſiſt each other's motion.

A'DJUTANT, S. [*adjutans*, Lat. of *adjuto*] in the Military art, an helper, or aſſiſtant. More particularly an officer in the army, who aſſiſts a ſuperior, particularly the major, in diſtributing the pay, and overſeeing the puniſhment of the inferior men.

ADJU'TANT GE'NERAL, is one who attends the general, aſſiſts in council, and carries the orders from one part of the army to another.

ADJU'TOR, S. [*adjutor*, Lat.] a helper; one who gives aſſiſtance.

ADJUTO'RIUM, S. [Lat. from *adjuvo*, to help] in Anatomy, the *humerus*, or ſhoulder-bone.

ADJU'TORY, Adj. [*adjutorius*, Lat.] that which gives, or can give aſſiſtance. *Adjutory bones*, in Anatomy, are two bones which reach from the ſhoulders to the elbows.

ADJU'TRIX, S. [Lat.] a female helper, or a woman who aſſiſts.

AD LIBI'TUM, [Lat.] as you pleaſe; a phraſe uſed by medical and muſical writers.

ADMEA'SUREMENT, S. the meaſuring, or finding the dimenſions and quantity of a thing by the application of a ſtandard or rule: In Law, a writ brought againſt ſuch as uſurp more than their due.

ADMENSURA'TION, S. [of *ad* to, and *menſura*, Lat. a meaſure] the act of determining

ing or finding out the length and other dimensions by a ſtandard, rule, or meaſure.

To ADMI'NISTER, [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] to afford, including the idea of help or ſervice; to give. In Politics, to manage, or conduct the affairs of government, including the idea of ſubordination. In judicial courts, to render, or apply to a perſon to take his oath. "To *adminiſter* an oath." In Church government, to perform the office of a miniſter, or prieſt, in giving the elements of bread and wine, &c. in the ſacrament. "To *adminiſter* the ſacrament." In Phyſic, to diſpenſe medicines, preſcribe and apply remedies. "*Adminiſtering* phyſic." To be ſubſervient to; to contribute to; with the particle *to*. "*Adminiſters* to the pleaſure." *Spect.* No. 477. In Law, to take poſſeſſion of the goods and chattels of a perſon dying without a will, to give in an inventory thereof on oath at the Commons, and oblige one's ſelf to be accountable for them.

To ADMI'NISTRATE, V. A. [*adminiſtro*, Lat.] to apply, or make uſe of. "In wardly *adminiſtrated*." A term peculiar to phyſic, but ſeldom uſed by modern writers.

ADMINISTRA'TION, S. [*adminiſtratio*, Lat.] the act of enforcing, or applying, or giving ſentence according to the ſenſe of a law, "In the *adminiſtration* of his law." *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV. The diſcharge of one of the chief offices of ſtate, which reſpects the direction of public affairs. The active or executive part of government. Thoſe who are entruſted with the care of public affairs. "The preſent *adminiſtration* has retrieved the character of our nation, and made England as illuſtrious as Rome or Greece are ſuppoſed to have been in the height of their glory." The due diſcharge of an office. The performance of the neceſſary rites, the act of diſtributing bread and wine, &c. in the euchariſt. In Law, the act or ſtate of a perſon, who takes charge of the effects of one dying inteſtate, and is accountable for them, when thereto required. The biſhop of the dioceſe, where the party dies, is to grant adminiſtration; but if the deceaſed has goods in ſeveral dioceſes, termed in law *bona notabilia*, it muſt then be granted by the archbiſhop in the prerogative court: The perſons, to whom adminiſtration may be granted, are, 1ſt, to the huſband, of his wife's goods and chattels: 2d, to the wife, of the huſband's, but in default of either of theſe, 3dly, to the children, of either ſex: In caſe there be none, 4thly, to the father and mother; after them, 5thly, to a brother or ſiſter of the whole or half blood; in default of theſe, 6thly, to the next of kin, as uncle, aunt, or couſin; and for want of all theſe, 7thly, to any other perſon, at the diſcretion of the ordinary, &c.

ADMINISTRA'TION, CUM TESTAMENTO ANNEXO, [Lat. with a teſtament or will annexed] in Law, is where an executor refuſes to prove a will, and, on that account, adminiſtration, with the will annexed to it, is granted to the next of kin.

ADMINISTRA'TIVE, Adj. [from *adminiſtrate*] that which aids, ſupports, or aſſiſts.

ADMINISTRA'TOR, S. [*adminiſtrator*, Lat.] the perſon who officiates as a miniſter or prieſt in a church. He that has the chief management of national affairs. In Law, he who has the goods of a man dying without will committed to his charge, and is accountable for them, when required by the ordinary. The office of adminiſtrator is the ſame as that of executors with regard to the burial, diſcharging funeral expences, and payment of the debts, &c. of the deceaſed; but as this power is communicated by adminiſtration, he can do nothing before that is granted.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP, S. [from *adminiſtrator* and *ſhip*] the office of an adminiſtrator.

ADMINISTRA'TRIX, S. [Lat.] a female who has the goods and chattels of a perſon dying inteſtate, committed to her charge.

A'DMIRABLE, Adj. [*admirabilis*, Lat. from *admiro*, to admire] worthy of admiration.

A'DMIRABLENESS, S. the quality which is capable of exciting wonder, admiration, and including the idea of worth, excellence, and unexpected perfection.

ADMIRABI'LITY, S. [*admirabilis*, Lat. the quality or ſtate which cauſes admiration.

A'DMIRABLY, Adv. [from *admirable*, and *ly*] in a manner which excites an idea of contrivance, perfection, and worth, ſo as to produce admiration.

A'DMIRAL, S. formerly ſpelt *ammiral*, from *ammiral*, Teut. *ammirael*, Dut. and *admiral*, Fr.] an officer, who has the chief command of a fleet. According to Du Cange, the Sicilians were the firſt, and the Genoeſe the next, who gave this name to the commander of their naval affairs; and it is ſuppoſed that Philip of France introduced the name into Europe in 1214; and the firſt mention of this name among us was in the reign of Edward I. *Lord high-admiral*, one inveſted with power to determine by himſelf, or deputies, all crimes committed on the ſea and its coaſts. James, duke of York, and afterwards king, bore this office; but at preſent it is divided among ſeveral perſons, who are ſtiled lords commiſſioners of the admiralty. Under the admiral is a rear-admiral, who commands a third ſquadron of men of war, and carries his flag, with the arms of his country, in the mizzen-top of his ſhip; and a vice-admiral, who commands the ſecond ſquadron, and carries his flag on the ſhip's fore top.

A'DMIRALSHIP, S. [of *admiral* and *ſhip*] the office of an admiral.

A'DMIRALTY, S. [*ammiraulté*, Fr.] the office or power of the lord high admiral, or lords commiſſioners. It conſiſts at preſent of a firſt commiſſioner, who preſides at the board, and ſix others, which take place in the order

their names are set down in the commiſſion. They have their chief direction in the affairs of the navy; their juriſdiction is over Great-Britain, Ireland, Wales, and the dominions and iſles thereto belonging. All warrants for building, and providing ſhips with warlike ſtores are ſigned by them.

ADMIRA'TION, S. [*admiratio*, Lat.] a paſſion excited, when we diſcover a great excellence in an object In ſuch a manner as to excite wonder. "Reaſoning to *admiration*." Surprize, including the ſecondary idea of ſomething culpable. "Your boldneſs I with "*admiration* ſee." *Dryd.* In Grammar, a point or ſtop, which denotes, that the ſentence before it implies wonder or aſtoniſhment; marked thus (!)

To ADMI'RE, V. A. [*admiro*, Lat.] to look upon with wonder, including eſteem; and ariſing from the diſcovery of unexpected and inexhauſted excellence. Sometimes, but ſeldom, uſed in a bad ſenſe, to imply the paſſion of wonder ariſing from ſomething which is extravagantly vicious, and diſorderly.

ADMI'RED, Part. [of *admire*] that which occaſions great ſurprize and aſtoniſhment.

ADMI'RER, S. [from *admire* and *er*] a perſon who feels the paſſion of admiration riſing at the ſight, or contemplation, of any thing ſurpriſingly excellent. He who wonders, or regards with admiration.

ADMI'RINGLY, Adv. [from *admiring* and *ly*] as touched with admiration, "*Admiringly* and mournfully." *Shakeſp.*

ADMI'SSIBLE, Adj. [*admitto*, Lat.] that which may be granted or admitted.

ADMI'SSION, S. [*admiſſio*, Lat.] liberty or permiſſion of entering. Acceſs or liberty of approaching. A power of entering. The granting a propoſition not fully proved. In Law, is when a biſhop, after examination, allows a prieſt to enter into a benefice to which he is preſented, ſaying, *admitto te habilem*. "I *admit* you as a perſon properly qualified."

To ADMI'T, V. A. [*admitto*, Lat.] to grant acceſs to. To permit or ſuffer a perſon to enter upon an office. To grant, in a general ſenſe; to allow.

ADMI'TTABLE, Adj. [from *admit*, and *abal*, Sax.] that which may be admitted, applied both to perſons and things.

ADMITTANCE, S. [from *admit*] a permiſſion of a perſon to take and exerciſe the functions of any office. Acceſs, paſſage, or power of entering. A prerogative, or right of finding a ready acceſs to the great. The acceding to, granting, or conceſſion of, any poſition.

To ADMI'X, V. A. [*admiſceo*, Lat.] to join to, or mingle with ſomething elſe.

ADMI'XION, S. [from *admix*] the joining, blending, or incorporating one body or fluid with another by mixing. "By *admixion* of ſulphur, &c." *Bacon.*

ADMI'XTURE, S. [from *admix*] the blending or mingling one body with another.

To ADMO'NISH, V. A. [*admoneo*, Lat.] to exhort, or give advice, with the prepoſition *againſt*. "*Admoniſhed* him *againſt* that unskilful piece of ingenuity." *Decay of Piety.* To reprove. "*Admoniſh* him as a brother." 2. *Theſſal.* iii. 15. To give a perſon a hint, to warn. "As Moſes was *admoniſhed* of God." *Heb.* viii. 5. To put in mind of a fault.

ADMO'NISHER, S. [from *admoniſh*, and *er*] the perſon who reminds another of his duty, and reproves him for his faults.

ADMONI'SHMENT, S. [from *admoniſh*] a hint by which a perſon is reproved for his faults, or reminded of his duty.

ADMONI'TION, S. [*admonitio*, Lat.] a hint of duty. A reminding a perſon of his duty, or reproof for the neglect of it. A ſtate of reverential awe and obedience to the warnings that are given. "Bring them up in the *admonition* of the Lord." *Epheſ.* vi. 4.

ADMONI'TIONER, S. [from *admonition*, and *er*] a perſon fond of giving advice. Uſed ſometimes in a ludicrous ſenſe.

ADMO'NITORY, Adj. [*admonitorius*, Lat.] that which gives and excites us to the performance of a duty. "*Admonitory*, opening what is convenient for us to do." *Hooker.*

To ADMO'VE, V. A. [*admoveo*, Lat.] to move towards, to approach, or bring nearer to. "If unto the powder of loadſtone, or iron, we *admove* the north pole of the loadſtone." *Brown.*

ADNA'TA, Part. [from *adnaſcor*] in Anatomy, applied to a coat of the eye, called *tunica adnata*; and likewiſe *conjunctiva* or *albugenea*. It is that which is called the white of the eye, and is formed by the tendons of the muſcles which move it; likewiſe, thoſe things, which grow upon animal or vegetable bodies, ſuch as wool, hair, horns on the former; and fungi, miſſeto, or other excreſcences on the latter.—In Gardening, thoſe off-ſets produced from bulbous rooted plants, cloſely connected with the parent plant, as in the narciſſus, amaryllis, &c. which in a year or two grow to the ſize of the original roots.

ADO', S. [from *a* expletive and *do*, in the ſame manner as the French *à* in *affaire*, of *à* and *faire* to do] difficulty, when following *much*; "With *much ado* he partly kept awake." *Dryd.* With the prepoſition *about*, buſtle, noiſe, or tumult. "All this *ado* about Adam's fatherhood." *Locke.* With the words *great*, or *more*, it ſignifies a greater appearance or ſhow of buſineſs than what is real, and is taken in a ludicrous ſenſe. "I made no *more ado*, but took all." *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV.

AD O'CTO, [Lat. to the eighth] a term uſed by ſome philoſophers, to denote the higheſt or ſuperlative degree, becauſe, in diſtinguiſhing qualities, they never went beyond the eighth.

ADOLE'SCENCE, S. [*adoleſcentia*, Lat.] the ſtate of a growing youth, commencing from

from his infancy, and ending at his full growth; and lasting as long as the fibres continue to increase in dimension or firmness; commonly computed to between fifteen and twenty-five, if not thirty years of age. The Romans computed it from twelve to twenty-five in males, and to twenty-one in females. "A tedious time of childhood and *adolescence*." *Bentley*.

ADO'NIC, Adj. [from *Adonis*] in Poetry, a short verse consisting only of a dactyl and spondee; and derives its name from its being used in the dirges made to lament the loss of Adonis.

ADO'NIS, S. [Heb. pleasure] in Mythology, the son of Cynaras, king of Cyprus, by incest; a favourite of the goddess Venus; he was so beautiful, that she carried him away by violence; and forsook the celestial abodes for the sake of his company. But he being at last slain by an Erymanthian boar, the goddess was inconsolable for his loss; which was likewise celebrated by an annual mourning; and the river Byblis's becoming red was generally esteemed as a proper time to begin the ceremony. *Adonia sacra*, were the solemn ceremonies hinted at above, which were celebrated at Byblis, in the temple of Venus, in honour of Venus, and in memory of Adonis. *Adonidis horti*, or the gardens of Adonis, were pots of flowers carried in the procession; they became proverbial, to signify transient pleasure; and are, by modern botanists, applied to those plants and flowers which grow in pots, and are set on the outsides of windows, balconies, *&c.*

To ADO'PT, V. A. [*adopto*, Lat.] to substitute another person's son instead of one's own, and make him capable of inheriting, as if so by nature. "Yet I could some *adopted* heir provide." *Dryd.* To acquire, in opposition to what is inherent by nature. To rely or confide in, and make use of as if our own.

ADO'PTION, S. [*adoptio*, Lat.] The act by which a person takes the child of another for his own son.

ADO'PTIVE, Adj. [*adoptivus*, Lat.] that which is adopted, in opposition to a son by procreation.

ADO'RABLE, Adj. [*adorable*, Fr.] that which is worthy of, and ought to receive divine honour.

ADO'RABLENESS, S. [of *adorable*, and *NS* Goth.] the quality which renders a being worthy of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY, Adv. [from *adorable* and *ly* of the Sax. *lic*] in a manner worthy of divine worship.

ADORA'TION, S. [*adoratio*, Lat.] the act of worshipping, including in it reverence, esteem, and love. The external act of homage paid to God, distinguished from mental worship. "By way of external *adoration*." Homage paid to persons in high posts, or in great esteem. "What is thy toll, O *adoration*?" *Shakesp. Hen. V.*

To ADO'RE, V. A. [*adoro*, Lat.] to reverence, to honour with divine worship. To pay a high degree of regard, reverence, esteem, and homage.

ADO'RER, S. [from *adore* and *er*] one who pays divine honours to the Deity. One who has a great and reverential regard. "He was so severe an *adorer* of truth." *Clarend.* In common conversation, a lover who almost idolizes the object of his affection.

To ADO'RN, V. A. [*adorno*, Lat.] to set off with dress. "As a bride *adorneth* for her husband." *Rev.* xxi. 2. To deck with ornaments. To convey splendor, or pomp. To be embellished, or graced with oratory, and elegance of language.

ADO'RNMENT, S. [from *adorn*] the advantage of ornament, applied both to dress and the faculties of the mind.

ADO'WN, Prep. towards the ground, downwards, or down. "*Adown* her shoulders fell her length of hair." *Dryd.*

ADRA'GANTH, S. [in Medicine] Gum Dragon; it distils by incision from the trunk or great roots of a plant, which is small and thorny, with thin slender leaves, and grows in several parts in the Levant. The gum is of different colours, as white, red, and black. It must be chosen clear, smooth, and twisting. It is of great use in medicine. Skinners and curriers use great quantities of it in preparing their leather, and prefer the red and black, though all others use the white or grey.

A'DRIAN, IV. pope of Rome, born at Langley near St. Alban's in Hertfordshire: His original name being Nich. Brekespere. When he applied to be admitted into the abbey at St. Alban's, he was rejected by abbot Richard, which set him upon trying his fortune abroad. By his merits and integrity, he acquired the pontifical dignity in 1154, and assumed the name of Adrian. On the news of his promotion, Henry II. sent Robert, abbot of St. Alban's, in company with three bishops, to compliment him, who offering him some valuable presents, he refused them, saying, with great good-nature, "I will not accept your gifts, because, when I desired to take the habit in your monastery, you rejected me." "Sir," answered the abbot, "We could by no means receive you, it being repugnant to the will of God, whose providence reserved you for greater things." The pope replied, "I thank you for this polite and obliging answer;" and added, "Dearest abbot, ask boldly, whatever you desire, I shall be always ready to serve St. Alban, as I am myself his disciple." He absolved Henry from his oath, not to set aside his father's will; had his stirrup held by Frederick, king of the Romans, as he mounted his horse, and is reported to have died in 1159, by poison, or choaked by a fly as he was drinking.

ADRI'FT, Adv. [*dreif*, Isl. to be tossed about, *drifan* or *adrifan*, Sax.] driven at the pleasure of a torrent. In a figurative sense, at random, without restraint, or following the first impulse.

ADRO'IT, Adj. [Fr. from *adroit*, dexterous] one who is very active; dexterous, cunning, or crafty.

ADRO'ITNESS, S. [from *adroit*, and *NS* Goth.] dexterity; readineſs, activity; aſſiduity. "Neither this nor the preceding word ſeem to be perfectly naturalized." *Johnſon.*

ADR'Y, Adj. [from *a* and *dry*] in want of drink; thirſty.

ADSCITI'TIOUS, Adj. [*adſcititius*, Lat.] taken in to ſupply or complete, added unneceſſarily. Spurious; interpolated, and not genuine; borrowed, or counterfeit.

ADSTRI'CTION, S. [*adſtrictio*, Lat.] the act of binding together; contracting into a leſſer compaſs; applied to medicines which have the power of contracting thoſe parts.

To ADVA'NCE, V. A. [*avancer*, Fr.] to bring forward, with relation to place. To raiſe to a higher poſt; to prefer. To exalt, by improvement. To adorn, heighten, to communicate honour. To haſten the growth, applied to vegetables. To propoſe; to offer to the public; to produce. In a mercantile ſenſe, to pay the charges of an undertaking before the time of reimburſement arrives. To give or lend a perſon money or commodities, before he begins the buſineſs which is to reimburſe it.

To ADVA'NCE, V. N. to come forward. To make a progreſs.

ADVA'NCE, S. [from *advance*] the act of coming forwards, to approach. Gradation, or gradual increaſe. Raiſing to a higher degree of dignity or perfection.

ADVA'NCE FO'SSE, or DITCH, in Fortification, a ditch, drawn round the eſplanade or glacis of a place, as far as the counterſcarpe, to prevent a ſurprize from the beſiegers. [See FOSSE] *Advance Guard*, [*avant guarde*, Fr.] is the firſt line of an army in battle array next to the enemy.

ADVA'NCEMENT, S. [from *advance*] the act of gaining ground, progreſs. "It makes daily *advancements*." *Swift.* Promotion to a higher ſtation; preferment. Raiſing to a greater pitch of perfection, improvement.

ADVA'NCER, S. he that promotes or forwards.

ADVA'NTAGE, S. [*avantage*, Fr.] uſed with *of* or *over* before the perſon, the better of a perſon, or ſuperiority. Uſed with *make*, *take*, or *get*, it implies ſuperiority acquired by ſtratagem, or cunning. "Deſigning to *take advantage*, and proſecute him." *Swift.* A favourable opportunity. In Mercantile affairs, a premium, or profit greater than what can be claimed by law; "You neither lend nor borrow upon *advantage*." *Merch. of Ven.*

To ADVA'NTAGE, V. A. [*avantage*, Fr.] to benefit. To improve, promote, or forward. To acquire profit; to profit.

ADVA'NTAGED, Part [from *advantage*] poſſeſſed of advantages; refined by ſuperior attainments.

ADVANTA'GEOUS, Adj. [from *advantage*, *avantageux*, Fr.] that which conduces to profit. Uſeful or ſerviceable.

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, Adv. [from *advantageous* and *ly*] in a manner conducing to convenience, or profit.

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, S. ſervice or convenience.

To ADVE'NE, V. A. [*advenio*, Lat.] to become a part of a thing, including his idea of ſomething ſuperadded, and not eſſential.

ADVE'NIENT, Part. [*adveniens*, part. preſ. of *advenio*, Lat. to come to] that which is ſuperadded; additional, incidental. "Extrinſically *advenient*." *Glanv.* "Yet further removed by *advenient* deception." *Brown.*

ADVE'NT, S. [*adventus*, Lat. a coming, an approach] the ſpace of four weeks ſet apart by the church, as a preparation for the approaching feſtival of Chriſtmas.

ADVE'NTINE, Adj. [*adventinus*, Lat. of *advenio*] that which is acquired, in oppoſition to that which is natural.

ADVENTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*adventitius*, Lat.] that which is ſuperadded, or acquired, in oppoſition to natural. That which is not of the ſame nature. Additional, or increaſed. "*Adventitious* fires raiſed by high meats." *Dryd.*

ADVE'NTURE, S. [*avanture*, Fr.] an incident, which is not under our direction; a hazard. Hazarding all dangers. "Reſolved to take Quebec at all *Adventures*." *Wolf.* An attempt in which ſome riſque is run. "Or, failing in the *adventure*, die." *Dryd.* An incident, or occurrence. In Commerce, a parcel of goods, ſent by ſea, at a perſon's own riſque, to foreign parts.

To ADVENTURE, V. N. to ſtand the chance, to run the riſque. "I have *adventured* to try." *Shakeſp.* In an active ſenſe, to endanger. "*Adventured* his life." *Judg.* ix. 17.

ADVE'NTURER, S. [*avanturier*, Fr.] one who ſeeks occaſions of hazard; one who expoſes himſelf to danger; a knight-errant.

ADVE'NTUROUS, Adj. [*avantureux*, Fr.] that is ready to expoſe himſelf to the greateſt dangers.

ADVE'NTUROUSLY, Adv. [from *adventurous*, and *ly*] in a hazardous, daring, and bold manner.

ADVE'NTURESOME, Adj. [from *adventure*, and *ſome*, of *ſum*, Sax. Theſe words were formerly wrote like the Saxon, from whence they derive their termination, as *toilſum*] in a manner ſubject to hazard.

A'DVERB, S. [*adverbium*, Lat. from *ad* to, and *verbum* a verb] in Grammar, a word joined to a verb, adjective, or participle, to ſhew their manner, degree, or quantity. Thus, he runs *ſwiftly*; the word *ſwiftly* is an adverb joined to the verb *runs*, to ſhow the manner in which the action of running is performed; and as this term is moſt commonly joined with verbs, it derives its name from thence.

ADVE'RBIAL, Adj. [*adverbialis*] that which is uſed in the ſenſe of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY, Adv. like, or in the manner of, an adverb.

ADVERSA'RIA, S. [Lat.] a common-place book.

A'DVERSARY, S. [*adverſaire*, Fr. *adverſarius*, Lat.] one who ſets himſelf in oppoſition to another. An enemy, or one who ſeeks to do another an injury.

ADVE'RSATIVE, Adj. [*adverſativus*, Lat.] in Grammar, a word which implies oppoſition, or contraſt; as in this ſentence, "This diamond is oriental, *but* it is rough." *But* is an *adverſative* conjunction.

A'DVERSE, Adj. [*adverſus*, Lat. in proſe it is now accented on the firſt ſyllable; in verſe, on the firſt by Shakeſpeare and Roſcommon; on the laſt by Dryden; and on either, indifferently, by Milton] contrary. "Twice by *adverſe* winds from England's bank——Drove back." *Shakeſp. Henry* VI. Acting in oppoſite directions. Figuratively, contrary to the wiſh or deſire. Applied to condition, unſucceſsful; calamitous, in oppoſition to proſperous.

ADVE'RSITY, S. [*adverſitas*, Lat.] a ſtate which is oppoſite to our wiſhes, and the cauſe of ſorrow.

A'DVERSELY, or A'DVERSLY, Adj. in an adverſe, or unhappy manner; diſagreeably.

To ADVE'RT, V. N. [*adverto*, Lat. of *ad* to, and *verto* to turn] to take notice of; to regard, obſerve, or attend to: with the particle *to* before the object. "Not capable at once to *advert to* more than one thing." *Ray on Creat.*

ADVE'RTENCE, S. [from *advert*] attention to; regard to; conſideration of.

ADVE'RTENCY, S [from *advert*] attention; regard; conſideration; heedfulneſs.

To ADVERTI'SE, V. A. [*advertir*, Old Fr. now accented on the laſt, but by Shakeſpeare on the ſecond ſyllable] to determine a thing in ſuſpence. To give a perſon notice or information. To publiſh a thing loſt, found, or wanted in the news-papers, or by hand-bills, with a deſcription of its peculiarities; now practiſed inſtead of crying it.

ADVE'RTISEMENT, S. [accented ſometimes on the third ſyllable, from *advertiſement*, Fr.] admonition; inſtruction; advice. Publication, a notice of a thing in a news-paper; or an article, containing the deſcription of a thing loſt, &c. and a reward for bringing it to a place named.

ADVERTI'SER, S. [from *advertiſe* and *er*] he that brings, or gives intelligence, or information. The paper which contains advertiſements.

ADVERTI'SING, Part. active in giving intelligence, advice, or admonition.

ADVI'CE, S. [*advis* or *avis*, Fr.] opinion or counſel; inſtruction; the reſult of judicious reflection; prudence, or diſcretion. Followed by the particle *with*, conſultation, or deliberation. Uſed with the word *receive* or *have*, information, news, or intelligence.

ADVI'CE-BOAT, S. [compound word] a veſſel uſed by the ſtate to bring or carry intelligence.

ADVI'SEABLE, Adj. [from *adviſe* and *abal*, Sax.] that which may, or is fit to be adviſed; prudent.

ADVI'SEABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing proper to be adviſed; fitneſs, propriety.

To ADVI'SE, V. A. [*aviſer*, Fr.] to recommend a thing as uſeful. To give a perſon an idea or hint of; to remind. To inform, or give intelligence of an action tranſacted at a diſtance.

To ADVI'SE, V. N. uſed with the particle *with* before the perſon, to conſult. "He *adviſed with* his companions." *Johnſon.* To conſider; to examine; to give one's opinion.

ADVI'SED, Part. [from *adviſe*] deliberate; guided by prudence after a due examination of the nature and conſequences. Done on purpoſe.

ADVI'SEDLY, Adv. in a deliberate manner; with due conſideration; prudently. With any peculiar deſign; on purpoſe.

ADVI'SEDNESS, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon has taken the advice and counſel of others; deliberation; caution.

ADVI'SEMENT, S. [*aviſement*, Fr.] advice, or counſel. Prudence and circumſpection.

ADVI'SER, S. [from *adviſe* and *er*] he that gives advice or counſel; an adviſer, or counſellor.

ADULA'TION, S. [*adulatio*, Lat.] the act of beſtowing more praiſe on a perſon than his due: including in it too high a commendation of his virtues and excellencies, and an entire neglect of his defects. "With titles blown from *adulation*." *Shakeſp. Hen.* V.

ADULA'TOR, S. [from *adulor*, Lat. to flatter] a flatterer; one who pays a higher compliment to another than he deſerves.

ADULA'TORY, Adj. [*adulatorius*, Lat.] in a flattering or complimental manner.

ADU'LT, Part. [of *adultus*, Part. of *adoleſco*, to grow ſtrong, &c.] grown up; arrived to the age of diſcretion.

ADU'LT, S. [ſee ADU'LT, Part.] one who is arrived at the intermediate age between infancy and manhood.

ADU'LTERANT, Part. [*adulterans*, Lat.] the perſon who is guilty of adultery; or thing which debaſes by admixture.

To ADU'LTERATE, V. A. [*adultûrer*, Fr. *adúltero*, Lat.] to violate the bed of a married perſon by unlawful knowledge. To corrupt or debaſe by ſome foreign mixture. "To *adulterate* them with ſalt-petre." *Boyle.* To ſpoil, by incorporating foreign words. "The preſent war has ſo *adulterated* our tongue." *Spectator.*

ADU'LTERATED, [ſee to ADULTERATE] flowing from, or owing to the crime of adultery. 2. Counterfeit, though reſembling

bling in appearance, yet inferior in value. 3. Debaſed by mixture.

ADU'LTERATENESS, S. the quality, or ſtate of being adulterate, counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION, S. [*adulteratio*, Lat.] the act of corrupting by a foreign mixture; or endeavouring to make things paſs for more than their intrinſic value, by its reſemblance to ſomething better. A thing which is debaſed, or in a debaſed ſtate. "Such tranſlations are like the *adulteration* of the nobleſt wines." *Felton's Claſſ.*

ADU'LTERER, S. [*adulter*, Lat.] the perſon guilty of lying with his neighbour's wife.

ADU'LTERESS, S. a woman guilty of the crime of violating her huſband's bed, by lying with another man.

ADU'LTERINE, Adj. [*adulterine*, Fr. of *adulterinus*, Lat.] In Common Law, a child got in adultery.

ADU'LTEROUS, Adj. [from *adulter*, and the Latin termination *oſus*, which ſignifies a vitious quality] guilty of adultery. Baſe and corrupted; idolatrous; the Jews being in Scripture language underſtood to be under a contract with the Deity, not unlike that of matrimony. "An *adulterous* generation ſeeketh a ſign." *Matt.* xii. 39.

ADU'LTERY, S. [*adultérium*, Lat.] in its primary ſignification, the crime of being falſe to the marriage bed. Figuratively, idolatry.

To ADU'MBRATE, V. A. [*adumbro*, of *ad* and *umbra*, Lat. a ſhadow] to ſhadow; to give a ſlight reſemblance, or faint likeneſs, alluding to that of ſhadows, with reſpect to the bodies by which they are formed.

ADUMBRA'TION, S. [from *adumbrate*] the act of giving a ſlight repreſentation, or illuſtration. "To make ſome *adumbration* of that we mean." *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.* An imperfect reſemblance, like that of a ſhadow. A faint glimmering, a diſtant and confuſed likeneſs. In Heraldry, when any figure in a coat is ſo obſcured, that nothing but the bare profile, or outline, is viſible.

AD'VOCATE, S. [*advocatus*, Lat.] in the general import of the word, one who has the pleading or management of the cauſe; in a more confined ſenſe the patron of it. One who vindicates, or anſwers objections made againſt any tenet, or action. This term is in Scripture, applied in both the firſt ſenſes to Chriſt. "We have an *advocate* with the Father." 1 *John*, ii. 1. Uſed with the particle *for*, before the perſon or thing, for which the plea is uſed. "*Advocates for* folly." *Pope. Lord Advocate*, one of the officers of ſtate in Scotland, who gives his advice in all caſes about making or executing laws, defends the king's rights in all public meetings, proſecutes all capital crimes before the juſticiary; concurs in all purſuits, wherein the king has intereſt; and is at liberty to plead all cauſes, unleſs when acting as an ordinary lord of ſeſſions, in which caſe he can plead only the king's.

ADVOCA'TION, S. [from *advocate*] the office of an advocate. "My *advocation* is not now in tune." *Othel.*

ADVOU'TRY, S. [*avoutrie*, Fr.] adultery.

ADVOWE', S. [*advoué*, or *avoué*, Fr. from *avouér*, Fr. to confeſs] he that has the right of advowſon.

ADVO'WSON, or ADVO'WSEN, S. a right to preſent to a benefice, in the Common Law, becauſe thoſe who had obtained the right of preſenting to a living, were generally great benefactors to it. *Cowell.*

To ADU'RE, V. N. [*adúro*, Lat.] to conſume by fire, to burn up. "Such a degree of heat, which doth mellow and not *adure*." *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

ADU'ST, Part. [*aduſtus*, Lat. from *adúro*] burnt up, ſcorched, and thereby rendered brittle. "Such a heat as will not render the body *aduſt*, or fragile." *Bac.* Able to burn, ſcorching hot. In Medicine and Philoſophy, thoſe humours and that habit of body which ariſe from a fermentation of choler and bile, and betokens warmth of temper, choleric.

ADU'STED, Part. [from *aduſt*] burnt, or ſet on fire. Warm, with reſpect to the humours of the body, or temper.

ADU'STABLE, Adj. [from *aduſt*] that which may be burnt or ſcorched up.

ADU'STION, S. [from *aduſt*] the act of burning up, or drying. Applied to the blood, is the evaporating its moſt ſubtile particles by heat, and leaving the groſſer, as half-parched. In Phyſic, an inflammation about the brain and its membranes, attended with a hollowneſs in the eyes, a pale colour, and a dryneſs of the body.

Æ, a diphthong, wherein the ſound of the *A* is very obſcure, uſed by the Romans and Saxons, but ſeems now quite out of uſe among modern writers, being changed for the ſimple *e*, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

ÆA'CA, S. [from *Æacus*] a ſolemn feaſt, celebrated at Ægina, in honour of Æacus, their king; who, on account of his impartial diſtribution of juſtice to his ſubjects, is ſuppoſed, by the ancients, to be conſtituted one of the judges in the world of ſpirits.

Æ'DES, S. [Lat.] in Roman antiquity, a chapel diſtinguiſhed from a temple, on account of its not being conſecrated.

Æ'DILE, S. [of *ædes*, Lat. a temple] a Roman magiſtrate, deriving their name from their being ſurveyors of the buildings, both public and private; ſuch as baths, aquæducts, bridges, and roads; they inſpected the weights and meaſures; took cognizance of diſorderly houſes; reviſed all plays before their being exhibited; had the care of the

the acts of the senate, and the examination of all books, which were intended for publication.

Æ'GILOPS, S. [αιγιλωψ, Gr.] in Medicine, a tumour or ulcer in the great angle or corner of the eye, either with, or without an inflammation.

Æ'GIPAN, S. [from αιγος, Gr. a goat, and Pan] a term applied to Pan and other satyrs, who are supposed not to have a human face, like the sylvans, but that of a goat; the upper part of their body resembling that animal, and the lower painted with a fish's tail.

Æ'GIS, S. [from αιγος, Gr. a goat] in Mythology, the name given to the shield or buckler of Jupiter, or Pallas. It derives its name from Jupiter's covering his shield with the skin of the goat Amalthea, which he is reported to have sucked. This buckler he afterwards gave to Minerva, whose shield is called by this name.

Æ'GLOGUE, S. [from αιγος, Gr. a goat, and λογος, Gr. a discourse] a species of poetry, wherein rustics are introduced as the actors. In its primary signification, it signified a dialogue in verse, between goatherds, from Theocritus, the author of this species of poetry, having introduced those characters therein; but now it goes by the denomination of a pastoral, or poem wherein the persons are shepherds; from the Lat. *pastor*, a shepherd.

ÆNI'GMA, S. [αινιγμα, from αινος, Gr. an obscure speech] a proposition put in obscure, and often contradictory terms, in order to exercise the sagacity of a person; or an obscure description of a thing, delivered in such terms, as render the explication difficult, and the meaning not intelligible at first sight.

Æ'OLUS, S. [from *Æolos*, in Mythology, the god of wind] the name of a ventilator, or machine used to extract foul air out of rooms, called Tidd's Æolus, from the inventor.

Æ'OLIPILE, S. [Αιολος πυλαι, Æolus's gates, from Αιολος, Æolus, the god of winds, and πυλαι, gates] an hydraulic instrument, consisting of a hollow copper ball, with a slender neck and pipe, having a small orifice; which being filled with water, and very much heated by fire, will afford a vapour, which issues out with a prodigious violence and noise. The stronger the fire, the more violent will be the force of the steam, till the water is entirely evaporated. It is filled by heating it red hot, and holding the pipe under water, which will ascend by the pressure of the atmosphere.

Æ'RA, S. [Lat. of uncertain etymology. Sepulveda supposes it to be composed of the abbreviature, A. ER. A. *annus ætat. Augusti*: occasioned by the Spaniards beginning their computation from the time they were subject to Augustus. Vossius is of the same opinion. Isidore derives it from *æra*, the plural of *æs*, or the tribute money with which Augustus taxed the world] in Chronology, a fixed point of time, from which any computation commences or begins.

ÆRA'RIUM, S. [Lat. from *æs* copper, which was the only money in use till the 485th year of Rome] the public treasury of the Roman state, like our bank, or exchequer; it was erected under Augustus, and maintained by yearly voluntary contributions, and guarded by three of the emperor's life-guards, stiled *præfecti ærarii*.

AE'RIAL, Adj. [*aérius*, Lat.] consisting of air. Produced by the air. Inhabiting the air. Placed in the air; lofty; high.

AE'RIAL PERSPECTIVE, the art of giving a proper diminution to the shades and light of colours, and size of objects, in proportion to the supposed distance of the object from the eye.

AE'RIANS, S. [*Aeriani* from *Aerius*] a religious sect in the fourth century, who derived their name from Aerius their founder.

A'ERIE, S. [*airie*, Fr.] a nest appropriated to hawks, and other birds of prey,

AERO'LOGY, S. [αηρ, Gr. air, and λογος, Gr. a discourse] a discourse on the nature and properties of the air.

A'EROMANCY, S. [from αηρ, Gr. air, and μαντεια, divination] the art of divining or foretelling by the air.

A'EROMETRY, S. [αηρ, Gr. and μετρεω, Gr. to measure] the art of measuring the air, comprehending the laws of motion, gravitation, pression, elasticity, rarefaction, condensation, &c. See PNEUMATICS.

AERO'SCOPY, S. [αηρ, Gr. air, and σκοπεω, to look into] the observation of the air.

ÆRU'GINOUS, Adj. [from *ærugo*, Lat.] resembling or belonging to the rust of copper. Applied to colour, it is by some described as a green, and by others as a brown.

ÆRU'GOS, S. [Lat.] rust, particularly that of copper; verdigrease.

ÆSU'STUM, [Lat. burnt or calcined copper] in Chemistry, made of thin plates of copper put into a crucible, with alternate layers of sulphur and salt, and continued on a hot charcoal fire, till the sulphur is consumed.

ÆSCHYNO'MENOUS, Part. [αισχυνομενος, ashamed; this plant shrinking as if affected with that passion at the approach] in Botany, applied to those plants called Sensitive.

Æ'STUARY, S. [*æstuarium*, Lat.] in Geography, an arm of the sea, running a good way into the land. In Pharmacy, a vapour bath.

Æ'THER, S. [αιθηρ, Gr from αιθειν, to burn or flame, Anaxagoras supposing it to be of the nature of fire] in Physics, a thin subtile matter, finer and rarer than air, commencing from the limits of our atmosphere, and expanded through all the regions of space.

ÆTHE'RIAL, Adj. [*ætherius*, Lat.] ſomething which belongs to, or partakes of the nature of æther. *Ætherial* ſpace, or region, is that ſpace in the heavens, where the pure unmixed æther is ſuppoſed to be found; and figuratively, is uſed for heavenly. *Ætherial* oil, in Chemiſtry, named likewiſe eſſential, is a fine, ſubtile, eſſential oil, approaching nearly to the nature of a ſpirit. The pure liquor, which riſes next after the ſpirit, in diſtilling turpentine, is termed the *ætherial* oil of turpentine.

ÆTHIO'PS MINERAL, [compound word; it derives its name from its colour, which is black, and ſuppoſed to reſemble the complexion of the Æthiopians] in Pharmacy, a preparation of equal quantities of quickſilver and flour of brimſtone, ground in a ſtone or iron mortar, till they become black, and no particles of quickſilver remain viſible. It is preſcribed as an ointment in the itch, and other cutaneous eruptions.

ÆTIO'LOGY, S. [*αἰτιολογια*, Gr. from *αιτια*, Gr. a cauſe, and *λογος*, Gr. a diſcourſe] in Medicine, a diſcourſe explaining the cauſes of a diſeaſe.

Æ'TNA, S. [from *αιθω*, of *αιθειν*, Gr. to burn, Heb. a furnace] a burning mountain, the higheſt of any in Sicily. The inhabitants call it *Monte Gibello*, or by contraction, *Mon Gibello*, *i. e.* the mount of mounts; for the Saracens, when maſters of Sicily, called it *Gibel*; pronounced by the Germans *Gebel*, or *Gipſel*, the ſummit of a hill; ſo that the name *Monte*, Italian for a mount, ſeems, when joined to the Saracen, to denote both the great impreſſion its ravages made on their minds, and likewiſe to ſhew, that, in making a compound of two words in different languages, which imply the ſame thing, they were not very nice in their obſervation of analogy. Its aſcent from Catanea is 30,000 paces, but on the ſide next Randazzo, only 20,000; its circumference, at the bottom, is about 100,000; it is of a circular form, and terminates in a peak, reſembling a ſugar loaf. The bottom is planted with corn and ſugar-canes, the middle with woods, olive-trees, and vines, and the top is covered with ſnow all the year. The prodigious quantity of burning matter ejected, and the earthquakes attending its eruptions, have occaſioned terrible devaſtations and calamities. During that eruption of 1693, fifteen or ſixteen towns, eighteen eſtates, with men and cattle, beſides villages, and 93,000 ſouls, were deſtroyed.

AFA'R, Adv. [of *a* expletive, and *far* of *feor*, or *feorran*, Sax.] at a diſtance. Figuratively, foreign or ſtrange. Diſtant, in oppoſition to intimate friendſhip.

AFE'ARED, Part. [from *fear*] to be ſtruck with apprehenſions at the proſpect of ſome approaching evil, or ſome miſchievous or calamitous object; to be frighted; or afraid. "Hal, art thou not horribly *afear'd?*" *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV. This word is now obſolete, Sedley being perhaps the laſt author in which it occurs. *Johnſon.*

AFFABI'LITY, S. [*affabilité*, Fr. *affabilitas*, Lat.] a quality which renders a perſon eaſy to be ſpoke to; including modeſty, good-nature and condeſcenſion; generally applied to ſuperiors.

A'FFABLE, verbal Adj. [*affable*, Fr. *affabilis*, Lat.] eaſily to be ſpoken to, on account of complaiſance, good-nature, and condeſcenſion.

A'FFABLENESS, S. courteouſneſs; civil and complaiſant behaviour. See AFFABILITY. Adv. in an affable, courteous, and complaiſant manner.

AFFA'IR, S. [*affaire*, Fr.] ſomething done, or to be done. Employment. The concerns and tranſactions of a nation. Circumſtances or the condition of a perſon. Buſineſs. In a ludicrous ſenſe, joined with *little*, an intrigue. "He had a little *affair* with miſs Fiſher."

To AFFE'CT, V. A. [*affecter*, Fr. of *affectum*, ſupine of *afficio*, Lat.] to produce an effect, to cauſe, uſed with the particle *with*. To act upon. To influence. To excite, ſtir up, or work upon the paſſions. To aim at, to endeavour after, applied to perſons. To have a tendency; to aſſume; to tend to. To be fond of, or long for. To aſſume a character not real, or natural: and to ſupport it in an awkward manner.

AFFECTA'TION, S. [*affectatio*, Lat.] an artful, or hypocritical aſſuming of a character, or appearance, which is not our own, and to which we have no claim.

AFFE'CTED, Part. [*affectus*, ſee AFFECT] having the affections excited. To be peculiarly fond of. Diſpoſed, with the word *ill*. "No marvel then if he were *ill-affected*." Perſonated, or appearing unnatural. "Theſe antic, liſping, and *affected* phantaſies." *Rom. and Juliet.*

AFFE'CTEDLY, Adv. in a manner which has more of appearance than reality.

AFFE'CTEDNESS, S. the quality of aſſuming an unnatural or falſe appearance. Diſtinguiſhed from hypocriſy by its object, that being religion, and this politeneſs, grandeur, learning, *&c.*

AFFE'CTION, S. [*affection*, Fr. *affectio*, Lat.] ſtate of being affected, or wrought upon by any cauſe. Paſſions in general. Love, fondneſs, regard, or good-will. Zeal; a deſire of obtaining. "Set your *affections* on things above." *Col.* iii. 2. In Logic, an attribute peculiar to ſome ſubject, and ariſing from the very idea or eſſence of it; ſtiled by the ſchoolmen, *proprium quarto modo*. Affections of the body, in Phyſics, are certain modifications, occaſioned by motion. In Medicine, it implies a morbid, or preternatural ſtate of the body, or ſome of its parts. "An hypochondriacal *affection*." *Chamb.*

AFFE'CTIONATE, Adj. [*affectioné*, Fr.] zealous,

ealous, or a ſtrong and longing deſire; warm. trongly inclined, or diſpoſed to. Fond, tender, ith all the glowings of paternal love.

AFFE'CTIONATELY, Adj. in an affectionate, fond, endearing, and benevolent manner.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS, S. the quality r ſtate of exerciſing the ſocial, benevolent, ind, and endearing paſſions.

AFFE'CTIONED, Adj. full of affectation, onceited, affected. "An *affectioned* aſs that ons ſtate without book." *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.* Exerciſing the paſſions in a general enſe. "Be kindly *affectioned* one to another." *Rom.* xii. 10.

AFFECTIVE, Adj. [from *affect*] that hich acts upon, or excites a diſagreeable or ainful ſenſation. "Ungrateful or *affective* entiments." *Rogers.*

AFFE'RORS, or AFFEE'RORS, [*affeur*, Fr.] in Law, perſons appointed to tax, ſſeſs, and confirm ſuch fines as are ſet in nferior courts; in court leets, to ſettle the nes of thoſe that are guilty of faults, which ave no expreſs penalty aſſigned by the ſtatute; n courts baron, to moderate amerciaments; hey are to affirm on oath what penalty they hink ought to be inflicted upon offenders. 5 Edw. III. c. 7. 9 H. III. c. 14.

AFFI'ANCE, S. [*affiance*, Fr. from *affier*] o confirm one's own by plighting of faith; etrothing. Figuratively, truſt or confidence, he effect of the mutual vows perſons make ach other. "Ah! what's more dangerous han this fond *affiance*." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI. a irm truſt, and unſhaken reliance.

To AFFI'ANCE, V. A. [*affiancer*, Fr.] to ind one's ſelf to marry. Figuratively, confident, or ſecure.

AFFIDA'TO DOMINORUM, [Lat. the ath of the lords] in Law, an oath taken by he lords in parliament.

AFFIDA'VIT, S. [Lat. he hath made ath] an oath in writing, ſworn before an uthoriſed perſon; which contains the time, eſidence, and addition of the perſon who akes it.

AFFI'ED, Part. [from *affier*, Fr. or *affido*, at.] joined by contract, affianced; betrothed. Be we *affied*." *Shakeſp.*

AFFILIA'TION, S. [from *ad* to, and *filius*, Lat. a ſon] adoption, or the making ſon.

AFFI'NED, Part. [*affinis*, Lat.] joined by ffinity, or marriage to another; related to. If partially *affined*." *Shakeſp. Othello.*

AFFI'NITY, S. [*affinité*, Fr. from *affinis*, at.] relation by marriage: in oppoſition to hat which is by blood. Connexion; reſemlance to, applied to things.

To AFFI'RM, V. N. [*affirmo*, Lat.] to onfirm a thing as truth; to declare; to aſſert; o tell confidently.

AFFI'RMABLE, Adj. [from *affirm* and *bal*, Sax.] that which may be affirmed, or ſſerted.

AFFI'RMANCE, S. [in Law] confirmation; oppoſed to repeal.

AFFI'RMANT, S. [*affirmans*, Lat.] the perſon who affirms, or makes a poſitive declaration.

AFFIRMA'TION, S. [*affirmatio*, Lat.] the act of ſtrengthening or ſupporting any opinion; confirmation. Aſſertion; or tenaciouſneſs of any thing or poſition aſſerted. Confirmation, in oppoſition to repeal. In Grammar, what is otherwiſe called a verb, becauſe it expreſſes what we affirm or aſſert of any ſubject. Thus "Pitt *endeareth*." *Endeareth* is an *affirmation*, becauſe it aſſerts, or affirms the quality of *endearing* to be in Pitt. In a legal ſenſe, the method allowed by law to the Quakers as a pledge of their truth in judicial courts, inſtead of an oath, which they hold to be inconſiſtent with Chriſt's command; "*Swear* not at all." If they make a falſe affirmation, they are ſubject to the penalties of perjury; but this is only with regard to oaths of allegiance, and on public occaſions; for in criminal caſes their affirmation is not taken in evidence.

AFFI'RMATIVE, Adj. [from *affirm*] that which poſitively affirms or aſſerts a thing. Applied to perſons, poſitive; obſtinate in opinion; dogmatical; or one that would affirm any thing. Affirmative, in Algebra, applied to quantities, are thoſe which expreſs a real magnitude, in oppoſition to thoſe which are negative, or leſs than nothing. Affirmative ſign, in Algebra, is that which ſhews that the quantity it is prefixed to, is affirmative, and is marked thus +.

AFFI'RMATIVELY, Adv. in an affirmative or poſitive manner, in oppoſition to negative. "Concluding not only *affirmatively*, but *negatively*." *Brown.*

AFFI'RMER, S. that perſon who aſſerts a thing to be true; he that affirms; he who takes the affirmative ſide of a queſtion in a diſpute.

To AFFI'X, V. A. [*affixum*, ſupine of *affigo*, Lat.] to be fixed or united to. "Determined ideas, with names *affixed* to them." *Locke.* To connect with, to ſubjoin, to eſtabliſh.

AFFIX, S. [*affixum*, Lat.] in Grammar, ſome letter or ſentence joined to a word. "In the Hebrew language the noun has its *affix*." *Clarke.*

AFFI'XION, S. [from *affix*] the art of affixing, or ſtate of a noun that has an affix.

AFFLA'TUS, S. [Lat.] divine inſpiration. In phyſic, a vapour, or blaſt, which is prejudicial to the health.

To AFFLICT, V. A. [*afflictum*, ſupine of *affligo*, Lat.] to uſe with ſuch barbarity as may occaſion a deep ſorrow. To mortify, or practiſe all the duties of ſincere repentance. To puniſh. To be in adverſity, or involved in temporal unhappineſs.

AFFLI'CTION, S. [*afflictio*, Lat.] that

which causes a sensation of pain; a very disagreeable circumstance; calamity. "All *afflictions* is naturally grievous." *Hooker.*

AFFLI'CTIVE, Adj. [from *afflict*] that which occasions torment, misery, or a sensation of pain on account of its disagreeableness; that which concerns; sorrow.

A'FFLUENCE, S. [*affluence*, Fr. *affluentia*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *fluo*, to flow] in its primary sense, the flowing to any place; resort, or concourse. It is almost always used figuratively. Abundance of wealth; plenty.

A'FFLUENT, Part. [*affluent*, Fr. *affluens*, Lat.] in its primary sense, flowing to any part. "The *affluent* blood." *Harvey.* In its secondary, abundant in wealth; plentiful; exuberant; wealthy. "Loaded and blest with all the *affluent* store." *Prior.*

A'FFLUENTNESS, S. the quality of being wealthy, or abounding with all the conveniencies of life.

A'FFLUX, S. [*affluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing, or thing which flows. "It must be by new *affluxes* to London." *Graunt.*

To AFFO'RD, V. A. [from *ferdern*, or *fordern*, Teut. or *vorderen*, Belg. to promote, or assist] to yield or produce. "The soil *affords* grain." To supply, cause, or grant. To be able to sell, without losing.

To AFFO'REST, V. A. [*afforestare*, law Lat.] to turn ground into a forest. "He *afforested* many woods and wastes." *Davie.*

To AFFRANCHI'SE, V. A. [*affrancher*, Fr.] to make free.

AFFRA'ID, Part. [from *affrayer*, Fr.] to be timorous; to be affected with fear, either by a present object which may endanger our safety, or by the prospect of a distant, or future evil. It is generally spelt with a single *f*, but this is more consistent with analogy.

To AFFRA'Y, V. A. [*effrayer*, Fr. from *à froid* cold, or chilly, the blood of people thus affected being supposed to be chilled] to strike with terror or fear; to fright.

AFFRA'Y, or AFFRA'YMENT, S. [see To AFFRAY] in Law, formerly an affright caused to one or more, by persons appearing in unusual armour, 2 Ed. III. c. 3. At present, a skirmish or fighting, wherein some blow is given, or some weapon drawn. It differs from an assault, as this is a public, but that a personal wrong.

AFFREI'GHTMENT, S. [from *fret*, Fr.] in Law, the freight of a ship. See FREIGHT.

AFFRI'CTION, S. [*affrictio*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *frico*, to rub] the act of rubbing two bodies together, or one thing on another. Friction is the word now in use.

To AFFRI'GHT, V. A. [from *a* expletive, and *freight* of *fribtan*, Sax. to fear] to affect with fear, including in it the idea of something dangerous and mischievous, something that can deprive us of pleasure, or affect us with pain; and that the impression of this passion is sudden. To intimidate, dishearten, and be deprived of every spark of courage.

AFFRIGHT, S. terror, fear, denoting a sudden impression, in opposition to fear, which implies a long continuance. "In fear and sad *affright*." *Fairy Q.* The object which excites, or causes the passion of fear.

AFFRI'GHTFUL, Adv. abounding in such qualities as may cause fear.

To AFFRO'NT, V. A. [the *o* is pronounced like an *u* short, as *affrŭnt*, from *affronter*, Fr. of *ad* to, and *frontem*, Lat. the forehead or face] In its primary signification, to meet face to face, to confront. Figuratively, to injure a person before his face, including in it the secondary ideas of contempt, disdain, and entire neglect of decorum.

AFFRO'NT, S. [*affront*, Fr. *affronto*, Ital. see the verb] an insult, or injury offered to the face; including the ideas of contempt and rudeness. Indecent behaviour, outrage.

AFFRON'TER, S. the person who offers the affront.

AFFRO'NTING, Act. Part. [from *affront*] that which occasions or causes an affront.

AFF'RONTIVE, Adj. [from *affront*] that which may give offence.

AFFRO'NTIVENESS, S. a quality of giving, or offering affronts.

AFFU'SION, S. [*affusio*, Lat.] the act of pouring one thing upon another.

AFIE'LD, Adv. [from *a* to, and *field*, of *feld*, Sax. and Teut, or *feu'd*, Hung.] to the field.

AFLOA'T, Adv. [from *a* and *fleet*, from *flotter*, Fr. to swim on the surface of the water] borne up by the water; floating. "On such a full sea are we now *afloat*." *Shakesp. Jul. Cæs.* Figuratively, fluctuating.

AFO'OT, Adv. [from *a* and *foot*] walking, in opposition to riding. "Come *afoot* thither." *Hamlet.* Figuratively, in agitation; commenced. "When thou seest that act *afoot*." *Idem.*

AF'ORE, Prep. [from *a* and *fore*, of *foran*, Sax.] See BEFORE.

AFO'RE, Adv. [from *a* and *fore*, Sax. *for*, Dan. *vor*, Belg.] applied to time, that which is past; prior or antecedent to a thing mentioned.

AFO'REGO'ING, Part. [compounded of *afore* and *going*] that which precedes any thing in order, or motion.

AFO'RE-NAMED, Part. [compounded of *afore* and *named*] that which has been mentioned in a former part of a work.

AFO'RE-SAID, Part. [from *afore* and *said*] that which has been said or mentioned prior to the time and place in which it is referred to.

AFO'RE-TIME, Adv. [from *afore* and *time*] in times past, or those which have preceded that in which they are referring to

"What-

"Whatſoever was written *afore-time*." *Rom.* xv. 4.

AFRA'ID, Part. [from *affrayer*, Fr. and ſhould therefore be written with a double *f*, as obſerved in *affraid*] See AFFRAID.

AFRESH, Adv. [from *a* and *freſh*, of *Verſch*, Sax. *friſch*, Belg. whence *frais*, Fr. new] a-new; again; a ſecond time. "They crucify the ſon of God *afreſh*." *Heb.* vi. 6.

AFRO'NT, Adv. [*áfront*, Fr. to the face] in the front. See AFFRONT.

A'FRICA, S. [Αφρικη, Gr. from *a*, Gr. negative, and φρικη, Gr. cold] one of the four principal parts of the world; bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the E. by the Red Sea, and on the S. and W. by the main ocean. It extends from the 35th degree S. to the 37th N. latitude; being from N. to S. 72 degrees, or about 4320 miles; from E. to W. it reaches from 17 W. to 63 E. or 77 degrees of longitude, *i. e.* 460 miles. Its ſituation for commerce is preferable to either of the other quarters of the world; as it ſtands in the center, and has a nearer communication with Europe, Aſia, and America, than any other quarter with reſpect to the others. It is furniſhed with the greateſt and moſt convenient navigable rivers; is populous beyond credibility; its ſoil is fruitful, and produces corn in abundance. Gums, ivory, wax, civet, and moſt rich feathers are in ſuch quantities, that they never can be exhauſted by the hand of profuſion. They have very rich mines of copper; and as for gold and ſilver, there is no country in the world that can produce more.

A'FTER, Prep. [from *after*, Sax. *afar* or *Jaruh*, Goth. *ebre*, Arm. *abar*, Perſ.] it is applied both to time and place. Applied to time, it denotes that ſomething had been done before. Joined with verbs, it has a reference to time, with ſucceeding or following. "On the ſecond ſabbath *after* the firſt." *Luke* vi. 1. Applied to place, behind, or following. "That he might bear it *after* Jeſus." *Luke* xxiii. 26. Concerning. "Thou enquireſt *after* my iniquity." *Job.* x. 6. According to; agreeable to, in imitation of. "*After* the oriental manner." *Pope.*

A'FTER, Adv. [it is diſtinguiſhed from the preſpoſition, becauſe it has a relation to that which goes before it; but not to the ſentence which follows it] ſucceeding or following in place. "The law which was 430 years *after*." *Gal.* iii. 17. Second or following in place, in oppoſition to *before*. "Let him draw thee *after*." *Shakeſp. Lear.*

A'FTER-AGES, S. [from *after* and *ages*] ages which are to come, or future.

A'FTER-ALL, taking every thing into conſideration; in fine; notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid; at laſt. "*After-all*, if they have any merit." *Pope.*

A'FTER-BIRTH, S. [from *after* and *birth*] in Midwifry, the coat, membrane, or caſe wherein the fœtus, or child, is incloſed in the womb, called the ſecundine, and deriving its name from its coming away after the birth of the child.

A'FTER-CLAP, S. [from *after* and *clap*, of *clap*, Brit. a ſtroke] ſome unexpected incident after an affair is ſuppoſed to be ended. "For fear of *after-claps*." *Spencer.* It is uſed in an ill ſenſe, but ſeems a low expreſſion.

A'FTER-COST, S. [from *after* and *coſt*] expences which are incurred after the original bargain or plan is finiſhed.

A'FTER-CROP, S. [from *after* and *crop*] the ſecond crop or produce of a ground in one year.

To A'FTER-EYE, V. A. [from *after* and *eye*] to purſue with one's eye; to keep in view. "Left to *after-eye* him." *Shakeſp.*

To A'FTER-GAME, S. [from *after* and *game*] an expedient after the original plan or firſt attempt has miſcarried.—"Still there remains an *after-game* to play." *Addiſ. Cato.*

A'FTER-HOURS, S. [ſeldom uſed in the ſingular, from *after* and *hours*] the hours which ſucceed or follow any action.

A'FTER-NOON, S. [from *after* and *noon*] that ſpace, or interval, which is from twelve at noon to the evening. "On dice and drink, and drabs, they ſpend the *afternoon*." *Dryd.* Figuratively, in the decline. "Even in the *afternoon* of her beſt days." *Shakeſp. Rich.* III.

A'FTER-PAINS, S. [never uſed in the ſingular, from *after* and *pains*] In Midwifry, thoſe pains which are felt in the loins, groin, &c. after delivery, proceeding from a diſtenſion of the ligaments of the uterus.

A'FTER-PART, S. [from *after* and *part*] the decline or latter part. "In the *after-part* reaſon and foreſight begin a little to take place." *Locke.*

A'FTER-PROOF, S. [from *after* and *proof*] evidence, following that which has been produced. "Under the expectation of his *after-proof*." *Wotton.*

A'FTER-TASTE, S. [from *after* and *taſte*] that taſte which is perceived by the organs of ſenſation after, which was not ſenſible during the act of drinking.

A'FTER-THOUGHT, S. [from *after* and *thought*] an expedient formed too late; reflection, or thought ariſing after the finiſhing of a thing: Repentance. "Expence, and *after-thought*, and idle care." *Dryd.*

A'FTER-TIMES, S. [from *after* and *times*. Seldom uſed in the ſingular] future ages; in time to come. "In *after-times* ſhall not hold the world in awe." *Dryd.*

A'FTERWARD, or A'FTERWARDS, Adv. [from *after* and *weard*, Sax. of *wairth*, or *wairths*, Goth.] in ſucceeding, or future time, referring to ſomething which preceded, and which it is ſuppoſed to follow. "Prepare thy work, and *afterward* build thy houſe." *Prov.* xxiv. 27.

A'FTER-WIT, S. [from *after* and *wit*] an unſeaſonable expedient, or a contrivance

which is too late. "*After-wit* comes too late." *L'Eſtrange.*

A'FTER-WRATH, S. [from *after* and *wrath*] anger, when the provocation ſeems paſt. "T'excuſe their *after-wrath.*"

A'GA, S. [Arab. *lord*] a title uſed among the Mogols and Turks, for a commander.

AGA'IN, Adv. [*agen*, Sax. *igien*, Dan. of *æc*, Sax. one more, and *æne*, Sax. one, according to Skinner] a ſecond time, implying the repetition of the ſame action. "I will not *again* curſe, nor *again* ſmite." *Gen.* viii. 21. At the beginning of a ſentence, it imports an addition to what has been ſaid before. "*Again* I will be to him a father." *Heb.* i. 5. On the other hand, denoting a correſpondence or reciprocation of action. "His fortune worked upon his nature, and his nature *again* upon his fortune." *Johnſ. Dict.* After *aſk*, a return of a thing given. "I did never ask it you *again.*" *Shakeſp.* Return by way of recompence; or reimburſement. "That he hath given, he will pay *again.*" *Prov.* xix. 27. After *much*, or words implying dimenſion, a repetition of the ſame quantity which preceded. "As large and as *deep again* as ours." *Dryd.* "Want as *much again* to manage it." *Pope.* When doubled, it implies frequent repetition. "It muſt be repeated *again* and *again.*"

AGA'INST, Prep. [*agen*, *ongean*, Sax. *gegen*, Teut.] uſed of perſons in oppoſition, alluding to the poſition of two armies ready to attack each other. "He that is not with me, is *againſt* me." *Matth.* xx. 30. After *ſpeak*, to be repreſented in a bad light. "This ſect is every where ſpoken *againſt.*" *Acts* xxviii. 22. Applied to motion, contrary direction; or that in which one body meets with another. "Trouts and ſalmons ſwim *againſt* the ſtream." *Bac.* Cloſe to, joining, or contiguous. "The picture hangs *againſt* the wall." Immediately preceding; previous to, or near. "*Againſt* that ſeaſon comes." *Shakeſp.*

AGA'LLOCHUM, S. a ſpecies of aloes-wood, in the Eaſt-Indies.

AGA'PE, S. [from αγαπη, Gr. love] love-feaſts, exerciſed by the primitive Chriſtians; originally of ſuch ſervice, that they cauſed the admiration of the Heathens; but being attended with ſome incidents which are better gueſſed at, than mentioned, the whole was at length diſuſed.

AGA'PE, Adv. [from *a* and *gape*, from *gape*, Iſl. *glapan*, Sax. *gaepen*, Belg. to ſet any thing, and particularly the mouth, wide open] a ſtupid kind of admiration; wondering, as expreſſed by the ignorant, with open mouths. "The whole croud ſtood *agape.*" *Spect.* No. 572.

A'GARIC, S. [*agaricus*, Lat.] in Botany, an excreſcence growing in the ſhape of a muſhroom, upon the trunk and great branches of the oak and other trees, but the larch-tree eſpecially. Mineral Agaric, is a kind of ſtone found in the cleſts of rocks in Germany.

AGA'ST, Adv. [from *a* and *gaſt*, a ſpectre, *i. e.* terrified as if one had ſeen a ſpectre or ghoſt, according to Skinner: but is it not more natural to derive it from αγαζομαι, Gr. to look upon with amaze] with all the ſigns of a perſon who is terrified at the ſight of ſome dreadful object. "With ſtudd'ring horror pale, and eyes *agaſt.*" *Par. Loſt.*

A'GATE, S. [*agate*, Fr. *agat*, Belg. of αχατης, Gr.] a precious ſtone of the flint kind, much harder than jaſper, and receives a better poliſh. Its colours are various, and in ſome of them, repreſent ſuch figures as are very ſurpriſing. *Agate*, likewiſe, among the gold wire-drawers, is the inſtrument they make uſe of in burniſhing, and derives its name from the agate-ſtone, which is in the middle, and forms the moſt conſiderable part of it.

A'GATY, Adj. [from *agate*] pertaking of the nature of Agate.

AGA'VE, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the common American aloe.

AGA'ZED, Part. [from *agaze*,] ſtruck with a ſudden terror; terrified to ſtupidity. "All the whole army ſtood *agazed* at him." *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.

AGE, S. [from *age*, Fr. *atha*, Sax. or *a*, Run. and Dan. always] any limited part of duration, or time, applied both to perſons and things. "His life being ſeven *ages.*" *Shakeſp.* The number of years of which a perſon's life conſiſts; the period of his exiſtence. "The whole *age* of Jacob was 147 years." *Gen.* xlvii. 28. The advanced part of a long life; that ſtate of life wherein a perſon has ſeen a great number of years, in oppoſition to youth. The ſpace of 100 years. In aſtronomy, applied to the moon, it is the number of days elapſed ſince the laſt conjunction, or full moon, ſtiled her quarter. In Chronology, a certain period of years paſſed ſince the creation. This by ſome is reduced to three portions, viz. the age of the law of nature, from Adam to Moſes; the age of the Jewiſh law, from Moſes to Chriſt; and the age of grace, from thence to the preſent year 1770. Others divide this grand period into ſix ages; the 1ſt, from the creation to the deluge, contains 1656 years. 2d, From thence to Abraham's entering the promiſed land, 426 years. 3d, To the deliverance from Egypt, 430. 4th, To the foundation of Solomon's temple, 467. 5th, To the foundation of the temple in the Babyloniſh captivity, 424. And the 6th, From the Babyloniſh captivity to the birth of Chriſt, including 484 years. The poets divide the world into four ages; called the Golden, Silver, Brazen, and Iron age. Age in Law, is that time of life at which a perſon is qualified to aſſume and exerciſe certain offices of ſociety, which before he was, for want of years, incapable of. The age of twenty-one is the full age, when a man or woman may contract, and manage for themſelves with reſpect to their eſtates.

A'GED, Adj. [from *age*] that which has lived a long courſe, or ſeries of years, generally applied to animals. Figuratively, that which has ſtood for many years; decayed by length of time, applied to inanimate things.

A'GEDLY, Adv. [from *aged*, and *ly*] after the manner of a perſon advanced in years, or in the decline of life.

A'GEN, Ad. [*agen*, Sax.] a repetition of the ſame deed; ſomething by way of reply to what had been ſaid. "Thus her ſon reply'd *agen*." *Dryd.* This is the true ſpelling, though now uſed only by poets for the ſake of rhyme. See AGAIN.

A'GENCY, S. [from *agent*] the quality of acting; action; the ſtate of being in, or exerting action. "The ſuperintendence and *agency* of Providence." *Woodw.*

AGENHI'NE, S. [from *agen*, Sax. *eygen*, Teut. one's own, and *hine*, a ſervant] in Law, a gueſt at an inn, who after three nights continuance therein, is deemed one of the family.

A'GENT, Part. [from *agens*, Lat. part. of *ago*, to act] that which acts, or is active, in oppoſition to patient, or paſſive. "The force of imagination upon the body *agent*." *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

A'GENT, S. [*agens*, Lat.] a being endued with the power of action. "A miracle is a work exceeding the power of any created *agent*." *South.* In phyſic, that which is endued with power to act on another, and to produce a change or alteration by ſuch action. The ſchools divide agents into natural, or free. Natural, are thoſe which are determined by the great author of nature to one ſort of effect, with an incapacity to perform any other, as fire to heat only, not to cool. A free *agent* is that which may do or not do any action, and has the conſcious perception that his actions are cauſed by his own will, without any external neceſſity, or determination whatever. In Commerce, an *agent* is a perſon entruſted with tranſacting buſineſs for another at a diſtance, or the negociation of the affairs of a ſtate or corporation.

A'GENT and PA'TIENT, [in Law] is a perſon who does or gives ſomething to himſelf, being both the doer of a thing and the party to whom it is done. Thus, a creditor, being left executor, he may retain ſo much of the eſtate of the deceaſed, as will pay his debt, and by that means become both *agent* and *patient*, i. e. the party to whom the debt is due, and the perſon who pays it.

To AGGLO'MERATE, V. A. [*agglomero*, Lat.] to gather up in a ball; to gather together.

To AGGLO'MERATE, V. N. to cluſter together, applied to the ſwarming of bees. Figuratively, to ſtick together ſo as to compoſe one maſs.

AGGLU'TINANTS, S. [*agglutinans*, from *ad* to, and *gluten*, glue] in its primary ſignification, thoſe ſubſtances which have a quality of glewing, or ſticking any bodies together. In phyſic, ſtrengthening medicines, which adhering to the ſolids in the human body, recruit and ſupply what is waſted in the animal action.

To AGGLU'TINATE, V. A. [ſee AGGLUTINANTS] to unite one part to another, as it were with glue; to make one part ſtick to another. "*Agglutinating* to thoſe parts." *Harvey.* Uſed with the particle *to*.

AGGLUTINA'TION, S. [from *agglutinate*] in its primary ſignification, to join two bodies faſt together.

AGGLU'TINATIVE, Adj. [from *agglutinate*] in Medicine, that which has the power of thickening the animal juices, ſo as to render them fit for nouriſhing.

To A'GGRANDIZE, V. A. [*aggrandiſer*, Fr.] to exalt, prefer, or make conſiderable by the addition of poſts and penſions. To enlarge, exalt, or ennoble, applied to the faculties and ſentiments of the mind.

AGGRA'NDIZEMENT, S. [from *aggrandize*] the act of promoting to a high place in a ſtate; or the act of conferring power, honour, and wealth, on a perſon.

A'GGRANDIZER, S. [from *aggrandize* and *er*, implying agency, from *wair*, Goth. and *wær*, Sax.] the perſon who confers honour and riches on another, or one who makes great.

To AGGRA'TE, V. A. [of *aggratare*, Ital. *gratus*, Lat.] to ingratiate one's ſelf; to gain the eſteem of a perſon; applied to the addreſſes of a ſuitor to the object of his love.

To A'GGRAVATE, [*aggravatum*, ſupine of *aggravo*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy] to increaſe the weight of a thing; in its primary ſenſe. In its ſecondary or figurative ſenſe; to add to the enormity applied to crimes.

AGGRAVA'TION, S. [from *aggravate*] the act of making worſe, applied to the demerit of actions. Some circumſtance which heightens the guilt of any crime, *&c.*

A'GGREGATE, Adj. [*aggregatus*, Lat.] an aſſemblage, or collection of the particles into one maſs. "*Aggregate* forms of particular things." *Ray.*

A'GGREGATE, S. [*aggregatus*, Lat.] an aſſemblage formed of ſeveral particulars. The ſum total, or reſult of ſeveral things added together.

To A'GGREGATE, V. A. [*aggrego*, Lat.] to collect together ſeveral particulars into one ſum, or ſeveral parcels or particles into one maſs. "The *aggregated* ſoil." *Par. Loſ.*

AGGREGA'TION, S. [from *aggregatio*, Lat.] a whole made up of ſeveral parts added together. In Arithmetic, the ſum total, formed by the addition of ſeveral units together. In Phyſics, an aſſemblage of ſeveral things, which have no natural connection with each other.

To AGGRE'SS, V. A. [from *aggreſſum*, ſupine

ſupine of *aggredior*, Lat. to attack, to ſet upon] to commit the firſt act of hoſtility; to make the firſt attack; to occaſion or begin a quarrel.

AGGRE'SSION, S. [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] the act of beginning a quarrel, or being guilty of the firſt attack.

AGGRE'SSOR, S. [See AGGRESS] the perſon who commits the firſt act of hoſtility or injury. "We are in danger already of appearing the firſt *aggreſſors*." *Swift*. With due deference to ſo great a genius, let it be obſerved, that the word *firſt* is uſed very improperly in this ſentence, it being included in the word *aggreſſor* itſelf.

AGGRIE'VANCE, S. [ſee AGGRIEVE] an action which cauſes pain, or uneaſineſs in the perſon to whom it is done, and includes in it the ſecondary idea of injury, or ſomething undeſerved.

To AGGRIE'VE, V. [from *ag*, for *ad*, to, and *grieve*, formerly wrote *greive* from *grever*, Fr. to vex, of *gravis*, Lat. grievous] to do or ſay ſomething which ſhall make a perſon uneaſy. "Which yet *aggrieves* my heart." *Spencer*. To offer an injury, which ſhall occaſion vexation. *N. B.* In all theſe ſenſes, the idea of grief is included, as flowing from their diſagreeableneſs, or the inconvenience to which they ſubject the perſon who endures them.

AGHA'ST, Adv. [from αγαζομαι, Gr. to be aſtoniſhed; but, according to Skinner, from *a* and *ghaſt*, Sax. and Goth. a ſpectre, or apparition, or ghoſt; becauſe they who ſee thoſe ſights are affected with this paſſion] all the ſigns of a perſon terrified by an apparition, like one who had ſeen a ghoſt. "With dreary drooping eyne looked up like one *aghaſt*." *Spencer*. Elegantly applied to inanimate things, as in the following ſentence to the earth at the reſurrection. "The aged earth *aghaſt*—Shall from the ſurface to the center quake." *Mil. Chr Nat.*

A'GILD, Part. [*agild*, Sax. from *a* negative, and *gild*, Sax. a fine, or a price ſet on a perſon's life, from *gildan*, Sax. to pay] free from penalty, or not ſubject to the cuſtomary fines and taxes. Skinner ſays it is applied to outlaws, for whoſe death no compenſation need be made.

A'GILE, Adj. [of *agile*, Fr. of *agilis*, Lat.] active; acting with great ſpeed and readineſs; nimble. "Forewarned ſtruck his *agile* heels." *Shake ſp. Hen.* IV. Applied to the mind, alert, vigorous, in oppoſition to ſlow, and ſtupid.

A'GILENESS, S. [from *agile* and *neſs*] the quality of performing with ſpeed, quickneſs, or nimbleneſs.

AGI'LITY, S. [*agilité*, Fr. from *agilis*, Lat. nimble] a capacity of moving without pain, or any other impediment.

A'GINCOURT, or A'ZINCOURT, S. a village of Ponthieu in Picardy, memorable for the glorious victory which the Engliſh, under the command of Henry V. gained over the French, the 25th of October, 1415, loſing only 1600 men, and killing 6000 of the enemy. Lat. 50 deg. 39 min. N. Long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

A'GIO, S. [Venet. aid or aſſiſtance] in Commerce, the exchange or difference between bank and current money, or caſh. Thus if a bargain be made to pay either 100 livres bank, or 105 caſh, the *agio* is ſaid to be 5 per cent. The *agio* varies almoſt every where; at Amſterdam it is uſually from 3 to 5 per cent. at Rome near 25 per 1500; at Venice 10 per cent. fixed; and at Genoa from 15 to 16. It likewiſe ſignifies the profit which ariſes from money advanced, and is the ſame as premium.

To A'GIST, V. N. [according to Skinner, from *giſte*, Fr. a bed, or place to lie down in; but Kennet conjectures from *ager*, Lat. a field] in Common Law, to take in the cattle of ſtrangers into the king's foreſts, and collect the money due for it. *Chart. de Foreſt.* 9 *Hen.* III. *c.* 9.

AGI'STAGE, S. See AGI'STMENT.

AGI'STER, S. [from *agiſt* and *er*] in Common Law, officers appointed by patent, to take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers, and collect the money ariſing from thence, of which they are four in every foreſt, where the king hath any pawnage. *Manw. Foreſt Laws*, 80.

AGI'STMENT, S. [from *agiſto*] in Common Law, the feed of other people's cattle, taken into any ground, at a certain rate per week. In a large ſenſe, it extends to all manner of common or herbage, or the profits ariſing from thence. 2 *Inſt.* 643.

A'GITABLE, Adj. [*agitabilis*, Lat.] that which may be put in motion.

To A'GITATE. V. A. [*agito*, Lat.] to move by repeated actions. "The ſurface of the water is *agitated* by the winds." To actuate, act upon, or give motion to. To diſturb, or diſorder by the diſtractions of different motives. To toſs from one to another, to diſcuſs, or controvert with great warmth.

AGITA'TION, S. [from *agitatio*, Lat.] the act of ſhaking or putting the particles of a body into motion. "Diſturbed by any *agitation*." *Bac.* Diſorder of the mind, ariſing from the violence of different paſſions. Conſideration, or deliberation of ſeveral perſons. "The project now in *agitation* for repealing the teſt." *Swift*.

AGITA'TOR, S. [from *agitate*] the perſon who projects any ſcheme, occaſions any diſturbance, or cauſes any motion. He who manages and conducts the affairs of another.

A'GLETS, S. [*aiguillete*, Fr.] a ſharp point, a tag, formed to reſemble ſome animal, but eſpecially a man. "His gown addreſſed with *aglets*." *Haywood*. In Botany, the pendants hanging on the tips, or apices, of the chives,

chives, and ſtamina of flowers; as in the tulips, roſes, &c.

AGNA'TI, S. [from *ad* to, and *naſcor* to be born] in the Roman Law, the male deſcendants from the ſame father, diſtinguiſhed from *cognati*, which includes the female deſcendants.

AGNA'TION, S. [ſee AGNATI] in the Civil Law, the relation between the deſcendants from the ſame father, including only males.

AGNI'NA MEMBRANA, or PELLICUDA, S. [in Anatomy] the membrane including the fœtus, ſo named by Aetius, called likewiſe amnios.

AGNI'TION, S. [*agnitum*, Lat.] an acknowledging.

To AGNI'ZE, V. A. [from *agnoſco*, Lat.] to own; to avow; to acknowledge. "I do *agnize* a natural and prompt alacrity—I find in boldneſs." *Othello.* Obſolete.

AGNO'MEN, S. [Lat. from *ag* for *ad* to, and *nomen*, a name] an addition or name added to the ſurname of a perſon on account of ſome peculiar action or circumſtance; as the addition of Africanus to the name of Scipio, on account of his exploits in Africa; and of Cicero to that of Tully, on account of a protuberance on his noſe, like a vetch, which *Cicero* ſignifies.

AGNOMINA'TION, S. [*agnominatio*, Lat.] the reſemblance or alluſion of one word to another, both in ſound and ſenſe. "Pleaſantly running upon *agnominations*." *Camden.*

AGNOE'TÆ, S. [αγνοεται, Gr. from αγνοεω, Gr. to be ignorant of] in Hiſtory, a ſect of heretics, who held that Chriſt, with reſpect to his human nature, was ignorant of ſome things, and eſpecially the day of judgment.

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ſupine of *aggredior*, Lat. to attack, to ſet upon] to commit the firſt act of hoſtility; to make the firſt attack; to occaſion or begin a quarrel.

AGGRE'SSION, S. [*aggreſſio*, Lat.] the act of beginning a quarrel, or being guilty of the firſt attack.

AGGRE'SSOR, S. [See AGGRESS] the perſon who commits the firſt act of hoſtility or injury. "We are in danger already of appearing the firſt *aggreſſors*." *Swift*. With due deference to ſo great a genius, let it be obſerved, that the word *firſt* is uſed very improperly in this ſentence, it being included in the word *aggreſſor* itſelf.

AGGRIE'VANCE, S. [ſee AGGRIEVE] an action which cauſes pain, or uneaſineſs in the perſon to whom it is done, and includes in it the ſecondary idea of injury, or ſomething undeſerved.

To AGGRIE'VE, V. [from *ag*, for *ad*, to, and *grieve*, formerly wrote *greive* from *grever*, Fr. to vex, of *gravis*, Lat. grievous] to do or ſay ſomething which ſhall make a perſon uneaſy. "Which yet *aggrieves* my heart." *Spencer*. To offer an injury, which ſhall occaſion vexation. *N. B.* In all theſe ſenſes, the idea of grief is included, as flowing from their diſagreeableneſs, or the inconvenience to which they ſubject the perſon who endures them.

AGHA'ST, Adv. [from αγαζομαι, Gr. to be aſtoniſhed; but, according to Skinner, from *a* and *ghaſt*, Sax. and Goth. a ſpectre, or apparition, or ghoſt; becauſe they who ſee thoſe ſights are affected with this paſſion] all the ſigns of a perſon terrified by an apparition, like one who had ſeen a ghoſt. "With dreary drooping eyne looked up like one *aghaſt*." *Spencer*. Elegantly applied to inanimate things, as in the following ſentence to the earth at the reſurrection. "The aged earth *aghaſt*—Shall from the ſurface to the center quake." *Mil. Chr Nat.*

A'GILD, Part. [*agild*, Sax. from *a* negative, and *gild*, Sax. a fine, or a price ſet on a perſon's life, from *gildan*, Sax. to pay] free from penalty, or not ſubject to the cuſtomary fines and taxes. Skinner ſays it is applied to outlaws, for whoſe death no compenſation need be made.

A'GILE, Adj. [of *agile*, Fr. of *agilis*, Lat.] active; acting with great ſpeed and readineſs; nimble. "Forewarned ſtruck his *agile* heels." *Shakeſp. Hen.* IV. Applied to the mind, alert, vigorous, in oppoſition to ſlow, and ſtupid.

A'GILENESS, S. [from *agile* and *neſs*] the quality of performing with ſpeed, quickneſs, or nimbleneſs.

AGI'LITY, S. [*agilité*, Fr. from *agilis*, Lat. nimble] a capacity of moving without pain, or any other impediment.

A'GINCOURT, or A'ZINCOURT, S. a village of Pontheu in Picardy, memorable for the glorious victory which the Engliſh, under the command of Henry V. gained over the French, the 25th of October, 1415, loſing only 1600 men, and killing 6000 of the enemy. Lat. 50 deg. 39 min. N. Long. 2 deg. 10 min. E.

A'GIO, S. [Venet. aid or aſſiſtance] in Commerce, the exchange or difference between bank and current money, or caſh. Thus if a bargain be made to pay either 100 livres bank, or 105 caſh, the *agio* is ſaid to be 5 per cent. The *agio* varies almoſt every where; at Amſterdam it is uſually from 3 to 5 per cent. at Rome near 25 per 1500; at Venice 10 per cent. fixed; and at Genoa from 15 to 16. It likewiſe ſignifies the profit which ariſes from money advanced, and is the ſame as premium.

To A'GIST, V. N. [according to Skinner, from *giſte*, Fr. a bed, or place to lie down in; but Kennet conjectures from *ager*, Lat. a field] in Common Law, to take in the cattle of ſtrangers into the king's foreſts, and collect the money due for it. *Chart. de Foreſt.* 9 *Hen.* III. *c.* 9.

AGI'STAGE, S. See AGI'STMENT.

AGI'STER, S. [from *agiſt* and *er*] in Common Law, officers appointed by patent, to take in and feed the cattle of ſtrangers, and collect the money ariſing from thence, of which they are four in every foreſt, where the king hath any pawnage. *Manw. Foreſt Laws*, 80.

AGI'STMENT, S. [from *agiſto*] in Common Law, the feed of other people's cattle, taken into any ground, at a certain rate per week. In a large ſenſe, it extends to all manner of common or herbage, or the profits ariſing from thence. 2 *Inſt.* 643.

A'GITABLE, Adj. [*agitabilis*, Lat.] that which may be put in motion.

To A'GITATE. V. A. [*agito*, Lat.] to move by repeated actions. "The ſurface of the water is *agitated* by the winds." To actuate, act upon, or give motion to. To diſturb, or diſorder by the diſtractions of different motives. To toſs from one to another, to diſcuſs, or controvert with great warmth.

AGITA'TION, S. [from *agitatio*, Lat.] the act of ſhaking or putting the particles of a body into motion. "Diſturbed by any *agitation*." *Bac.* Diſorder of the mind, ariſing from the violence of different paſſions. Conſideration, or deliberation of ſeveral perſons. "The project now in *agitation* for repealing the teſt." *Swift*.

AGITA'TOR, S. [from *agitate*] the perſon who projects any ſcheme, occaſions any diſturbance, or cauſes any motion. He who manages and conducts the affairs of another.

A'GLETS, S. [*aiguillete*, Fr.] a ſharp point, a tag, formed to reſemble ſome animal, but eſpecially a man. "His gown addreſſed with *aglets*." *Haywood*. In Botany, the pendants hanging on the tips, or apices, of the chives,

chives, and ſtamina of flowers; as in the tulips, roſes, &c.

AGNA'TI, S. [from *ad* to, and *naſcor* to be born] in the Roman Law, the male deſcendants from the ſame father, diſtinguiſhed from *cognati*, which includes the female deſcendants.

AGNA'TION, S. [ſee AGNATI] in the Civil Law, the relation between the deſcendants from the ſame father, including only males.

AGNI'NA MEMBRANA, or PELLICUDA, S. [in Anatomy] the membrane including the fœtus, ſo named by Aetius, called likewiſe amnios.

AGNI'TION, S. [*agnitum*, Lat.] an acknowledging.

To AGNI'ZE, V. A. [from *agnoſco*, Lat.] to own; to avow; to acknowledge. "I do *agnize* a natural and prompt alacrity—I find in boldneſs." *Othello*. Obſolete.

AGNO'MEN, S. [Lat. from *ag* for *ad* to, and *nomen*, a name] an addition or name added to the ſurname of a perſon on account of ſome peculiar action or circumſtance; as the addition of Africanus to the name of Scipio, on account of his exploits in Africa; and of Cicero to that of Tully, on account of a protuberance on his noſe, like a vetch, which *Cicero* ſignifies.

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your enemies do you." *Pope.* To consent to do a thing upon certain conditions; to bargain. To resemble; to be like. To match, applied to colour. To tally with; to be consistent with.

AGREE'ABLE, Adj. [*agreable*, Fr.] suitable; conformable to, or consistent with. Pleasing; grateful; as suitable to our inclinations, or faculties.

AGREE'ABLENESS, S. [from *agreeable* and *ness*, of *NS*, Goth.] the quality which renders a thing grateful to the taste. The quality which renders a thing pleasing, below rapture, and less than admiration. Likeness; affinity; resemblance.

AGREE'ABLY, Adv. [from *agreeable*, and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax.] in a manner consistent with, or conformable to. In a manner which affords a pleasing satisfaction.

AGREE'D, Part. [from *agree*] settled by mutual consent.

AGREE'MENT, S. [*agrement*, Fr. in law Latin *agreamentum*, which Coke would willingly stretch into *aggregatio mentum*, an aggregation of minds] friendship; alliance; concord. A contract, bargain, or compact. Resemblance.

AGRE'SSES, S. [*eggresses*, Fr. bullets, from *oga*, Sax. terror] in Heraldry, the same as pellets.

AGRE'STIC, or ACRE'STICAL, Adj. [*agrestis*, Lat.] favouring of, or belonging to the country; clownish; rude. Seldom used.

AGRE'STIS, Adj. [Lat.] wild. In Botany, applied to those plants which grow in the fields, in opposition to those that are cultivated.

A'GRICULTURE, S. [from *agri* the gen. of *ager*, Lat. a field, and *cultura*, Lat. tillage, from *colo*, Lat. to till] the art of tilling and manuring the ground, so as to make it fruitful and bear plants; consisting in manuring, fallowing, sowing, harrowing, reaping, mowing, &c. the management of the productions of different soils, and planting; together with the culture of forests, timber, &c. The highest encomium that could be given a man in Rome, was, that he cultivated his own spot of ground well; the most illustrious senators applied themselves to it, and their dictators were taken from the plough. Agriculture, or husbandry, is the original source of most of our treasures, and the great fountain of all materials for commerce.

AGRIFO'LIUM, S. [Lat. from αγριος, Gr. rough, and φυλλον, a leaf] in Botany, the holly tree. Miller reckons thirty-three species of it.

AGROU'ND, Adj. [from *a* and *ground*, implying on ground] a marine term, stranded; stuck fast upon shore, so as not to be got off, and pursue a voyage; hindered by the ground from passing further. Figuratively, meeting with some impediment or obstacle, which renders it impossible to advance in, or go on with an affair.

A'GUE, S. [from *aigu*, Fr. acute, on account of the acuteness and violence of the pain it occasions during the fit] a periodical species of fever, beginning with a cold shivering, which is succeeded by heat, and terminates in a sweat. When the cold fit is scarcely perceptible, and there is a return of the hot one only, it is called an intermitting fever. According to the returns of the fit, it is differently denominated. If it returns every day, it is then called a quotidian; if every third day, a tertian; and if every fourth day, a quartan.

A'GUED, Part. [from *ague*] struck, or affected with an ague; figuratively, cold; shivering, trembling, in allusion to the effects of this disorder.

A'GUE-FIT, S. [from *ague* and *fit*] the cold, shivering, trembling fit, which affects people in the ague.

To AGUI'SE, V. A. [from *guise*, Fr. *guisa*, Ital. *guise*, Belg. a form, fashion, or particular cut of a garment] to dress, adorn, embellish, or set off with external ornaments. "Sometimes her head she fondly would *aguise*." *Faery Q.*

A'GUISH, Adj. [from *ague* and *ish*, of *isc*, Sax. *isks* or *isk*, Goth. which, being added to a substantive, imports likeness] like, or having the properties of an ague.

A'GUISHNESS, S. [from *aguish* and *ness*] the quality which resembles an ague.

AH! an interject. [*ach*, Teut.] a word made use of to denote some sudden dislike, and occasioned by the apprehension of evil consequences. "*Ah!* sinful nation." *Isa.* i. 4. Sometimes grief, and an appeal to the passion of pity and compassion. "*Ah me!*"

AHA', an interjection denoting the triumph of contempt; intended to express joy at the calamities of others, and to increase the uneasiness which they themselves experience. "They said, *aha!* our eye hath seen it." *Psal.* xxxv. 21. With contempt.

A'HEAD, Adv. [from *a* and *head* of *hæd*, Sax. height] a sea term; beyond; implying a greater degree of swiftness. "And now the speedy dolphin gets *a-head*." *Dryd.* Applied to persons, to contract an inveterate habit, which is not to be easily surmounted by advice, or instruction. "They suffer them at first to run *a-head*; and when perverse inclinations are advanced into habits, there is no dealing with them." *L'Estrange.*

AHEI'GHT, Adv. [from *a* and *height*] on high; a great distance above us. "Look up *aheight*." *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

A'JALON, S. [Heb. an oak; strength, or a stag, from *aiel*, Heb.] the name of a valley famous for a battle of the Israelites with the allied nations, after the taking of Jericho, during which, the sun is, by the sacred writer, asserted to have stood still in, or over, this valley, by Joshua's command.

To AID, V. A. [from *aider*, Fr.] to give assistance or succour to; to deliver a person in danger, or distress, out of it, by giving him the assistance, help, or succour in one's power. To support, when applied to the means used to free a person from want.

AID, S. [from *aide*, Fr. *aita* or *aiute*, Ital. of *adjuto*, Lat. to help] that which contributes to render a thing more eaſy. Aſſiſtance. Support given to a perſon. An aſſiſtant, or perſon, who, by co-operating with another, either by advice, or exertion of bodily ſtrength, renders difficulties ſurmountable, diſtreſs more tolerable, and proſperity more tranſporting. In Politics, a ſubſidy, or money given to ſupport the neceſſities of the ſtate.

AID-DE-CA'MP, S. in the army, an officer, who receives and carries the orders of a general officer to the reſt of the army. *Aid-Major*, or adjutant; one who aſſiſts the major when preſent, and performs his office when he is abſent.

AI'DER, S. [from *aid*] one who aſſiſts, or helps; one who takes part with a perſon, and endeavours to promote his undertaking. "The adherents and *aiders* of the late rebellion." *Bac. Hen.* VII.

AI'DLESS, Adj. [of *aid* and *leſs*, a negative ending, from *leaſe* or *leas*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. denoting a privation, loſs, or denial of the ſenſe of the ſubſtantive to which it is ſubjoined] deprived, or in want of help or aſſiſtance to render an undertaking ſucceſsful, or a misfortune ſupportable. Without aid, or aſſiſtance from another.

AI'GUILLON, S. a ſmall town of Guienne in France, famous for the moſt remarkable ſiege that ever was recorded. In the year 1346, being then in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh, the duke of Normandy ſat down before it with one hundred thouſand men; yet, though battered with eight of the greateſt engines that France could produce, and attacked by the beſiegers three times every day, it ſuſtained a ſiege of fourteen months, which was raiſed by the battle of Creſſy.

AI'GULETS, S. [*aigulet*, Fr.] tags; or gold tags at the end of fringes.

To AIL, V. A. [from *egle*, Sax. to grieve, or be uneaſy] to diſturb; to affect with a diſagreeable ſenſation; to make uneaſy; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "What *ailed* thee, O ſea, that thou fleddeſt?" *Pſal.* cxiv. 5.

AIL, S. [from *ail*, the verb] a diſtemper.

AI'LING, Part. [from *ail*] one of a weak conſtitution, ſubject to diſorders; valetudinary.

AI'LMENT, S. [from *ail*] indiſpoſition; diſorder; diminution of health.

To AIM, V. A. to put a weapon in ſuch a direction or poſition, as to hit any object; to throw a thing at an object, in ſuch a manner, as to render the ſtriking of it poſſible. "*Aims* his airy ſpear." *Dryd.* To endeavour to ſtrike. Figuratively, to direct the edge of ſatyr againſt a particular perſon. "At him, or him, I take no *aim*." *Gay.*

AIM, S. the poſition or direction of a weapon, in order to ſtrike an object. The point which is intended to be hit; or the object deſigned to be ſtruck. Figuratively, an endeavour to obtain any thing; intention; purpoſe; or deſign.

AIR, S. [from *air*, Fr. *aer*, Lat. ἀηρ, Gr.] that thin fluid body which ſurrounds our globe, forms the atmoſphere, and is the cauſe of breathing. A portion of the element which encompaſſes us, conſidered as put into motion. In a figurative ſenſe, a diſcovery made of a thing not known before. "Still you lov'd; you gave it *air* before me." *Dryd.* Poſture, attitude, mien, manner of behaviour. "Her graceful innocence, her every *air*." *Par. Loſt.* "He gave himſelf *airs*." An affected, or laboured, and aukward manner of addreſs or behaviour. In Philoſophy, that thin dilatable and compreſſible fluid, in which we breathe, and which ſurrounds the globe to a great height, though ſcarcely perceptible to our ſenſes, yet of ſo great neceſſity to our exiſtence, that the lamp of life would be extinguiſhed, were we deprived of its benefit. If we examine the volume of creation, we ſhall find it the grand inſtrument of the Deity in moſt of his operations, and that it is united or included in almoſt all the ſubſtances which fall within our notice. It is this which puts every thing into motion; it lends activity to fire, growth to vegetables, improvement to chemiſtry, fluidity to water, health to animals; in a word, there is ſcarce any operation in nature, which happens without its aſſiſtance; there is no production of art, which can diſclaim its neceſſarineſs. *Air*, in Muſic, a compoſition, which is played alone, without either baſs or any other part to accompany it; or the melody and inflexion of a muſical compoſition. Thus we ſay Handel's *airs*, &c. *Airs* in horſemanſhip, the artificial, or practiſed motions of a managed horſe, ſuch as the demi air, demi volt, curvet, &c.

To AIR, V. A. [ſee AIR, S.] to expoſe to the air. To enjoy the benefit from the air. To expoſe to the fire, in order to free from the inconveniences of damp and ſtagnating air.

AI'R-BLADDER, S. [from *air* and *bladder*] a bladder found among the entrails of fiſh, which ſerves, by its contraction or dilatation, to enable them to riſe, or dive in the water.

AI'R-BUILT, Adj. [from *air* and *built*] built in the air; chimerical, without any ſolid foundation.

AI'R-DRAWN, Adj [from *air* and *drawn*] formed by a condenſation of the air, that which has no exiſtence in nature; chimerical; imaginary.

AI'RER, S. [from *air* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wair*, Goth. and *waer*, Sax. a man] he that expoſes a thing to the air.

AI'R-GUN, S. [from *air* and *gun*] an inſtrument invented to ſhoot with, purely by means of compreſſed air.

AI'RING, S. [from *air*] a ſhort walk or ride abroad; ſo called, becauſe we then enjoy the freſh and open air.

AI'R-HOLE, S. a hole made to admit,

or let out, the air; a vent; or vent-hole.

AI'RINESS, S. [from *airy* and *neſs*] applied to ſituation, expoſed to a free current of air, in oppoſition to confined; openneſs: Figuratively, applied to a perſon's manner, or behaviour; levity, gaiety.

AIR'LESS, Adj. [of *air* and *leſs*] that which has not a free current of air; that which has no communication with the external air.

AI'RLING, S. [from *air*, ſignifying *gaiety*, and *ling*, a diminutive termination among the Saxons] a youthful, light, gay, and thoughtleſs perſon.

AI'R-PUMP, S. [from *air* and *pump*, of *pumpe*, Dan. *pompe*, Belg. from *pompen*, Belg. to draw water] in Philoſophy, an inſtrument or machine uſed for extracting air, conſiſting of a receiver made of glaſs, wherein the objects are placed; two braſs cylinders or piſtons to extract the air with; a gage to determine the rarefaction of the air during any experiment; a tube called the Swan's Neck, communicating with the receiver and the piſtons; and a winch that gives motion to the whole.

A'IR-SHAFT, S. [from *air* and *ſhaft*, of *ſchaft* or *ſchacht*, Belg. a branch, ramification, or cavity, from *ſchaffen*, Belg. to work, or σκαπτω, Gr. to dig] in Mining, a paſſage made for the air by digging.

A'IRIE, S. [of *aërius*, Lat. in alluſion to the loftineſs of its ſituation, or *aire*, Fr. from *ey*, Teut. and Belg. an egg] ſee AIRY.

A'IRY, Adj. [from *aërius*, Lat.] the ſubtile parts of bodies. On high, or in that ſpace of the ſyſtem above the earth, aſſigned to the air. "Wondering at their height through *airy* channels flow." *Addiſon*. Figuratively, chimerical, wanting ſolidity, or foundation. "I hold ambition of ſo *airy*, and light a quality, that it is but a ſhadow's ſhadow." *Shakeſp. Hamlet*. Applied to dreſs, that which expoſes to the weather, in oppoſition to warm, cloſe, or confined. Applied to temper, or behaviour, gay, ſprightly, full of vivacity. *Airy* triplicity, in Aſtrology, are the three ſigns, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius.

AI'SLE, S. [pronounced *iſle*, from *aile*, Fr. a wing, of *ala*, Lat.] the ſide-walks or paths of a church, running parallel to the greater in the center, called the *nef*; repreſenting, in that reſpect, the wings of a building erected on each ſide the center. "The church is one huge *nef*, with a double *aiſle* to it." *Addiſon*.

AISTHETE'RIUM, S. [αισθητηριον, Gr. from αισθανομαι, Gr. to perceive] in Philoſophy, the ſenſorium, or the place wherein the ſoul is imagined to reſide, and receive the notices of external objects by means of the organs of ſenſation.

A'JUTAGE, S [*ajuter*, Fr. to help] in Hydraulics, the ſpout fitted to an artificial fountain, through which the water aſcends.

To AKE, V. N. [from *ace*, Sax. of αχος, Gr. pain] to feel a dull and continual pain, in oppoſition to ſmart, which is an acute one, and of a ſhort continuance.

AKI'N, Adv. [from *a* and *kin*, of *kyn*, Iſl. *cynne*, Sax. *kun*, Goth. relation, or likeneſs] related by blood or deſcent. Figuratively, reſembling; having the ſame properties; having a near relation to.

A'LA, S. [Lat. a wing] in Botany, the hollow of a ſtalk, which the leaf, or its pedicle, makes with the ſtalk or branches; or that hollow between the branch and leaf, from whence new ſhoots ariſe.

ALABA'STER, S. [from αλαβαστρον, Gr.] a kind of ſtone, ſofter than marble, but harder than plaiſter of Paris. It is of different colours: the ſhining or white is the moſt common; the horny and tranſparent is not much valued; and that of the colour of honey, ſpotted with points or veins, which is the muſt valued.

ALABA'STER, Adj. [See ALABA'STER, S.] ſomething made of alabaſter.

ALA'CK, Interj. [were it not that moſt of the interjections are the genuine efforts of nature on ſome ſudden affection, this might be derived from *ael*, and *àce*, Sax *i. e.* perfect pain, or grief, *ael*, in compoſition, ſignifying fullneſs] it implies ſorrow, or ſomething which cauſes it.

"Nay, what's incredible, *alack!*
I ſcarce can hear a woman's clack." *Swift*.

ALA'CK-A-DAY, Interj. [from *alack* and *a day*. See ALACK] a ſudden cry on feeling preſent, or ſeeing approaching calamity; and ſignifies that the perſon labours under the burthen of miſery.

ALA'CRIOUSLY, Adv. [Lat.] with great chearfulneſs.

ALA'CRITY, S. [*alácritas*, Lat.] a chearful activeneſs.

A-LA-MO'DE, Adv. [according to the faſhion] a French phraſe, uſed to imply, that a thing is the reigning taſte, or faſhion.

A-LA-MO'DE, S. [Fr.] a thin, light, gloſſy, black ſilk.

ALA'ND, Adv. [from *a* and *land*] on land, on ſhore; on dry ground, in oppoſition to the waters of the river, or ſea.

ALA'RIS, or ALIFO'RMIS, S. [Lat. in the ſhape of a wing, from *ala*, a wing, and *forma*, Lat. a ſhape] in Anatomy, the innermoſt of the three veins oppoſite the elbow.

ALA'RM, S. [from *all*, Ital. to, and *arm*, Ital. arms] a military ſignal, either by beat of drum or ſound of trumpet, by which men are now called to arms, but before the invention of thoſe inſtruments, it was done by a loud cry or ſhout. It generally includes in it an idea of approaching or ſudden danger. "When you go to war, then ye ſhall blow an *alarm*." *Numb.* x. 9. Figuratively, the notice ſignifying the approach of any ſudden danger. Tumult, or diſturbance, cauſing fear, or apprehenſion of danger.

To ALA'RM, V. A. [See ALARM, S.] to give an army the ſignal of arming, or pre-

reparing themſelves to encounter any ſudden danger. In a ſecondary ſenſe, to cauſe fear, or apprehenſion of ſome approaching miſchief.

ALA'RMING, Part. [from *alarm*] that which occaſions terror, fear, or apprehenſion from the idea of approaching danger.

ALA'RM-POST, S. [from *alarm* and *poſt*] the place appointed for the ſeveral companies of an army to repair to, in caſe of any ſudden and unforeſeen dangers, which occaſions an alarm to be beat or ſounded.

ALA'RUM, S. [a corruption of *alarm*] This ſeems to have been the general method of ſpelling in former times. "Our ſtern *alarums* chang'd to merry-meetings." *Shakeſp. Rich.* III. Likewiſe a clock, calculated to give notice to a perſon of any particular time it is ſet to, by the running down of its weight, which is attended in its deſcent by a continual ſtriking of its hammer on the bell.

To ALA'RUM, S. [ſee ALARUM] to give notice of an approaching enemy.

ALA'S! Interject. [*hélas*, Fr. *eylaes*, Belg. *ahilaſſo*, Ital.] when uſed of ourſelves, it implies lamentation, occaſioned by the idea of ſome calamity. "*Alas!* how little from the grave we claim." *Pope.* When applied to others, it implies pity, cauſed from an idea of their diſtreſs. "*Alas!* poor Protheus!" *Shakeſp.*

ALA'TE, Adv. [from *a* and *late*] a ſpace of time not long paſt; lately.

ALATE'RNUS, S. [called ελαιοπρινος, Gr. from ελαιος, Gr. an olive, and πρινος, Gr. an ilex or oak] in Botany, the ever-green privet.

ALATERNOE'IDES, S. [from *alaternus* and ειδος, Gr. a ſhape] in Botany, a plant reſembling the alaternus.

ALA'TI-PROCE'SSUS, S. [Lat. winged prominences or protuberances] in Anatomy, the proceſſes of the *os ſphenoides*.

ALA'Y, S. [in Hunting] the adding freſh dogs into the cry.

ALB, S. [from *album*, Lat. white] a veſt or garment of white linen, reaching down to the feet; worn by prieſts; ſurplice.

A'LBE, S. a ſmall piece of money in Germany, worth eight fenins, or two creukers of that country; or one ſol ſeven deniers French.

ALBE'IT, Adv. [from *al* and *though*, *it* and *be*] uſed to infer ſomething, though we ſhould admit of the poſition of an adverſary; although; notwithſtanding; granting.

ALBE'RNUS, S. a kind of camblet, or barraccan, which comes from the Levant.

ALBUGI'NEA, S. [Lat. from *albus*, white] in Anatomy, the outermoſt coat of the eye, which compoſes the white, called *adnata* and *conjunctiva*. Likewiſe, the membrane immediately covering the teſticles.

ALBUGI'NEOUS, Adj. [*albúgo*, Lat. the white of an egg] ſomething belonging to that part of an egg which is called its white; or ſomething which reſembles it. "Eggs will freeze in the *albugineous* part." *Brown.*

ALBU'GO, S. [Lat. from *albus*, white] in Anatomy, the white of the eye. Likewiſe, a diſorder of the eye, whereby the horny tunic loſes its tranſparency, and becomes opake.

A'LBUM-GRÆ'CUM, [in Pharmacy] dog's white dung; uſed with honey as a plaiſter, to deterge and cleanſe inflammations in the throat.

ALBU'MEN OVI, S. [Lat.] the white of an egg, uſed in medicine on account of its glutinous or binding nature, mixed with bole armoniac.

A'LBUS, S. a ſmall coin, current in Cologne, *&c.* four of which make one blaffart.

ALCAHE'ST, S. [Arab.] in Chymiſtry, an univerſal diſſolvent; a menſtruum capable of diſſolving any body put into it.

ALCA'IC, Adj. [from *Alcæus*, the inventor] in ancient Poetry, a name appropriated to ſeveral ſorts of verſes, the firſt conſiſting of five feet, of which the firſt is either a ſpondee, or iambic; the ſecond, an iambic; the third a long ſyllable; the fourth a dactyl; and the fifth a dactyl or amphimacer: as *omnes eodem cogimur omnium*. The ſecond ſpecies conſiſts of two dactyls and two trochees; as *exuli impoſitura cymbæ*. Examples of each of theſe ſorts may be met with in Horace, who not only introduced this ſpecies of poetry into Rome, but transfuſed the ſpirit of Alcæus likewiſe into all his imitations.

ALCA'ID, S. the governor of a city or caſtle in Barbary, who has a ſovereign juriſdiction in civil and criminal cauſes.

ALCA'LDE, S. [ſee ALCA'ID, from whence it is borrowed] a judge, or miniſter of juſtice, reſembling a provoſt among the French.

A'LCALI, or A'LCALY. See ALKALY.

ALCALIZA'TION, S. See ALKALIZ'ATION.

ALCA'NNA, S. [Arab.] a drug uſed in dying, which comes from the Levant. In powder it is green, but the tincture it makes differs according to the difference of the liquor in which it is ſteeped; when ſoaked in water, it is yellow; but when in vinegar, citron-juice, or allum-water, it is red.

ALCA'NALA, S. [Span.] a cuſtom-houſe duty of five per cent. paid on the import of merchandizes in Spain and Spaniſh America.

A'LCHYMICAL, Adj. [from *alchymy*] according to the proceſs, or method made uſe of by alchymiſts.

A'LCHYMIST, S. [from *alchymy*] one who profeſſes or purſues the ſcience of alchymy.

A'LCHYMY, S. [of *al* and *kemia*, Egypt. of χημια, Gr.] a part of chemiſtry employed in curious and myſterious reſearches; its chief objects have been, firſt, The making of gold. Secondly, An univerſal medicine, or one to cure all diſeaſes. Thirdly, An univerſal diſſolvent. And, fourthly, An univerſal ferment; or a ſubſtance, which being applied to

any ſeed will increaſe its fecundity to infinity.

ALCMA'NIAN, Adj. [from *alcman*] a kind of lyric verſe, ſo called from the inventor; conſiſting of two dactyls and two troches.

A'LCOHOL, S. [Arab. to attenuate or ſubtilize] in Chemiſtry, the pureſt ſpirit of wine, rectified, by frequent diſtillations, to its utmoſt ſubtility. Likewiſe, a very fine impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, S. [from *alcohol*] the act of rectifying ſpirits; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To ALCOHOLI'ZE, V. A. [from *alcohol*] to make an alcohol; or to rectify ſpirits by frequent diſtillations, ſo that, when ſet on fire, they ſhall conſume away, without leaving any moiſture or dregs behind them.

A'LCORAN, S. [Arab. to collect, or read] the book of the Mohammedan law, compoſed by Mahomet, with the aſſiſtance of Batiras, a Jacobin, Sergius, a Neſtorian monk, and ſome Jews: it is divided into four parts, called by the name of ſome animal, as the Cow, the Emmet, the Spider, and the Fly. Though wrote by a perſon of no learning, it is by the Mohammedans extolled for the elegance of its ſtile, and, on that account, urged to have been a divine compoſition. It abounds not only in abſurdities but contradictions, which laſt they vindicate, by ſaying, that it was three and twenty years in compoſing; and that the circumſtances of things altering in that interval, the Deity himſelf repealed and altered ſeveral precepts, to ſuit them with the nature of things. It was originally in looſe ſheets, which Mahomet repoited he received ſingly from God. This book is held in ſuch veneration by its profeſſors, that it is death for a Chriſtian or a Jew to touch it; and equally fatal to a Muſſulman himſelf, if he handles it with unwaſhed hands.

ALCO'VE, S. [*alcobat*, Span. of *elcauf*, Arab. a cabinet, or ſleeping place; or *elcobat*, Arab. a tent] a receſs, or part of a chamber ſeparated by an eſtrade, or partition of columns in which is placed a bed of ſtate, or ſeats to entertain company.

A'LCYON. See HA'LCYON.

A'LDEBARAN, S. [Perſ.] in Aſtronomy, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the eye of the conſtellation Taurus, or the Bull, and from thence named the Bull's Eye. Long. 50 deg. 49 min. 50 ſec. of Gemini. Lat. 5 deg. 27 min. 30 ſec. S. according to Flamſtead.

A'LDER, S. [from *aelder*, Sax. beſt or chief] a tree with leaves reſembling thoſe of the hazel. The trees are produced either by layers or truncheons, about three feet in length, in February or March.

ALDERLI'EVEST, Adj. Superl. [from *aeld*, Sax. poſitive or compar. and *lieveſt*, ſuperlative, moſt dear, or beloved] moſt beloved; that which is preferred to another, or has held the longeſt poſſeſſion of the heart. "With you mine *alderlieveſt* ſovereign." *Shakeſp. Henry* VI.

A'LDERMAN, S. [from *ælderman*, Sax. of *ælder*, comparative of *æld*, Sax. and *man*] in its original ſignification it implied a perſon, who, on account of his years and experience, was proper to preſide over the affairs of a nation, and to aſſiſt a prince with his counſel; in this reſpect it ſignified the ſame as a privy-counſellor, or parliament-man. But this will appear more plain, if we recollect, that the three ſtates of the kingdom were divided into *Atheling*, which included the nobility; *Alderman*, the ſecond rank; and *Thane*, the laſt: till Athelſtan's time, the term was uſed for an earl or count, which after his reign were ſubſtituted inſtead of it. In the time of Edgar it implied a judge or juſtice. But the term is now appropriated to the twenty-ſix perſons who preſide over the twenty-ſix wards, into which the city of London is divided; out of which the lord-mayor is generally choſen by rotation. They are all qualified to act as juſtices of the peace at preſent, though formerly, only ſuch aldermen as had been lord-mayors, and the three eldeſt, or next to the chair, were inveſted with that honour. But they have not only the management of the civil, but likewiſe the military government of the city, are officers in its militia, and members of the artillery-company. Aldermen preſide in other cities beſides London.

A'LE, S. [*eala*, *eale*, or *ealath*, Sax. *eala*, Run. Dan. *æll*, Iſl. *eli*, Brit. oil] a liquor the common drink of the Engliſh; made of an infuſion of malt and hops in boiling water; afterwards fermented with yeaſt or barm; it is diſtinguiſhable from beer in reſpect of its ſtrength and age; owing to its having a leſs quantity of hops and malt than beer has, in proportion to the ſame quantity of water.

A'LE, (GILL) S. [from *gill*, Sax. ground-ivy, and *ale*] a liquor made of ground-ivy leaves, ſteeped in ale.

AL'E-CONNER, S. [from *ale* and *con*, of *connan*, Sax. to know, or *kunden*, Teut. to ſhow] an officer of the city of London, whoſe buſineſs is to inſpect the meaſures of the public-houſes.

A'LEGAR, S. [from *ale* and *eager* of *ægr*, Run. and Dan. or *egr*, Brit. *aigre*, Fr. ſour] throughout all the county of Lincoln the term given to four ale; by Londoners ſtiled, with great impropriety, *ale-vinegar*.

A'LEHOOF, S. [from *ale* and *hof*, Sax. ground-ivy] in Botany, the ground-ivy, ſo called by the Saxons, becauſe a chief ingredient in their malt liquors, inſtead of hops.

A'LE-HOUSE, S. [*ealhuſe*, Sax. from *eal*, Sax. ale and *huſe*, a houſe] a houſe where ale is ſold. Diſtinguiſhed from a tavern, becauſe that is appropriated to wine.

A'LE HOUSE-KEEPER, S. [from *ale-houſe* and *keeper*, called *ealaſcop*, Sax. from *eala*, Sax. ale, and *ſcop*] a perſon who keeps

a houſe where beer is to be ſold; a publican; in oppoſition to a vintner, who only ſells wine.

ALE'MBIC, S. [from *alombic*, Arab. the upper part of a diſtilling veſſel] in Diſtillery, originally the upper part or head of a ſtill into which the vapours aſcend; and, being there condenſed by the external air, flow out in drops, or ſtream like a thread, through an aperture, with a long neck.

A'LENGTH, Adj. [from *a* and *length*] at full length; along; ſtretched upon the ground.

ALE'PPO, S. called by the natives *Habb*, the metropolis of Syria; for buildings ſecond to none in the Turkiſh empire: it is ſituated on an eminence, and together with the ſuburbs, occupies eight ſmall hills. Over the doors and windows, within the houſes inhabited by the Turks, are written paſſages of the Koran; but, in thoſe of the Chriſtians, texts of Scripture. The moſques are very numerous, ſome of which are very magnificent; before each is a ſquare area, in the center of which is a fountain, intended for the ablutions before prayers. The number of inhabitants in the city and ſuburbs is computed at about 235,000, of which 200,000 are Turks, 30,000 Chriſtians, and 5000 Jews; the majority of the Chriſtians are Greeks or Armenians; beſides which they are divided into Maronites and Syrians. The language generally ſpoken is vulgar Arabic. The Turks of diſtinction uſe the Turkiſh; moſt of the Armenians, the Armenian; ſome of the Syrians underſtand Syriac; many of the Jews, the Hebrew; but ſcarce one of the Greeks, a word of Greek, whether it be ancient or modern. Lat. near 36 deg. 12 min. N. Long. 37 deg. 40. min. E. Old Aleppo, called by the Arabians Kennaſerin, is about twelve miles from the modern, and has nothing to recommend it to notice, unleſs the leſſon its ruins give us of the inſtability of earthly things. Lat. 36 deg. 8 min. N. Long. 37 deg. 30 min. E.

A'LERT, Adj. [*alert*, Fr.] watchful, active, diligent; ready on any emergence: briſk, pert, ſharp.

ALE'RTNESS, S. [from *alert* and *neſs*, of *NS*, a Goth. termination] the quality of being alert, ſprightly, pert, active, or vigilant.

A'LESBURY, AY'LESBURY, or AI'LSBURY, S. [*eagleſburgh*, from *eagles*, Sax. an eagle, and *burgh* or *burig*, Sax. a town] the largeſt and beſt borough town in Buckinghamſhire, as early as the times of the Saxons, who took it by force in 571. It was chiefly famous for St. Ædith, a native of it, who is reported to have performed ſeveral miracles. In the time of William the Conqueror it was a royal manor; who gave ſeveral yard lands, on condition that the owner ſhould find litter or *ſtraw*, for his *bed*, whenever he came that way. Let the ſons of voluptuouſneſs attend to this circumſtance; and admire the ſimplicity of former times! William of Aileſbury held it by this charter, with this addition, that he ſhould likewiſe ſtraw the king's chamber, and provide him three eels, if he came in the winter; but if in ſummer, beſides ſtraw for the bed, he was to provide two green geeſe. This he was to repeat three times a year, if the king came thither ſo often. It has given the title of earl to the noble family of the Bruces; Charles II. having conferred that title in 1664 on Robert Bruce, earl of Elgin in Scotland, deſcended from the kings of that country, to which their motto, *fuimus*, "we have been," ſeems ſtrongly to allude. It was made a town incorporate by Q. Mary, in 1553; conſiſting of a bailiff, ten aldermen, and twelve capital burgeſſes; at preſent, its chief officer is termed a conſtable. Its fairs are on the Saturday before Palm Sunday, the 14th of June, and on the 25th of September, for cattle; it ſends two members to parliament, and is thirty-four computed, or forty-four meaſured miles, N. W. of London.

A'LESHAM, S. [*ægleſham*, Sax. from *ægles*, an eagle, *hæem*, *ham*, Sax. *heym*. Teut. a dwelling-houſe, or ſmall village] a market-town in Norfolk, very much peopled by knitters of ſtockings: its market is on Saturday; and its fairs for lean cattle, ordinary horſes, and chapmen or pedlars wares, on the 23d of March. It lies 119 miles, N. of London.

A'LE-TASTER, S. [from *ale* and *taſter*] an officer ſworn in every court-leet, to examine into the goodneſs and meaſures of ale and beer, within the juriſdiction of the leet or lordſhip.

A'LE-VAT, S. [from *ale* and *vat*, from *vat*, Belg. *fat*, *fata*, *fæt*, Sax. a veſſel] the veſſel in which ale is fermented or worked.

A'LE-WASHED, Part. [from *ale* and *waſh*] ſteeped or ſoaked in ale. Applied to immoderate drinkers of ale.

ALEXA'NDERS, S. [from *Alexandria*, where it grows in great abundance, *Skinner*] in Botany, the Smyrnium.

ALEXA'NDER's-FOOT, S. [in Botany] an herb ſo called, from its roots reſembling a foot.

ALEXA'NDRINE, S. [from Alexander Paris the inventor of this metre] a kind of verſe borrowed from the French, conſiſting among them of twelve or thirteen ſyllables in alternate couplets, and among us of twelve. They were formerly pretty much uſed by our poets to clench their verſes, and generally were the laſt of three ending in the ſame rhyme; but are now diſcarded on account of their want of harmony, and their ſuſpending the mind too much by their extraordinary length. But both theſe defects cannot be better conceived, than by Mr. Pope's opinion of them in his *Art of Criticiſm*.

"A

"A needleſs *Alexandrine* ends the ſong,
That, like a wounded ſnake, drags its ſlow length along."

ALEXIPHA'RMIC, Adj. [αλεξιφαρμακον, Gr. from αλεξεω, Gr. to drive out or repel, and φαρμακον, Gr. poiſon] in its primitive ſenſe, ſomething which has the virtue of expelling poiſons taken internally, and is the ſame as an antidote. Uſed ſubſtantively, by modern practitioners, it means remedies adapted, or proper to expel that malignancy with which the animal ſpirits are affected in acute diſtempers, through the pores of the ſkin, in the form of a ſweat.

ALEXITE'RIAL, Adj. [from αλεξεω, Gr. to repel] that which drives away poiſon, or expels the malignant humours attending acute diſeaſes.

ALEXITE'RIAL, ALEXITE'RICAL, or ALEXITE'RIC, Adj. [from αλεξεω, Gr. to drive away] that which repels poiſon, or the malignant humours of fevers.

ALFANDI'GA, S. [Port.] the name of the cuſtom-houſe at Liſbon, where the duties of export and import are paid.

A'LGETRANE, S. a kind of pitch, or bituminous matter found in the bay formed by the cape of St. Helena, on the iſle La Plata, which iſſues out at a hole three or four paces from the high water mark.

A'LGEBRA, S. [from *al* and *geber*, Arab. the reduction of broken numbers to whole] a branch of Arithmetic, which takes the quantity ſought, as if granted; and, by means of one or more quantities given, proceeds by conſequence till the quantity at firſt only ſuppoſed to be known, or ſome power of it, is found to be equal to ſome quantity or quantities known, and, conſequently, itſelf known likewiſe. The origin of this art is very much controverted, though, indeed, its invention is univerſally attributed to Diophantus.

A'LGEBRAIC, or ALGEBRA'ICAL, Adj. [from *algebra*] ſomething relative, or belonging to algebra.

ALGEBRA'ICAL CURVE, is that where in the relation of the abſciſſi to the ſemiordinates may be determined by an algebraic equation; and is contradiſtinguiſhed to a mechanical and tranſcendental one.

ALGEBRA'IST, S. [from *algebra*] a perſon acquainted with, or converſant in, the operations of algebra.

A'LGENEL, S. [in Aſtronomy] a fixed ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, on the left ſide of the conſtellation named Perſeus. Long. 27 deg. 46 min. 4 ſec. of Taurus; and lat. 30 deg. 5 min. 20 ſec. N. according to Flamſtead.

A'LGIDITY, A'LGIDNESS, S. [from *algid*] that quality which makes a thing cold.

ALGIE'RS, or ARGIE'R, S. a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by Tunis; on the W. by the kingdom of Fez; on the N. by the Mediterranean, and on the S. by Mount Atlas. Fom N. to S. it is 450 miles, where broadeſt; but, in other places, only 180. It is ſuppoſed to have been the Mauritania Cæſarienſis of the Romans, and is confirmed to have been ſo from the city of Cæſarea, which was built by Juba, in honour of Auguſtus. After its conqueſt by the Arabs, it was called the kingdom of Tremecen. Its climate is ſo temperate, that it enjoys a conſtant verdure all the year round. Algier, the capital of this kingdom, is ſo very populous, that the foreign merchants amount at leaſt to three thouſand families; and the Jews to no leſs than eight thouſand: almoſt the whole trade paſſes through their hands. The greateſt commerce of the Algerines conſiſts in the goods they obtain by the pyratical plunder of all Chriſtians they meet with in the Mediterranean, and that part of the ocean near them. Their marine is ſo ſtrong, that they can fit out twenty-two or twenty-three veſſels annually, with three or four hundred men each. There is not one phyſician in Algiers, nor throughout the whole kingdom; for they look upon the taking of medicines as nothing leſs than tempting God.

ALGI'FIC, Adj. [from *algidus*, Lat. cold, and *fio*, Lat. to make] that which cauſes or produces cold.

A'LGOL, S. [in Aſtronomy] Meduſa's head, a fixed ſtar of the third magnitude, in Perſeus. Long. 21 degr. 50 min 42 ſec. of Taurus. Lat. 22 deg. 23 min. 47 ſec. N. according to Flamſtead.

A'LIAS, Adv. [Lat.] otherwiſe; uſed in law to ſpecify the different names by which the criminal has gone: as "Storke, *alias* Young, *alias* Griffiths," *i. e.* "Storke, otherwiſe Young, otherwiſe Griffiths."

ALIBA'NICS, S. cotton cloth, imported into Holland from the Eaſt-Indies.

A'LICHONS, S. the wings, or ladles of a wheel.

ALI'CONDE, S. [Æthiop.] a tree which grows in Lower Æthiopia, whoſe fruit reſembles the cocoa, but is not fit to eat.

A'LIBLE, Adj. [*alibilis*, Lat. from *alo*, to nouriſh] that which nouriſhes; or that which may be nouriſhed.

A'LIEN, Adj. [*aliénus*, Lat.] not of the ſame kind. Inconſiſtent with; eſtranged from; at enmity with.

A'LIEN, S. [*aliénus*, Lat.] ſomething adverſe to, or at enmity with. "An *alien* to the hearts of all the court." *Shakeſp. Hamlet.* A foreigner, or one of another country. Not of the ſame profeſſion, party, or ſect.

To A'LIEN, V. A. [*alienor*, Fr. *alieno*, Lat.] to transfer our own property to another. To grow averſe to; to diſlike.

A'LIENABLE, Ad. [from *alien* and *abal*, Sax. power or poſſibility] that which may be transferred to, and become the property of another.

To A'LIENATE, V. A. [from *aliénatus*, ſupin:

ſupine of *aliéno*, Lat.] to transfer property to another. To grow averſe to, by transferring our affections to ſome other perſon or thing.

A'LIENATE, Adj. [*alienátus*, Lat.] averſe, or enemies to.

ALIENA'TION, S. [*alienátio*, Lat.] the act of transferring property to another. Change of affection from approbation to diſlike.

ALI'GEROUS, Adj. [*áliger*, Lat. of *ala*, Lat. a wing, and *gero*, to bear] that which has wings.

To ALI'GHT, V. N. [from *alihtan*, Sax. or *aiichtan*, Dutch] to deſcend from a higher ſituation to a lower. To deſcend from, or get off an horſe. To fall upon from a higher place.

ALI'KE, Adv. [from *a* and *like*] equally, or in the ſame manner. Both; without difference, or diſtinction. Reſembling.

A'LIMENT, S [*aliméntum*, Lat. from *aléo*, to nouriſh] food, or that which nouriſhes, or ſatisfies the calls of hunger.

ALIME'NTAL, Adj. [from *aliment*] that which can increaſe the dimenſions of plants or animals, by being taken in food.

ALIME'NTARINESS, S. [from *alimentary* and *neſs*] the quality which renders a thing capable of affording nouriſhment.

ALIME'NTARY, Adj. [from *aliment*] that which hath relation, or belongs to aliment; that which nouriſhes, or is eaten for diet.

ALIMENTATION, S. [from *aliment*] the quality, action, or power of affording nouriſhment; or the increaſing of the dimenſions of a body, by converting food into its own ſubſtance. "They have an accretion, but no *alimentation*." *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.*

ALIMO'NIOUS, Adj. [from *alimonia*, Lat.] that which nouriſhes. A word ſeldom uſed.

A'LIMONY, S. [from *alimônia*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, nouriſhment; but now appropriated to the law, wherein it implies that allowance which a married woman ſues for, and is entitled to, upon any occaſional ſeparation, provided it be not for elopement or adultery.

A'LIPOW-MONTIS CETI, S. [in Botany] a kind of white turbeth, a very ſtrong purgative.

A'LIQUANT, Adj. [*aliquantum*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, is that part of a number which will not meaſure or divide it, without having a remainder. Or that which, being taken any number of times, will always be greater or leſs, than the number or quantity of which it is an aliquant part. Thus 2 is the *aliquant* part of 7; becauſe twice 2 wants 3 of 7, and 4 times 2 exceeds 7 by 1. And 7 is an *aliquant* part of 30, becauſe it will not divide exactly, or without leaving 2 for a remainder.

A'LIQUOT, Adj. [of *aliquot*, Lat.] in Arithmetic or Geometry, ſuch a part of any quantity or number, as will exactly meaſure or divide it, without any thing remaining over. Thus 4 is the *aliquot* part of 8; 5 of 10; and 6 of 12. To find the *aliquot* parts of any number, divide the given number by its leaſt diviſor, and the quotient by its laſt diviſor, till you find a quotient no longer diviſible.

A'LISH, Adj. [from *ale* and *iſh*, of the Saxon termination *iſc*, or *iſk*, Goth.] that which is like, or reſembles ale in ſome of its qualities. "The ſweet *aliſh* taſte." *Mortim.*

ALI'VE, Adj. [from *a* and *live*, or *liban*, or *leoban*, Sax. *leben*, Teut. or *leven*, Dutch] enjoying all the powers of action belonging to a living animal; a ſtate wherein the ſoul remains united to the body. Chearful, ſprightly, gay, and full of ſpirits. Figuratively, without diminution, or leſſening.

ALKALE'SCENT, Part. [from *alkali*] that which reſembles the qualities of an alkali. "All animal diet is *alkaleſcent*, or an antiacid." *Arbuth.*

A'LKALI, S. [from *kali*, Arab. glaſſwort, which having been burnt to aſhes, they boiled in water; and after evaporating, called the white ſalt remaining *ſal kali*, or alkali] in Medicine, by ſome writers defined to be that which will cauſe an effervеſcence when mingled with an acid; but Boerhaave explodes this definition as defective, and ſhews, that too great a dependence on it may be productive of dangerous conſequences.

ALKALI'NE, Adj. [from *alkali*] that which has the qualities of alkali.

To ALKA'LIZATE, V. A. [from *alkali*] to make bodies alkaline by chemical proceſs; or to draw out the latent alkaline virtues of a body, by reducing it to a different form.

ALKA'LIZATE, Adj. [from *alkali*] that which has the powers and qualities of a body which is termed an alkali by medical writers.

ALKALISA'TION, S. [from *alkalize*] in Chemiſtry, the act of impregnating, or mingling, a fluid with an alkaline ſalt, either to make it a better diſſolvent, or to load the phlegm ſo that it may not ariſe in diſtillation.

A'LKANET, S. [from *alcanne* and *elhanne*, Arab. *alcana*, corrupt, Lat.] in Botany, the anchuſa, a plant of the bugloſs kind, with a red root, brought from the ſouth of France.

ALKEKE'NGE, S. [in Medicine] a fruit or berry, produced from a tree of the ſame name, the leaves of which are acid and bitter.

ALKE'RMES, S. [Arab.] in Medicine, a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a rich cardiac electuary, conſiſting of ſeveral warm and aromatic ingredients, of which kermes is the baſis.

ALL, Adv. [ſee ALL, Adj.] entirely. "*All* amaz'd the prieſt let fall the book." *Shakeſp.* Excluſive of any other. "To love my father *all*." *Shakeſp. Lear.*

ALL, Adj. [*al*, *æal*, *ealle*, *all*, Sax. *oll*, Brit. *all*, *alls*, Goth. *alle*, Run. and Dutch, *alle*, Teut. and ολος, Gr.] applied to number,

it

it ſometimes is uſed collectively for the whole or every one of the parts without exception. "We are *all* one man's ſons." *Gen.* xlii. 2. Applied to quantity, every parcel, or every particle. Applied to time, the whole ſpace or interval. Applied to place, its whole extent. The major part, or greateſt.

ALL, S. the whole, oppoſed to a part, or nothing. "She caſt in *all*, even *all* that ſhe had." *Mark* xii. 44. This word is much uſed in compoſition.

ALL-BEA'RING, Part. [from *all*, ſignifying perfection, and fullneſs, in alluſion to that of the Sax. *æl.* in compoſition, and *bearing*] that which is fully, entirely, and perfectly fruitful; that which produces all things.

ALL-CHE'ERING, Part. [from *æl*, Sax. and *cheering*] that which imparts comfort and cheerfulneſs to all; that which perfectly poſſeſſes the power of communicating gaiety, or ſatisfaction, to every one.

ALL-COMMA'NDING, Part. [from *all* of *æl*, entirely, and *commanding*] that which over-rules all; that which governs with uncontroulable ſway.

ALL-COMPO'SING, Part. [from *all*, of *æl*, Sax. and *compoſing*] that which is endued with a power of compoſing or ending any anxiety, or diſturbance. "The bands of *all-compoſing* reſt." *Pope.*

ALLANTO'IS, or ALLANTOEI'DES, S. [from αλλας, Gr. a gut, and ειδος, Gr. a reſemblance] a thin ſmooth membrane inveſting the fœtus; whoſe reality, though long controverted, has been eſtabliſhed by Dr. Hale and M. Littre.

To ALLA'Y, V. A. [from *alloyer*, Fr.] to mix one metal with another, to render it fit or proper for coinage. In this ſenſe ſome ſpell it *alloy*, in order to keep more cloſely to the French, from whence it is borrowed. To abate, or leſſen any quality. "No friendly offices ſhall alter or *allay* that rancour." *South.* To quiet, pacify, or reduce a boiſterous tempeſt into a calm. "If by your art you have put the wild waters in this roar, *allay* them." *Shakeſp.*

ALLA'Y, or ALLO'Y, S. [*alloy*, Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, a mixture of divers metals, or of divers parcels of the ſame metal of different fineneſs. Minters never ſtrike any gold or ſilver without allay; braſs coin is made of an ally of copper: Jewellers, Wire-drawers, and Gold-beaters, are obliged to uſe an allay in the gold they work; the Braſs-founders have their allay of copper. *Allay* is uſed in a ſecondary ſenſe for ſomething which leſſens, or diminiſhes the properties of the thing with which it is mixed. That which depreciates, or renders baſe, by diminution or leſſening.

ALLA'YER, S. [from *allay* and *er*, implying an agent, of *wair*, Goth. or *waer*, Sax. a man] the perſon or thing which is endued with a power of allaying, leſſening, debaſing, corrupting, or diminiſhing.

ALLA'YMENT, S. [from *allay*] a diminiſhing, or leſſening, applied to the paſſions.

ALL-CONQUERING, Part. [from *all* of the Sax. *æl*, and *conquering*] that which ſubdues every thing.

ALL-CONSU'MING, Part. [of *all*, from *æl*, Sax. and *conſuming*] that which perfectly conſumes; that which deſtroys every thing in its power.

ALL-DEVOU'RING, Part. that which perfectly devours; that which eats up everything.

ALLEGA'TION, S. [from *allego*, Lat.] an affirmation, declaration; including the ſecondary idea of ſomething culpable, or criminal.

To ALLE'GE, V. A. [*allego*, Lat.] to declare, or affirm; to plead as an excuſe; to produce in defence.

ALLEGE'ABLE, Adj. [from *allege* and *abal*, Sax. implying poſſibility, or power] any thing that may be charged; any thing that may be pleaded in excuſe.

ALLE'GER, S. [from *allege*] he that aſſerts or declares any thing.

ALLE'GIANCE, S. [*allegiance*, Fr.] in Law, that natural, ſworn, or legal obedience every ſubject owes to his prince, and is an incident inſeparable, or that which follows a perſon, whereſoever he goes. *Oath of allegiance* is that, which is taken to the king in quality of a temporal prince, and is diſtinguiſhed from that of ſupremacy, which is taken to him in quality of ſupreme head of the church.

ALLEGO'RIC, Adj. [from *allegory*, wrote formerly *allegorick*] ſomething which muſt be underſtood figuratively, in oppoſition to literal.

ALLEGO'RICAL, Adj. [from *allegory*] that which conſiſts of expreſſions purely figurative, where ſomething elſe is meant than what is expreſſed; oppoſed to literal; myſtical.

ALLEGO'RICALLY, Adv. [from *allegorical* and *ly*] figuratively, in oppoſition to literally.

ALLEGO'RICALNESS, S. the quality of being figurative.

ALLEGO'RY, S. [αλληγορια, from αλλος, Gr. another, and αγορευω, Gr. to ſpeak] a figurative ſpeech, in which ſomething elſe is contained than what the literal meaning conveys. Thus the Roman commonwealth is addreſſed by Horace under the picture of a ſhip. The Fables of Æſop, the Ilias and Odyſſey of Homer, and the Æneis of Virgil, may be included under this ſpecies of writing.

ALLE'GRO, S. [Ital. gay or ſprightly] in Muſic, one of the ſix diſtinctions of time, expreſſing the quickeſt motion, excepting preſto, as "*Allegro ma non preſto*," quick, but not ſo faſt as preſto. If it be preceded by *poco*, it muſt be played in a ſlower or graver manner than when *allegro* ſtands alone; if by *più*, it muſt then be faſteſt of all. It will not be improper to add, that the ſix diviſions of time are as follow; *grave*, *adagio*, *largo*, *vivace*, *allegro*, *preſto*.

ALLELU'JAH, S. [a corrupt ſpelling, inſtead of *hallelujah*,] a word of ſpiritual rapture, which, on account of its peculiar energy, is generally untranſlated; but ſignifies, Praiſe ye the Lord.

ALLEMA'NDA, or ALLEMA'ND, S. [Ital.] in muſic, a grave air, compoſed in common time, conſiſting of two parts, or ſtrains.

ALLE'RIONS, S. [Fr.] in heraldry, eaglets, repreſented ſpread, and without beaks or feet; and differ from the martlet, becauſe that has a beak, and has its wings ſhut.

To ALLE'VIATE, V. A. [*allevo*, Lat.] Figuratively, to lighten, to make lighter or leſs, in alluſion to the diminiſhing the preſſure of a heavy load. To leſſen, mitigate, or diminiſh the enormity of a fault.

ALLEY, S. [*allée*, Fr.] in gardening, a ſtrait walk, bounded on each ſide with trees or ſhrubs. Alleys are diſtinguiſhed from paths, as being broad enough for two people to walk abreaſt. The word is in towns applied to narrow paſſages, to diſtinguiſh them from ſtreets, which are wider. *Alley in perſpective*, is that which is larger at the entrance than at the oppoſite extremity, in order to make it ſeem long.

ALL-FOU'RS, S. [from *all* and *four*] in gaming, a particular play, wherein the whole ſum a perſon gains each deal is limited to four, which are the higheſt, loweſt, and the knave of trumps, and the game, or the greateſt number to be made from tens and court cards; the latter of which are reckoned four for an ace, three for a king, two for a queen, and one for the knave; and he who has all theſe particulars, is ſaid to be *all-fours*.

ALL-HA'IL, Interj. [from *all* of *æll*, Sax. in compoſition, implying perfect, and *hail*, ſignifying health] a ſalutation or invocation made uſe of in acknowledgment of benefits, or in teſtimony of gratitude, and good will.

ALL-HA'LLOWN, S. [from *all* and *hallow*, of *halgean*, Sax. to conſecrate] the ſeaſon, or ſpace of time near All-Saint's day.

ALL-HA'LLOW-TIDE, S. [compounded of *all*, *hallow*, and *tide*, from *tid*, Sax. *tîid*, Teut. *taydan*, Dalm. *teiden*, Sclav. and Boh. *tezin*, a week; hence *whitſon-tide*, or whitſon-week] that ſpace of time which is near All-Saint's day, or the 2d of November.

ALL-HE'AL, S. [from *all*, of *aell*, Sax. in compoſition, ſignifying perfection, and *heal*, of *hælen*, Sax. *heelen*, Belg. *heylen*, Teut. to cure] in Botany, a ſpecies of iron wort, a vulnerary, deriving its name from its great efficacy.

ALLI'ANCE, S. [*alliance*, Fr. from *allier*, of *lier*, to bind, or of *ad* to, and *ligo*, Lat. to bind] the union or connection of two perſons or two families by marriage. In a political ſenſe, the leagues or treaties between different ſtates for their mutual ſtate of defence.

ALLI'CIENCY, S. [from *allicio*, Lat. to entice, or allure] the quality of attracting, or drawing to; attraction.

ALLIGA'TION, S. [from *alligate*] the act of uniting, or the ſtate of things united, linked, or joined together. In Arithmetic, the rule, wherein queſtions are reſolved relating to the mixtures of different commodities, with their value, effects, &c. when ſo compounded.

ALL-JU'DGING, Part. [from *all* and *judge*] that which exerciſes judgment without controul, or partiality.

ALL-KNO'WING, Part. [from *all* and *know*] that which is intimately acquainted with every thing that is the object of knowledge; or whoſe knowledge is perfect without defect. "An all wiſe, *all-knowing* Being ſhowers down, every day, his benefits, on the unthankful and undeſerving." *Atterbury*.

A'LLIOTH, S. in Aſtronomy, a ſtar, in the tail of the great bear, of great uſe in obſervations at ſea.

ALLOCA'TION, S. [from *alloco*, Lat.] the act of putting one thing to another. In commerce, the admiſſion or allowance of an article to an account, and the paſſing it as ſuch. In the Exchequer it is an allowance made upon account.

ALLO'DIAL, Adj. [from *allodium*, Lat.] in Law, that of which a perſon has an abſolute property, without paying any acknowledgment or ſervice, and is oppoſed to feudal.

ALLO'DIUM, S [from *all*, and *loſze*, Teut. free] a poſſeſſion which a man holds in his own right without any dependence, charge, ſervice, or homage to be paid to a ſuperior lord.

ALLO'NGE, S. [*allonger*, Fr.] in Fencing, a paſs, or puſh, which derives its name from the lengthening of the arm in making it.

To ALLOO', or HALLOO', V. A. [pronounced *halloo*, of *haller*, Fr. to make a noiſe] to ſet a dog on; or excite his courage, ſo as to ſeize one of his own or any other ſpecies.

To ALLO'T, V. A. [from *a* and *lot*, of *lot*, Fr. *blot*, Sax.] to diſtribute by lot; to aſſign a ſhare; to grant.

ALLO'TTING, S. [from *allot*] in Commerce, is when a ſhip's goods are divided into different parcels, to be purchaſed by perſons whoſe names are wrote on pieces of paper, which are indifferently affixed to each of ſuch lots, and the goods thus divided without any partiality.

ALLO'TMENT, S [from *allot*] the parcel, ſhare, lot, office, or condition aſſigned to any one.

ALLO'TERY, S. [from *allot*] that which is granted, or aſſigned to any perſon on a diviſion, diſtribution, or lot.

To ALLO'W, V. N. [*allouër*, Fr.] to confeſs, to yield, admit, grant, acknowledge, or aſſent to a principle, in oppoſition to contradiction. "The pow'r of muſic all our hearts *allow*."

allow." *Pope.* To yield, or permit. To confer an honour on a perſon. To approve as juſt, or conſiſtent with one's duty. To give, to beſtow, to pay as a debt. "If we no tears *allow*—To him." *Waller.* To grant without any obligation to do it. To make a conceſſion, abatement.

ALLO'WABLE, Adj. [from *allow* and *abal*, Sax. implying power, or poſſibility] that which may be granted, or permitted. That which does not imply an error, or contradiction. That which may be ſuffered, as repugnant or inconſiſtent with no laws.

ALLO'WABLENESS, S. [from *allowable* and *neſs*] the quality of a thing, which denotes it to be lawful, proper to be granted or permitted, and no ways inconſiſtent with the rules of reaſon, the cuſtoms of a place, the written ſtatutes of a country, or the rules of ſcripture.

ALLO'WANCE, S. [from *allow*] the granting, conceſſion, or yielding aſſent to any doctrine, opinion, or principle. Permiſſion, licence, or conſent, applied to ſuperiors. Liberty, freedom from reſtraint, uſed with the word *give.* "*Give allowance* to their inclinations." *Locke.* Conceſſion. "Parents never *give allowance* for an innocent paſſion." *Swift.* In Commerce, thoſe deductions granted at the cuſtom-houſe for goods rated by weight, and by dry or liquid meaſure.

ALLO'WED, Part. [from *allow*] univerſally acknowledged; eſtabliſhed with reſpect to character. "There is no ſlander in an *allowed* fool." *Shakeſp. Twelfth Night.* In Commerce, it is written in the margin of an account of expences, oppoſite to ſuch articles, as are granted.

ALLO'Y, S. [See ALLAY] baſer metal mixt with that of greater value; made uſe of in coinage to give the metal it is mixed with a greater hardneſs, by which it might be kept from wearing; or to increaſe its dimenſions.

ALL-POWERFUL, Adj. [from *all*, of *aell*, Sax. or *all* Goth, and *powerful*] a power capable of operating without defect, or controul, and of producing every thing that is conſiſtent with infinite wiſdom. "O *all powerful* Being, the leaſt motion of whoſe will can create or deſtroy a world." *Swift.*

ALL-SA'INTS DAY, S. [from *all*, *ſaints*, and *day*] the day ſet apart by the church to commemorate the exemplary lives and noble fortitude of all the ſaints and martyrs; added as a ſupplementary day to the reſt of the feſtivals, that thoſe who were worthy of remembrance, might not be paſſed over without notice, and that the human mind might be more ſtrongly excited to exemplary piety, or pious martyrdom; by conſidering the number of thoſe which have preceded in thoſe ſhining paths.

ALL-SEE'R, S. [from *all* and *ſee*] he that is preſent every where; he that ſees all things. "That high *all-ſeer* which dallied with." *Shakeſp. Rich* III.

ALL-SEE'ING, Part. [from *all* and *ſee*] endued with the power of ſeeing every thing; omniſcient. "That *all-ſeeing* and *all-making* mind." *Dryd.*

ALL-SOU'LS DAY, S. [from *all*, *ſoul*, and *day*] a feſtival obſerved by the church of Rome, on the 2d of November, with a particular ſervice relating to the ſouls, ſuppoſed to be in purgatory.

ALL-SUFFI'CIENT, Part. [from *all* and *ſufficient*] capable of procuring every thing which is the object of power or wiſdom; abſolutely perfect in himſelf. "He is every way perfect, and *all-ſufficient.*" *Norris.* Perfectly adapted to; applied to evidence, capable of producing all that confirmation, or conviction, for which it is intended.

To ALLU'DE, V. A. [*alludo*, Lat.] to have a diſtant reſpect to a thing, without mentioning it expreſly; to hint at. "True it is, that many things of this nature be *alluded unto.*" *Hooker.*

A'LLUM, S. [*alumen*, Lat. *alum*, Teut.] foſſil ſalt, or white mineral, ſeparated from the earth by waſhing it with water, which being impregnated with its ſalts, is after boiled and evaporated. Italy produces the greateſt quantity, and the beſt allum of any country. That of Rome or Civita Vecchia is reddiſh, becauſe the earth from whence it is taken, is of that colour. The allum of England is in great pieces or lumps, clear and tranſparent like chryſtal; and is more or leſs fine, according as it is well or ill purified. It is made of a ſtone of a blueiſh colour found in Yorkſhire, urine, and ſea-weed. The allum of Liege, or Meziers, is of the ſame nature as the Engliſh, excepting that it is ſomewhat fatter. Allum of the Levant differs but little from thoſe already mentioned. The large is the beſt, and the mine lies about three or four days journey from Smyrna. There is another ſort brought from Conſtantinople, which is reckoned preferable to it.

ALLU'MINOUS, Adj. [from *alumen*, Lat.] that which has the properties of allum; or that which is mixed with allum. Waters of this kind are prepared by dyers, to make their ſtuffs take their colours the better; and thoſe which are to be crimſon, muſt be ſteeped in water made very ſtrong with this ingredient.

To ALLU'MINATE, [*allumer*, Fr. of *alumen*, Lat.] to embelliſh. In Painting, to waſh prints with allum water, to keep the colours from ſinking or running.

To ALLU'RE, [*leurer*, Fr. *loren*, or *leuren*, Belg *leuder*, Teut. *ludro*, Ital. or *belæwan*, Sax.] to entice, or attract, either in a good or bad ſenſe; to perſuade or draw, by the addition of ſomething beſides the intrinſic value and advantages of the object. "In laws it has always ſeemed needful to add rewards, which may more *allure* unto good." *Hooker.* To charm or affect the mind with a ſenſation of pleaſure. "Each flatt'ring hope, and each *alluring* joy." *Lyttleton.*

ALLU'RE, S. [*loer*, *vogbel*, Teut. *luder*, Belg. a betrayer] originally ſome artificial bird, made uſe of by bird-catchers, to entice birds into their traps. Figuratively, any thing that entices, or draws a perſon into the power of another. "The rather to train them to his *allure*." *Hayw.*

ALLU'REMENT, S. [from *allure*] that which has the power of enticing by its charms; temptation; enticement.

ALLU'RER, S. [from *allure* and *er*,] the perſon who tempts, or ſeduces by fair ſpeeches; entices or inveigles.

ALLU'RINGLY, Adv. [from *alluring*, and *ly*] in a manner proper to entice, tempt, inveigle, or ſeduce.

ALLU'RINGNESS, S. [from *alluring* and *neſs*] a quality, whoſe charms have ſuch effect upon the mind, as to prevail on it to engage in any action, either good or bad.

ALLU'SION, S. [from *ad* to, and *ludere*, to play] ſomething ſpoken, with reference to a thing already known, and on that account not expreſſed. A reference; hint, or implication.

ALLU'SIVE, Adj. [from *alluſum*, ſupine of *alludo*] that which does not mention a thing expreſly, but comprehends it by implication; that which hints at ſomething not fully expreſſed; figuratively, in oppoſition to plain, or expreſs.

ALLU'SIVELY, Adv. [from *alluſive* and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax.] in a manner wherein a reference is made to ſomething not expreſſed, but implied.

ALLU'SIVENESS, S. the quality of expreſſing a thing by implication, or by reference, oppoſed to expreſly, directly, or plainly.

ALLU'VION, S. [*alluvio*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *lavo*, to waſh] in its primary ſenſe, a flowing, or ſwelling of waters near any land.

ALLU'VIOUS, Adj. [from *alluvium*, Lat.] that which is waſhed away from one place, and carried to another.

ALL-WI'SE, Adj. [from *all*, of *æll*, Sax. and *wiſe*] that which is endued with abſolute, perfect, or infinite wiſdom. "There is an infinite, eternal, *all-wiſe* mind governing the affairs of the world." *South.*

To ALLY, V. A. [from *allier*, Fr. of *ad*, and *ligo*] to join together,, or unite by kindred, friendſhip, or intereſt. To reſemble, or be like, in the paſſive.

ALLY, S. [in the plural *allies*, from *allie*, Fr.] one who is joined to, or has connexions with another, owing to ſome contract, whether that of marriage or treaty; and is applied both to perſons and kingdoms. One who is united to another by friendſhip.

ALMACA'NTAR, [from *almocantar*, *almucantar*, or *almacantharat*, Arab.] in Aſtronomy, a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. It is generally uſed in the plural, and ſignifies a ſeries of parallel circles drawn through the ſeveral degrees of the meridian. *Almacantar's ſtaff*, a mathematical inſtrument, made of pear-tree or box-wood, with an arch containing 15 deg. formerly uſed to find the altitude of the ſun at its riſing, in order to diſcover its amplitude, and the variation of the compaſs.

ALMAGE'ST, S. [of *almagiſte*, Arab. which they ſubſtituted in their tranſlation for its title *συνταξιν μαγιστη*, Gr.] the name of a celebrated work of Ptolemy, containing a collection of geometrical problems, and aſtronomical obſervations made by the ancients.

A'LMANAC, or AL'MANACK, S. [from *almanach*, Fr. of *al*, Arab. and *manah*, Heb. but moſt probably from *al*, *maen*, and *achte*, Teut.] a table or calendar wherein the days of the weeks, faſts, feſtivals, changes of the moon, variation of time between clocks and the ſun, eclipſes, time of high water at London Bridge, beginnings and endings of terms, *&c.* are noted for the enſuing year. The modern almanack reſembles the faſti of the ancient Romans. As the almanac-makers were formerly great eſpouſers of judicial aſtrology, or pretended to predict future events by the ſtars, Hen. III. of France, made an edict in 1579, "That none of that tribe ſhould for the future preſume to publiſh predictions relating to the affairs of the ſtate, or of private perſons, in terms either expreſs or covert."

ALMA'NDIN, or ALMA'NDINE, S. [*almandine*, Ital.] a precious ſtone, ſomewhat like the ruby, but fouler and lighter than the oriental, and rather reſembling the granate in colour.

ALMIG'HTINESS, S. [from *almighty* and *neſs*] that attribute of the Deity, wherein he is conſidered as able to perform every thing that is the object of abſolute, perfect, uncontroulable, and infinite power; Omnipotence.

ALMI'GHTY, Adj. [formerly ſpelt *allmighty*, from *aelmightig*, Sax. from *æll*, Sax. or *all*, Goth. and *mighty*] that which is poſſeſſed of perfect, abſolute, uncontroulable, or unlimited power; that which can do every thing that infinite wiſdom can dictate, or infinite power can execute. "Lord *almighty*, juſt and true are thy ways." *Rev.* xv. 3. and xvi. 7.

A'LMOND, S. [*amande*, Fr. *amandola*, Ital.] a fruit contained in a ſtone full of little cells, which is incloſed in a tough ſkin. They are divided into ſweet and bitter, on account of their different taſtes. The French lapidaries give this name, Almonds, or Amandes, to thoſe pieces of rock cryſtal which are cut with a wheel, into forms reſembling this fruit, and are uſed to adorn chandeliers of glaſs, and other pieces of furniture made of glaſs, or chryſtal.

A'LMOND-TREE, S. [from *almond* and *tree*] the tree which bears almonds.

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, improperly ſtiled Almonds of the ears. See TONSILS.

A'LMONER, or A'LMNER, S. [*aumonier*, Fr. of *eleemoſynarius*, Lat.] a perſon employed by a prince to diſtribute his alms to the poor.

A'LMO-

A'LMONRY, S. [from *almoner*, the place wherein the almoner keeps his office, or distributes the alms to the poor.

ALMO'ST, Adv. [*al-meeſt*, Belg.] applied to action, near performing it. "They be *almoſt* ready to ſtone me." *Exod.* xvii. 4. Applied to number or multitude, a conſiderable majority, little leſs than the whole. "Came *almoſt* the whole city together." *Acts* xiii. 44. Applied to time, very near the period mentioned. "When ſeven days were *almoſt* ended." *Acts* xxi. 27. Applied to the effect of an argument, not far from perſuading, or conviction. "*Almoſt* thou perſuadeſt me to be a Chriſtian." *Acts* xxvi. 28.

ALMOUCHI'QUOIS, S. a ſavage nation, near the river Chovocovet, and the iſland Bacchus in Canada, North America, who ſhave their foreheads to the crown, wear long locks on the hind part of their heads, tied in knots, and adorned with feathers; their faces are painted red and black; they plant tobacco, have great plenty of wines, and do not quit their ſettlements, like the other ſavages.

ALMS, S. [never uſed but in the plural, of *elmes*, or *elmeſſe*, Sax. from Ελεημοσυνε, from Ελεος, Gr.] money, or other neceſſaries given to relieve the neceſſities of the poor and diſtreſſed, including in it a tender ſympathy in their afflictions, and a pious readineſs to relieve them. "Do not your *alms* before men." *Matt.* vi. 1.

A'LMS-BASKET, S. [from *alms* and *baſket*] a baſket carried about, in foreign countries, to collect proviſions, and other alms, for the benefit of a convent, or religious houſe.

A'LMS-DEED, S. [from *alms* and *deed*] an act of charity; or ſomething done out of compaſſion, to relieve the diſtreſſes and wants of others.

A'LMS-GIVER, S. [from *alms* and *give*] one who is charitable; or is fond of relieving the neceſſities of the poor.

A'LMS-HOUSE, S. [from *alms* and *houſe*] a houſe endowed by legacies, or other donations, for the lodging and ſupport of the decayed, and poor.

A'LMS-MAN, S. [from *alms* and *man*] a man who is ſupported by charity or alms; one who belongs to an alms-houſe, and wears the gown appropriated to it. "My gay apparel for an *alms-man*'s gown." *Shakeſp. Rich.* II.

A'LNAGER, A'LNEGER, or AU'LNEGER, S. [from *aulnage* or *aunage*, Fr.] in its primary ſignification, a meaſurer by the ell; applied to an officer who is to inſpect the ſize of woollen cloth throughout the land, with reſpect to the length, breadth, fabric, and the ſeals ordained for that purpoſe. But the alnager, at preſent, ſeems to be only the collector of the duty granted to the king for that commodity; and the other branches of his office are ſupplied by two other perſons, namely a ſearcher and meaſurer.

A'LOES, S. [*aſhalos*, Heb. αλοη, Gr. *aloe*, Lat.] this word is applied to a tree, a plant, and a medicinal juice extracted from the plant. The wood grows in China, in the kingdom of Lao, and in Cochin China. It is a large tree, or at leaſt about the ſize of the olive, reſembles it likewiſe in its leaves, and its fruit is red, like a cherry. The wood of the trunk is of three colours; under the bark it is black and heavy; the next wood is of a tanned colour, light, and reſembles rotten wood; but the heart is the tambac, or calembac, which is dearer in the Indies than gold itſelf, and was reckoned by the Siameſe the moſt valuable preſent they could make to Louis XIV. Tavernier ſays, he ſaw at Iſaphan, a log of this wood, about ſix feet long, and two in compaſs, which coſt 40,000 pardoes, or 54,000 French livres.

ALOE'TIC, Adj. [from *aloes*] that which conſiſts of aloes.

ALOE'TICAL, Adj. [from *aloes*] medicines compoſed of aloes.

ALO'FT, Adv. [*lofter*, Dan.] in the air, in oppoſition to the ground; on high; above. "Love has wings, and ſoars *aloft*."

AL'ONE, Adv. [from *al-een*, or *alleen*, Belg. *allein*, Teut. or *all* and *ain*, Goth.] without a companion. "It is not good for man to be *alone*." *Gen.* ii. 18. Without any aſſiſtance. Excluſively of all others; ſolely.

AL'ONG, Adv. [*au longue*, Fr. *al lungo*, Ital.] at full length; proſtrate on the ground. Motion or progreſſion, meaſured lengthwiſe. Uſed with *all*, for a continuance, or during a whole ſpace of time. Throughout, or from one end to the other, applied to writings. After *come*, it implies attendance, and encouragement to proceed.

ALO'OF, Adv. [from *all* of the Sax. *ael*, Goth. or *all* and *off*,] uſed with the particle *from*, at a diſtance which is within ſight. When applied to perſons, it implies a diſtance occaſioned by caution and circumſpection. At a diſtance, ſo as not to appear as a principal, or party in any deſign. Not connected with; having no relation to. Among ſailors, the ſame as keep your luff; a word which implies, that the perſon at the helm, is to keep the ſhip near the wind, when ſailing on a quarter wind.

ALOPE'CIA, S. [from αλωπηξ, a fox, becauſe that animal is ſuppoſed to be very much ſubject to this diſtemper] a diſtemper, wherein all, or a great part of the hair falls off.

ALO'SE, S. a fiſh, reſembling the ſardine, which grows to the ſize of a ſalmon, called a Fiſh of Paſſage, or, of a ſeaſon, becauſe it never appears in rivers, but in the ſpring.

ALO'UD, Adv. [from *a* and *loud*,] with an increaſed ſtrength of voice, ſo as to affect the ear more ſtrongly, or to be heard at a great diſtance. With a great noiſe. "Strangled he lies, yet ſeems to cry *aloud*." *Waller.*

ALO'W, Adv. [from *a* and *low*, by poetical liberty inſtead of *below*] in a low place; near the ground, in oppoſition to aloft, or above.

ove. "And now *alow* and now aloft they " *Dryd.*

ALPA'GNA, S. an animal reſembling the mus and vigognas, which the Peruvians uſe a beaſt of burthen, and make it carry 100 . Of its wool they make ſtuffs, ropes, and gs; of its bones, tools for weavers; and of excrements, fires, both for their chambers d kitchens.

A'LPHA, S. [derived from the *aleph*, eb. to learn, whence it was uſed to ſignify e leader, or firſt of a company; in which nſe the Jews called the firſt letter of their lphabet, *aleph*; the Syrians, *olaph*; the rabians, *eliph*; and the Greeks *alpha*] the ſt letter of the Greek alphabet, which likeiſe ſtanding for one among their numerals, is ed figuratively to ſignify the firſt in order of me, &c. as *omega*, the laſt letter in their alhabet, ſignifies the laſt; in alluſion to this, hriſt ſays, in *Rev.* vii. 8, 11. xxi. 6. and xii. 13. "I am *Alpha* and *Omega*." In comoſition it ſignifies negation, or denying the nſe which the word would bear without it. Thus ἐκτὸς, Gr. is ſomething acceſſible; but hen the *a* is prefixed to it, as in ἀκατὸς, Gr. ſignifies a denial of what is ſignified before; nd implies that the thing is not acceſſible, or inacceſſible.

A'LPHABET, S. [from *alpha* and *beta*, he two firſt letters of the Greek, of *aleph*, nd *beth*, the two firſt of the Hebrews a able of all the letters which compoſe the yllables in any language, and are marks to onvey the ſimple ſounds made uſe of in orming words. Moderns have found great ault with thoſe that are now in uſe, charging them with being inaccurate, precarious, nd confuſed; redundant in allotting different etters to the ſame ſound, and deficient in not having letters enough to expreſs all the arieties of ſound, which ariſe from the different combinations of vowels and conſonants. To obviate theſe defects, ſome very ingenious perſons have undertaken the conſtruction of new alphabets; but as they have appeared rather ſpecious than uſeful, they have never had the luck to recommend themſelves to practice, or to make their way into the world further than in a volume by which they were communicated. The number of letters in the alphabet differs in moſt of the languages we know of; the Engliſh have twenty-ſix; the French twenty-three; the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, and Samaritan, twenty-two each; the Arabic twenty-eight; the Perſian thirty-one; the Turkiſh thirty-three; the Georgian thirty-ſix; the Coptic thirty-two; the Muſcovians forty-three; the Greek twenty-four; the Latin twenty-two; the Sclavonic twenty-ſeven; the Saxon twenty-four; the Gothic twenty-five; the Iſlandic twenty-two; the Dutch twenty-ſix; the Spaniſh twenty-ſeven; the Italian twenty; the Æthiopic two hundred and two. The Chineſe were formerly ſuppoſed to have no alphabet, properly ſpeaking, as having only hieroglyphics, which ſtood for whole words, and amounted to 80,000; but an ingenious profeſſor of the French academy has lately demonſtrated the Chineſe themſelves to have been a colony of the Egyptians, that they derived their language from that fertile ſource of knowledge, which watered the whole world, and that their ſuppoſed characters are not hieroglyphics, but combinations of letters, which he has reſolved into their primitive elements, and ſhewn to be the ancient letters of the Egyptians, though very much altered by time, corrupted by ignorance, and obliterated for want of tracing them ſooner to their origin. Alphabet, in Commerce, is an index uſed by merchants and traders, having the twenty-four letters, in their natural order, affixed to different leaves, in which they ſet down the ſurnames and chriſtian names of thoſe with whom they open accounts, with references to the folio, in which ſuch accounts are opened.

To A'LPHABET, V. A. [from *alphabet* the ſubſt.] to range in the order of the alphabet.

A'LPHABETIC, or ALPHABE'TICAL, Adj. [from *alphabet*] placed in the ſame order as in the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TICALLY, Adv. [from *alphabetical* and *ly*] in the ſame order as in the alphabet. "A dictionary, *alphabetically* containing the words of the language." *Holder.*

A'LPHÆNIX, S. [of *al* and *phœnix*, *i. e.* the phœnix] a name given to white barley ſugar, in order to enhance its ſuppoſed value.

ALPHE'TA, S. in Aſtronomy. See LAUDA CORONA.

ALPHO'NSINE, S. [from *Alphonſus Feretrius*, its inventor] in Surgery, an inſtrument made uſe of to extract bullets, conſiſting of three branches, which are cloſed together by a ring that ſlides over them. *Bib. Anatom. Med.* t. 1. 517.

ALPHO'NSO, Adj. [from *Alphonſo*] in Aſtronomy, applied to the tables of Ptolemy's Almageſt, corrected by Alphonſo XII. king of Caſtile.

ALPHO'S, or ALPHU'S, S. [from ἀλφαίνω, Gr. from its changing the colour of the ſkin] in Medicine, a diſtemper, in which the ſkin becomes rough, and variegated with white ſpots.

A'LPINE, Adj. [*alpinus*, Lat.] that which may be met with on the Alps.

ALPI'STLE, or ALPIA, S. a kind of ſeed of an oval figure; of a pale yellow, inclining to a ſable colour; bright and gloſſy; made uſe of to feed birds with, when intended for breeding.

ALPS, S. [*Alpes*, Lat. it has no ſingular] a long chain of mountains, beginning

at the mouth of the Varo in Piedmont, and terminating at the Gulph of Carnaro, which is part of the Gulph of Venice. These mountains divide Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany; have but few passes, of very difficult access, if not impracticable, and are on that account a great security to Piedmont from France. Hannibal the famous Carthaginian, lost most of his elephants in attempting the passage; and is reported to have made his way through some part of them, by making a road with boiling vinegar.

A'LQUIR, S. called also CANTAR, a liquid measure, used in Portugal for oil, containing six canadars or cavadas. Likewise a dry measure for grain at Lisbon, two and an half of which is an English bushel.

ALRE'ADY, Adj. pronounced as if the *a* was dropped, [*alreed*, Belg. from *all* of the Saxon *aell* and *all*, Goth. and *ready*] the time present; even now. "Methinks *already* I your tears survey." *Pope*. Before the present time; in a time past. "Which hath *already* been answered." *Hooker*.

A'LSHAM, A'YLSHAM, or A'LESHAM, S. [of *alyſſan*, Sax. to redeem, and *ham*, Sax. a suffrage] a market town in Norfolk on the river Yare, noted for knitters. The manor of Sextons is held from hence by the will of the lord. Its fairs for lean cattle, ordinary horses, &c. are on March 23, and the last Tuesday in September. It lies 117 miles from London.

A'LSO, Conjunct. [*alſwa*, Sax. *all-ſoo*, Belg.] it is used to shew, that what had been affirmed of one sentence or person, holds good of the succeeding part of the period, and of another person. "Surely thou *also* was one of them." *Matt.* xxvi. 33. In the same manner; likewise. When at the end of a sentence or a period, it implies besides. "Succourer of many and of myself *also*." *Rom.* xvi. 7.

A'LTAR, S. [*altare*, Lat. as Junius observes, adopted into all languages, on the establishment of Christianity, and varied according to the different dialects of the country] a kind of table, or raised place; whereon the ancient sacrifices were offered. "There Abraham built an *altar* to the Lord." Since the establishment of Christianity, that place of the church, where the communion is received, or the table on which the vases and the elements of bread and wine are placed; figuratively, Christ himself, to whom we bring all our offerings and services. Among the ancient Romans the altar was a kind of pedestal, either square, round, or triangular, adorned with sculptures and inscriptions. In Astronomy, a constellation of the southern hemisphere, consisting of seven stars.

A'LTAR-CLOTH, S. [from *altar* and *cloth*] the cloth which immediately covers the communion table.

To A'LTER, V. A. [*alterer*, Fr. from *alter*, Lat. another] to change; to make a thing different from what it is; used both of a part and the whole of a thing, and applied both in a good and bad sense. "He shall not *alter* it a good for a bad." Lev. xxvii. 10. To vary, or differ in sense; to corrupt the sense of an author or period, by erazing some of his words, or adding and changing them for others. Used neuterly, to change; to become different from what it has been: "The weather *alters*." "His countenance *altered*."

A'LTERABLE, Adj. [from *alter* and *abel*, Sax. implying possibility, or power, *alterable*, Fr.] that which may be changed, or be made to appear different from what it is.

AL'TERABLENESS, S. [from *alterable*, and *neſs*, Goth.] the quality of being changed; or liable to have its present properties and appearancec hanged by external or internal causes.

AL'TERABLY, Adv. [from *alterable*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] in a manner that will admit of changes.

A'LTERANT, Adj. or Part. [*alterant*, Fr.] that which has the power of producing changes in a body.

ALTERA'TION, S. [*alteration*, Fr.] the act of changing the form, or purport of a writing; the shape and other qualities of a body; the properties and faculties of the mind, and making them different from what they were. The change itself, or the state of a thing changed.

AL'TERATIVE, Adj. [from *alter*] that which has the power of making changes. In Medicine, such remedies as produce a change in the humours of the body, without any apparent operation.

To A'LTERCATE, V. N. [*altercor*, Lat.] to wrangle, or contend with another; to dispute.

ALTERCA'TION, S. [*altercatio*, Lat. *altercation*, Fr.] a debate or dispute, on any subject, between friends, including a warm espousal or defence of the contrary side of a question, but not so great as what is involved in the idea of a quarrel. "Little else than a perpetual wrangling and *altercation*." *Hakewell on Prov.*

ALTE'RN. Adj. [*alternus*, Lat.] in Trigonometry, the base, so called, is either the sum, or difference of the sides of an oblique triangle; if the true base is the sum, the altern base is the difference; but if the true base be the difference, the altern base is the sum of the sides.

ALTE'RN, S. [*alternus*, Lat.] that which succeeds another by turns; successive, or alternately; that which follows by succession.

ALTE'RNACY, S. [from *alternate*] the succession or following of one action after another in its turn.

ALTE'RNATE, Adj. [*alternus*, Lat.] things

things which ſucceed or follow one another by turns; ſucceſſive. "Bid *alternate* paſſions fall and riſe." *Pope.* In Botany, applied to the poſition of the leaves of a plant, it implies that the leaves on each ſide of the ſtalk, or branch, do not ſtand directly oppoſite, but between, or a little higher, than each other. In Geometry, applied to angles, it ſignifies the internal ones, and is made by a line cutting two parallels, and lying on oppoſite ſides of it. *Alternate*, in Heraldry, is applied to the ſituation of the quarters of a coat; thus, in quarterly, *ecartelé*, the firſt and fourth are alternate, and of the ſame nature.

ALTE'RNATE, S. [*alternus*, Lat.] that which follows another in ſucceſſion, or by turns; viciſſitude.

ALTE'RNATELY, Adv. [from *alternate*, and *ly* of *lic*, Sax.] in ſuch a manner that the thing which precedes ſhall follow that which comes after it. Thus, when we ſay, that darkneſs follows light, and light darkneſs, they are ſaid to follow each other *alternately*.

ALTE'RNATENESS, S. [from *alternate*, and *neſs*, of *nes*, *neſſe*, *nyſſe*, Sax. or *NS*, Goth.] the quality whereby things mutually precede and ſucceed each other; or ſometimes go before, and ſometimes follow each other.

ALTERNA'TION, S. [from *alternate*] a ſucceſſion, wherein that which preceded returns again, after ſome period or viciſſitude. "The defect of *alternation* would utterly impugn the generation of all things." *Brown's Vul. Err.* In Arithmetic, the different changes, alterations of place, or combinations, that any propoſed numbers are capable of; which is found by a continual multiplication of all the numbers beginning at unity, and ending with the laſt number of the things to be varied.

ALTE'RNATIVE, S. [from *alternate*, of *alternus*, Lat.] a choice of two things, whereby, if one be rejected, the other muſt be accepted.

ALTE'RNATIVELY, Adv. [from *alternative* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner, that the thing or perſon which goes before, ſhall return again in ſucceſſion, or ſo as to follow that which it preceded; by turns; mutually; reciprocally.

ALTE'RNITY, S. [from *altern*] a ſtate wherein there is a continual ſucceſſion, change, or viciſſitude.

ALTHÆ'A, S. [from αλθαια, Gr. of αλθαινω, to heal] in Botany, the marſh-mallow.

ALTHO'UGH, Adv. [pronounced as if written *altho'* from *all* and *though*, of *theah*, Sax. *doch*, Belg. and Teut.] uſed to imply that a thing or concluſion may be allowed and maintained, notwithſtanding ſomething ſeemingly inconſiſtent had been allowed, admitted, or granted: Notwithſtanding.

ALTIME'TRY, S. [αλτιμετρια, Gr. from *altus*, Lat. high, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] the art of taking, or meaſuring heights, whether acceſſible or inacceſſible.

A'LTITUDE, S. [*altitudo*, Lat.] height, or the diſtance of any thing from the ground meaſured upwards. "Ten maſts attached, make not the *altitude*." *Shakeſp. Lear.* Superiority of dignity; or height of preferment. Applied to virtue, the higheſt pitch of perfection. "Even to the *altitude* of his virtue." *Shakeſp. Coriol.* In Geometry, the height of a body above the ground, or the horizon. *Altitude of the eye*, in Perſpective, a right line, let fall perpendicular to the geometrical plane. *Altitude of a figure*, is the length of a perpendicular line let fall from the vertex to the baſe, *i. e.* from the top to the bottom. *Altitude* of things on the ſurface of the earth is divided into *acceſſible* and *inacceſſible*. *Acceſſible* is that whoſe baſe you can approach, ſo as to meaſure your diſtance between your ſtation and the object on the ground. *Innacceſſible altitude* is that whoſe foot or bottom cannot be approached, on account of ſomething intervening. *Altitude*, in Aſtronomy, or the height of any object above the horizon, is divided into real or apparent. *Apparent altitude* is the arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the ſenſible horizon and the center of the object. *Real* or *true altitude*, is the arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the center of an object and the rational horizon. *Meridian altitude of the ſun, &c.* is an arch of the meridian, intercepted between the horizon and the center of an object. *Altitude of the pole*, is the height of the pole above the horizon, or an arch of the meridian, intercepted between the pole and the horizon. *Altitude of the equinoctial*, is its elevation above the horizon, and is always equal to the complement of the altitude of the pole. *Altitude of the nonageſimal degree*, is its height, counted from the place where it riſes. *Parallax of altitude*, is an arch of a vertical circle, intercepted between the true and obſerved place of a ſtar, or other object. *Altitude of motion*, according to Dr. Wallis, is the meaſure of any motion, computed according to the line of direction of the moving force.

A'LTO-RELIEVO, S. See RELIEVO.

ALTOGE'THER, Adv. [*allis*, Goth. *mid ealle*, *ætgædere*, *all* and *togægedere*, Sax. *allegader*, Belg. of *aell*, and *gader*, Belg. to join] entirely, without any exception, applied to number and quality. "Man, at his beſt eſtate is *altogether* vanity." *Pſalm* xxxix. 5. In all reſpects; perfectly. In company; without ſeparating; in a body.

A'LUDEL, S. [from *a* privative, and *lutum*, luting, *i. e.* without luting] in Chemiſtry, a range of earthen pots without bottoms, fitted into each other without luting.

ALVEA'RIUM, S. [Lat. from *alveus*, a channel, and *auris*, the ear] in Anatomy, that cavity of the outer ear in which the wax is lodged.

ALVE'OLI, S. [Lat. a diminutive of *alveus*, Lat. a cavity or channel] in Anatomy,

the ſockets in the jaw-bone which contain the teeth, and are lined with a nervous membrane, wrapping itſelf about the ends of the teeth, of exquiſite ſenſe, and the ſeat of pain in the tooth-ache.

A'LUM, S. [*alumen*, Lat.] a kind of mineral ſalt, of an acid taſte. See ALLUM.

ALU'MINOUS, Adj. [from *alumen*, Lat.] that which reſembles allum in its properties, or conſiſts of allum.

ALU'M-STONE, S. [from *alum* and *ſtone*] a ſtone or calx, of a corroſive nature, uſed to conſume the fungous excreſcences, or proud fleſh of wounds.

ALWAYS, Adv. [*alwæga*, Sax. *alweg*, Belg.] applied to action, without ceaſing or intermiſſion; continually.

A. M. an abbreviation, before the date of the year, for *anno mundi*, or the year of the world; and, after the name of a perſon, for *artium magiſter*, or maſter of arts.

AM, V. Sub. [of *eon*, *eam*, and *am*, Sax. the firſt perſon of *beon*, Sax. to be, or exiſt] when uſed ſingly, it implies exiſtence: following *what*, it implies nature: "Knowing *what I am*." *Prior*. Applied to place, it ſignifies preſence: "Where *I am*, there ſhall my ſervants be." *John* xii. 27. Applied to truths, it implies affirmation: "Jeſus ſaid, *I am* the bread of life." *John* vi. 35. When repeated, it implies ſelf and independant exiſtence, or a being which is the uncreated ſource of the exiſtence of all other beings.

AMADO'W, S. [Teut.] a kind of black match, tinder, or touchwood, which comes from Germany, made of a ſpongy excreſcence growing on old trees, ſuch as oak and fir.

AMA'IN, Adv. [from *a* and *mæggn*, Sax. with all one's ſtrength] with all one's force, or ſtrength, applied to action: "We fled *amain*." *Milton*. Applied to the voice, extremely loud, or as loud as poſſible.

AMA'LGAM, or AMA'LGAMA, S. [from αμα, Gr. and γαμειν, Gr. to marry] in chemiſtry, a ſubſtance produced by incorporating quickſilver with a metal; which is expreſſed by the chemiſts thus A. A. A.

To AMA'LGAMATE, V. [See AMA'LGAM] to incorporate metals with quickſilver.

AMA'LGAMATION, S. [from *amalgamate*] the mixing or incorporating quickſilver with other metals.

AMANUE'NSIS, S. [Lat. from *a*, *mánus*, Lat. a hand, and *enſis*, Lat. a ſword, or inſtrument] a perſon who writes down what is dictated by another; likewiſe a perſon who copies writings, or writes extracts from books.

AMARA'NTH, S. [*amaranthus*, from *a* Gr. negative, and μαραινω, Gr. to wither, becauſe the flowers when cropped do not wither, but retain their colour for ſome time after] in Botany, amaranth, or flower-gentle. It has male and female flowers in the ſame plant. There are fourteen ſpecies. In Poetry, it is uſed for an imaginary flower, which never fades. "Immortal *amaranth*." *Par. Loſt*. In Dying, a colour which inclines to purple, a ſpecies of red, ſo called, becauſe it reſembles that of the flower juſt mentioned.

AMARA'NTHINE, Adj. [from *amaranth*, and *en*, Sax.] compoſed of amaranth.

To AMA'SS, V. A. [*amaſſer*, Fr.] to gather together, ſo as to form a maſs or heap, "To *amaſs* riches." *Atterb*. Figuratively, to lay up, or ſtore in the memory, with great aſſiduity, and little diſcretion. To collect together in great quantities.

AMA'SSMENT, S. [from *amaſs*] a collection of things heaped together.

AMA'TORY, S. [*amatorius*, Lat. from *amo*, to love] in Anatomy, a term applied to the obliqui ſuperior and inferior, from their drawing the eye ſide-ways, and aſſiſting in that particular look termed *ogling*.

AMOURO'SIS, S. [αμαυρωσις, Gr. from αμαυρω, Gr. to darken] in Medicine, a dimneſs of ſight, wherein the eye, to external appearance, ſeems to be unaffected.

To AMA'ZE, V. A. [from *miſſen*, Belg. to wander, or *maſe*, Sax. a whirlpool] to ſtrike with aſtoniſhment. To be confuſed, or thrown into perplexity, by ſome ſudden change or addreſs.

AMA'ZE, S. [See AMAZE, the verb] aſtoniſhment, or perplexity, cauſed by an unexpected object, whether good or bad; in the former caſe it is mixed with admiration, in the latter with fear.

AMA'ZEDLY, Adv. [from *amazed* and *ly*] in a manner expreſſive of ſurprize or aſtoniſhment on the appearance of ſomething unexpected.

AMA'ZEDNESS, S. [from *amazed* and *neſs*] the ſtate of a perſon's mind when affected with ſurprize, aſtoniſhment, confuſion, or perplexity.

AMA'ZEMENT, S. [from *amaze*] confuſion; perplexity; admiration; ſurprize.

AMA'ZING, Part. [from *amaze*] that which cauſes ſurprize, aſtoniſhment, or admiration.

AMA'ZINGLY, Adv. [from *amazing* and *ly*] in a manner capable of exciting aſtoniſhment, wonder, or admiration; prodigiouſly; ſurprizingly.

A'MASON, S. [from *a*, Gr. negative, and μαζος, a breaſt] one of thoſe women, who compoſed the nation ſo called, who are ſuppoſed to have dwelt near the river Thermodoon, on the Black Sea. They are reported to have compoſed a nation of themſelves, excluſive of males, and to have derived their name from cutting off one of their breaſts, that it might not hinder the exerciſe of their arms, and likewiſe that it might add, according to Hippocrates, ſtrength to that ſide which ſuffered the amputation. However, it muſt be ſaid, that the reality of ſuch a nation has

has been very warmly disputed both by ancients and moderns. This term is likewise given to a celebrated river, called likewise the Maragnon, in America. It received its first name, *i. e.* the river of the Amazons, from the usual custom of the women attending their husbands to war, either to animate them by their words, or assist them by their presence; as was common in the early ages, not only among the Gauls, but likewise among ourselves in England.

AMBA'GES, S. [Lat. from αμφι, Gr. about, and *ago*, Lat. to lead] a round about way of expression; a method of relating any subject, wherein the narrative is not conducted directly to the point. Circumlocutions.

AMBASSA'DE, S. [*ambassade*, Fr.] the office of a person who is commissioned to negociate the affairs of a state in foreign parts.

AMBA'SSADOR, S. [*ambassadeur*, Fr. *embaxador*, Span.] a person sent by a prince or state into that of a foreign one, as their representative, to transact such affairs as concern the public. Their persons have always been esteemed inviolable: and, by the civil law, their moveables, especially such as are deemed an accession to their person, cannot be seized on, either as a pledge or payment of a debt, by order of execution or judgment, or without leave of the state wherein they reside. In a secondary sense, it implies any person sent on a message, even by a private person; a messenger.

AMBA'SSADRESS, S. [*ambassadriee*, Fr.] in its primitive sense, the wife, or lady of an ambassador: in a secondary one, a woman sent on a message.

AMBA'SSAGE, S. [*ambassage*, Fr.] the employ or office of a person acting as an ambassador.

A'MBE, S. [Gr. a commander] in Surgery, the name of an instrument made use of in reducing dislocated bones, that is, such as are out of joint.

A'MBER, S. [*ambre*, Fr. *ambra*, It.] a kind of gum, or rosin, found in the Baltic, on the coast of Prussia. The physical qualities of this substance have recommended it in fumigation to remove defluxions, and in powder as an alterative, absorbent, sweetener, pungent, lithontripic, diuretic, &c.

A'MBER, Adj. that which is made of amber. "*Amber* bracelets, beads, and all this knavery." *Shakesp.* That which is of a yellow colour, and transparent, resembling amber in those respects. "All your clear white drink is flat." *Bac.*

AMBERGRIS, S. [from *amber* and *gris*, *ambra grigia*, Ital.] a fragrant drug of a fatty substance, not ponderous, of an ash colour variegated like marble, sometimes marked with white specks, and melts like wax. It is used by confectioners and perfumers, in order to scent their commodities, and is recommended by physicians, as proper to raise the spirits, and accelerate their motions.

A'MBER-SEED, S. called likewise musk-seed, is produced from a plant, both in the Antilles and in Egypt. In a good soil it grows six or seven feet high, if it be near some tree to support it. The seed resembles millet, is cordial, and gives the breath an agreeable scent after eating.

A'MBER-TREE, S. [from *amber* and *tree*] by Botanists, stiled *frutex Africanus ambram spirans*, or the African shrub, exhaling an odour resembling amber. Its chief beauty is its small ever-green leaves, which, when rubbed between the hands, emit a fragrance resembling amber.

AMBIDE'XTER, S. [Lat. from *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, Lat. the right hand] a person who can use both hands equally. "To give a reason of *ambidexters* and left-handed men." *Brown's Vulg. Err.* One who would occasionally engage in parties diametrically opposite.

AMBIDE'XTERITY, S. [from *ambidexteritas*, Lat. the power of being able to use both hands equally. Double-dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, Adj. [from *ambidexter*] he who can make use of either hand indifferently. Adopting the sentiments of contrary parties.

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS, S. [from *ambidextrous* and *ness*, of *nes*, *nesse*, *nysse*, or *NS.* Goth.] the quality of being able to use either hand with equal ease, or the engaging with different parties without scruple; double-dealing.

A'MBIENT, Part. [from *ambiens*, Part. of *ambio*, Lat. to surround] that which covers every part, that which encompasses or surrounds.

AMBI'GENAL, Adj. [from *ambi*, of αμφι, Gr. about, and γιγνομαι, Gr. to be] in Mathematics, a name applied by Sir Isaac Newton, to one of the triple hyperbolas of the second order: one of the infinite legs of which falls with an angle formed by the asymptotes, and the other without it.

AMBIGU', S. [Fr. from *ambiguus*, Lat.] an entertainment, wherein the dishes are set on table in a promiscuous manner, without any regard to order, so as to perplex the guests.

AMBIGU'ITY, S. [from *ambiguus*, Lat.] the quality of a word, or expression, received in different senses; words whose significations are doubtful or uncertain.

AMBI'GUOUS, Adj. [*ambiguus*, Lat.] applied to expressions, having more senses than one, which are not easily determined.

AMBIGU'OUSLY, Adj. [from *ambiguous*, and *ly*] uttered in equivocal terms, or words having two senses.

AMIGU'OUSNESS, S. [from *ambiguous* and *ness*] the quality which renders the signification of a word uncertain.

A'MBIT, S. [*ambitus*, Lat.] the circumference, circuit, or measure of the outside of any thing.

AMBI'TION, S. [*ambitio*, Lat.] the desire of attaining something greater or better than what a person is possessed of. A desire of more power, or more extensive empire; a desire of greater posts or preferment.

AMBI'TIOUS, Adj. [*ambitiosus*, Lat.] desirous, longing after, and industrious to obtain a greater degree of power, an advancement in honour, or a more extensive dominion. Proud, lofty, aspiring; elegantly applied to inanimate things, and implying their being not contented with their present dimensions, or situation.

AMBI'TIOUSLY, Adv. [from *ambitious*, and *ly*] in a manner which shews a desire or thirst after greater dignity, power, riches, dominion, or preferment.

AMBI'TIOUSNESS, S. [from *ambitious* and *ness*] the quality of being desirous of a greater degree of honour, riches, or power.

A'MBLE, V. N. [*ambler*, Fr. *ambiage*, Ital. from *ambulo*, Lat. to walk] to move upon an amble; to move with a gentle motion; to move with an affected, or unnatural motion.

A'MBLE, S. [see A'MBLE, Verb.] in Horsemanship, a pace wherein the two feet of a horse on the same side move at the same time, or together.

A'MBLER, S. [from *amble*] a horse that has been taught to amble; sometimes called a pacer.

AMBLIGO'NIUM, S. [Lat. from αμβλος, Gr. obtuse, and γωνια, Gr. an angle] in Geometry, an obtuse angled triangle, or that which has an angle greater than ninety degrees.

A'MBLINGLY, Adv. [from *ambling* and *ly*, of *lic*, Sax.] in such a manner as to perform that pace by jockies called the amble

AMBLO'SIS, S. [αμβλωσις, Gr. from αμβλω, Gr. to miscarry] in Medicine, a miscarriage. See ABORTION.

AMBLY'OPY, S. [from αμβλυωπια, Gr. from αμβλυς, Gr. dull, and ωψ, Gr. the eye] in Medicine, used by Hippocrates, to signify that dimness of sight common to the aged; but by Actuarius, for the gutta serena.

AMBRO'SIA, S. [αμβροσια, Gr. of α, Gr. privative, and βροτος, Gr. mortal] the imaginary or supposed food of the heathen deities, which preserved them immortal. Figuratively, applied to any delicious fruit, by way of hyperbole, and signifying, that it was fit for the gods, or that it would communicate immortality.

AMBROSIAL, Adj. [from *ambrósia*, Lat.] heavenly, delicious, or something beyond the possession of mortals.

AMBS-ACE, S. [*ambos as*, Span. *ambes as*, Fr.] a throw on dice, in which two aces are flung, esteemed a very bad chance. "I had rather be in his choice, than throw *ambs-ace* for my life." *Shakesp.*

AMBULA'TION, S. [from *ambulatio*, of *ambulatum*, supine of *ambulo*, Lat. to walk] the act of walking. "More offensive lassitudes than from *ambulation*." *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

AMBULA'TORY, Adj. [from *ambulatum*, supine of *ambulo*, to walk] that which exercises the faculty or power of walking; or that which moves by walking.

A'MBURY, S. [from *amb*, or *emb*, Sax. about, and *beort*, a hill, or *berg*, an eminence on the earth] a bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCA'DE, S. [*embuscade*, Fr. *emboscada*, Span. *imboscata*, Ital. from *bois*, Fr. *bosco*, Ital. and *bosque*, Span. a wood] a place wherein men are hid in order to surprise an enemy. "Rous'd the Grecians from their *ambuscade*." *Dryd.* Applied with great elegance to luxurious foods, which teem with latent diseases. "Innumerable distempers lie in *ambuscade* among the dishes." *Spect. No.* 185.

AMBUSCA'DO, S. [*embuscado*, Span.] a private place wherein men are hid to surprize an enemy.

A'MBUSH, S. [*embusche*, Fr. of *embucher*, Fr. to place in a wood, from *bois*, a wood; or *buisson*, a bush] a place wherein soldiers are hid, in order to surprize an enemy. "Bold in close *ambush*, base in open field." *Dryd.* A snare laid by a private person to assassinate. "Once did I lay an *ambush* for your life." *Shakesp. Rich.* III.

A'MBUSHED, Adj. [of *ambush*] laying in wait, hid in order to surprize.

A'MBUSHMENT, S. [from *ambush*] a concealment, in order to surprize.

A'MBUSTION, S. [*ambustio*, Lat. from *amb* and *uro*, to burn] in Medicine, the effect which fire, or bodies heated by it have on the flesh; when caused by fire immediately, termed a burn; when by boiling liquors, a scald.

A'MEL, S. [*emaille*, Fr. from *schalmtzen*, *schmeltzen*, Teut. or *smelten*, Belg. to melt or fuse] the liquid matter which bodies are covered with by the enameller. See ENAME

AMEN, Adv. [Heb. truth, of *aman*, He. to be true] when placed at the end of a sentence, it implies either an affirmation, or wish. Applied to Christ, it implies the tru or he who has accomplished and verified only all that the prophets have foretold cerning him, but likewise all that he himself predicted. When repeated at the of a sentence, it implies a very strong mation, according to the Hebrew, which pressed the superlative degree in this man "Woman shall say *amen* and *amen*."

AME'NABLE, S. [*amenable*, Fr. *amener quelqu'un*] in Law, responsible, or ject to enquiry and examination. Like tractable or easily governed.

To AME'ND, V. [*amender*, Fr. Lat.] to alter something faulty for the be Applied to writings, to correct. To re applied to manners or behaviour. "your ways and your doings." *Jerem.* xxv

To grow from a more infirm ſtate to a better; to recover.

AME'NDABLE, Adj. [from *amend*] the poſſibility of an error's being corrected.

AME'ND, S. [Fr. from *amender*, to fine] a fine by which a compenſation is made for a fault committed. We generally ſubſtitute *amends* in the plural for this word. *Amende honourable*, is an infamous kind of puniſhment in France, inflicted on traitors, parricides, and other capital offenders, conſiſting in ſtripping the malefactor to his ſhirt, and leading him with a rope round his neck into court, to beg pardon of his king, court, and country; ſometimes death or the galleys are annexed to it.

AME'NDER, S. [from *amend* and *er*] the perſon who makes the changes or alterations in a thing for the better.

AME'NDMENT, S. [*amendement*, Fr.] an alteration which makes it better; a correction. A change from vice to virtue. It ſignifies a change from ſickneſs towards health; a recovery.

AME'NDMENT, S. [*emendatio*, Lat.] in law, the correction of an error committed in proceſs.

AME'NDS, S. [*amende*, Fr.] ſomething paid to make good a damage done. Atonement, or ſatisfaction.

AME'NITY, S. [*aménite*, Fr. *amœnitas*, Lat.] a ſituation or proſpect, which affects the mind with pleaſure or delight.

To AME'RCE, V. A. [*amercier*, Norm. fine] in Law, to inflict a pecuniary puniſhment, or fine a perſon a ſum of money for an offence.

AME'RCER, S. [from *amerce* and *er*] the perſon who ſets the fine upon an offender; or rates the value of the ſatisfaction or fine which is to be paid.

AME'RCEMENT, or AME'RCIAMENT, S. [from *amerce*] in Law, the fine impoſed on an offender againſt the king, or other lord, who is convicted, and therefore ſtands at the mercy of either.

AME'RICA, S. [from *Americus Veſpuſio*, a Spaniard, ſent, in 1497, to improve the diſcoveries made by Columbus] one of the four quarters of the world, by far the largeſt, and laſt diſcovered, and the richeſt. Its extent ſo vaſt, that notwithſtanding the centuries which have elapſed ſince its firſt diſcovery, its boundaries have never been properly determined; what has hitherto been diſcovered reaches from Lat. 78 deg. N. to lat. 56 deg. S. *i. e.* 134 deg. which taken in a ſtraight line amounts to above 8040 miles in length; with regard to its breadth it is very irregular, being in ſome places 3690 miles, and in others, not above 60 or 70 miles over: this vaſt country was buried from all the reſt of the world, till 1492, when the enterpriſing genius of a Columbus drew aſide the veil of ignorance, and ſhewed it to the ſurpriſed inhabitants of the old world. The honour of this great diſcovery has been claimed by almoſt all the maritime nations in Europe; the Spaniards tell us, that Columbus received his lights from the papers of captain Aldres, their countryman, who had been caſt on the coaſts; and the French again, that he had them from Betincourt, who firſt diſcovered the Azores; not to determine a conteſt, which would rather occaſion laughter than knowledge, we muſt add, that our claim to the diſcovery of this new world is prior to that of the Spaniards, whoſe pretenſions ſeem to be the beſt grounded: no one can diſpute the authenticity of thoſe vouchers, whereby it appears that John Cabot, a Venetian, a man no leſs enterpriſing or leſs ſkilled in navigation, than Columbus himſelf, was ſent by Hen. VII. in 1469, a year before the diſcovery of Columbus, who firſt diſcovered Newfoundland, and ſailing along the coaſt went as far as Florida. We muſt not omit that the Welch claim a more ancient diſcovery than any yet produced; aſſerting that prince Madoc, ſon of Owen Gwineth, was caſt on the coaſt of Florida, as early as 1170, or 1190. Though indeed ſome look on this relation as fabulous, yet it has a great many corroborating circumſtances, that make it appear not at all improbable. For Meredith ap Rheiſe, who gives us the account, was prior to Columbus, and died in the year 1477, which is fifteen years before Columbus began his expedition. To enumerate all the products of this great continent, would ſwell this volume far beyond its preſcribed limits. Let it ſuffice to hint, that moſt nations, who have any concerns in this part of the globe, are taught by experience, that they, who promote the trade of their plantations, in due ſubſerviency to the intereſt of their mother-country, are likely to have the greateſt ſhare of mercantile ſhipping, can boaſt the beſt nurſery for ſeamen, enjoy an inexhauſtible fund of riches, and will always be able to maintain the ſovereignty of the ſeas.

A'METHYST, S. [from αμεθυστος, Gr. of *a* Gr. negative, and μεθυω, Gr. to get drunk; becauſe it was ſuppoſed, when put into any liquor, to prevent the drinkers from intoxicating themſelves] in Natural Hiſtory, a precious ſtone of a violet colour, approaching ſomewhat towards purple; it is ſometimes found without any colour, and is ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed from a diamond, except by its weight, and degree of hardneſs.

AMETHY'STINE, Adj. [from *amethyſt*] of a fine violet purple colour, reſembling that of an amethyſt.

AMI'ABLE, S. [from *amiable*, Fr. of *amabilis*, Lat.] that which is an object of love. "'Twould make her *amiable*." *Shakeſp. Othello.* That which is able to attract the affection of love or delight. *Amiable*, or *amicable* numbers, in Arithmetic, are thoſe, which are equal to the ſum of each other's aliquot parts.

AMIAB'LENESS, S. [from *amiable* and *neſs*] the quality which renders a perſon or thing an object of delight, pleaſure, or love. "As ſoon as the natural gaiety and *amiableneſs* of the young man wears off." *Guard.*

A'MIABLY, Adv. [from *amiable* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to gain love.

AMIA'NTHUS, or AMIA'NTUS, or ASBESTOS, S. [αμιαντος, Gr. from *a* Gr. negative, and μιαινω, Gr. to pollute] in Natural Hiſtory, a foſſil ſtone, or mineral ſubſtance, of a whitiſh colour, and woolly texture, conſiſting of ſmall filaments, which reſiſts, and is not conſumed by the moſt intenſe fire; it is found in India, Tartary, Siberia, Egypt, the iſle of Angleſey in Wales, Scotland, and other parts.

AMICA'BLE, Adj. [of *amicabilis*, from *amicus*, Lat. a friend] endowed with all the qualities, kindneſs, and ſocial benevolence, which can knit the tie of friendſhip.

AMICA'BLENESS, S. [from *amicable* and *neſs*] that quality which is exerted in performing acts of kindneſs, and in exerciſing the offices of friendſhip.

AMICA'BLY, Adv. [from *amicable* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as is conſiſtent with the warmeſt affection.

A'MICE, S. [of *amictus*, Lat. *amict*, Fr.] the firſt or undermoſt of the ſix garments worn by prieſts, and next to the albe.

AMI'D, or AMI'DST, Adv. [from *a* and *mid*, Sax. and Belg.] in the middle, with reſpect to ſituation; applied to things, placed in a ſtraight line, between or in the center. Surrounded by objects. "*Amid* my flock with woe my voice I tear." *Sidney.* Within the compaſs; or amongſt.

A'MISS, Adv. [from *a* and *mis*, Sax. Iſl. and Cimb. or *miſſa*, Goth. which implies error, defect, corruption, or diſſimilitude] wrong, or contrary to any law, divine, or moral. Improper, blameable, or inconſiſtent with the dictates of reaſon. Contrary to a perſon's meaning.

A'MITY, S. [*amitié*, Fr. from *amicitia*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein there is the greateſt concord harmony, or a mutual intercourſe between two or more perſons. Applied to nations, peace, wherein ſtates are employed in promoting the good of each other, oppoſed to war.

A'MMI, S. [Αμμι, Gr.] in Botany, biſhop's-weed, an umbelliferous plant. The flowers have each five petals, ſhaped like a heart; and five ſlender ſtamina crowned with roundiſh ſummits.

A'MMON, [Gr. from Αμμος, Gr. ſand, or *amnon*, Egypt. a ram] one of the titles of Jupiter, among the Scythians; by mythologiſts imagined to be the hieroglyphic of the Sun, and that the horns which he is repreſented with, are its beams: what corroborates their conjecture is, that Jupiter Ammon was uſually repreſented in the figure of a ram; not but it muſt be confeſſed, that on ſome medals he is figured in a human ſhape, with two rams horns growing out of his head, near his ears.

AMMO'NIAC, S. [*ammoniacum*, Lat. ſo called from its growing near the temple of Jupiter Ammon, in Lybia] a medicinal gum which diſtils in white drops from a ferulaceous plant, on the ſandy plains of Lybia.

AMMO'NIAC, [SAL] S. a volatile ſalt, of which there are two ſorts, the natural and artificial. The natural was found near the ſame place as the plant, and derives its name from the ſame ſource. The artificial ſal ammoniac is brought from Egypt, and is made from the ſoot of tufts, or dung of animals fed with ſtraw, ſublimed in glaſs bottles ſhaped like bombs.

AMMONI'ACAL, Adj. [from *ammoniac*] that which has the properties of ammoniac, as above deſcribed. "Diſtillation deſtroys the *ammoniacal* quality of animal ſalts." *Arbuth.*

AMMUNI'TION, S. [from *munitio*, Lat. of *munio*, Lat.] ſuch arms, inſtruments, and ſtores, as are neceſſary to carry on a war; military ſtores.

AMMUNITION-BREAD, S. [from *ammunition* and *bread*] bread provided for an army or garriſon.

A'MNESTY, S. [Αμνηστια, Gr. not to remember] an act wherein a prince promiſes pardon to criminals for offences paſt; an act of oblivion.

A'MNION, or A'MNIOS, S. [from αμνος, Gr. a lamb, the whole being put for a part, *i. e.* the ſkin, by a figure of rhetoric, called ſynecdoche] in Anatomy, a white tranſparent, thin, ſoft membrane, of an uneven ſurface on the outſide, but ſmooth on the inſide, immediately covering the fœtus.

AMO'NG, or AMO'NGST, Prep. [*among*, *gemang*, Sax. from *gemangan*, Sax. or *mengen*, Teut. to mix or mingle] preſent, or reſiding with. "Thou, Lord, art *among* them." *Numb.* xiv. 14. Mingled with.

A'MORIST, S. [from *amor*, Lat. love] one who is captivated with the charms of a female; one who is in love; a lover.

A'MOROUS, Adj. [*amoureux*, Fr. *amoroſo*, Ital.] fond. Smitten with love at the ſight of an amiable object. "The *am'rous* maid own'd her potent eyes." *Prior.* Figuratively, that which is the cauſe of love; or that which is uſed by lovers.

A'MOROUSLY, Adv. [from *amorous* and *ly*] with great appearance of affection or love; in a fond or loving manner.

AMO'RT, Adv. [*amortir*, Fr. or *a la mort*, Fr. at death's door] immerſed ſo deeply in the thought of ſome preſent calamity, as to appear quite ſtupified, ſpiritleſs. "How fares my Kate? What! ſweeting, *amort!*." *Shakeſp.*

AMORTIZA'TION, AMO'RTISEMENT, S. [*amortiſement*, *amortiſſable*, from *amortir*, Fr. to extinguiſh] in Law, a transferring of lands to a corporation, &c. to remain

in their poſſeſſion for ever; called an alienation of lands or tenements in mort-main.

To AMO'RTIZE, V. A. [*amortir*, Fr.] to alien or transfer lands to any corporation, guild, or fraternity for ever.

To A'MOVE, V. A. [*amoveo*, Lat.] in Law, to remove a perſon from his poſt, or ſtation.

To AMOU'NT, V. N. [*amonter*, Fr.] applied to arithmetical proceſs, to make up, to come to, when all the ſeparate parts, or figures are added together. To compoſe, when united. "How much this will *amount* to." *Burn. Theory.* To ariſe, or flow from, as a conſequence.

AMOU'NT, S. [from *amount*, the verb] in Arithmetic, the ſum produced by the addition of ſeveral numbers or quantities; the product of ſeveral quantities added together. The conſequence, reſult; or value.

AMO'UR, S. [from *amour*, Fr.] a love intrigue: including the ſecondary idea of ſomething vicious.

AMPHIARTHRO'SIS, S. [from αμφι, Gr. both, and αρθρωσις, Gr. joining, or articulation] in Aſtronomy, a dubious, or neutral articulation, or joining, diſtinguiſhed from the diarthroſis from its having no conſpicuous motion; and from the ſynarthroſis from its not being without ſenſible motion.

AMPHI'BIOUS, Adj. [Gr. from αμφι, Gr. both, double, or on both ſides, and, βιος, Gr. life, as living both kinds of life] that which can live both upon the earth, and in the water, as if either element was natural to it. "*Amphibious* animals partake ſomewhat of the nature of fiſhes." *Arbuth.* The beaver, frog, otter, tortoiſe, ſea-calf, crocodile, &c. are of this ſpecies.

AMPHIBLESTROI'DES, S. [Gr. from αμφιβληστρον, Gr. a net, and ειδος, Gr. a form, or ſhape] in Anatomy, a coat of the eye.

AMPHIBO'LOGY, S. [from αμφιβολος, Gr. and λογος, ſpeech or a word] in Rhetoric, an abuſe of language, wherein words are ſo placed in a ſentence, that they will admit of a different ſenſe, according to the different manner of combining them, as in the following ſentence. *Noli regem occidere timere bonum eſt.* Which may either be rendered, "Do not fear to kill the king; it is a good action; or do not kill the king; for it is good to fear, or decline it."

AMPHI'BRACHYS, S. [Gr. from αμφι, Gr. on both ſides, and βραχυς, Gr. ſhort] the name of a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt and laſt of which are ſhort, and the middle long, as in *amore*, the *a* and *e* are ſhort, and *mo* the middle ſyllable, is long.

AMPHI'MACER, S. [Lat. from αμφι, on each ſide, μακρος, Gr. long] a foot in Greek or Latin poetry, conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt and laſt of which are long, and the middle ſhort.

AMPHISBÆ'NA, S. [Gr. αμφισβαινω] a ſerpent, ſuppoſed to have two heads. "Scorpion and aſp, and *amphiſbæna* dire." *Par. Loſt.*

AMPHI'SMILA, S. [Gr. from αμφι, on both ſides, and σμιλη, Gr. a knife] a diſſecting knife, ſo called from its having an edge on both ſides.

AMPHITHE'ATRE, S. [αμφιθεατρον, Gr. of αμφι, Gr. about, and θεαομαι, Gr. to ſee] an ancient building of an oval form, with ſeats riſing above each other in the inſide, for ſpectators to ſee the combats of gladiators, wild beaſts, &c.

A'MPLE, Adj. [*amplus*, Lat.] applied to extent, wide, or ſpacious, "On nature's *ample* lap." *Thomſ.* Applied to bulk, large, great or big. "And now and then an *ample* tear trill'd down. *Shakeſp. Lear.* Applied to permiſſion, or liberties granted, full; without reſtraint. "Land where, and when you pleaſe, with *ample* leave." *Dryd.* Applied to gifts, large, liberal. "The earl made *ample* promiſe." *Clarend.* Applied to writings, full, minute, containing all the circumſtances.

To A'MPLIATE, V. [*amplio*, Lat.] to enlarge, extend, to make additions to.

A'MPLIATION, S. [from *ampliatio*, Lat. *ampliation*, Fr.] applied to rumors, increaſing their ſenſe by additional circumſtances; an exaggeration, or enlargement. Enlargement, or dwelling long upon a ſubject.

To AMPLIFICA'TE, V. A. [*amplifico*, Lat.] to enlarge, to dwell long upon a ſubject.

AMPLIFICA'TION, S. [*amplification*, Fr. *amplificatio*, Lat.] enlargement, or increaſe of dimenſions applied to a body; but generally ſpeaking, it is uſed for a figure of rhetoric, which conſiſts in a heightening of a deſcription, commendation, definition, or the blame of a thing by ſuch an enumeration of particulars, as moſt forcibly affect the paſſions. Hyperbolical expreſſion. "Is the poet juſtifiable for relating ſuch incredible *amplifications*." *Pope's Odyſſ.*

AMPLIFI'ER, S. [from *amplify* and *er*] one who enlarges.

To A'MPLIFY, V. A. [*amplifier*, Fr. from *amplus*, Lat. large or ample, and *fio*, Lat. to be made] to increaſe the dimenſions, or number of parts, applied to matter or body. To increaſe or heighten applied to quality. "*Amplify* the ſound." *Bac. Nat. Hiſt.* To extend, or enlarge, applied to power or dominion, "A deſire of *amplifying* their power." To render compleat, or increaſe by additions, applied to writings. "My health is inſufficient to increaſe and *amplify* theſe remarks." *Watts.* To expatiate, to treat fully, to enlarge upon. To repreſent in a pompous, heightened, and hyperbolical manner. "Homer *amplifies*, not invents." *Pope.*

A'MPLITUDE, S. [*amplitude*, Fr. *amplitudo*, Lat.] compaſs or extent. Greatneſs, or largeneſs. "To enlarge their minds to the

amplitude

amplitude of the world." *Bacon.* Capacity, indued with powers ſufficient. *Amplitude*, in Aſtronomy, is an arch of the horizon, intercepted between the eaſt and weſt part thereof, and the center of the ſun, ſtar, or planet at its riſing or ſetting; at the riſing it is called ortive, and at the ſetting occaſive.

To A'MPUTATE, V. A. [*amputo*, Lat.] in Surgery, to cut off a limb.

AMPUTA'TION, S. [*amputatio*, Lat.] in Surgery, the cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

AMSTERDA'M, S. [*Amſtelodamum*, Lat. from *Amſtel*, the name of a river, and *dam*, Belg. a dyke] the capital of the United Provinces, ſituated in North Holland, one of the moſt beautiful and richeſt cities in Europe for its ſize. It is ſituated in lat. 52 deg. 20 min. N. long. 4 deg. 30 min. E.

To AMU'SE, V. A. [*amuſer*, Fr. *muyſen*, Belg.] to employ a perſon's thoughts on ſome object, that may engage them from wandering to any other, including the idea of ſomething trifling. "He *amuſed* his followers with idle promiſes." To entertain with ſomething agreeable, which has not force enough to divert; and wants importance to pleaſe. "I cannot think it natural for a man, who is much in love, to *amuſe* himſelf with wiſhes." *Walſh.*

AMU'SEMENT, S. [from *amuſe*] an employment, in order to avoid the tedioufneſs of inaction. "His *amuſement* was to give poiſon to dogs and cats." *Pope.* Any thing which engages the mind, or is the object of the ſenſes; an entertainment.

AMU'SER, S. [from *amuſe* and *er*] one who deludes; or engages the attention of another, by ſpecious or falſe promiſes.

AMU'SIVE, Adj. [from *amuſe*] that which engages the attention to ſomething trifling, ſpecious, and deluſive.

A'MY, S. [*ami*, Fr. from *amicus*, Lat. a friend] in Law, ſtiled likewiſe *procbein amy*, the neareſt friend, the neareſt relation to an infant or orphan, and on that account to be entruſted for him.

AN, Article, [*ane*, Sax. *ain*, Goth. *ean*, Belg. *ain*, Teut. εν, Gr.] an indefinite article put before nouns of the ſingular number, which begin with a vowel, or an *h*, when not ſounded or aſpirated, as *an* eye, *an* hour; but if aſpirated, the *h* then is looked on as having the power of another conſonant, and *a* is uſed, as *a* hand, *a* hare. Applied to number, it ſignifies one, in a looſe and undetermined ſenſe. "There will be many *an* hour." *Locke.* Applied to a ſingle thing, as repreſenting the ſpecies, it ſignifies any, or ſome. "*An* elephant might ſwim in this water."

A'NA, Adv. [ανα, Gr.] a word uſed in phyſical preſcriptions, to ſignify that the ingredients which immediately precede, are to be in equal quantities.

ANABA'PTISTS, S. [from ανα, Gr. again, and βαπτιζω, Gr. to baptize, from their baptizing thoſe a ſecond time, who had received that ſacrament in their infancy] a religious ſect, whoſe diſtinguiſhed tenet is, that perſons are not to be baptized before they come to years of diſcretion, and are able to give an account of the principles of their profeſſion. The firſt founders of this ſect were originally diſciples of Martin Luther, whoſe names were Nicholas Storch, Mark Stubner, and Thomas Munzer; they firſt broached their principles in 1521.

ANABA'SIS, S. [αναβασις, Gr. from αναβαινω, Gr. to aſcend] in Phyſic, the augmentation, or ſtate of a diſeaſe, fever, or fit, in its growth.

ANABIBA'CON, S. [Arab.] in Aſtronomy, the node of the moon, where ſhe paſſes the ecliptic from N. to S. called the *Dragon's Tail.*

ANACA'MPTIC, Adj. [from αναχαμπτω, Gr. to ſend back] that which is returned; beat back again; reflected. In the plural, *Anacamptics*, is a term applied to that part of philoſophy which treats of the reflection of the rays of light, called likewiſe *Catoptrics.*

ANACATHA'RTIC, Adj. [from ανα, Gr. upwards, and καθαιρω, Gr. to cleanſe or purge] in Medicine, that which purges upwards, as a vomit.

ANACHRO'NISM, S. [ανα, Gr. and χρονος, time] in Chronology, the miſplacing an action with reſpect to the time in which it was performed; a miſtake in computing the time when an event happened.

ANA'CREON, S. [Gr. from ανα, and κρεω, Gr. to reign] a Greek poet, born at Teios, a town of Ionia, who flouriſhed when Polycrates reigned at Samos, and Hypparchus at Athens. As a writer, he was a perſon of an elegant taſte; his poems have a gaiety that charms, and an eaſineſs which ſteals away our praiſe; though his ſubjects are trifling, they would extort a ſmile from the ſullen cheek of auſterity, and make the eye of gaiety ſparkle with joy. His death is very remarkable, ſuppoſed to have been owing to a grape-ſtone, which ſtuck in his throat, and choaked him, in the 85th year of his age.

ANA'CREONTIC, Adj. [from *Anacreon*] that which is written in the taſte of Anacreon.

ANADIPLO'SIS, S. [Gr. αναδιπλωσις, Gr. of ανα, Gr. again, and διπλων, Gr. to double] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the word, which ends one ſentence or verſe, begins another.

ANAGO'GICAL, Adj. [from ανω, upwards, Gr. and αγω, Gr. to lead] applied to Scripture, thoſe parts which relate to eternity, or the life to come.

A'NAGRAM, S. [of ανα, Gr. and γραμμα, Gr. a letter, or writing, from γραφω, Gr. to write] the tranſpoſing of the letters of a name ſo as to compoſe ſome new word or ſentence from them.

ANAGRA'MMATISM, S. [from *anagram*] the act of tranſpoſing letters ſo as to form an anagram. "The only quinteſſence that hitherto the alchemy of wit could draw out of names, is *anagrammatiſm*." *Camden.*

ANAGRA'MMATIST, S. [from *anagram*] one who makes anagrams.

ANALE'CTA, S. [Gr. plural, from ανα, Gr. and λεγω, Gr. to collect] a collection of ſmall and detached pieces; a miſcellany.

ANALE'MMA, S. [Gr. αναλημμα, from αναλαμβανω, Gr. to reſume] an orthographic projection of the ſphere on the plane of the meridian, by ſtrait lines and ellipſes; wherein the eye is ſuppoſed to be at an infinite diſtance, and in the E. or W. points of the horizon. Likewiſe a mathematical inſtrument, with the ſphere projected on it, and a moveable horizon and index, by which ſeveral problems relating to the ſphere may be ſolved, without the trouble of a calculation.

ANALE'PTIC, Adj. [αναληπτικος, Gr. from αναλαμβανω, Gr. to reſtore] in Phyſic, medicines proper to reſtore the body when emaciated, either by the long continuance of a diſorder, or want of food. "*Analeptic* medicines cheriſh the nerves." *Quincy.*

ANALO'GICAL, S. [from *analogy*] applied to words, a term, which ſignifies any particular idea as attributed to ſeveral others, not by way of reſemblance, but on account of ſome evident reference to the original idea.

ANALO'GICALLY, Adv. [from *analogical* and *ly*] in a manner wherein there is ſome reſemblance to the thing compared, though it may not hold good with reſpect to all its properties; defined by Johnſon *in an analogical manner.*

ANA'LOGISM, S. [αναλογισμος, of ανα, Gr. and λογος, Gr. reaſon] in Logic, an argument drawn from the cauſe to the effect, and importing an unanſwerable neceſſity.

To ANALO'GIZE, V. A. [from *analogy*] to turn into an analogy; to form a reſemblance, or run a parallel between things which differ; to interpret a thing as if it had a reference or reſemblance to ſomething elſe.

ANA'LOGOUS, Adj. [from *analogy*] that which bears a reſemblance to a thing, in ſome particulars, but not in all.

ANA'LOGY, S. [from αναλογια, Gr.] a reſemblance which one thing bears to another, in ſome of its properties or qualities, though not in all; when we ſpeak of the Divine Being, we are obliged to have recourſe to this method of expreſſing ourſelves, becauſe divine matters are not the object of our ſenſes, and cannot be conceived any other ways than by their ſimilitude, proportion, or connection with ſenſible things; ſo that analogy means a reſemblance in kind or ſort, but a difference with reſpect to manner.

ANA'LYSIS, S. [αναλυσις, Gr. from ανα, Gr. and λυω, Gr. to diſſolve, or break in pieces] a ſeparation or ſolution of a compound body into the parts of which it conſiſts. "The *analyſis* of the dew of any place." *Arbuthn.* In Philoſophy, the conſidering the different parts of a thing ſeparately, and drawing concluſions from the experiments made on them in that ſtate. "*Analyſis* conſiſts in making experiments and obſervations." *Newt. Opt.* The reſolving of a thing into its conſtituent parts, as of a ſentence into ſingle words; of words into ſyllables; of ſyllables into letters; of a tune into its ſingle notes; of an argument into its ſeveral propoſitions; and of a book into the ſeveral heads, or topics, of which it treats. In Mathematics, it implies the diſcovering of the truth or falſhood of a propoſition.

ANALY'TIC, Adj. [αναλυτικος, Gr.] the reſolving a thing into its primary, elemental or conſtituent parts; the reducing a book into the ſeveral topics which it treats of; the arguing on the principles or conceſſions of an opponent, till he is reduced to a dilemma.

ANALY'TICAL, Adj. [from *analyſis*] that which pretends to reſolve things into their firſt principles.

ANALY'TICALLY, Adv. [from *analytical* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to ſeparate a thing into the parts of which it is compoſed, to reſolve a ſubject into its firſt principles.

To ANALY'ZE, V. A. [αναλυω, Gr.] in Chemiſtry, to reſolve a compound into its firſt principles. "To *analyze* them, and take aſunder their heterogeneous parts." *Boyle.* To inveſtigate, or trace a thing to its firſt principles or motives.

ANALY'ZER, S. [from *analyze* and *er*, implying an agent, from *wær*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth. a man] that which can reduce a thing into its firſt principles.

ANAMORPHO'SIS, S. [from ανα, Gr. and μορφωσις, a configuration, of μορφη, Gr. a ſhape] in Perſpective, the deſcribing a figure, which in one point of view ſhall appear to be deformed, and monſtrouſly miſhapen, but in another regular, and in due proportion; or a delineation of an object which ſhall appear monſtrous to the naked eye, but when viewed in a cylindrical mirror, ſhall appear regular and harmonious: there are ſeveral pieces of this kind in the Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford.

ANA'NAS, S. [in Botany] the pine-apple, ſo called from its reſemblance to the cones of pines.

ANA'PHORA, S. [Gr. ανωφορα, a repetition] a figure in Rhetoric, wherein ſeveral ſentences begin with the ſame word; of which the following Pſalm affords a beautiful and noble example. "The *voice* of the Lord is powerful; the *voice* of the Lord is full of majeſty; the *voice* of the Lord breaketh the cedars of Lebanon," *&c. Pſal.* xxix. 3.

ANAPLERO'TIC, S. [αναπληροω, Gr. to fill up] in Medicine, that which incarns, or fills up any wound with fleſh.

A'NARCH, S. [from α Gr. negative, and αρχος,

αρχος, Gr. a ruler] one who is the author or promoter of confusion, or sedition; a rebel.

ANA'RCHICAL, Adj. [from *anarchy*] that which is not subject to rule, laws, or government; rebellious; or seditious.

A'NARCHY, S. [αναρχια, Gr. *anarchia*, Lat.] a state wherein there is not, or no one will acknowledge a supreme magistrate; a state wherein people are without the enforcement of laws, and will not submit to them; rebellion; sedition; and confusion.

ANASA'RCA, S. [from ανα, Gr. and σαρξ, flesh] in Physic, a kind of universal dropsy, wherein the skin appears bloated, and yields to the impression like dough.

ANASTOMO'SIS, S. [Gr. from ανα, through, and στομα, Gr. a mouth] in Anatomy, the inosculations, or opening of two vessels into each other.

ANA'STROPHE, S. [from ανα, and στρεφω, Gr. to turn] in Rhetoric, disposition, or placing of words, wherein they do not follow the grammatical construction, and those which should follow are placed first; as *Italiam contra*, for *contra Italiam*, in Virgil. *Notes angelical*, for *Angelical notes*, in Milton.

ANA'THEMA, S. [from ανα, and τιθημι, Gr. to place, or separate] among the Jews it signified; First, Something dedicated to the service of the Deity; Secondly, Something devoted to destruction, as the city of Jericho was, *Josh.* vi. 17. Thirdly, A person who was the object of universal aversion; and Fourthly, One who, on account of some offence, was denied the privileges of society, and banished from the synagogue. The term implies not only the curse, or act of excommunication, but the person excommunicated or cursed likewise.

ANATHE'MATICALLY, Adv. [from *anathematical* and *ly*] in the manner of an anathema, or sentence of excommunication.

To ANATHE'MATIZE, V. A. [from *anathema*] to pronounce the sentence of excommunication against any person.

ANATO'MICAL, Adj. [from *anatomy*] that which is used in anatomy to separate the parts of an animal, or substance to be dissected. That which is discovered by anatomy, or in the dissection of a body. That which is separated, applied to the small and constituent particles of a body.

ANA'TOMIST, S. [*anatomiste*, Fr.] one who dissects the body of human creatures, brutes, or plants; dividing every one of the parts from each other; enquiring into their several uses and properties; their various affections; the wonder of their structure, *&c.*

To ANA'TOMIZE, V. A. [from ανα, Gr. and τεμνω, Gr. to cut] to dissect, or separate, by means of instruments, every part of the body; to discover all the properties of a truth or thing; to lay open the secret motives, affections or dispositions of a person's mind.

ANATO'MY, S. [ανατομια, Gr. See ANATOMIZE] the dissecting, or separating the parts of a human, or vegetable body, in order to discover its structure, and the different uses of its several parts. Applied in a humorous manner to a person who has little flesh on his bones; one who is emaciated by disease or labour, so as to resemble a skeleton.

A'NATORON, S. a kind of native salt extracted from the waters of the Nile, by evaporation and crystalization, and is supposed to be the nitre of the antients.

A'NCESTOR, S. [*ancestre*, Fr. of *antecessor*, Lat. one who goes before] the person from whom one is descended by birth. It is distinguished from *predecessor*, because that is used to signify those whom we succeed in dignity or office, but *ancestor* those whom we follow by natural descent, and as men, whether by father or mother's side.

A'NCESTRAL, Adj. [from *ancestor*] in Law, that which may be claimed in right of our ancestors, or that which has been done by them.

AN'CESTRY, S. [from *ancestor*] such persons of a family from whom a person is descended; family, lineage; progenitors; pedigree, descent or birth.

AN'CHOR, S. [*anchora*, Lat. from αγκυρα, Gr. wherein the *g* is always pronounced like *n* before *k*, as it is in the Gothic likewise] an instrument formed of an heavy strong piece of iron, with a double hook or two barbs at one end, and a ring to hold a cable with in the other, used to keep ships or other vessels from driving with the wind, tide, or currents. It is used with the following verbs, to *drop*, or *cast*, which imply the letting down; and to *weigh*, which signifies the pulling up the anchor. Figuratively, it denotes any thing which keeps from motion or fluctuation, including the secondary idea of security. "Which hope we have as an *anchor* of the soul." *Heb.* vi. 10.

To AN'CHOR, V. N. [from *anchor* the substantive] to be secured from danger; or stopped; to be kept from driving by means of an anchor. Figuratively, to fasten; to stop. "My intention *anchors* on Isabel." *Shakesp.* "My nails were *anchored* in thine eyes." *Shakesp. Rich.* III. *Anchor-holds*, the fastness procured by an anchor.

A'NCHORAGE, S. [from *anchor*] the effect which an anchor has, so as to hold or keep a ship from driving; the anchors themselves, or the duty paid for anchoring in a port.

A'NCHORET, or A'NCHORITE, S. [a contraction of *anachoret*] one who goes into deserts and unfrequented places; in order to practise the greatest austerities, and put himself out of the reach of temptation.

ANCHO'VY, S. [*anchois*, Fr. *anchova*, Span. *anciove*, Ital.] a small fish, much used for sauce, fished for on the coast of Provence, generally in the night-time, with a light at the stern of the vessel.

A'NCIENT,

A'NCIENT, Adj. [*ancien*, Fr.] that ich has endured for ſome time; that which s been formerly, or ſome time ago; op- ſed to *modern*; but not to *new*. Applied to e, or the duration of things. "With the ient is wiſdom." *Job* xii. 12. When ap- ed to the reviſal of a thing, it ſignifies paſt former. "Though the *ancients* thus their es invade." *Pope.*

A'NCIENTLY, Adv. [from *ancient*, and in former times, in times long paſt, or be- the preſent inſtant.

A'NCIENTRY, S. [from *ancient*] a pedi- e which can be traced a great many years kwards; or a family which has been noted a long courſe of years.

AND, Conjunct. [from *and*, Sax. *ende*, g. *und*, Teut. *ande*, Fr. Th.] a particle, which ſentences are joined together, ſigni- g that what was affirmed or denied of the ence before it, holds good, or may be med likewiſe of that which comes after it. He honoured his father *and* his mother." ewiſe: "To make diſcoveries in human *and* to ſettle the proper diſtinctions." *ler.*

NDI'RONS, S. irons placed at each end grate, in which a ſpit turns; or irons on ch wood is laid to burn inſtead of a grate.

NEC'DOTE, S. [ανεκδοτον, Gr.] an cle relating to a ſecret tranſaction of a per- s life, whether it be that of a prince or a ate perſon; a piece of ſecret hiſtory. ome modern *anecdotes* aver." *Prior.*

NEMO'GRAPHY, S. [from ανεμος, the wind, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a ription of the winds.

NEMO'METER. S. [from ανεμος, and μετρον, Gr. a meaſure] a machine, or ument, to meaſure the force of the wind.

NE'MONE, S. [from ανεμωνη, Gr.] otany, the wind flower; there are two ies, one planted in gardens, and the other

NEMO'SCOPE, S. [from ανεμος, Gr. σκοπος, Gr. an examination] an inſtru- t or machine, which foretels the changes e wind.

NEU'RISM, S. [from ανευρυνω, Gr. late] in Surgery, a tumour or ſwelling d by the weakneſs of an artery; or by extravaſated and ſpread under the fleſh wound, or a rupture of an artery.

NEW, Adv. [of *a* and *new*, from *ni-* or *new*, Belg. *new*, Teut. *ny*, Dan. and or *neowe*, Sax.] again; over again; more; a ſecond time, whether in the or a different form. "Be freed, or *anew*." *Dryd.*

NFRAC'TUOSE, or ANFRA'CTU- Adj. [from *anfractus*, Lat.] that is full of winding paſſages or cavities, bling a maze or labyrinth. "Several and *anfractuoſe* cavities in the ear bone."

ANFRACTUO'SITY, or ANFRA'CTU- OUSNESS, S. [from *anfractuous*, and *neſs*] the quality of turning and winding like a maze, or labyrinth. Seldom uſed.

A'NGEL, S. [*angelus*, Lat. αγγελος, Gr. two gammas coming together, being in that language pronounced like *ng*, a meſſenger, or perſon which is ſent] a relative term, implying a perſon who is ſent, or commiſſioned by another; in its primitive ſenſe, being a denomination of office. A ſpecies of incorporeal beings ſuperior to mankind, reſident either in heaven or hell, and of different degrees of dignity, power and perfection. And a gold coin, ſo called from its having the figure of an angel upon it, which weighed 4 dwts, and was valued at 6s. 4d. in 1 Hen. VIII. and 10s. in 38 Eliz. Figuratively, a perſon of exquiſite beauty, and ſuperior to the common run of mortals. "Sir, as I have a ſoul, ſhe is an *angel*." *Shakeſp.* Uſed as an adjective, it implies ſomething more than human, or ſuperlatively perfect; one of the order of angels. "In *angel* whiteneſs." *Shakeſp.*

ANGE'LIC, Adj. [from *angel* and *lic*] ſomething reſembling, belonging to, or partaking of, the nature of angels.

ANGE'LICA, S. [Lat. ſo called from its ſuppoſed efficacy againſt poiſon] in Botany, the greateſt of the umbelliferous plants.

ANGE'LICAL, Adj. [from *angel*] that which reſembles angels; "*Angelical* ſwiftneſs." *Raleigh.* That which belongs to, or partakes of the properties or nature of angels.

A'NGELOT, S. a ſort of ſmall cheeſe generally made in the form of a heart, at the county of Boay, in Normandy; it is very fat, and of an exquiſite taſte. Likewiſe a muſical inſtrument reſembling a lute.

AN'GER, S. [from *ange*, Sax. vexed, *angſt*, Belg. to repent; or *ango*, Lat.] a deſire of thwarting the happineſs of another, on account of an injury received.

To AN'GER, V. A. [See ANGER the noun] to injure or offend a perſon, ſo as to provoke him to reſentment, or to deſire to thwart one's happineſs. "Who would *anger* the meaneſt artiſan?" *Hooker.*

A'NGERLY, Adv. [from *anger* and *ly*] in the manner of, or like, a perſon who reſents an injury.

ANGIO'GRAPHY, S. [from αγγειον, Gr. and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] a deſcription of the veſſels or tubes of the human body.

ANGIO'LOGY, S. [from αγγειον, Gr. and λογος, Gr.] a treatiſe or diſcourſe of the veſſels of the human body.

A'NGLE, S. [*angulus*, Lat. *angle*, Fr.] in Geometry, the meeting of two lines which incline to each other, and meet in a point.

A'NGLE, S. [from *angel*, Sax. Belg. and Teut.] an inſtrument to catch fiſh with, conſiſting of a line, hook, and rod.

To A'NGLE, V. N. [from *angle* the noun] to fiſh with a hook, line, and rod. "*Angling* in

in the cryſtal lake." *Waller.* Figuratively, to entice by ſome allurements, or artifice.

A'NGLE-ROD, S. [*angel-roede*, Belg. *angol*, Port. *anxueli*, Span.] the rod to which the line and hook are faſtened in angling.

A'NGLER, S. [from *angle* and *er*] he that fiſhes with a rod, hook, and line.

A'NGLES, S. the nation from whence our iſland and people are named, who are ſuppoſed to have come from a city formerly named *Angel*, in the kingdom of Denmark; in Latin they were called *Gens Anglorum*, the nation of the angels; and in their own language, *Engla. Theod.*

A'NGLESEA, [formerly called *Mona* by the Romans, *Mon*, or *Tir-Mon*, i. e. the land of Mona, and *Inys dirwylh*, or the Shady Iſland, by the Welch, and *Engleſea*, or *Angleſey*, i. e. the Engliſh Iſland, by the Saxons] an iſland over againſt Caernarvonſhire, in the Iriſh ſea, about twenty miles long, and ſeventeen broad. It was formerly the ſeat of the Druids, and ſo fertile, as to be named *Mon Mam Gymry* by the Welch, i. e. Mona the nurſery of Wales: it has two market towns, and ſends one member to parliament.

A'NGLICISM, S. [from *Anglicus*, Lat.] a method of expreſſion peculiar to the Engliſh language.

A'NGLING, Verbal Noun, [from *angle*] the diverſion of fiſhing by a rod, line, and hook, armed with a bait.

A'NGRED, Part. [from *anger* provoked to a deſire of revenge by ſome injury.

ANGRILY, Adv. [from *angry* and *ly*] a manner which beſpeaks reſentment, on account of ſome injury.

A'NGRY, Adj. [from *anger*] deſirous of revenge, on account of ſome affront; highly diſpleaſed.

A'NGUISH, S. [*angoiſe*, Fr. *angoſcia*, Ital. *angſt*, Teut. *anghſt*, Belg.] exceſſive pain, applied to the body. "Death's of ſuch incredible *anguiſh*." *South.* Immoderate, or the higheſt degree of ſorrow, anxiety and torture, applied to the mind.

A'NGUISHED, Adj. [from *anguiſh*] to be affected with the profoundeſt anxiety, torture, and ſorrow, on account of ſome calamity.

A'NGULAR, Adj. [from *angulus*, Lat.] that which has corners or angles. *Angular motion*, in Aſtronomy, is the increaſe of the diſtance, or angle, between any two planets moving round any body, as the common center of their motions.

A'NGULARITY, S. [from *angular*] the quality of having angles or corners.

A'NGULARLY, Adv. [from *angular* and *ly*] with angles and corners, like an angle.

A'NGULATED, Adj. [from *angulus*, Lat.] that which has angles or corners. "Shot into *angulated* figures." *Woodw.*

A'NGULOUS, Adj. [from *angulus*, Lat.] that which has corners or angles. "Held together by hooks and *angulous* involutions." *Glanv.*

ANHE'LITUS, S. [from *anhelo*, Lat. to pant, or breathe with difficulty] a ſhortneſs of breath, or quickneſs of breathing, occaſioned by running, or going up any high and ſteep place.

ANI'GHTS, Adv. [from *a* for *at*, and *night*] in the night-time, or every night. "You muſt come in earlier *a'nights*." *Shakeſp.*

ANI'LITY, S. [*anilitas*, Lat.] old age conſidered as it reſpects a woman; figuratively, applied either as a term of honour or reproach.

A'NIMA MUNDI, S. [Lat. the ſoul of the world] a pure ætherial ſubſtance or ſpirit, according to Plato, and other ancient philoſophers, diffuſed through the maſs of the world informing, actuating, and uniting its ſeveral parts into one great body or animal.

ANIMADVE'RSION, S. [*animadverſio*, Lat.] a taking notice of a fault with ſome degree of anger, ſeverity, or diſpatch. "Diſmiſſed with ſevere and ſharp *animadverſion*." *Clarend.* Puniſhment, cenſure, or the execution of the laws; conſideration, reflection.

ANIMADVE'RSIVE, S. [from *animadvérſum*, ſupine of *animadvérto*, Lat.] that which has power to make the mind attend to or conſider any particular object; that which has the power of judging. "The ſoul, the only *animadverſive* principle." *Glanv.*

To ANIMADVE'RT, V. N. [*animadverto*, Lat.] to cenſure, to blame, including the ſecondary idea of defect in the perſon animadverted on, together with authority, diſpleaſure and ſeverity in the animadverter.

ANIMADVE'RTER, S. [from *animadvert*, and *er*, a contraction of *wær*, Sax. *wair*, Goth.] he who inflicts puniſhment, or paſſes cenſure on crimes. "A ſevere *animadverter* upon ſuch." *South.*

A'NIMAL, S. [*animal*, Lat.] a being conſiſting of a body and a ſoul; diſtinguiſhed from pure ſpirit, with reſpect to its corporeal part, and from mere matter, by its ſpiritual. *Animal*, uſed as an adjective, implies ſome thing which relates to animals, or beings poſſeſſed of a ſoul. *Animal ſecretion*, is the act whereby the juices of the body are ſeparated and ſecreted from the common maſs of the blood, by means of the glands. *Animal ſpirits*, are a fine ſubtile juice, ſuppoſed to be the great inſtrument of muſcular motion and ſenſation.

ANIMA'LCULE, S. [*animalculum*, Lat. diminutive of *animal*] a very ſmall animal, generally applied to ſuch as are not viſible to the naked eye.

ANIMA'LITY, S. [*animal*, Lat.] that property which determines a being to be an animal; that which has the properties of an animal. "The word animal here only ſignifies human *animality*." *Watts.*

To A'NIMATE, V. A. [*animo*, Lat.]

ive life to; to quicken; to join, or unite, foul to a body; figuratively, applied to mucal inſtruments, to enliven, to make vocal, inſpire with the power of harmony; to ommunicate boldneſs to; to encourage, or xcite.

A'NIMATE, Adj. [*animatus*, Lat.] that hich is endued with a ſoul; that which has fe, or the properties of an animal. "The adirable ſtructure of *animate* bodies." *Bentley.*

A'NIMATED, Part. [from *animate*] that hich has a great deal of life; vigorous; ſpited.

ANIMA'TION, S. [from *animate*] the ct of bringing into exiſtence, or enduing with ife, both vegetable and animal. The ſtate herein the ſoul and body are united; the enoyment of life.

A'NIMATIVE, Adj. [from *animate*] that hich has the power of communicating a oul or principle of life; that which has the ower of enlivening, encouraging, or making igorous.

ANIMA'TOR, S. [from *animatum*, ſupine f *animo*, Lat.] that which enlivens, or coners the principle of life.

ANIMO'SE, Adj. [from *animoſus*, Lat.] ull of ſpirit; violent; courageous; vehement.

ANIMO'SITY, S. [*animoſitas*, Lat.] a iſpoſition of mind wherein a perſon is inlined to hinder the ſucceſs, thwart the hapineſs, or diſturb the tranquility of another; t includes in it a degree of enmity, and is ppoſite to friendſhip or benevolence. "Thoſe eats and *animoſities* among the fair ſex." *Swift.*

A'NKLE, S. [*anclew*, Sax. *ankle*, Dan.] he joint which unites the leg to the foot. *Ankle-bone*, *enchel been*, Belg. the protuberant one at the ankle.

A'NNALIST, S. [from *annals*] one who rites or compoſes annals.

A'NNALS, S. [it has no ſingular; from *nnales*, Lat.] a narrative wherein the tranſctions are digeſted into periods, conſiſting ach of one year; or relations which contain he public occurrences of a ſingle year.

A'NNATES, or A'NNATS, S. [Lat. it as no ſingular] in Law, the firſt fruits, ſo alled, becauſe they are paid after one year's rofits.

To ANNE'AL, V. A. [from *on ælan*, Sax. o ſet fire to; to burn] to heat glaſs ſo as to ake it retain the colours laid on it. "A icture ſhone in glaſs *annealed*." *Dryd.* To eat glaſs after it is blown, to prevent its reaking; to heat any thing ſo as to give it s temper.

To ANNE'X, V. A. [*annexum*, ſupine of *nnecto*, Lat. *annexer*, Fr.] to join, or ſuboin as a ſupplement; to connect; to unite with. "*Annex* happineſs always to the exrciſe." *Rogers.* To belong to; to join as a roperty. Uſed as a ſubſtantive, properties, r attributes.

ANNE'XION, S. [from *annex*] the adding of ſomething as an enforcement, ſupplement, or aid; addition. "To engage the fear of men, by the *annexion* of ſuch penalties as," *&c. Rogers.*

ANNE'XMENT, S. [from *annex*] ſomething which is joined to another. "Each ſmall *annexment*, petty conſequence." *Hamlet.*

To ANNI'HILATE, V. A. [*annihilo*, Lat. from *ad* to, and *nihilum* nothing] to reduce to nothing; to deprive of exiſtence. "It is impoſſible for any body to be utterly *annihilated*." *Bacon.* To put an end to; to extinguiſh; to deſtroy utterly.

ANNIHILA'TION, S. [from *annihilate*] the act by which the very exiſtence of a thing is entirely deſtroyed. "Their utter *annihilation* could not chuſe but follow." *Hooper.*

ANNIVE'RSARY, S. [*anniverſarius*, Lat. from *annus*, a year, and *verto* to turn] the return of any remarkable day in the calendar. Some public rejoicing performed in honour of the anniverſary day. "In his admirable *anniverſaries*." *Dryd.*

ANNIVE'RSARY, Adj. [*anniverſarius*, Lat.] that which falls out once in the regular courſe of every year; annual, or yearly. "Keeping their *anniverſary* day." *Stilling.*

ANNO DOMINI, [Lat.] expreſſed by abbreviature, A. D. 1762, *i. e.* in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty two.

ANNOTA'TION, S. [*annotatio*, Lat.] explanations of the difficult paſſages of an author, written by way of notes.

ANNOTA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a perſon who explains the difficult paſſages of an author; a commentator.

To ANNOU'NCE, V. A. [*annoncer*, Fr. from *annuncio*, Lat.] to proclaim; to reveal publicly. "*Announc'd* by Gabriel." *Par. Reg.* To pronounce; to ſentence. In a judicial ſenſe, to condemn to. "*Announce*—or life or death." *Prior.*

To ANNO'Y, V. A. [*annoyer*, Fr.] to diſturb; to vex; to make a perſon uneaſy.

ANNO'Y, S. [from the verb] an attack. "Good angels guard thee from the boar's *annoy*." *Shakeſp.* Trouble, misfortune, or any ſtate which is productive of anxiety.

ANNO'YANCE, S. [from *annoy*] that which occaſions any trouble, inconvenience, diſlike, injury, or hurt; the ſtate wherein a perſon is affected with the ſight, hearing, ſeeing, *&c.* of a diſagreeable object. "The further *annoyance* and terror of any beſieged place." *Wilkins.*

ANNO'YER, S. [from *annoy* and *er*] the perſon who cauſes any annoyance, diſlike, trouble, or loathing.

A'NNUAL, Adj. [*annuel*, Fr. from *annus*, Lat. a year] every year, or yearly. "*Annual* for me, the grape, the roſe renew." *&c. Pope.* For the whole duration of a year; that which endures only one year,

A'NNU-

A'NNUALLY, Adv. [from *annual* and *ly*] every year, yearly.

ANNU'ITANT, S. [from *annus*, Lat.] he that poſſeſſes or receives an annuity.

ANNU'ITY, S. [*annuité*, Fr.] a yearly revenue, paid every year during a perſon's life, on certain term of years; a yearly allowance.

To ANNU'L, V. A. [from *nullus*, Lat.] none] applied to laws, to deprive them of their force; to abrogate; to aboliſh. "Whoever deſtroys this authority, does, in effect, *annul* the law." *Rogers.* Made imperceptible, or, as if deprived of their exiſtence, and annihilated.

A'NNULAR, Adj. [from *annulus*, Lat. a ring] reſembling, or in the form of a ring.

A'NNULARY, Adj. [from *annulus*, Lat. a ring] in the form of rings. "The windpipe is made with *annulary* cartilages." *Ray.*

A'NNULET, S. [a diminutive from *annulus*, Lat. a ring] a ſmall ring. In Heraldry, uſed for a mark that the perſon is the fifth brother. Sometimes indeed a part of the coat of ſeveral families, reputed a mark of dignity. In Architecture, the ſmall ſquare member in the Doric capital under the quarter round. Likewiſe a flat moulding common to the other parts of the column which derives its name from its ſurrounding the column.

ANNU'LLING, Part. Noun. [from *annul*] the revoking, aboliſhing, or repeating of an act, &c.

ANNUNCIA'TION-DAY, S. [from *annunciate*] the day celebrated in commemoration of the angel's viſitation of the Bleſſed Virgin on the 25th of March.

A'NODYNE, S. [from α, negative, and ὀδυνη, Gr. pain] a remedy which abates the force of pain, and renders it more tolerable. "*Anodynes*, or abaters of pain, of the aliment kind." *Arbuth.*

To ANOI'NT, V. A. [from *oint*, *enoint*, Fr. the ſupines of *oindre*, or *enoindre*, Fr.] to rub with ſome fat, or greaſy preparation, "Thou ſhalt not *anoint* thyſelf with oil." *Deut.* xxviii.

ANOI'NTER, S. [from *anoint* and *er*] the perſon who anoints.

ANOMALI'STICAL, Adj [from *anomaly*] irregular. *Anomaliſtical year*, in Aſtronomy, the ſpace of time wherein the earth paſſes thro' her orbit, and differing from the common year, on account of the preceſſion of the equinoxes.

ANO'MALOUS, Adj. [ανομαλος, Gr. of α negative, and ὁμαλος, Gr. plain] in Grammar, ſuch words as are not conſiſtent with the rules of declining, &c. In Aſtronomy, that which ſeemingly deviates from its regular motion.

ANO'MALOUSLY, Adv. [from *anomalous* and *ly*] in a manner not conſiſtent with eſtabliſhed laws or rules; in an irregular, uncommon, or extraordinary manner. "Eve *anomalouſly* proceeded from Adam." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANO'MALY, S. [*anomalie*, Fr. *anomalia*, Lat. See ANO'MALOUS] a derivation from the eſtabliſhed rules and laws, whether thoſe of nature, ſocieties, or particular branches of ſcience. "A peculiar *anomaly* and baſeneſs of nature." *South.* In Aſtronomy, applied to a planet, is that whereby it differs from the aphelion or apogee.

ANO'N, Adv. [from *a* and *nubn*, Belg. *nu*, Sax. *aynâ*, Span. now] ſoon after any time expreſſed; quickly. "Not without deſign at that preſent, as ſhall be made out *anon*." *Clarend.* When applied to viciſſitude, revolution, or change of action, it ſignifies, then, afterwards, or ſometimes. "On hill ſometimes, *anon* in ſhady vale." *Par. Reg.*

ANO'NYMOUS, Adj. from α, Gr. privative, and ονομα, Gr. a name] that which has not yet received a name. "Another *anonymous* inſect of the waters." *Ray.* Applied to books or publications, that which is without a name, or that which has not the author's name. "The author's being *anonymous*." *Dunciad.*

ANO'NYMOUSLY, Adv. [from *anonymous* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to be without a name.

ANO'THER, Pronoun, [from *an*, Sax. one, and *other*, Sax. more, or beſides] applied to things, ſomething not like that which is mentioned; different. "Becauſe he had *another* ſpirit." *Numb.* xix. 24. Applied to number, or ſucceſſion, one more; an addition; beſides. Applied to identity, not the ſame. Joined with *one*, it implies a thing mutually performed; ſomething reciprocal. "If we love *one another*, God dwelleth in us." 1 *John* iv. 12.

A'NSÆ, S. [Lat. the plural of *anſa*, Lat.] a handle] in Aſtronomy, thoſe parts of the ring of Saturn, which appear at a diſtance from its body, and reſemble a couple of handles.

ANSATED, Part. [*anſatus*, Lat.] that which has handles. Uſed only by ſcientific writers.

To A'NSWER, V. A. [*anſwérian*, Sax.] to give that information which is required by a queſtion. "They could not *anſwer* him." *Luke* xiv. 6. To reply to an objection; to obviate or give a ſolution; to aſſign reaſons; to be accountable for; or ſatisfy any claim or debt; to pay; to bear a proportion; to be proportionate to. To vindicate; or be received as a witneſs, teſtimony, or voucher in a perſon's behalf. "So ſhall my righteouſneſs *anſwer* for me." *Gen.* xxx. 33.

A'NSWER, S. [*anſware*, Sax. *antwoord*, Belg. See the verb, to ANSWER] an information, or reply to a queſtion; a ſolution of any difficulty, or objection.

A'NSWERABLE, Adj. [from *anſwer*, and *able*] that which will admit of a reply.

A'NSWERABLY, Adv. [from *anſwer-le*, and *ly*] in proportion; in a manner ich correſponds with, or is ſuitable to.

A'NSWERER, S. [from *anſwer* and *er*] e who gives ſuch information as a queſtion uires, he that ſolves, obviates, or clears up e objections of an adverſary. He who writes ainſt another in any controverſy. "It gives s *anſwerer* double work." *Swift.*

ANT, S. [from *æmt*, a contraction of *nett*, Sax. and was afterwards ſoftened into *t*] ſmall inſects, remarkable for their in-ſtry, tenderneſs, and œconomy.

ANTÆ'CI, S. [has no ſingular, from τι, Gr. and οικεω, Gr. to dwell] in Geo-aphy, thoſe who live under the ſame ſemi-rcle of the meridian, but in different paral-ls, the one being as far diſtant from the uator S. as the others are N. Their longitude the ſame, as are likewiſe their noon, mid-ght, and all their days: but their ſeaſons e contrary, it being autumn with the one, hen it is ſpring with the other, &c. The habitants of Peloponneſus are the Antæci to oſe of the Cape of Good-Hope.

ANTA'GONIST, S. [from αντι, Gr. ainſt, and αγονιζω, to contend] applied to rſons as ſuch, one who contends with other. "None daring to appear *antagoniſt*." *ilt. Sampſon.* Applied to writers, he who poſes the opinion or ſentiments of another; oppoſite.

To ANTAGONI'ZE, V. A. of αντι, Gr. d αγωνιζω, Gr.] to ſtrive, or contend againſt other.

ANTANACLA'SIS, S. [of αντανακλασις, r. from αντανακλαω, Gr. to drive back, or ike back again] in Rhetoric, a figure where-a word is repeated in a different ſenſe; it is kewiſe the reſuming of the ſame ſentence, ter the intervention of ſeveral others.

ANTANA'GOGE, S. [from αντι, Gr. and αγω, to drive, or take away] in Rhetoric, a gure, wherein, being unable to deny the imes with which we are charged by an ad-erſary, we endeavour to load him with the me, or others.

ANTAPODO'SIS, S. [from αντι, Gr. οδος, genitive of ους, Gr. a foot, and σις, Gr. of διδωμι, Gr.] a retreat, or re-rning. In Rhetoric, a figure, containing e counter-part of a ſimile.

ANTA'RES, S. in Aſtronomy, a ſtar of e firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Scor-io. Long. 5. deg. 20 min. 4 ſec. according Flamſtead.

ANTA'RCTIC, Adj. [from αντι, Gr. ntrary, or oppoſite to, and αρκτος, Gr. the ear] that which is oppoſite to the *arctic*, ap-lied in Aſtronomy, to the ſouthern pole and rcle. The *antarctic pole*, in Aſtronomy, is e ſouth pole, or that part of the heavens to hich the ſouth end of the earth's axis points. he *antarctic circle*, is one of the leſſer circles f the ſphere, parallel to the equator, and 23 deg. 30 min. diſtant from the ſouth pole The *antarctic pole*, in Geography, is the ſouth-ern extremity of the earth's axis.

A'NTE, [Lat.] a particle, ſignifying *before*, and frequently uſed in compoſition; as *ante-diluvian*, that which exiſted before the flood; *ante-chamber*, a room which muſt be paſſed through *before* you can enter into a chamber; or a room which leads to a chamber.

To ANTECE'DE, V. A. [from *ante* before, and *cedo*, Lat. to go] to have a prior exiſtence; to precede, or go before.

ANTECE'DENCE, S. [from *antecede*] priority of exiſtence; exiſtence before ſome period or being.

ANTECE'DENT, Adj. [*antecedens*, Lat.] prior; before; or exiſting before. "Without any *antecedent* ſins." *South.* Uſed ſubſtantively, it implies the thing which is prior in time, or which muſt have gone before. "It is indeed the neceſſary *antecedent*." *South.* In Grammar, the noun, which, in the order of conſtruction, goes before a relative, as "*Chriſt* who redeemed us." The word *Chriſt* is the *antecedent* which goes before the relative, *who*. In Logic, the firſt part, or propoſition, of an enthymeme, or ſyllogiſm, conſiſting of two propoſitions only; as, "*Chriſt is riſen from the dead*; therefore we are redeemed:" the words in italic are the *antecedent*.

ANTECE'SSOR, S. [Lat. from *antecedo*, Lat. to go before] one who precedes, or is before another in the order of time.

ANTECHA'MBER, S. [See ANTE. Written generally, but improperly, *anticham-ber*] a chamber which leads to a ſtate room, or chief apartment.

To A'NTEDATE, V. A. [from *ante* before, and *datum*, ſupine of *do*, Lat. to give] to place too early, or before its real period. "By reading, a man does, as it were, *ante-date* his life." *Collier.* To enjoy a thing in imagination before it exiſts.

ANTEDILU'VIAN, Adj. [from *ante* before, and *diluvium*, Lat. a flood, or deluge] that which exiſted, or had a being before the flood. Uſed ſubſtantively for the perſons who lived before the flood.

A'NTELOPE, S. [from αντι, Gr. contrary, and λοφος, Gr. a horn, becauſe its horns are inverted] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERI'DIAN, Adj. [from *ante* before, and *meridies*, Lat. noon] before noon.

ANTEMU'NDANE, Adj. [from *ante* before, and *mundanus*, of *mundus*, Lat. the world] that which was before the creation of the world.

ANTEPENU'LT, or ANTEPENU'LTIMA, S. [Lat. from *ante*, before, *pene*, almoſt, and *ultima*, laſt] in Grammar, the laſt ſyllable but two of a word; as the ſyllable *nal* in the word *antepenultima*.

ANTEPRE'DICAMENT, S. [*antepræ-dicamenta*, from *ante* before, and *prædicamentum*,

Lat. predicament, so called from Aristotle's treating of them *before* the predicaments] in Logic, something requisite to be known, in order to render the knowledge of the predicaments more easy.

ANTE'RIOR, Adj. or ANTE'RIOUR, [Lat.] that which is before another with regard to time or place. "The *anterior*, or upper part." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANTERI'ORITY, S. [from *anterior*, Lat.] the state of being before another, with respect to time or place.

ANTHE'LIX, S. [from αντι, Gr. opposite, and ελιξ, Gr.] the inward protuberance of the external ear, opposite tothe outward, called *helix*.

ANTHELMI'NTHIC, Adj. [from αντι, against, and ελμινθος, Gr. a worm] in Medicine, that which kills worms; a vermifuge.

A'NTHEM, S. [*anthema*, Ital. ανθυμνος, from αντι, Gr. opposite or reciprocal, and υμνος, Gr. a hymn or song] a hymn performed in two parts, by the opposite members of a choir. Socrates says, Ignatius was the inventor of it among the Greeks, and St. Ambrose among the Latins.

ANTHO'LOGY, S. [from ανθος, Gr. a flower, and λογος, a discourse] a treatise of flowers; a collection of the most beautiful passages of one or more authors; whence the collection of Greek epigrams, is stiled *Anthologia*.

ANTHROPO'LOGY, S. [from ανθρωπος, Gr. a man, and λογος, Gr. a discourse] a discourse or treatise upon man, or human nature, considered as in a state of health, including the consideration both of the body and soul, with the laws of their motion.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI, S. [never used in the singular, from ανθρωπος, Gr. a man, and φαγω, Gr. to eat] savages, who eat human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGI'NEAN, Adj. [from *Anthropophagi*] like one of the Anthropophagi; in a terrifying, terrible, or savage manner. "He'll speak like an *Anthropophaginean*." *Shakesp.*

ANTHRO'POMANCY, S. [from ανθρωπος, Gr. a man, and μαντεια, Gr. divination] a species of divination, from inspecting the entrails or viscera of a human body.

ANTHYPO'PHORA, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, whereby the objections an adversary may be supposed to make, are obviated, and answered.

A'NTI, [Gr.] a particle, which in compositions, signifies contrary or opposite; and in works of literature, is prefixed to the answers wrote in opposition to an author; as *Anti-Catones*, the name of the answers Julius Cæsar wrote to the objections made against him by Cato.

A'NTIACID, Adj. [from *anti*, contrary to, and *acid*] that which is of a nature contrary to acid, an alkali.

ANTIARTHRI'TICS, S. [Gr.] remedies against the gout.

ANTIBA'CCHIUS, S. [from *anti*, opposite or contrary, and *Bacchius*] in ancient Poetry, a foot consisting of three syllables, the two first of which are long, and the third short, as in *virtute*; the syllables *vir* and *te* are long, and *te* is short.

A'NTIC, S. [*a l'antique*, Fr. after the manner of the ancients, from *antiquus*, Lat.] one who plays tricks, and makes use of odd and uncommon gestures; a Merry Andrew, a buffoon.

ANTICHA'MBER, S. See ANTE-CHAMBER.

ANTI'CHRIST, S. [from *anti*, opposite or contrary, and *Christ*] in its primary sense one who opposes the doctrine and mission of Christ.

ANTICHRI'STIAN, Adj. [from *Anti-christ*] contrary, or opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRI'STIANISM, S. [from *Anti-christ*] any doctrine, or opinion, opposite or contrary to Christianity.

ANTICHRO'NISM, S. [from αντι, Gr. and χρονος, Gr. time] contrary to the right order of time.

To ANTI'CIPATE, V. A. [from *ante*, before, and *capio*, Lat. to take] to be before hand with another in taking, so as to disappoint him that comes after. To do or enjoy a thing before its fixed period.

ANTICIPA'TION, S, [from *anticipate*] the dating a thing earlier than its due period. The enjoyment of a thing in imagination, before its real existence; a foretaste.

ANTICLI'MAX, S. [from αντι, and κλιμαξ, Gr. a ladder] in Rhetoric, a vicious figure, wherein the last sentence or member is weaker in its signification, instead of being stronger, or higher than the first. See CLIMAX.

A'NTICLY, Adv. [from *antic*, and *ly*, *lic*, Sax. implying manner] in the manner of an antic or buffoon; with odd gesticulations and grimaces.

ANTICONVU'LSIVE, Adj. [from *ante*, against, and *convulsive*] in Physic, medicines against convulsions.

ANTICOU'RTIER, S. [from *anti*, opposite, and *courtier*] one who opposes the measures of the court.

ANTIDO'TAL, Adj. [from *antidote*] that which has the quality of preventing the effects of any contagion, or poison.

A'NTIDOTE, S. [*antidotus*, Lat. of αντι, Gr. opposition, and δοσις, of διδωμι, Gr. to give] a medicine given to expel poison, or prevent its effects, and to guard from contagion.

ANTIEPILE'PTIC, Adj. [from αντι, Gr. against, and επιλημψις, Gr. a convulsion fit] in Medicine, remedies against convulsions.

ANTI'LLES, S. [properly *Antilles*, from their smallness] a small cluster of islands

West Indies, extending from 13 to 24 degrees N. Lat. and are distinguished into Windward and Leeward Islands.

ANTILO'GARITHM, S. [from *anti* and *arithm*] the complement of a logarithm, or difference from one of 90 degrees.

ANTI'LOGY, S. [of αντι and λογος, Gr.] contradiction in its primary sense, applied to those passages of an author, wherein there seems to be, or really is, a manifest contradiction.

ANTI MONA'RCHICAL, Adj. [from αντι, against, and μοναρχια, Gr. monarchy] that which is contrary to monarchy, or that species of government wherein the chief rule is invested in a single person.

ANTIMO'NIAL, Adj. [from *antimony*] that which consists of, or has the qualities of antimony.

ANTIMONY, S. [the *stibium* of the ants, and στιμμι of the Greeks] it is a mineral substance, possessing all the properties of a metal, excepting malleability and ductility; found in most mines, but especially those of silver and lead, and is distinguished into two sorts, crude and prepared.

ANTINO'MIANS, S. [from αντι and νομος, Gr.] a sect who look upon the performance of moral duties as insignificant, and refer the articles of faith to those which engage in practical holiness.

ANTINOMY, S. [from αντι, Gr. against, and νομος, Gr. a law] a contradiction between two laws, or the different parts of the same law.

ANTIPARALY'TIC, Adj. [from αντι, Gr. against, and παραλυσις, Gr. the palsy] in Medicine, remedies for the palsy.

ANTI'PATHY, S. [from *antipathie*, Fr. from αντι, Gr. against, and παθος, Gr. an affection] a natural aversion to any particular object; which operates so strongly, as neither to be controuled by the will, nor reason.

ANTIPERISTA'SIS, S. [from αντι and περιστασις, Gr.] in Philosophy, the action of two contrary qualities, whereby the force of the one is increased by the opposition of the other. This doctrine was espoused by the Peripatetics; but is exploded by Mr. Boyle, in his history of cold.

ANTI'PHRASIS, S. [from αντι, Gr. and φρασις, Gr. a form of speech] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word is used in a sense quite different to its original meaning.

ANTI'PODAL, Adj. [from *antipodes*] those who are antipodes with respect to their situation. "*Antipodal* to the Indians." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ANTI'PODES, S. [by some accented on the last syllable but one, and vitiously pronounced as if a word of three syllables, from αντι, over-against, or opposite, and ποδες, the plural of πους, Gr. a foot] in Geography, those who live on the contrary side of the globe, with their feet directly opposite to ours; or those who live so diametrically opposite to each other, that if a right line were continued through the earth, each of its extremities would touch the feet of one of the parties.

ANTIPTO'SIS, S. [from αντι, Gr. and πτωσις, a case] in Grammar, a figure wherein one case is used instead of another.

A'NTIQUARY, S. [*antiquarius*, Lat.] one who applies himself to the study of antiquities; whether they be mottos, inscriptions, or ancient manuscripts; and makes collections for that purpose.

To A'NTIQUATE, V. A. [*antiquo*, Lat.] to render useless; in the passive, to be grown out of use.

A'NTIQUATEDNESS, S. [from *antiquated* and *ness*] the state of being out of vogue or use; the being obsolete.

ANTI'QUE, Adj. [*antique*, Fr. from *antiquus*, Lat. formerly accented on the first syllable, but now marked and pronounced like the French] that which was in vogue in former or ancient times, in opposition to modern. "The old and *antique* song." *Shakesp.* That which is really odd; whose antiquity is genuine and indisputable. "Being true *antique*." *Prior.* Old-fashioned; out of the fashion; uncouth, and ridiculous for its antiquity. Used substantively, for a genuine piece of antiquity, or a relic of the ancients. "Both very choice *antiques*." *Swift's Will.*

ANTI'QUITY, S. [from *antiquitas*, Lat.] that time or period which has long preceded the present. "The most consummate statesman of all *antiquity*." *Freehold.* No. 51. Ancient writers; those who lived in former times; the histories wrote at a great distance before the present period. "All *antiquity* has avowed." *Raleigh.* Long life; or old age. "Every part about you blasted with *antiquity*." *Shakesp. Hen.* IV.

ANTISCORBU'TICAL, Adj. [from *anti*, Lat. against, and *scorbutum*, Lat. the scurvy] in Medicine, remedies against the scurvy.

ANTISPA'STUS, S. a poetical foot, of four syllables, the first and last of which are short, and the second and third long.

ANTISPLENE'TIC, Adj. [from *anti*, Lat. against, and *splenetic*] in Medicine, remedies against the spleen.

ANTI'STROPHE, S. [from αντι, Gr. contrary, and στροφη, Gr. a turning] a dance of the ancients. In Grammar, it is used for a figure, wherein two terms that depend on each other are mutually converted, as *the king's minister*, or *the minister of the king*.

ANTISTRUMA'TIC, Adj. [from *anti*, against, and *struma*, a scrophulous humour] in Medicine, remedies against a scrophulous humour, or the king's evil. "Distilled milk with *antistrumatics*." *Wiseman.*

ANTI'THESIS, S. [Gr. in the plural *antitheses*, from αντι, Gr. opposite or contrary, and τιθημι, Gr. to place] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein opposite qualities are placed in

contraſt, or compared with each other, in order to illuſtrate, amplify, and adorn the ſpeech of an orator, or piece of any author: a beautiful inſtance of this is in the following verſe of Denham—"Tho' deep, yet clear, tho' gentle, yet not dull," *&c.*

A'NTITYPE, S. [from *anti* and *type*] in Divinity, that which is formed according to a model, or pattern; a general ſimilitude, or reſemblance of circumſtances.

ANTITY'PICAL, Adj. [from *antitype*] that which anſwers to ſome type.

ANTIVENE'REAL, Adj. [from *anti* and *venereal*] in Medicine, remedies againſt venereal complaints.

A'NTLERS, S. [*andouiller*, Fr.] among Hunters, the firſt pearls which grow about the bur of a deer's horns: ſometimes uſed in a more general ſenſe for any of the branches.

ANTONOMA'SIA, S. [from αντι, Gr. and ονομα, Gr. a name] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the name of ſome dignity, office, profeſſion, ſcience, or trade, or ſome ſignificant epithet, is put for a perſon's proper name. As the Philoſopher, for Newton; the Poet, for Pope; the Admiral, for Hawke; the Orator, or the Miniſter, for Pitt.

A'NVIL, S. [*anfilt*, *anfit*, or *anfilte*, Sax. from *an* for *on*, and *feallan*, Sax. to fall, from the hammer's falling upon it; or of *amholt*, Dan. *aedbild*, Belg. from *aed*, to, and *bild*, Teut. a form or ſhape, from *bilden*, to form, ſhape, or forge] in its primary ſignification, a large maſs of iron, on which handicrafts lay their work to forge, or beat it into its deſigned ſhape. In a ſecondary ſenſe it implies any thing which is ſubject to blows "The *anvil* of my ſword." *Shakeſp.* Figuratively, uſed with the particle *upon*, it implies, that a thing is in agitation, is in readineſs, or under conſideration. "Knowing what was *upon* the *anvil*." *Swift.*

A'NUS, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the orifice of the inteſtines, thro' which the excrements are diſcharged by ſtool; likewiſe a ſmall hole in the third ventricle of the brain. In Botany, the poſterior, or back opening of a monopetalous flower, or that which has but one petal.

ANXI'ETY, S. [*anxietas*, Lat.] an uneaſineſs of the mind, cauſed by its apprehenſion of the conſequence of ſome future event.

A'NXIOUS, Adj. [from *anxius*, Lat.] uneaſy on account of the uncertainty of ſome event. Very ſolicitous about any future event; diſturbed, or not bearing, with an equal temper of mind, the impreſſion of any preſent evil.

A'NY, Adj. [of *anig*, *enig*, Sax. the *g* being pronounced like *y* at the end of words; *enigh*, Belg. *einer*, Teut, *ene*, *enai*, and *enoc*, Ruſſ. *enez*, Arm.] applied to time, it denotes either of the parts of which it is compoſed. "*Any* time theſe four hours." *Shakeſp.* Applied to ſpace, either of its parts without reſtriction. "Motion begun *any* where below." *Locke*, One, in oppoſition to none. "Neither is there *any* that can deliver." *Deut.* xxxii. 30.

A'ORIST, S. [αοριστος, Gr. from α, negative, and οριζω, Gr. to limit] in the Greek grammar, a tenſe whoſe ſignification is not limited or determinate, but is applied either to time preſent, paſt, or future.

A'ORTA, S. [αορτη, Gr. a veſſel, bag, or cheſt] the great artery riſing immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart; the trunk out of which all the other arteries ſpring, and a great canal from whence the blood is conveyed to every part of the human body.

APA'CE, Adj. [from *a* and *pace*] applied to things in motion, ſwiftly; applied to time, quickly, or ſpeedily; and applied to the tranſition from one ſtate to another, in haſte, with ſpeed.

APAGO'GICAL, Adj. [of απο, Gr. from, and αγω, Gr. to lead, or draw] the eſtabliſhing an opinion by ſhewing the abſurdities which would follow from its denial; called likewiſe a *reductio ad abſurdam.*

APA'RT, Adv. [*apart*, Fr.] ſeparate, or at a diſtance. Aſide, or for a particular uſe.

APA'RTMENT, S. [*apartement*, Fr.] a part of a houſe; a room.

A'PATHY, S. [from α, Gr. neg. and παθος, Gr. a paſſion or feeling] a freedom from all paſſion; a ſtate of inſenſibility.

APE, S. [*ape*, Iſl. *aep*, Belg. *appa*, Brit. *apa*, Sax. *abe*, Dan.] an animal reſembling the human form; of which there are a variety of ſpecies; the toes of their feet are as long as their fingers; they have pockets on each ſide of their jaws, which ſerve them as ſtore-places. The females have but a ſingle young one, which they carry on their back, and, when they ſuckle it, take it in their arms, and give it the breaſt, in the ſame manner as a woman does to her child: they are very remarkable for their mimicking the actions of human creatures; hence the word is uſed in a ſecondary ſenſe, for one who uncouthly, or affectedly, imitates another.

To APE, V. A. [See APE, S.] to mimic, or imitate.

APE'AK, Adj. [from *a* and *pique*] in poſture to pierce; a-tilt.

A'PER, S. [from *ape* and *er*] one who mimics or imitates the actions of another. An imitator; a mimic.

APE'RIENT, Part. [*aperiens*, from *aperio*, Lat. to open] in Medicine, that which has the quality of opening; applied to gentle purges.

APE'RTION, S. [*apertio*, Lat.] an opening; a paſſage; a gap; an aperture; or the action of making an opening, or paſſage.

APE'RTURE, S. [*apertus*, Lat.] the act of opening; an open place, or opening; a paſſage.

APE'TALOUS, Adj. [from *a*, Gr. privative, and πεταλον, Gr. a leaf] in Botany, without petals, or flower-leaves.

A'PEX, S. [Lat.] the top point, or summit of any thing. In Geometry, the angular point of a cone, or any like figure.

APHÆRE'SIS, S. [αφαιρεω, G. to take away] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word or syllable is taken away from the beginning of a word, as in the ingenious motto of Sir John Phillips, *Amore, more, ore, re.*

APH'ELION, S. [of απο, Gr. from, and ☉, the sun] in Astronomy, that point of the earth, or a planet's orbit, in which it is in its greatest distance from the sun.

APHILA'NTHROPY, S. [from *a*, negative, and φιλανθρωπια, the love of mankind] the want of love towards human kind; want of benevolence; inhumanity.

A'PHORISM, S. [from αφωριζω, Gr. to separate] a maxim, or principle, in any science; a sentence comprehending all the properties of a thing in a concise manner.

APHORI'STICAL, Adj. [from *aphorism*] that which is composed in the manner of aphorisms, or maxims.

APHORI'STICALLY, Adv. [from *aphoristical* and *ly*] in the manner of an aphorism.

A'PHRONITRE, S. [from αφρος, Gr. and νιτρον, nitre] in Natural History, a kind of natural salt-petre, gathering like froth on old walls, now called salt-petre of the rock.

A'PIARY, S. [*apiarium*, Lat. from *apis*, bee] the place where bees are kept; which should be sheltered from high winds, and defended from poultry, whose dung is very offensive to this animal.

A-PIECE, Adv. from *a*, each, and *piece*] each; or separately taken. "A farthing *apiece*." *Swift.*

A'PIS, S. an ox, or bull, worshipped by the Egyptians under that name; which was consecrated to the moon, and fed at Memphis. His whole body was to be black, except a white square spot on its forehead, *&c.* When a calf was found with these marks, it was carried to the temple of Osiris, where it was kept, and worshipped, as the representative of that deity while living; and lamented and buried, with great solemnity, when dead.

A'PISH, Adj. [from *ape* and *ish*, from *isk* Goth. and Dan. implying nature.] This word has various significations, on account of its being applied to the different qualities of an ape; thus it signifies mimicking, or imitative. "*Apish* nation." *Shakesp. Rich.* III. Affected or foppish. "French nods and *apish* courtesy." *Shakesp. Rich.* III. Silly, insignificant, empty, specious.

A'PISHLY, Adv. [from *apish* and *ly*] in a manner of wantonness, mimickry, uncouth and affected imitation.

APOCALY'PSE, S. [from αποκαλυπτω, to reveal] in its primary signification, a revelation or the discovery of something by the Deity, before unknown to mankind. Applied peculiarly to signify the book of Revelation, which appears to be written by St. John, from several passages and peculiar expressions to be found in it; and the testimony of Irenæus, Justin Martyr, Clemens Alexandrinus, Origen, and Tertullian.

APOCALY'PTICAL, Adj. [from *apocalypse*] that which contains the revelation of any thing mysterious.

APO'COPE, S. [from απο, Gr. from, and κοπτω Gr. to cut] in Grammar, a figure wherein the last letter or syllable of a word is cut off, as *thro'* for *through*; *hyp.* for *hypochondriac.*

APO'CRYPHA, S. [from απο, Gr. and κρυπτω, Gr. to hide] in its primary signification, something which is not known. Applied to books, it denotes that their authors are not certainly known; and consequently their authority and genuineness uncertain.

APO'CRYPHAL, Adj. [from *apocrypha*] of doubtful and uncertain authority; not inserted in the canon of Scripture.

APO'CRYPHALLY, Adv. [from *apocryphal* and *ly*] in a manner which will not carry conviction with it; in a manner which is in want of authority, or the marks of authenticity.

APODIC'TICAL, Adj. [from αποδειξις, Gr. a demonstration] demonstrative, or so plain and convincing, that no person can refuse his assent to it. Applied in logic to a syllogism.

APO'LLO, S. [Lat.] in Mythology, the son of Jupiter and Latona; born at Delos; one of the heathen deities, to whom they attributed the art of divination, and the patronage of physic, and is the sun. Said to have killed the serpent Pytho, because its heat exhales pestilential vapours; represented with long hair, in allusion to the sun-beams. The fable reported of his feeding Admetus's sheep, denotes that all creatures are sustained by his genial warmth; and his killing the Cyclops for forging Jupiter's thunderbolts, his dispersing those pestilential vapours which are fatal to mankind. He is called the Sun in heaven, Bacchus on earth, and Apollo in the infernal regions, and represented with an harp, to shew the harmony of our system; with a buckler, to denote his defending the earth; and with arrows, to signify his power of life and death.

APOLOGE'TICAL, Adj. [from απολογεω, Gr. to defend from any objection, or charge] that which is said, or written in defence of any person, or opinion.

APOLOGE'TICALLY, Adv. [from *apologetical* and *ly*] in the manner of an answer, defence, or *apology.*

APOLO'GIST, S. [from *apologize*] the person who writes or speaks in vindication of the sentiments of another; one who endeavours to extenuate the faults of another.

To APO'LOGIZE, V. A. [from *apology*] to plead in favour of a perſon or thing; to defend, or excuſe, a perſon, or thing. Uſed with the particle *for*, before the ſubject. "I ought to *apologize* for my indiſcretion." *Wake.*

APO'LOGUE, S. [from απο and λογος, Gr.] a ſtory, or fiction, which is formed to convey ſome moral and intereſting truth to the mind, under the images of beaſts, and other irrational animals; a fable.

APO'LOGY, S. [from απολογια, Gr.] in its primary ſenſe, implying a diſcourſe made by a defendant, to clear himſelf from a charge of guilt brought againſt him; thus the diſcourſe Socrates made for himſelf, when accuſed, is ſtiled his *apology*. Hence the defence or vindication of an opinion from the objections it is charged with, is called by the ſame name. In this ſenſe biſhop Jewell calls his defence of the church of England an *apology*: and Robert Barclay, his vindication of Quakeriſm, an *apology* for the principles of the Quakers. At preſent the term is uſed to imply rather an excuſe than a vindication; and an extenuation of a fault, rather than a proof of innocence.

APOMECO'METRY, S. [of απο, Gr. from, μεκω, Gr. a diſtance, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] the art of meaſuring things at a diſtance, to know how far they are from us.

APO'PHASIS, S. [from αποφασις Gr. a denying] in Rhetoric, a figure in which the orator ſeems to wave what he ironically mentions; as, "Neither will I mention your cowardice; though, if I ſhould, you could not deny it."

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT, S. a remedy which evacuates ſerous or phlegmatic humours by the noſtrils.

APO'PHTHEGM, S. [from αποφθεγμα, Gr.] a ſententious or ſhort expreſſion uttered without deliberation; or a ſentence containing ſome important truth, moral or divine, which burſts, unexpected, from the ſpeaker.

APOPLE'CTIC, or APOPLE'CTICAL, Adj. [from *apoplex*] that which is of the nature of an apoplexy.

APOPLE'XED, Adj. [from *apoplex*] affected or ſeized with an apoplexy.

A'POPLEXY, S. [αποπλεξις, Gr. from αποπλησσω, Gr. to ſtrike on a ſudden] in Phyſic, a diſeaſe that ſuddenly deprives a perſon of his ſenſes, and all ſenſible motions of the body, excepting thoſe of the heart and lungs, attended with a ſuſpenſion of the principal faculties of the ſoul. Cauſed generally by repletion; the head's being naturally large, and the neck ſhort; the perſons being corpulent, and fat, or of a plethoric habit of body, and redundant in pituitous humours.

APO'RIA, S. [from απορια, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure where the ſpeaker ſhews himſelf in doubt where to begin, on account of the copiouſneſs of the ſubject, the ambiguity of the thing, and includes a kind of a ſoliloquy, or deliberation of the ſpeaker.

APO'STACY, S. [from αποστασια, of αφιστημαι, Gr. to depart] the abandoning and renouncing a religion one has before profeſſed; uſed always in a bad ſenſe.

APO'STATE, S. [from *apoſtata*, Lat. αποστατης, Gr.] one who has forſaken or renounced the religion or principles he formerly profeſſed.

To APO'STATIZE, V. A. [from *apoſtate*] to abandon or renounce one's religion; uſed always in a bad ſenſe.

To APO'STEMATE, V. A. [from *apoſteme*] to turn to an apoſteme; to form an abſceſs; to collect and ſwell with corrupt matter.

APOSTEMA'TION, S. [from *apoſtemate*] in Surgery, the forming an abſceſs.

APO'STEME, or APO'STUME, S. [αποστημα, Gr. from αφιστημαι, Gr. to depart] a hollow ſwelling filled with purulent or corrupt matter; an abſceſs.

A PO'STERIORI, a kind of demonſtration. See DEMONSTRATION.

APO'STLE, S. [*apoſtolus*, of αποστολος, Gr. from αποστελλω, Gr. to ſend] in its moſt limited ſenſe, one who was an attendant and diſciple of Chriſt on earth, and commiſſioned by him, after his reſurrection, to preach the goſpel to the world. In alluſion to the cuſtom of the Jews, one who is ſent to collect alms and contributions. "Epaphroditus, your meſſenger, or *apoſtle*," αποστολος, Gr. *Philip.* ii. 25.

APO'STLESHIP, S. [from *apoſtle* and *ſcyp* or *ſcype*, Sax.] the dignity or office of an *apoſtle*, which conſiſted in preaching the goſpel, baptizing, working miracles, and ordaining miniſters.

APOSTO'LIC, or APOSTO'LICAL, Adj. [from *apoſtle*] that which was taught or authorized by the apoſtles.

APOSTO'LICALLY, Adv. [from *apoſtolical* and *ly*] after the manner of an *apoſtle*.

APO'STROPHE, S. [of απο, Gr. from, and στρεφω, Gr. to turn] in Rhetoric, a breaking off from the thread of one's diſcourſe to addreſs ſome other perſon or thing. In Grammar, the contraction or ſhortening of a word by the placing a comma over that part which is dropped, as in the word *ſhort'ning*.

To APOSTROPHIZE, V. A. [from *apoſtrophe*] to interrupt the thread of diſcourſe, in order to introduce ſome foreign ſubject.

APO'THECARY, S. [from αποθηκη, Gr. a ſhop] one who practiſes pharmacy, or prepares medicines according to the preſcriptions of the college, and occaſionally viſits patients; a practice which is an encroachment on the province of phyſicians, and did not originally belong to the trade.

APO'TOME, S. [of απο, Gr. and τεμνω, Gr.

r. to cut] in Mathematics, the difference tween a rational line and one only commenrable in power to the whole line. In Music, e remaining part of an entire tone, after a eater semitone has been taken from it. proportion in numbers is that of 2048 2187.

A'POZEM, S. [from αποζεω, Gr. to boil] Pharmacy, a medicine made by boiling ots, plants, &c. in water, called likewise a coction.

To APPA'L, V. A. [*appâlie*, Fr.] to strike ith terror or fear; to affright; to damp a rſon's courage; to diſhearten, including in ſecondary idea, the ſudden appearance of me terrible object.

APPA'LMENT, S. [from *appal* and *ment*] dden affright, which robs a perſon of his urage, and renders him inactive.

APPARA'TUS, S. [Lat.] a collection of ſtruments, neceſſary to accompliſh any degn, and applied to the tools of a trade; the ſtruments uſed in philoſophical experiments; e bandages, &c. of a ſurgeon; the furniture a houſe; the ammunition for war.

APPA'REL, S. [It has no plural, from *pareil*, Fr.] the cloathing worn for ornaent or decency; dreſs. Figuratively, appearce, or ornament.

To APPA'REL, V. A. to cloath; to dreſs; adorn; to ſet out or embelliſh.

APPA'RENT, Part. [*apparent*, Fr. from *pparens*, Lat.] applied to truth, plain and dubitable. Applied to ſhape or form, ſeemg, in oppoſition to real. Applied to actions; qualities, viſible; manifeſt or known, oppoſed to ſecret. And applied to the ſucceſſor the crown, certain, oppoſed to preſumptive. *pparent diameter* in Aſtronomy, is the angle nder which we ſee the ſun, moon and ſtars. *pparent magnitude*, is that which appears to e eye, and is meaſured by the quantity of e optic angle.

APPA'RENTLY, Adv. [from *apparent* and] plainly; evidently; manifeſtly. "Vices *pparently* tend to the impairing of mens ealths." *Tillotſon.*

APPA'RITION, S. [from *appareo*, Lat.] e appearance of a thing, ſo as to become viible to the eyes, or ſenſible to the mind; a iſible object; a ſpectre; a ghoſt, which is e moſt common acceptance at preſent. In ſtronomy a ſtar's becoming viſible, which efore was below the horizon; oppoſed to cultation.

APPA'RITORS, S. [from *appareo*, Lat.] erſons who are at hand to execute the orders the magiſtrate in any court of judicature; e beadle who carries the mace before the aſters, &c. in our univerſities.

APPEA'CHMENT, S. [from *appeach*] an formation made againſt a perſon; an accuion.

To APPEAL, V. A. [*appello*, Lat.] to tranſr a cauſe, or diſpute from one to another, to apply one's ſelf to others for their opinions; or to cite as witneſſes.

APPEA'L, S. [See To APPEAL] in Law, the removal of a cauſe from an inferior judge to a ſuperior.

APPEA'LER, S. [from *appeal* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax.] one who makes an appeal.

To APPEA'R, V. Neut. [from *appáreo*, Lat.] to become an object of ſight, or viſible to the eye; to make its appearance, like a ſpirit or ghoſt; to be in the preſence of another, ſo as to be ſeen by him; to anſwer a ſummons, by attending a court of juſtice; to ſeem to reſemble, in oppoſition to reality.

APPEA'RANCE, S. [from *appear*] the act of becoming an object of ſight; the thing ſeen, or object of ſight; a phænomenon, or the viſible qualities of an object; ſemblance, or ſhow, in oppoſition to reality; that which ſtrikes the eye; the outſide; the coming into a place; perſonal attendance or preſence at a court of juſtice; probability; reſemblance.

To APPE'ASE, V. A. [*appáſer*, Fr.] to bring a perſon that is angry to a calm and even temper; to pacify; to allay the ravings of a diſordered mind. Figuratively, to quiet any noiſe, outrage, or violence; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "As by his counſel he *appeaſeth* the deep." 1 *Mac.* xiii. 42.

APPE'ASABLE, Adj. [from *appeaſe* and *abal*, Sax. power, or poſſibility] that which may have the violence of paſſion leſſened, or ſoftened; that which is reconcileable.

APPE'ASEMENT, S. [from *appeaſe*] a ſtate of reconciliation, a ſtate of peace and calmneſs.

APPE'ASER, S. [See APPEASE] one who prevails on another to ſtifle his anger; or brings about a reconciliation between parties.

APPEL'LANT, S. [from *appellans*, part. of *appello*, Lat.] in Law, the party who brings an appeal againſt another; one who appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPELLA'TION, S. [*appellatio*, Lat. from *appello*, to call or name] the name, dignity, or title, by which one man is diſtinguiſhed from another.

APPEL'LATIVE, S. [*appellativum*, Lat.] in Grammar, words which ſtand for univerſal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or ſpecial; as *fiſh*, or *eel*, which agree to many individuals, and the former to many ſpecies.

APPELLA'TIVELY, Adv. [from *appellative*, and *ly*] after the manner of nouns appellative.

APPE'LLATORY, Adj. that which contains an appeal.

APPELLE'E, S. [from *appeal*] the perſon againſt whom an appeal is brought.

To APPE'ND, V. A. [from *ad*, to, and *pendeo*, to hang] to hang on another; to join ſomething as an additional, not as a principal part.

APPEN'DAGE, S. [of *appendere*, Lat.] any

thing that being conſidered as leſs principal, is annexed or added to the principal.

APPEN'DANT, Adj. [Fr.] hanging on ſomething elſe; belonging or annexed to; accompanying. Thus an hoſpital may be *appendant* to a manor; a common of fiſhing to a freehold. Uſed likewiſe ſubſtantively for ſomething which belongs to another, not as a neceſſary, but a caſual and adventitious part. "A word, a look, a tread, are *appendants* to external beauty." *Grew's Coſmol.*

APPENDICA'TION, S. any thing which is added as an ornament or conveniency, not as neceſſary to another.

APPEN'DIX, S. [Lat. its plural *appendices*] ſomething added or appended to another, not as conſtituting a neceſſary part of it, but only as an embelliſhment or convenience. Applied to action, concurrent circumſtances. Applied to books, a kind of ſupplement, or an addition, in order to ſupply ſome omiſſions, and render them complete.

To APPERTAI'N, V. N. [*appartenir*, Fr.] to belong to as a right, by nature, or appointment; to relate, or be confined to. "Things *appertaining* to this life." *Hooker.*

APPER'TAINMENT, S. [from *appertain*] that which relates, belongs to, or is a property of, any rank or dignity.

APPER'TENANCIES, S. [*appartenance*, Fr.] that which belongs or relates to a thing; the qualities, or properties of a body.

APPER'TINENT, Adj. [from *ad* to, and *pertinens*, Lat. belonging] that which is requiſite, or has a relation to.

APPETIBI'LITY, S. [from *appetible*] the quality which renders a thing the object of deſire.

AP'PETITE, S. [from *appetite*, Fr. of *appetitus*, Lat.] a deſire of enjoying ſomething under the appearance of ſenſible good; a propenſity to an object on account of the good it is imagined to poſſeſs; a violent longing after any thing. "Immoderate *appetite* of power." *Clarend.* In Medicine, a natural periodical call, or deſire to eat or drink, in order to repair the waſtes occaſioned by the excretions of the body.

APPETI'TIVE, Adj. [from *appetite*] that which deſires; that which has the power of deſiring.

To APPLAUD, V. A. [*applaudo*, Lat.] to teſtify one's approbation by clapping of hands; to praiſe, or ſhew eſteem for a perſon's merits.

APPLAUD'ER, S. [from *applaud* and *er*,] one who publicly ſhews his approbation; or highly commends or praiſes the merits of another.

APPLAUSE, S. [from *applauſus*, Lat.] approbation expreſſed with all the teſtimonies of turbulent joy; praiſe beſtowed on merit by public and private teſtimonies of approbation and rapture.

AP'PLE, S. [*apl*, *æpple*, *elp*, Sax. *apel*, Belg. *appfel*, Teut. *afal*, Brit. *eble*, Dan. *jabilko*, Pol.] any kind of large fruit of a round form, but appropriated at preſent to that of the *apple-tree*. *Apple of the eye*. See PUPIL.

A'PPLE-TART, S. [*apple* and *tart*] in Paſtry, a ſmall pye, having apples within the paſte.

A'PPLE-TREE, S. [*æpl-tree*, or *æpl-treow*, Sax. *afallen*, *afallenbren*, Brit. *jablan*, Ruſſ. Sclav. Bohem.] in Gardening, a tree, whoſe fruit is round, generally hollowed about the foot-ſtalk, with cells including the ſeed, ſeparated by cartilaginous partitions. Its juice is ſomewhat acid, the tree large and ſpreading, and its flowers conſiſt of five leaves, expanding in the form of a roſe. Its fruit has various names, and are diſtinguiſhed generally into thoſe that are fit for the deſert, the kitchen, and the cyder-preſs.

APPLI'ANCE, S. [from *apply*] the act whereby one thing is applied to another; or the thing applied. *Application* is the word now uſed.

APPLICABI'LITY, S. [from *applicable*] the placing or applying one thing to another; the quality which renders a thing fit to be applied.

AP'PLICABLE, Adj. [from *applico*, Lat.] that which is agreeable, ſuits, or may be affirmed of a thing.

APP'LICABLY, Adv. [from *applicable* and *ly*,] in ſuch a manner as to ſuit, agree with, or be conformable to, and conſequently may be affirmed of, or applied to, any thing.

AP'PLICATE, Adj. [from *apply*] in Mathematics. See ORDINATE.

APPLICA'TION, S. [*applicatio*, Lat.] the act of applying one thing to another, either by making them touch, or bringing them nearer to each other. Intenſeneſs of thought or ſtudy. The employment of a means to produce a particular end, the addreſs, ſuit, or requeſt of a perſon. The adjuſting, or drawing inferences from the compariſon of one thing to another. "The *application* of a fable."

AP'PLICATIVE, Adj. [from *applicate*] that which applies or makes the application.

AP'PLICATORY, Adj. [from *applicate*] that which exerts the art of applying. Uſed alſo ſubſtantively. "Faith is the inward *applicatory*." *Bramhall.*

To APPLY', V. A. [*applico*, Lat.] to put one thing to another; to lay remedies or emplaſters on a wound; to uſe as relating or conformable to any perſon or thing; to employ; to put to a certain uſe; to uſe as a means to ſome end; to fix the mind or attention upon any particular object; to ſtudy; to have recourſe to; to work upon; to addreſs as a petitioner. In Mathematics, to transfer a given line into any figure, particularly a circle; to fit quantities, whoſe areas are equal, but figures different.

To APPO'INT, V. A. [*appointer*, Fr.] to ſettle or fix the time of ſomething future; to eſtabliſh by decree.

APPOI'NTER,

APPOI'NTER, S. [from *appoint* and *er*, of *ɛvær*, Sax. a man] he who ſettles or fixes any time, thing, or place.

APPOI'NTMENT, S. [*appointment*, Fr.] a thing ſettled between two or more; an agreement to perform ſomething future.

To APPO'SE, V. A. [for *oppoſe*] uſed by Chaucer to imply an examination of a ſcholar, by embaraſſing or puzzling him with queſtions. For this we now uſe the word *poſe*, which is a contraction of this word.

APPO'SITE, Adj. [from *appoſitus*, Lat.] proper, fit, ſuitable, well adapted to the purpoſe for which it was intended. Applied to time, ſeaſonable, or conformable. Applied to opinions or ſentiments, proper, reaſonable, or agreeable to the ſubject which they treat of.

AP'POSITELY, Adv. [from *appoſite*, and *ly*] fitly, ſuitably, conformably, properly.

APPOSI'TION, S. [from *appoſitio*, Lat.] the addition of ſomething new, which is united to that which was before. In Grammar, the putting of two ſubſtantives, which ſignify the ſame thing, in the ſame caſe; as *Chriſtus Salvator*, Lat. "Chriſt the Saviour," and "the River Thames," in Engliſh.

To APPRAI'SE, V. A. [*appricier*, Fr.] to rate, value, or ſet a price on goods intended for ſale.

APPRAI'SER, S. [from *appraiſe* and *er*] one who ſets a value upon goods, who is ſworn to do juſtice between party and party, from whence he is termed a ſworn appraiſer, and is obliged to take the goods at the price which he appraiſes them at, providing no other will purchaſe them at that rate.

To APPRE'HEND, V. A. [from *apprehendo*, Lat.] to lay hold on; to ſeize a perſon as a malefactor, in order to bring him to juſtice; to think on with ſome degree of anxiety or terror. Applied to the operations of the mind, to conceive ſuperficially; to have an imperfect or inadequate idea of a thing.

APPRE'HENDER, S. [from *apprehend* and *er*,] one who conceives a thing imperfectly; one who ſeizes a malefactor in order to bring him to juſtice; a conceiver; a thinker.

APPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [from *apprehenſibilis*, Lat.] that which may be apprehended or conceived, though not comprehended.

APPREHE'NSION, S. [*apprehenſio*, Lat.] among Logicians, the mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them; the faculty by which we perceive thoſe ideas which are preſent to the mind; fear or anxiety; ſuſpicion of ſomething future. In Law, the ſeizing of a malefactor, or taking him into cuſtody, in order to bring him to juſtice.

APPREHENSIVE, Adj. [from *apprehend*] that which is quick to underſtand, or conceive; fearful; or ſuſpicious.

APPREHE'NSIVLY, Adv. [from *apprehenſive*, and *ly*] after the manner in which the apprehenſion exerciſes itſelf, with reſpect to its ideas; in an inadequate, ſuperficial manner, in oppoſition to comprehenſively.

APPRE'NTICE, S. [*apprenti*, Fr. from *apprendre*, to learn] a youth bound for a certain number of years to a perſon, in order to learn his trade or profeſſion.

To APPRE'NTICE, V. A. [from the noun] to bind a perſon for a certain number of years to one who is to teach him his trade, *&c.*

APPREN'TICESHIP, S. [from *apprentice* and *ſhip*, from *ſcyp*, or *ſcype*, Sax.] the time for which a perſon is bound to continue to another, in order to learn and practiſe his trade; or the office of an apprentice.

To APPRICE, V. A. [*apris*, perfect particle of *apprendre*, Fr.] to give a perſon notice of what he is a ſtranger to.

To APPRO'ACH, V. N. [*approcher*, Fr.] applied to motion, to ſhorten the diſtance between objects; to draw nearer, or go towards. Applied to time, to be nearer its completion; to be nearer or at hand. Figuratively, to come near; to reſemble; to bring nearer to; to leſſen the diſtance between objects.

APPRO'ACH, S. [from the verb] the act of coming nearer to any object; acceſs; means uſed to come nearer to a diſtant object. In Fortification, uſed in the plural, works thrown up by the beſiegers, in order to advance nearer to the place beſieged. *Lines of approach*, are trenches cut in the ground, the earth of which is thrown up in the form of a parapet, on the ſide towards the enemy, in order to approach the covert way, without being expoſed to the cannon of the beſieged. In Mathematics, *the curve of equable approach*, is that wherein a body deſcending by the ſole power of gravity, ſhall approach the earth equally in equal times; this problem of Leibnitz has been found by Maupertuis, to be the ſecond cubical parabola, placed ſo, as its cubical progreſſion is uppermoſt.

APPRO'ACHER, S. [from *approach* and *er*] the perſon who comes nearer to another, or advances towards a diſtant object.

APPROA'CHMENT, S. [from *approach*] the act whereby the object draws nearer to another.

APPROBA'TION, S. [*approbatio*, Lat.] the acknowledging a thing to be worthy of aſſent, and of eſteem, either by a tacit conſent, or public confeſſion; the act of approving, liking, or eſteeming any thing; the confirmation or ſupport of a thing, "Drop their blood in *approbation* of what, *&c.*" *Shakeſp.*

To APPROPERATE, V. A. [*appropero*, Lat.] to quicken a thing, with reſpect to motion; to haſten action, applied to the time in which it is expected.

To APPROPI'NQUE, V. N. to ſhorten, applied to time; to draw nearer to. "My days *appropinque* to an end." *Hudib.*

APPRO'PRIABLE, Adj. [from *appropriate*] that which may be confined or reſtrained to ſomething particular.

To APPRO'PRIATE, V. A. [*approprier*, Fr. from *proprium*, Lat.] to dedicate, or confine to a particular uſe; to claim an excluſive right to. In Law, to annex as a property.

APPRO'PRIATE, Adj. [from the verb] peculiar; confined, reſtrained, or limited to ſome peculiar ſenſe, or uſe.

APPROPRIA'TION, S. [from *appropriate*] applied to things, the application of them to ſome peculiar uſe. Applied to qualities, the claiming as belonging to one's ſelf, in an extraordinary, if not excluſive manner. Applied to words, the reſtraining them to a particular ſenſe, or confining them to ſignify a particular idea. In Law, the annexing a benefice to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe.

APPROPRIA'TOR, S. [from *appropriate*] one who is poſſeſſed of an appropriated benefice.

APPROVANCE, S. [from *approve*] a word ſeldom uſed. "The leaſt *approvance* to beſtow." *Thomſon's Spring.*

To APPROVE, V. A. [*approver*, Fr. from *approbo*, Lat.] to be pleaſed with; to be delighted with from a conviction of merit; to make worthy of approbation. "To *approve* himſelf to God by righteouſneſs." *Rogers.*

APPRO'VEABLE, Adj. [from *approve* and *able*] that which, on account of its merits, appears worthy of approbation.

APPRO'VEMENT, S. [from *approve*] conſent, including liking, or approbation.

APPRO'VER, S. [from *approve* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] one who approves; one who puts to the proof, or makes trial of.

APPRO'XIMATE, Adj. [from *ad*, to, and *proximus*, Lat. near] that which approaches near to.

APPROXIMA'TION, S. [from *approximate*] the coming, or approaching nearer to any thing. In Arithmetic, a continual approach to a root or quantity ſought, without being able ever to arrive at it exactly.

A'PRIL, S. [*Aprilis*, Lat.] the fourth calendar month in the year; repreſented by ancient painters, as a young man in green, with a garland of myrtle and hawthorn buds; in one hand, primroſes and violets; and in the other the ſign Taurus.

A'PRON, S. [from *afaran* for *foran*, Sax. before; ſuppoſed by Minſhew to be a contraction of *afore-one*] a part of dreſs conſiſting of cloth, &c. which hangs from the middle downwards, worn by the ladies for ornament, by artificers to keep their cloaths clean. In a gooſe it ſignifies the fat ſkin which covers the belly. In Gunnery, a piece of lead which covers the touch-hole of a great gun.

A'PRON-MAN, S. [from *apron* and *man*] a man who wears an apron; a mechanic; a word of reproach. "You and your *apron-men.*" *Shakeſp.*

A'PSIS, S. [ἁψις, Gr. an arch or vault] in Aſtronomy, the higheſt or loweſt point of a planet's orbit, *i. e.* either in its apogee, or perigee.

APT, Adj. [from *aptus*, Lat.] fit; a relative term, implying the ſuitableneſs of a thing to procure ſome end; that which has a tendency to. Ready or quick, applied to the mind.

A'PTITUDE, S. [Fr.] fitneſs to bring about the deſired end; tendency; propenſity.

A'PTLY, Adv. [from *apt* and *ly*] with great propriety; juſtly, or pertinently; readily or quickly. "He learnt his buſineſs *aptly.*"

A'PTNESS, S. [from *apt* and *neſs*] a relative term, implying the ſuitableneſs of any means to procure its end. Applied to bodies, tendency; to minds, diſpoſition, or inclination; to the underſtanding, quickneſs, facility, or eaſe in conceiving.

A'PTOTE, S. [from α, Gr. negative, πτωσις, a caſe] an indeclinable noun, or ſuch as has no variation of caſes.

A'PUS, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the bird of paradiſe, a conſtellation in the S. hemiſphere.

A'PYREXY, S. [from α, negative, and πυρεξια, Gr. a fever] in Phyſic, the interval between the fits of an intermittent, or the entire ceſſation of a continual fever.

A'QUA, S. [Lat.] water. *Aqua fortis*, or ſtrong water, a corroſive liquor, made by diſtilling purified nitre with calcined vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a ſtrong heat. *Aqua marina, aqua marine*, in natural Hiſtory, a precious ſtone, which takes its name from its ſea-green colour. *Aqua mirabilis*, or the wonderful water, is diſtilled from ſpices, infuſe in ſpirits of wine, and is a very good cordial. *Aqua regia*, the royal water, a ſtrong corroſive ſpirit, which diſſolves gold, and is compoſed of ſpirit of nitre and ſpirit of ſea ſalt. *Aqua vitæ*, or water of life, in a general ſenſe, brandy or ſpirit of wine; but in a more confined ſenſe, reſtrained to that ſpirit which is drawn from malt; the other term *brandy* being appropriated to that which is drawn from wine only.

AQUALI'CULUS, S. [a diminutive from *aqua*, Lat. water] in Anatomy, that part of the belly which reaches from the navel to the pubes. Likewiſe applied to the ſtomach, or internal tube.

AQUA'RIUS, S. [from *aqua*, Lat. water] in Aſtronomy, one of the twelve ſigns in the ecliptic, which the ſun enters in the beginning of January, and derives its name from the ſuppoſed quantity of rain which falls while the ſun is in it. In alluſion to which, it is deſcribed in the Zodiac on globes, in the form of a man inclining on an urn flowing with water.

AQUA'TIC, or AQUA'TICK, Adj. [*aquaticus*, Lat. from *aqua*, water] applied to animals, that which lives in the water. Applied to vegetables, that which grows in the water.

A'QUEDUCT, or A'QUÆDUCT, S. [*aqua*, Lat. water, and *ductus*, Lat. a conduit] a chan-

hannel formed of ſtone, bricks, or timber, convey water from one place to another. Anatomy, this term is applied to a long al in the *os petroſum*.

AQUE'OUS, Adj. [from *aqua*, Lat. ter] watery particles. *Aqueous* humour. e EYE.

A'QUILINE, Adj. [from *aquila*, of *aqui-us*, Lat. an eagle] reſembling an eagle. pplied to the noſe, hooked, or like an eagle's ak.

A'QUOSE, Adj. [from *aquoſus*, Lat.] watery; ounding with particles of water.

AQUOSI'TY, S. [from *aquoſe*] wateriſh-ſs; or the quality ſo named from its abound-g with particles of water.

A. R. an abbreviature for *Anna regina*, Q. nne, or *anno regni*, in the year of the ign.

A'RABIC, S. the tongue of the Arabians, branch of the Hebrew. *Arabic* is likewiſe plied to a gum, which diſtils from a thorny nt in Arabia.

A'RABIC, Adj. that which belongs to, is uſed in Arabia. *Arabic characters*, are e figures which we make uſe of at preſent arithmetic.

A'RABISM, S. [*arabiſmus*, Lat.] a me-od of expreſſion, or idiom peculiar to the rabs.

ARA'BLE, Adj. [from *aro*, Lat. to plow] at which is fit for plowing, and to produce rn.

A'RAC, or ARRAC, S. [pronounced *ck*, Ind. implying ſtrong waters, or ſpirituous uors] an excellent ſpirituous liquor, made by e Chineſe from cocoa, rice, or ſugar; the rmer of which is the beſt: there are two rts imported into England, *viz.* the Goa and atavia.

ARACHNOI'DES, S. [from αραχνη, Gr. ſpider, and ειδος, a form or ſhape] in natomy, a fine ſlender tunic, encompaſſing e cryſtalline humour of the eye, which de-ves its name from its reſembling a cobweb.

ARÆO'METER, S. [from αραιος, Gr. in, and μετρεω, to meaſure] in Hydroſtatics, inſtrument uſed to diſcover the weight or avity of fluids.

ARÆO'STYLE, S. [from αραιος, Gr. in, and στυλος, a column] in Architecture, e greateſt interval or diſtance which can be tween pillars; which is eight modules, or ur diameters.

ARÆO'TICS, S. [from αραιον, Gr. to rify] in Pharmacy, medicines which rarify thin the blood.

ARAI'GNEE, [Fr. a ſpider] in Fortifi-tion, a branch, return, or gallery of a ine.

ARA'NEA TUNICA, S. See ARACH-OIDES.

ARA'NEOUS, Adj. [from *aranea*, Lat. cobweb] that which reſembles a cobweb. The *araneous* membrane of the eye." *Derham*.

ARA'NEA, S. [from *aranea*, Lat. a cobweb] a ſilver ore found in the mine of Catamito in Potoſi, which reſembles a cobweb, being compoſed of threads of pure ſilver.

A'RATORY, Adj. [from *aro*, Lat. to plow] that which relates to plowing.

A'RBITER, S. [Lat.] a perſon choſen by mutual conſent between two or more parties, to decide the ſubject of their diſagreement; one who is inveſted with a power to decide any difference. "Sole *arbiter* of the affairs of Chriſtendom." *Temple*.

A'RBITRABLE, Adj. [*arbitror*, Lat.] arbitrary, voluntary; determined purely by the will, without regard to any other motives.

ARBI'TRAMENT, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] choice; or the exerciſe of the will in chooſing or aſſenting to any thing. "In thine *arbitrament* it ſtands." *Par. Loſt*.

ARBITRA'RILY, Adv. [from *arbitrary* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as implies a bare exertion of the will, without any regard to motives or conſequences; in a deſpotic, tyrannical, or abſolute manner.

ARBITRA'RIOUS, Adj. [from *arbitrarius*, Lat.] depending entirely on the will; precarious. "No precarious exiſtence, or *arbitrarious* dependence on any will." *Norris*.

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY, Adv. [from *arbitrarious* and *ly*] arbitrarily; according to the mere and obſtinate determination of the will.

A'RBITRARY, Adj. [*arbitrarius*, Lat.] not reſtrained or determined by any law, or reaſons; capricious, poſitive, deſpotic, and dogmatic.

To A'RBITRATE, V. A. [*arbitror*, Lat.] to decide or determine a difference; to judge of. Uſed neuterly, to give judgment, or pronounce ſentence.

ARBITRA'TION, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] the determination of a cauſe by a judge mutually choſen by the parties at difference.

ARBITRA'TOR, S. [from *arbitratus*, Lat.] a perſon choſen by contending parties to determine a difference between them; a determiner.

ARBI'TREMENT, S. [from *arbitror*, Lat.] deciſion, or determination pronounced by an umpire; a compromiſe.

A'RBOR, [Lat.] in Botany, a tree. In Mechanics, that part of a machine which ſupports the reſt; likewiſe the ſpindle or axis on which a machine turns.

A'RBOR PHILOSO'PHICA, S. or the *philoſophical tree*, in Chemiſtry, that which is formed for metalline cryſtallizations, which reſemble a tree: of this ſort is the *Arbor Dianæ*, formed from a precipitation of ſilver with mercury. *Arbor Martis*, or the *ſteel-tree*, that which is formed from a diſſolution of iron filings in ſpirits of nitre. *Arbor Porphyriana*, or *Porphyry's tree*. In Logic, it is a ſcale of beings, conſiſting of three rows.

A'RBOR VITÆ, S. or the *tree of life*, in Botany,

Botany, ſo called from its perpetual verdure. Its branches are flattiſh, bearing leaves ſomewhat like the cypreſs, and having white cones at the extremity of the branches.

ARBO'REOUS, Adj. [*arboreus*, Lat.] belonging to trees. In Botany, a fungus or moſs, which grows on trees.

ARBO'RIST, S. [*arboriſte*, Fr. from *arbor*, Lat. a tree] a naturaliſt, who applies himſelf peculiarly to ſtudy the nature and cultivation of trees.

ARBO'ROUS, Adj. [from *arbor*, Lat.] that which is formed of, or belongs to, trees. "Under a ſhady *arborous* roof." *Par. Loſt.*

A'RBOUR, S. [of *arbore*, Lat. *herberga*, Sax. *herberghe*, Belg. *herberg*, Teut. a houſe. Spelt *herber* by *Chaucer*] a kind of ſhady bower, or cabin, formed of the branches of trees, and contrived ſo as to admit the air, and keep off the ſun and rain.

ARC, S. [*arcus*, Lat.] a ſegment, or part of a circle, not exceeding a ſemi-circle; an arch.

ARCA'DE, S. [Fr.] a continued arch, or walk, conſiſting of ſeveral arches united together.

ARCA'NUM, S. [Lat. in the plural *arcana*] a ſecret; generally applied to the noſtrum of a quack.

ARCH, S. [*arcus*, Lat.] the ſky. "See this vaulted *arch*." *Shakeſp.* In Mathematics, part of any curve line, whether it be ellipſis, circle, &c. *Arch*, in Architecture, is a vault, or concave building, bent in the form of an arch of a curve, and is divided into circular, elliptical, and ſtraight. *Circular arches* are either ſuch as are an exact ſemi-circle, or whoſe center is in the middle of a line drawn from one foot to the other, which are called ſemi-circular *arches*. *Elliptical arches* are thoſe which conſiſt of a ſemi-ellipſis, and were formerly uſed inſtead of mantle-trees in chimnies. *Straight arches* have ſtraight edges, both upper and under parallel; but both their ends and joints pointing towards a certain center. *Arch of a bridge* is the vaulted interval between its piers. *A triumphal arch* is a gate built with ſtone, &c. and richly ornamented with trophies, &c.

To ARCH, V. A. [*arcuo*, Lat.] to build, or form into arches; to cover with arches.

ARCH, Adj. [from αρχος, Gr. chief] uſed in compoſition, to expreſs ſomething of the firſt rank or order, applied to dignity, as *archbiſhop:* but ſomething ſuperlative, applied to quantity, as an *arch-heretic*, and is pronounced ſoft before a conſonant, like *ch* in *choice*, but hard before a vowel, like the Greek χ, or as if the *h* was dropped. It ſometimes implies a perſon endued with a great deal of low cunning, or triflingly miſchievous. "He had the reputation of an *arch* lad at ſchool." *Swift.*

ARCHIAIO'LOGY, S. [from αρχαιος, Gr. ancient, and λογος, a diſcourſe] a diſcourſe on antiquity; or a treatiſe on the opinion, &c. of the ancients.

ARCH-A'NGEL, S. [from αρχος, Gr. chief, and αγγελος, an angel] one of the ſuperior order of angels. Likewiſe the name of a plant, named alſo Dead Nettle.

ARCH-BE'ACON, S. [from *arch* and *beacon*] the chief ſignal, or place of proſpect. "The Corniſh *arch-beacon*." *Carew.*

ARCHBI'SHOP, S. [*arcebiſcope*, Sax. of αρχος, Gr. chief, and επισκοπος, an overſeer, or biſhop] a chief biſhop, or metropolitan prelate, having under him ſeveral ſuffragan biſhops.

ARCHBI'SHOPRIC, S. [from *archbiſhop* and *ric*] the dignity, ſtate, juriſdiction, or province belonging to an archbiſhop. There are two in England, namely, York, and Canterbury, the prelates whereof are called primates, and after ſome altercation for ſuperiority, that of Canterbury was called primate of *all* England, and that of York, only primate of England.

ARCHDE'ACON, S. [*archidiaconus*, Lat. *archidiacone*, or *arcediacone*, Sax.] a prieſt, veſted with authority or juriſdiction over the clergy and laity, next to the biſhop, either through the whole dioceſe, or only a part of it. There are ſixty in England, who viſit every two years in three, wherein they enquire into the reparations and moveables belonging to churches, reform abuſes, ſuſpend, excommunicate, in ſome places prove wills, and induct all clerks into benefices within their reſpective juriſdictions.

ARCHDEA'CONRY, S. [from *archdeacon* and *ric*, Sax.] the juriſdiction, office, or province of an archdeacon.

ARCHDEA'CONSHIP, S. [from *archdeacon* and *ſhip*] the office or dignity of an archdeacon.

ARCHDU'CHESS, S. [from *arch* and *ducheſſe*, Fr.] the title of the ſiſter or daughter of an archduke.

ARCHDUKE, S. [*archidux*, Lat.] a duke veſted with ſome greater privilege, or authority, than others.

A'RCHE, S. [from αρχη, Gr. the beginning] in Medicine, the beginning, firſt period, or firſt attack, of a diſeaſe.

AR'CHED, Part. [from *to arch*] crooked, or bent in the form of an arch.

A'RCHER, S. [*archer*, Fr.] one who ſhoots with a bow; or one who uſes a bow in battle.

A'RCHERY, S. [from *archer*] the art or exerciſe of ſhooting with a bow.

AR'CHES-COURT, S. [ſo called from Bow Church, in London, where it was kept; which likewiſe received its name from its top being raiſed on pillars, built *bow* or arch-wiſe] the chief and moſt ancient conſiſtory or court of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, for debating ſpiritual cauſes. The judge of the court is called the dean of the arches.

ARCHETY'PE, S. [*archetypum*, Lat.] the original model, or pattern of any thing. "A man, a tree, are the outward *archetypes*, or patterns of our ideas." *Watts's Log.*

ARCHETY'PAL, Adj. [from *archetype*] original; that which has ſomething which may ſerve as a pattern to copy from.

ARCHÆ'US, S. [from αρχη, Gr. a principle] a word uſed by Paracelſus and other chemiſts, to expreſs a principle of motion, the cauſe of all the viſible changes and operations of bodies.

ARCHIA'TER, S. [from αρχω, Gr. chief, and ιατρος, a phyſician] the chief phyſician of a prince, or crowned head.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL, Adj. [from *archidiaconus*, Lat.] that which belongs, or relates to, an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPIS'COPAL, Adj. [from *archiepiſcopus*, an archbiſhop] that which belongs to, or is exerciſed by, an archbiſhop.

ARCHI'MEDES, a Greek, famous for his knowledge of mechanics, and inventor of ſeveral inſtruments and machines, which are the wonder even of this enlightened age.

ARCHIPE'LAGO, S. [from αρχω, Gr. chief, and πελαγω, a ſea] a ſea interrupted with a cluſter of iſlands; the Ægean ſea is moſt commonly meant by this word, though it is a general term; that of the Caribbees has 12,000 iſlands, and that of the Philippines, 11,000

A'RCHITECT, S. [*architectus*, from αρχω, Gr. chief, and τικτων, a workman] a perſon ſkilled in building; who draws plans and deſigns, conducts the work, and directs the artificers employed in carrying it on. Figuratively, any one who is author of any grand undertaking, or contriver of any deſign.

ARCHITE'CTIVE, Adj. [from *architect*] that which relates to building or architecture.

ARCHITECTO'NIC, Adj. [from αρχω, Gr. chief, and τεκτων, an artificer] that which has the power and ſkill of an architect.

ARCHIT'ECTURE, S. [*architectura*, Lat.] the art of building: divided into three branches, civil, military, or naval. The civil conſiſts in erecting habitations for men, or temples for worſhip. The military conſiſts in ſtrengthening and fortifying places, named fortification. *Naval architecture*, is that which teaches the conſtruction of ſhips, or veſſels floating on the water, and is named ſhipbuilding.

A'RCHITRAVE, S. [from αρχη, Gr. chief, and *trabs*, Lat. a beam] in Architecture, the loweſt member of the entablature, which lies immediately upon the capital. In Timber-building, it is ſtiled the reaſon-piece, or maſter-beam. In chimnies, the mantle-piece; and over jambs of doors, or windows, hyperthyron.

ARCHIVAU'LT, S. [*a chivolte*, Fr. from *arcus*, Lat. an arch, and *volutus*, volute] in Architecture, the inward contour of an arch; or a band adorned with mouldings running over the faces of the arch ſtones, and bearing on the impoſts.

ARCHIVES, S. [it has no ſingular, from *archiva*, Lat. of *arca*, a cheſt] the places wherein records, or ancient manuſcripts are preſerved. Figuratively, the records and manuſcripts themſelves.

A'RCHON, S. [αρχων, Gr.] in Antiquity, the chief magiſtrate at Athens.

ARCH-TREA'SURER, S. [from *arch* and *treaſurer*] the great treaſurer of the German empire.

A'RCHWISE, Adv. [from *arch* and *wiſe*, from *ghiiſe*, Teut. a ſhape] in the ſhape or form of an arch.

ARCILB'UTO, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, a long and large lute, with braſs ſtrings, like a theorbo, having each row double, with an octave or uniſon, uſed by Italians for a thorough baſs.

A'RCTIC, Adj [from αρκτος, Gr. a bear, the name of the northern conſtellation] northern; laying under, or near the north ſtar, called *Arctos*. *Arctic circle*, a leſſer circle of the ſphere, parallel to the equinoctial, and 66 deg. 30 min. diſtant from it towards the north pole.

ARCTU'RUS, S. [from αρκτος, Gr. a bear, and ουρα, a tail, becauſe ſituated near the tail of the Great Bear] a fixed ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the conſtellation Bootes. Lat. 30 deg. 57 min. N. Long. 19 deg. 55 min. 52 ſec. of Libra, according to Flamſtead.

A'RCUATE, Adj. [from *arcuatus*, Lat.] bent in the form of an arch.

ARCUA'TION, S. [from *arcuo*, Lat. to bend] the act of bending any thing; the ſtate of being bent. In Surgery, a bending of the bones, which appears in the caſe of the rickets; the protuberance of the fore parts of the body, with the bending of the bones of the ſternum. In Gardening, the method of raiſing trees by layers.

A'RDENCY, S. [from *ardent*] applied to the affections, warmth; applied to ſtudy, activity.

A'RDENT, Adj. [*ardens*, Part. Lat. from *ardeo*, to burn] applied to the qualities of body, hot, burning, inflaming; applied to thoſe of the mind, fierce, vehement, violent, paſſionate, inflamed.

A'RDENTLY, Adv. [from *ardent* and *ly*] warmly, eagerly, paſſionately.

A'RDOR, S. [Lat. wrote *ardour* ſometimes, as derived from *ardeur*, Fr.] heat, applied to the quality of body; warmth, violence of affection, applied to the mind.

A'RDUOUS, Adj. [*arduus*, Lat.] a thing which is both lofty and difficult to aſcend. Figuratively, ſomething which is both important, ſublime, and difficult to comprehend.

ARE, the third perſon plural of the verb *am*, uſed when we ſpeak of two or more perſons

ſons, and ſeems to be derived from *their, eru*, the third perſon plural of *eg, er*, Icel. *Eru*, is likewiſe the third perſon plural, Runic. *Are* is likewiſe in Muſic, applied by Guido Rheni to the loweſt note in his ſcale or gamut.

A'REA, S. [Lat.] the ſurface contained between any lines or limits. Any ſurface, ſuch as the floor of a room, the vacant part or ſtage of an amphitheatre. In Geometry, the ſpace contained within the lines bounding it, reckoned in the ſquare part of any meaſure. In Phyſic, it is a ſpecies of the Alepecia.

AREFA'CTION, S. [from *arefacio*, Lat.] the act of making dry, or the ſtate of drying.

ARENA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *arena*, Lat. ſand] compoſed of ſand; ſandy.

ARENA'TION, S. [from *arena*, Lat.] in Medicine, a dry bath, wherein the patient ſits with his feet upon hot ſand, and has it caſt upon different parts of his body.

ARENO'SE, Adj. [from *arena*, Lat.] ſandy, or abounding with ſand.

ARE'NULOUS, Adj. [a diminutive from *arena*, Lat.] conſiſting of ſmall ſand.

AREO'LA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the coloured circle ſurrounding the nipple.

AREO'PAGUS, S. [from Αρης, Gr. for Mars, and παγος, a hill or plain, an eminence] a tribunal belonging to Athens, remarkable for the integrity of their deciſions who ſat in the open air in the night time.

AREOTO'LOGY, S. [from αρετη, Gr. virtue, and λογος, a diſcourſe] a treatiſe on virtue; called likewiſe Ethics, or Moral Philoſophy.

A'RGAL, or ARGOL, S. the hard lees ſticking to the ſides of wine veſſels, called Tartar.

A'RGENT, Adj. [from *argentum*, Lat. ſilver] that which reſembles ſilver; ſilvered. In Heraldry, the white colour in the arms of gentry; expreſſed by engravers by a total omiſſion of lines in a ſhield.

ARGENTA'TION, S. [from *argentum*, Lat.] the overlaying a thing with ſilver; or the covering any body with a thin or thick plate of ſilver; ſilvering.

A'RGIL, S. [*argilla*, Lat.] potter's clay.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, Adj. [of *argilla*, Lat.] of the nature of potter's clay.

ARGI'LLOUS, Adj. [from *argil*] conſiſting of clay; of the nature of clay. "Sand and *argillous* earth." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

A'RGO, S. [Gr.] in Antiquity, the ſhip wherein the Argonauts performed their famous expedition. In Aſtronomy, a ſouthern conſtellation of fixed ſtars.

AR'GONAUTS, S. a company of illuſtrious Greeks who attended Jaſon in his expedition to fetch the golden fleece from Colchis.

To ARGUE, V. N. [*arguo*, Lat.] to evince the truth or falſhood of any thing by proofs. Figuratively, to perſuade; to bring reaſons *for* or *againſt*; to plead, or handle; to debate. "To *argue* a cauſe." To infer, in alluſion to the deductions of reaſon. "So many laws *argue* ſo many ſins." *Par. Loſt.* To charge, or prove by rational conſequence.

A'RGUER, S. [from *argue*] one who makes uſe of reaſons in order to evince any truth, or raiſe conviction in the mind of another; a reaſoner; a diſputer.

A'RGUMENT, S. [from *argumentum*, Lat.] a reaſon brought to prove, or diſprove any thing; the ſubject of any diſcourſe or writing; a conciſe view of the heads of any diſcourſe. In Law, a cauſe, debate, or ſuit; a controverſy. In Rhetoric, a probable reaſon alledged to gain belief. In Aſtronomy, an arch, by which we ſeek another proportional to the firſt.

ARGUME'NTAL, Adj. [from *argument*] that which is formed upon the deductions of reaſon; belonging to argument; reaſoning.

ARGUMENTA'TION, S. [from *argument*] the evincing the truth or falſhood of any propoſition by reaſoning; the act or effect of reaſoning.

ARGUMENTA'TIVE, Adj. [from *argument*] conſiſting of argument, or the deductions of reaſon; containing reaſons.

A'RIA, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, an air, a ſong, a tune or a leſſon.

A'RIAN, Adj. [from Arius, the founder] belonging to, or maintained by Arius. Uſed ſubſtantively for one of the ſect of Arius, a preſbyter in 320, who held, that Chriſt, though the Word, was inferior to the Father, with reſpect to his Deity, *&c.*

A'RIANISM, S. [from *Arian*] the principles maintained by the Arians.

ARI'DITY, S. [*ariditas*, Lat.] a want of moiſture, or dryneſs. In Divinity, a ſtate of inſenſibility, or want of ardency in devotion. "The greateſt *aridities* and dejections." *Norris.*

A'RIES, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, a conſtellation of fixed ſtars, the firſt of the twelve ſigns in the zodiac which the ſun enters; hieroglyphically repreſented by the ram, becauſe it is then the teeming time for that kind of animal.

To A'RIETATE, V. N. [*arieto*, Lat.] to butt, or to attack with the head, like a ram.

ARIETA'TION, S. [from *arieto*, Lat.] the act of butting like a ram; the attacking with a battering ram; the colliſion of particles with each other. "Tumultuary motions and *arietations* of other particles." *Glanvil.*

ARI'GHT, Adv. [from *a* expletive, and *right*, of *riht*, Sax.] truly, juſtly, or conſiſtent with law; properly, or in ſuch a manner as to attain the deſired end. "Direct my dart *aright*." *Dryd.*

To ARI'SE, V. N. [its Pret. *aroſe*, Part. *ariſen*; from *ariſan*, Sax. *riiſen*, Belg. *riſe*, Dan.] to aſcend; move upwards from the earth;

earth; to get up as from ſleep; to change the poſture from ſitting or ſtanding; to come in view; to become viſible; to come out of the grave; to flow or proceed from.

ARISTOCRACY, S. [from αριστος, Gr. the beſt, or greateſt, applied to dignity, and κρατεω, Gr. to govern, or rule] in Politics, a form of government wherein the ſupreme power is lodged in the nobility.

ARISTOCRA'TICAL, Adj. [from *ariſtocracy*] that which partakes of ariſtocracy, or includes a government adminiſtered only by nobles.

ARISTOCRATICA'LNESS, S. [from *ariſtocratical* and *neſs*] that quality which makes a government reſemble an ariſtocracy.

ARISTOLO'CHIA, S. [Lat. from αριστος, Gr. and λοχια, in Botany, birthwort; of which there are three ſpecies.

ARISTO'TLE, S. the ſon of Nicomachus, born at Stagyra, in the 348th year before Chriſt, a diſciple of Plato, whoſe tenets he afterwards oppoſed, and founded another ſect, called the Peripatetic, from his practice of philoſophizing walking; his knowledge was univerſal, but his opinions erroneous; however, they were reckoned for ages the ſtandard of truth, till our great countryman, Sir Iſaac Newton, deſtroyed his phyſics, and Mr. Locke exploded his metaphyſics.

ARISTOTE'LIAN, Adj. [from *Ariſtotle*] agreeable to the doctrine of Ariſtotle.

ARI'THMETIC, S. [from αριθμος, Gr. number] in Mathematics, the art of numbering, calculating, or computing with exactneſs and eaſe; or the method of finding, from certain numbers given, others, whoſe relation with the given numbers is known.

ARITHMETICAL, Adj. [from *arithmetic*] that which is performed by numbers, or agreeable to ſome rule in arithmetic.

ARITHMETI'CALLY, Adv. [from *arithmetical* and *ly*] that which is performed according to ſome rule of arithmetic, and conſiſts of figures.

ARK, S. [from *arca*, Lat. a cheſt] a cheſt, or coffer, applied in Scripture, to the vehicle in which Moſes was expoſed in the Nile; the cheſt wherein the two tables of the covenant, the pot of manna, and Aaron's rod, were kept. But more particularly the veſſel built by Noah, to preſerve himſelf, family, and the whole race of terreſtrial and aerial animals, from the flood.

ARM, S. [*earm*, *eorm*, Sax. *arm*, Dan. Belg. and Teut.] the member, or limb, which reaches from the ſhoulder to the hand; but more properly, according to anatomiſts, beginning at the ſhoulder, and ending at the elbow. Figuratively, the branch of a tree. In Statics, that part of a beam which reaches from the center, or point, where it is hung, to the end. In Geography, a branch of the ſea, which runs into the land.

To ARM, V. A. [*armo*, Lat.] to furniſh with weapons; to cap, caſe, or cover with metal, applied to the load ſtone, or the ſhoes of a horſe.

To ARM, V. N. to take arms; to be provided againſt any attack, either of an enemy or caſualty.

ARMA'DA, S. [Span.] a fleet of men of war, applied by way of eminence to that great one fitted out by the Spaniards, with an intention to conquer this iſland, in 1588.

ARMADI'LLO, S. [Span.] a four-footed animal of the Brazils.

A'RMAMENT, S. [*armamentum*, Lat.] any place wherein arms are placed; great proviſions of military ſtores. Figuratively, an army, but moſt commonly applied to a fleet of men of war.

A'RMAN, S. among Farriers, a confection for reſtoring a loſt appetite.

A'RMATURE, S. [*armatura*, Lat.] a military dreſs to defend the body from the attack of an enemy in battle; any thing to defend the body from external injuries.

A'RMED, Adj. [from *arm*] in Heraldry, applied to beaſts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tuſks &c. are of a different colour; as, "A falcon *armed*". *Armed chair*, an elbow chair, or one which has reſts for the arms, or elbows.

A'RMAGAUNT, Adj. [from *arm* and *gaunt*, for *gewant*, of *gewannian*, Sax. to conſume, or grow leſs] ſlender or ſtarved. "An *armagaunt* ſteed." *Shakeſp.*

ARMI'GER, S. [Lat.] an eſquire; one that bears arms.

AR'MILLARY, Adj. [from *armilla*, Lat.] ſomething that is circular, in alluſion to the ſurrounding of a bracelet. *Armillary ſphere*, is compoſed of ſeveral braſs circles, which repreſent thoſe of the horizon, meridian, ecliptic, &c. drawn on the globe.

A'RMINGS, S. [plural] in a ſhip, are white, or red cloths hung fore and aft on the outſide of a ſhip; thoſe on the tops are named *top armings*.

ARMI'NIANS, S. [from *Arminius*] the followers of Arminius, a famous miniſter at Amſterdam; who, in the 16th century, ſeparated from the Calviniſts, holding, that predeſtination was not abſolute, but conditional; that Chriſt hath not only redeemed all, but that there is an univerſal grace given to all mankind; that grace is not an irreſiſtible principle; that man is a free agent, always at liberty to obey all the motions of the Holy Ghoſt, or reſiſt them; that with reſpect to perſeverance, a man may, after juſtification, fall into new crimes.

ARMI'POTENCE, S. [from *arma*, Lat. arms, and *potentia*, Lat. power] power, or powerfulneſs in war.

ARMI'POTENT, Adj. [*armipotens*, Lat.] powerful,

powerful, or ſtrong in the field, in arms, or at war.

AR'MISTICE, S. [*armiſtitium*, Lat. of *arma*, Lat. arms, and *ſiſto*, to ſtop] a ſhort truce, or a ceſſation from arms for a ſhort time.

A'RMLET, S. [diminutive from *arm*] a ſmall arm of the ſea. Figuratively, a bracelet, or ſome ornament worn on the arm. "What rings and *armlets* ſhe can find." *Donne.*

ARMO'RIAL, Adj. [from *armor*, Lat.] that which belongs to the coat or eſcutcheon of a family. "Enſigns *armorial*."

AR'MOUR, S. [*armure*, Fr.] a cover for the body, to defend it from the inſtruments of war; warlike harneſs.

ARMO'URER, S. [*armorier*, Fr.] one who makes, forges, or ſells armour; one who dreſſes another in armour.

AR'MOURY, S. [*armoire*, Fr.] a place where arms are kept. Figuratively, arms "Celeſtial *armoury*." *Par. Loſt.* An enſign, eſcutcheon, or family coat.

ARMOUR-BEA'RER, S. [from *arm* and *bear*] he that carries the arms of another. In Romances, a knight's eſquire.

ARMS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, *arma*, Lat.] all kinds of weapons, whether offenſive or defenſive. Figuratively, a ſtate of hoſtility between two nations; war. "To *arms*, to *arms*, to *arms*." In Heraldry, the badges of diſtinction, eſcutcheons, or other marks of honour, given by ſovereigns, and borne on banners, ſhields, or coats.

A'RMY, S. [*armée*, Fr.] a collection of men armed, commanded by their proper officers. Figuratively, a great number. "An *army* of good words." *Shakeſp.*

AROMA'TIC, } Adj. ſpicey; fragrant;
AROMA'TICAL, } ſtrong-ſcented, or ſmelling like ſpices.

AROMA'TICS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular] ſpices, or any ſtrong-ſcented, fragrant, or high-taſted body.

To AROMA'TISE, V. A. [from *aroma*, Lat.] to mix or ſcent with ſpices. Figuratively, to make any thing agreeable, which in its own nature would be loathſome. "As though *aromatized* by their converſion." *Brown.*

AROU'ND, Adv. [*à la ronde*, Fr. *rundt*, Dan. in a circle; in a circular manner; on all ſides. Uſed as a prepoſition, encircling; encompaſſing; round about. "*Around* his brows." *Dryd.*

To A'ROUSE, V. A. [from *a* and *rouſe*, of *areyſer*, Dan. or *ariſen*, Sax.] to wake from ſleep; or excite an indolent perſon to action; to raiſe up; to ſtimulate.

ARPE'GGIO, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, the making the notes of a chord to be heard diſtinctly one after another, by a purling or rolling of the hand on ſtringed inſtruments, beginning at the loweſt note, and riſing gradually upwards.

A'RQUEBUSE, S. a hand gun, carabine, fuſee, or caliver.

A'RQUEBUSIER, S. [from *arquebuſe* and *er*] one who carries, or makes uſe of, an arquebuſe.

A'RRACK, S. See ARAC.

To ARRAIGN, V. A. [*arranger*, Fr.] in Law, to ſet a thing in order, or fit it for a trial. Applied to writings, to indict; to accuſe; to charge with crimes. "*Arraign* you for want of knowledge." *Dryd.*

ARRAI'GNMENT, S. [from *arraign*] the act of trying a perſon upon an indictment, accuſation, or charge.

To ARRA'NGE, V. A. [*arranger*, Fr.] to diſpoſe, or put in order, including the ſecondary idea of art, or skill.

ARRA'NGEMENT, S. [from *arrange*] the act of putting or placing things into order, including the idea of ſkill, art, or judgment.

A'RRANT, Adj. [from *errant*, Fr.] notorious, infamous.

A'RRANTLY, Adv. [from *arrant* and *ly*] in a notorious, infamous, or ſhameful manner.

ARRA'Y, S. [See the verb] the order in which an army is drawn up to give battle; dreſs, or external ornaments. In Law, the ranking or placing a jury in proper order.

To ARRA'Y, V. A. [from *array*, Fr. of *array*, *raye*, Teut. order] in Military affairs, to place an army in proper order to engage. To deck, embelliſh, or adorn with dreſs.

ARRA'YER, S. [from *array* and *er*] officers that had the care of ſoldiers, and ſaw that they were properly accoutred.

ARRE'AR, S. [from *arriere*, Fr. behind] that which remains unpaid. Applied to rent, it ſignifies that which has been due ſome time, and is not diſcharged.

ARREST, S. [from *arreſter*, Fr. to ſtop] in Law, the ſeizing, or apprehending a man, thereby depriving him of his liberty by legal proceſs, either for debt, or any offence againſt the law; a ſtopping or reſtraint from proceeding in an undertaking.

To ARRE'ST, V. A. [from *arreſter*, Fr.] to apprehend by virtue of a writ from a court of juſtice; to ſeize any thing by law; to ſeize upon; to ſtop, with-hold, or bind; to ſtop a body in motion.

ARRE'T, S. [*arret*, Fr.] the deciſion of a ſovereign court, or court of judicature; reſembling our acts of parliament.

ARRE'TED, Adj. [from *arrectatus*, Law Lat.] in Law, imputed or laid to, applied to one that is brought, and charged with a crime before a judge.

ARRIE'RE-FIEF, S. [Fr.] a fief dependent on another. *Arriere vaſſal* is the vaſſal of a vaſſal.

ARRI'VAL, S. [from *arrive*] the coming to any place, either by ſea or land. Figuratively, the attainment of any deſign.

ARRI'VANCE, S. [from *arrive*] com-

pany expected to come. "Expectancy of more arrivance." *Shakesp.*

To ARRI'VE, V. A. [from *arriver*, Fr. to come to shore] to come to any place by water or land. Figuratively, to attain, or come to.

AR'ROGANCE, or ARROGANCY, S. [from *arrogantia*, Lat.] the assuming or claiming to one's self more honour or merit, than is properly our due.

AR'ROGANT, Part. [from *arrogans*, Part. of *arrogo*, Lat.] self-conceited; haughty.

AR'ROGANTLY, Adj. [from *arrogant*, and *ly*] in an arrogant, self-conceited, or haughty manner.

To AR'ROGATE, V. A. [from *arrogatum*, supine of *arrogo*, Lat.] to lay claim to a thing or quality which does not belong to us. "*Arrogated* to herself." *Tillot.* "*Arrogated unto* themselves." *Raleigh.*

ARRO'NDIE, Adv. [of *arrondir*, Fr.] in Heraldry, according to Diederot, the making things appear in *relief* by proper shades.

AR'ROW, S. [*arve*, Sax. *jara*, Span.] a slender piece of round wood pointed, barbed, and shot out of a bow; distinguished from a *dart*, because that was thrown by the hand. *Arrow-head*, is a sharp point of an arrow, which was usually armed with steel.

AR'ROWY, Adj. [from *arrow*] consisting of arrows. "Sharp fleet of *arrowy* show'r." *Par. Lost.* Seldom used.

ARSE, S. [*ears*, Sax. *aers*, *eers*, Belg. *arsz*, Teut.] the posteriors. Figuratively, the hind part of any thing: as, "The cart's *arse*." To *hang an arse*, a low phrase, to loiter or stay behind; to be sluggish or tardy. "The other would not *hang an arse*." *Hud.*

ARSE-SMART, S. [so called from its affecting the posteriors with exquisite pain when applied to them] in Botany, the *persicaria*.

AR'SENAL, S. [*arsenal*, Fr. *arsenale*, Ital.] a royal or public magazine; or place wherein all warlike stores are kept, or forged.

ARSE'NIC, S. [αρσενικον, Gr. from αρσην, or αρσον, a man or male, and νικαω, to conquer or kill] in Natural History, a ponderous, volatile, uninflammable, mineral substance which gives whiteness to metals by infusion, but destroys their malleability, is extremely corrosive, caustic, and a strong poison.

ARSE'NICAL, Adj. [from *arsenic*] consisting, or having the properties of arsenic.

ART, S. [*art*, Fr. of *ars*, Lat.] an abstract or metaphysical term, implying a collection of certain rules from observation and experience, by which any thing may be performed, or any end obtained; distinguished from science by its object. If the object be attended by the application of rules, or requires practice, then it is an *art*; but if contemplated only with respect to its different appearances, the collection of observations relative thereto is a *science*. But these terms being used promiscuously by authors, for want of affixing certain ideas to their words, the word *art* is sometimes used for something acquired, in opposition to that which is implanted by nature. A trade; cunning; artfulness; speculation. We have likewise the division of arts into liberal and mechanic. The *liberal arts*, are those which consist in the application, or exercise of the mind; the *mechanic*, those which consist in the exercise of the body, or hand, and make use of machines to attain their ends.

ARTE'RIAL, Adj. [from *artery*] that which belongs to, or is contained in, an artery.

ARTERIO'TOMY, S. αρτηριοτομια, Gr. from αρτηρια, and τεμνω, to cut] in Surgery, the opening an artery with a lancet, in order to draw blood from thence.

A'RTERY, S. [*arteria*, Lat. of αειρ, Gr. and τηρεω, to keep] in Anatomy, a membranaceous, elastic, conical tube, internally smooth, without valves, which decreases in its dimension, in proportion to the number of its branches, destined to receive the blood from the heart, and to distribute it to the lungs, and other parts of the body; that which has its origin from the right ventricle of the heart, is called the pulmonary artery, and that which rises from the left, the aorta.

A'RTFUL, Adj. [from *art* and *full*] performed according to the rules of art, including the idea of skill, judgment, or wisdom.

ARTFULLY, Adv. [from *artful* and *ly*] in such a manner as shews a deal of cunning or skill.

A'RTFULNESS, S. [from *artful* and *ness*] the quality of performing any thing with skill, or the attaining an end by cunning.

ARTHRI'TIC, or ARTHRITICAL, Adj. [from αρθριτις, Gr.] gouty; or occasioned by the gout; that which has something like joints. "They have *arthritical* analogies," *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

ARTHRI'TIS, S. [from αρθρον, Gr. a joint] in Physic, a disease which affects the joints; the gout.

A'RTICHOKE, S. [*artichaut*, Fr. *artichoca*, Span. *artischock*, Teut.] in Botany, the *cinera*. Linnæus ranges it in the 15 h sect. of his 19th class. There are three species. The fruit is like the cone of a pine-tree.

A'RTICLE, S. [of *articulus*, Lat. a joint] in Grammar, a word set before a substantive, to distinguish and limit its signification. In English, we use two sorts, the definite, and indefinite. *A* is the indefinite, and *the* definite. We use them before a substantive, as *a man*, but not before adjectives, unless when they are followed by a substantive, as *a wise minister*. But when *such*, *what*, *as*, and *so*, come before a substantive, the article is placed between them; as, *such a man*; *what a fool*; *so little a coat*; *as great a commander as Wolfe*. They are not set before pro-

nouns, unleſs they include a ſubſtantive in them. They are not put before nouns uſed in a general ſenſe, particular names of virtues, metals, or proper names, unleſs they are uſed as appellatives, or ſome ſubſtantive is underſtood; as *The* Norwich, *i. e.* the *ſhip* Norwich. *The* Thames, the word *river* being underſtood. The word *article* likewiſe implies the heads of a diſcourſe, or the different ſubjects it treats of. In Commerce, a ſingle tranſaction, thing, or parcel in an account.

To A'RTICLE, V. N. [See ARTICLE the noun] to make conditions, or terms; to ſtipulate; to bind or oblige a perſon to ſerve another under certain conditions. "He *articled* him for three years." "He was an *articled* clerk."

ARTI'CULAR, Adj. [from *articulus*, Lat.] a joint] in Phyſic, a diſeaſe which affects the joints.

ARTI'CULATE, Adj. [from *articulus*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, applied to bodies which are joined together, and may be bent without being pulled aſunder. Applied to the voice, it implies, that its ſounds are diſtinct and varied, but connected together, ſo as to form words.

To ARTI'CULATE, V. A. [*articuler*, Fr.] to pronounce ſyllables, or words, in a diſtinct manner.

ARTI'CULATELY, Adv. [from *articulate* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to pronounce the ſyllables of words diſtinctly.

ARTICULA'TION, S. [from *articulate*] in Anatomy, the juncture of two bones in ſuch a manner, that they may be bent without being pulled aſunder. Applied to the voice, the modulations and variations of the voice, which are ſo connected as to form ſyllables or words.

A'RTIFICE, S. [*artifice*, Fr. *artificium*, Lat. an indirect method of attaining one's end; a pretence, ſtratagem, fraud, or contrivance.

ARTIFI'CIAL, Adj. [*artificiel*, Fr.] ſomething made by art, in oppoſition to the productions of nature; ſomething counterfeit. *Artificial lines*, are thoſe which are drawn upon a ſector, or ſcale, to repreſent lines and tangents.

ARTIFI'CIALLY, Adv. [from *artificial*, and *ly*] in an artful, cunning, crafty, or ſkilful manner.

ARTI'LLERY, S. [a plural noun, *artillerie*, Fr. from *artiller*, Fr. to furniſh with arms] the heavy engines of war, ſuch as cannon, bombs, &c. In a general ſenſe, any weapons uſed in battle.

A'RTISAN, S. [Fr.] properly applied to thoſe profeſſors of trades, which require the leaſt exerciſe of the underſtanding; a low mechanic, manufacturer, or tradeſman.

A'RTIST, S. [*artiſte*, Fr.] one who excels in thoſe arts which require good natural parts; or one who underſtands both the theory and practice of the art which he profeſſes.

A'RTLESS, Adj. [from *art* and *leſs*] without art, deſign, craft, or cunning.

A'RTLESSLY, Adv. [from *artleſs* and *ly*] in a ſimple, innocent, and undeſigning manner.

AS, Conjunct, [*als*, Teut.] referring to an action, or time paſt, in the ſame manner; when it anſwers *ſo*, or *ſuch*, it is uſed for *that*. "*So* uncertain, *as* they require a great deal of examination." *Bac.* In a particular reſpect; as far as a particular relation extends; like, or of the ſame kind. By an ellipſis, for *as if*. Referring to the preſent time, it implies ſomething done, during that particular action, at the ſame time. "Whiſtled *as* he went." *Dryd.* According to, or in what manner. "*As* they pleaſe." *Boyle.* Anſwering *to*, *like*, or *ſame*, it is uſed as a relative, and implies *which*. "The *ſame* crime, *as* he committed." When at the beginning of two ſentences immediately following each other, it denotes a likeneſs or compariſon between them. Anſwering *ſo*, it implies condition, or the ſame manner. "Some peculiarity *as well as his* face." *Locke.*

A'SAPH, St. S. the name of a city in Flintſhire, in North Wales, on the confluence of the rivers Cluyd and Elwy, thence called in Welch Lhan Elwy; but it takes its name from St. Aſaph, who was governor of a monaſtery in this place. It has a ſmall market on Saturday, and is 159 computed, or 212 meaſured miles from London. Lat. 53 deg. 18 min. N. Long. 3 deg. 30 min. W.

ASBE'STINE, Adj. [from ασβεστος, Gr.] ſomething which cannot be deſtroyed by fire.

ASCA'RIDES, S. [from ασκαιρίζω, Gr. to leap] ſmall, white, round, and ſhort worms.

To ASCE'ND, V. N. [*aſcendo*, Lat.] to riſe upwards from the earth. Figuratively, to advance from any degree of knowledge to another. In Genealogy, to trace a pedigree backwards towards its firſt founders.

ASCE'NDABLE, Adj. [from *aſcend* and *able*; of *abal*, Sax. poſſibility, or power] that which may be aſcended.

ASCE'NDANT, S. [from *aſcendant*, Fr.] in Morality, ſuperiority or influence, whereby one man or thing unreaſonably biaſſes or tyrannizes over another. In Aſtrology, the horoſcope, or degree of the ecliptic, which riſes above the horizon at a perſon's birth. Figuratively, the greateſt height or perfection. In Genealogy, anceſtors, or thoſe nearer the root of a pedigree. Uſed adjectively, for ſomething ſuperior to, or influencing another.

ASCE'NDENCY, S. [from *aſcendant*] a bias; an undue influence, or ſuperiority.

ASCE'NDENS, Part. [from *aſcendo*,] in Anatomy, thoſe parts which carry the blood or fluids upwards, or towards the head. See ASCENDING.

ASCE'NDING, Part. [from *aſcendens*, Lat.] going upwards from the earth. In Aſtronomy, thoſe degrees, or ſtars, which are above the horizon. The *aſcending* node of a planet, is that point of its orbit, wherein it is found in its motion towards the north.

ASCE'NSION, S. [from *aſcenſio*, Lat.] a motion upwards. In Divinity, the miraculous aſcent of our Saviour, when he went to heaven in the ſight of his apoſtles. *Aſcenſion*, in Aſtronomy, is either *right* or *oblique*. The difference between *right* and *oblique aſcenſion*, is what the aſtronomers mean by *aſcenſional difference*. This name is likewiſe given to an iſland in the Atlantic, lat. 7 deg. 5 min. S. and long. 17 deg. 20 min. W. from its being diſcovered *on Aſcenſion day*.

ASCE'NSIVE, Adj. [from *aſcenſus*, Lat.] that which is in motion upwards; that which is in a riſing ſtate.

ASCE'NT, S. [from *aſcenſus*, Lat.] motion upwards; the place by which an eminence may be climbed. Figuratively, a high place or eminence. In Phyſics, the *aſcent* of fluids is their riſing above the level of their own ſurfaces, *&c.* In Logic, a kind of argument, wherein we riſe from particulars to univerſals.

To ASCERTA'IN, V. A. [*acertener*, Fr.] to determine the ſignification of any word; to take away all doubt.

ASCERTA'INER, S. [from *aſcertain* and *er*] one who limits or determines the ſignification of a doubtful expreſſion.

ASCERTA'INMENT, S. [from *aſcertain*] the determining the ſignification of a doubtful expreſſion; a ſettled rule or ſtandard.

ASCE'TIC, Adj. [ασκητικος, Gr.] employed only in exerciſes of devotion and mortification.

ASCE'TIC, S. [from ασκεω, Gr. to labour or exerciſe] one who practiſes a greater degree of auſterity and mortification than others.

ASCII, S. [from *a* negative, and σκια, Gr. a ſhadow] in Geography, thoſe inhabitants of the torrid-zone, who have no ſhadow at certain times of the year, becauſe the ſun is then vertical, or ſhines perpendicularly on their heads.

ASCI'TES, S. [from ασκος, Gr. a bottle] in Medicine, a kind of dropſy, which principally affects the abdomen, or lower belly, and is remedied by tapping.

ASCI'TIC, Adj. [from *aſcites*] cauſed by an aſcites; dropſical, or reſembling an aſcites.

ASCITI'TIOUS, Adj. [from *aſcititius*, Lat.] that which is counterfeit or ſpurious.

ASCLE'PIAD, S. [from *Aſclepius*, its inventor] a ſpecies of Greek and Latin poetry, conſiſting of four feet, the firſt of which is a ſpondee, the ſecond and third a choriambus, and the fourth a pyrrichius; or the firſt a ſpondee, the ſecond a dactyl, the third a cæſura, or long ſyllable, and the fourth and fifth a dactyl. Such is the 1ſt ode of lib. 1. of *Hor.*

To ASCRIBE, V. A. [from *aſcribo*, Lat.] to deduce from as a cauſe; to attribute to; to impute.

ASH, S. [from *aſce*, *æſc*, Sax. *aſk*, Dan. *eſch*, Belg.] in Botany, the *fraxinus*. It has pennated leaves ending in a lobe. Its male flowers have no petals; and the germen has one ſeed like a bird's tongue. *Aſh-coloured* is that which is between brown and grey, like the bark of the *aſh*.

ASHA'MED, Adj. [from *a* and *ſhame*] to be conſcious of having done ſomething which a perſon may find fault with.

A'SHEN, Adj. [from *aſh* and *en*, ſignifying the materials of which any thing is made, from *en*, Sax.] made of aſh, or aſh-wood.

A'SHES, S. [has no ſingular. *Aſce*, *abſe*, *abſan*, or *aſca*, Sax. *aſgo*, Goth. *aſka*, Iſl. *aſche*, Belg.] that ſubſtance which bodies are reduced to by burning. The corpſe or remains of a dead perſon, in alluſion to the ancient cuſtom of burning the dead. *Aſh-Wedneſday*, the firſt day of Lent, ſo called from the cuſtom of the ancient Chriſtians ſprinkling *aſhes* on their heads.

A'SHLAR, S. in Maſonry, free-ſtones, as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneſs.

A'SHLERING, S. [from *aſhlar*] in Building, quartering to, tacked to, in garrets, about two feet and a quarter or three feet high from the floor, and reaching to the rafters.

ASHO'RE, Adj. [from *a* and *ſhore*] to the ſhore, on land, or to the land.

A'SHY, Adj. [from *aſh*] reſembling the aſh in colour, or of a whitiſh grey.

A'SIA, S. [Lat.] one of the four general quarters into which the terraqueous globe is commonly divided; and it is in all reſpects allowed to be by far the moſt conſiderable part of the whole world: for here God planted the garden of Eden, in which he placed the firſt man and woman, Adam and Eve, from whom the reſt of mankind were to ſpring. After the deſtruction of the world by the flood, Aſia became the nurſery from which Noah's deſcendant's diſſeminated various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. In Aſia was the delightful Canaan, where God planted his favourite nation the Hebrews. Here it was that the ſtupendous work of our redemption was accompliſhed by his divine Son Jeſus Chriſt: hence the benign light of the goſpel was carried by his diſciples and followers into all nations, diffuſing itſelf into the remoteſt parts; here the foundation of the firſt Chriſtian churches was laid, the firſt councils held, the firſt biſhoprics erected, and the Chriſtian faith miraculouſly founded and promulgated, being alſo ſtained with the blood of numerous martyrs, who gave a noble teſtimony to it.

From hence, by an early communication with Egypt by philoſophers, now reputed the mother of learning, all arts and ſciences were ſecondarily derived. In Aſia, it was that not only the firſt edifices and cities were raiſed, but likewiſe where the firſt kingdoms and monarchies were founded. For here, in particular, after the deluge, the empire of the Aſſyrians was begun by Belus or Ninus, and continued to Sardanapalus; then it paſſed to the Medes by Arbaces to Aſtyages; next to the Perſians under Cyrus, till Darius; and after him it came to the Greeks and Macedonians by Alexander the Great: when after his death it was ſplit into numberleſs ſovereignties among his captains; and theſe in a little time were deſtroyed by the Romans. In Aſia, the Parthians alſo eſtabliſhed a very powerful empire, which ended under the emperor Alexander Severus; and it paſſed again to the Perſians, till it was deſtroyed by the Turks and Saracens. But about the year 1515 it flouriſhed again under Iſmael. Thus Aſia was the ſeat of flouriſhing kingdoms, whilſt the other parts of the world were inhabited, if at all, ſo far as we know, only by wild beaſts. Beſides theſe advantages above mentioned, this part of the world exceeds the other three (namely, Europe, Africa, and America), if not in the largeneſs of its territories, particularly with regard to the laſt of theſe; yet in the richneſs of its ſoil, ſerenity of its air, ſalubrity of it drugs, deliciouſneſs of itsfruits, fragrancy and balſamic quality of its plants, ſpices, and gums; in the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its precious ſtones; the fineneſs of its ſilks and cottons; the richneſs of its metals and minerals, with many more advantages of the like nature. It muſt indeed be owned that ſince the Turks, thoſe enemies to learning, politeneſs and liberty, have become maſters of ſo large a part of Aſia, its ancient ſplendor has been quite eclipſed, and the moſt fruitful ſpot in all Aſia become an uncultivated deſert; and ſince that æra it has been only conſiderable for the rich commodities it yields, and on account of which it is ſtill reſorted to by merchants of other nations. But ſuch parts as have eſcaped the Turkiſh barbarity, are ſtill in a flouriſhing condition; and that, in a great meaſure, more from the natural fertility of the ſoil, than the induſtry of the inhabitants, who are deſervedly blamed for their indolence, luxury, and effeminacy. Theſe bad qualities are principally to be aſcribed to the warmth of their climate; though perhaps not a little heightened by cuſtom and education, and conſequently are more or leſs prevalent, according to the near or farther diſtance from the North; for it is plain that the ſouthern climates do not produce perſons of ſuch robuſt conſtitutions as the northern. Yet hence we may infer, that thoſe Aſiatics, who live under the ſame latitude with us, cannot be much inferior to us in this reſpect: at leaſt ſeveral among them, particularly the Turks and Tartars, are men of as much ſtrength and courage as any are. With regard to the more ſouthern inhabitants of Aſia, what they want in robuſtneſs of body is in a great meaſure compenſated by the vivacity of their mind, and in their ingenuity in ſeveral kinds of workmanſhip, which our ableſt mechanics have in vain attempted to imitate. All the Aſiatic nations having been always kept in abject ſlavery by their princes, have never had an opportunity of diſplaying their love of liberty, which, no doubt, is as natural to them as to the reſt of mankind. And hence they have no idea of any other form of government than a deſpotic monarchy, which is the only one that reigns through all the parts of that vaſt country. In religion they are no leſs ſtupid and ignorant, a great part of Aſia being over-run with Mahometaniſm, as Turkey, Arabia, part of Tartary, and India. In Perſia, and the Great Mogul's country, they profeſs the ſame religion; but are of the ſect of Hali, who differ in ſome points from the Turks; though both acknowledge Mahomet as their prophet, and the Alcoran as the divine rule of faith and life: which diverſity ariſes from the various interpretations given by their commentators to the tenets in the laſt mentioned book. Aſia is ſeparated from Europe, by the Archipelago, the ſtreights of Caffa, the lake Mœotis, the river Don in Ruſſia, and a line drawn from that to the river Obi. It is divided from Africa by the Red ſea, and bounded on the W. by the Black and Mediterranean ſeas; on the S. and E. by the Arabic, Perſian, Indian, and Chineſe ſeas; and on the N. by the Frozen ocean, or White ſea. And thus it is every where encompaſſed by the ſea, the limits northward not having been diſcovered till the reign of the late Czar Peter the Great, by whoſe orders a ſurvey was made; from which a map of Ruſſia was afterwards printed at Amſterdam: according to which, this northern ocean begins a little beyond lat. 17. extending eaſtward from Groenland along the coaſts of Muſcovy, Siberia, &c. till it joins with the Oriental or Japan ſea. But how far it reaches northward is not yet known. The extent of Aſia from the Helleſpont to the city of Malacca, the fartheſt part of India, in the Levant ſea, is computed to be about 4000 miles, nearly from eaſt to weſt, that is, from the Archipelago to the Chineſe ocean, upwards of 5000; and from N. to S. *i. e.* from Malacca to the Tartarian ocean, about 4600. Moll ſays upwards of 6000.

ASIDE, Adv. [from *a* and *ſide*] applied to ſituation, that which is not ſtraight. Oppoſed to perpendicular, out of, or deviating from, its true direction; not directly towards; or from the company.

A'SININE, Adj. [from *aſinus*, Lat. an aſs] partaking of the nature of an aſs.

To ASK, V. A. [*aſcian*, or *acſian*, Sax. to

o desire a thing; to demand; to put a queſ-
ion; to enquire; to require.

ASKA'NCE, ASKAU'NCE, or AS-
KA'UNT, Adv. [from *a* and *ſkaunt*, of *canton*, Fr. a corner] a look, wherein the pupils of each eye are turned to the corners of the eye-lid; obliquely, or with a leer, and is expreſ-ive of ſlyneſs or diſdain.

A'SKER, S. [from *aſk* and *er*] the perſon who makes a requeſt, or enquiry.

ASKE'W, Adv. [from *a* and *ſkew*, from *ſcheef*, Belg. oblique; *ſcheew*, fearful] aſide, wherein the pupils are drawn to one corner of the eye, and generally beſpeaks contempt or diſdain.

ASLA'NT, Adv. [from *a* and *ſlant*, from *ſlangh*, Belg.] on one ſide; obliquely.

ASLE'EP, Adv. [from *a* and *ſleep*] in that ſtate wherein all the ſenſes are in a manner cloſed, the eyes ſhut, and a perſon enjoys that reſt from animal labour called ſleep.

ASLO'PE, Adv. [from *a* and *ſlope*; of *ſlap*, Belg.] declining; obliquely.

ASP, or A'SPIC, S. [*aſpis*, Lat.] a kind of ſerpent, whoſe poiſon kills in three hours after the bite, without remedy.

ASPA'RAGUS, S. [Lat. *aſperge*, Fr.] in Botany, the plant ſperage. It is aperient, diuretic, good in the gravel and ſtangury, and makes the urine very fetid.

A'SPECT, S. [*aſpectus*, from *aſpicio*, Lat. to behold or look at] the face; a peculiar caſt of the countenance; look or appearance; the front ſituation of a building, or direction towards any point. In Aſtrology, the ſitua-tion of ſtars or planets with reſpect to each other.

To ASPE'CT, V. A. [*aſpicio*, Lat.] to look upon; to behold. "The northern pole *aſpects*." *Temple.*

A'SPEN, or ASP, S. [*æps*, or *epſe*, Sax. *eſp*, Dan. *eſp*, Belg.] a kind of poplar, whoſe leaves are ſuppoſed to be always trembling: uſed adjectively for things made out of its wood, or thoſe which reſemble it, with reſpect to the trembling of its leaves.

A'SPER, Adj. [Lat.] rough or rugged. *Spiritus aſper*, in Grammar, an accent in this form [ʽ] placed over the Φ X and Θ in Greek, which ſhews, that the letter under it is to be pronounced ſtrong, and the breath to ſupply the place of an *h*.

A'SPERA ARTERIA, in Anatomy, the trachea, or windpipe, ſituated in the fore and lower part of the neck, and ending in the thorax.

To A'SPERATE, V. A. [*aſpero*, Lat.] to roughen, or make rough.

ASPERIFO'LIOUS, Adj. [from *aſper*, Lat. rough, and *folium*, a leaf] in Botany, applied to ſuch plants whoſe leaves are rough, and placed alternately, without any certain order, on their ſtalks.

ASPE'RITY, S. [*aſperitas*, Lat.] unevenneſs, or roughneſs, applied to the ſurface of bodies and pronunciation. Moroſeneſs, or roughneſs, applied to the behaviour or temper.

To ASPE'RSE, V. A. [*aſpergo*, Lat. to ſprinkle] to ſay any thing injurious to the character of another; to ſlander; to ca-lumniate.

ASPE'RSION, S. [*aſperſio*, Lat.] the action of caſting water about, ſo as it may fall in ſmall drops not in full ſtreams. Sprink-ling, applied in Divinity, to the mode of baptiſm commonly practiſed, oppoſed to im-merſion. Figuratively, an unmerited calumny, or ſlander.

ASPHA'LTIC, Adj. [from ασφαλτος, Gr.] bituminous, or pitchy.

ASPHO'DEL, S. [*lillio-aſphodelus*, Lat.] in Botany, the Day Lily. There are ſix ſpecies; and were by the ancients planted near burying-places to ſupply the manes of the deceaſed with nurture. Hence we may learn the beauties of Pope's lines—

"By thoſe happy ſouls who dwell
"In yellow meads of *aſphodel*."

To A'SPIRATE, V. A. [*aſpiro*, Lat.] to lay a great ſtreſs of voice upon any ſyllable or letter. When uſed neuterly, to be pronounced with ſtreſs and vehemence, or a full breath.

A'SPIRATE, Adj. [from *aſpiratus*, Lat.] pronounced with ſome degree of roughneſs, ſtreſs, or vehemence of voice, or a full breath.

ASPIRA'TION, S. [from *aſpiratio*, Lat.] a ſighing for, or longing after; an ardent de-ſire, generally uſed in a ſpiritual ſenſe. In Grammar, the act of pronouncing any word ſtrongly, vehemently, or in full breath.

To ASPI'RE, V. N. [from *aſpiro*, Lat.] to endeavour to attain ſomething above our preſent circumſtances, rank, or power. Uſed with the particles *to* and *after*.

ASQUI'NT, Adv. [from *a* and *ſquint*, from *ſcendan*, Sax. *ſchenden*, Teut. to diſgrace] a poſition of the eyes, wherein they do not both ſeem to look the ſame way; obliquely.

ASS, S. [from *ez*, Arm. *eſol*, Teut. *aſne*, Iſl. *aſinus*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a do-meſtic animal, remarkable for its ſluggiſhneſs, hardineſs, patience in labour, coarſeneſs of diet, and long life. Figuratively, the word implies, a perſon of mean abject ſpirit; baſe-ly patient under provocations; deſpicable, and dull.

ASSA, S. [in Pharmacy, divided into *aſſa dulcis*, or benzoin, and *aſſa fœtida*] a gum or reſin, of a browniſh colour, ſharp taſte, and a very ſtrong offenſive ſmell; from whence it receives both the name above mentioned, and likewiſe that of *devil's dung*.

To ASSA'IL, V. A. [from *aſſailer*. Fr. *aſſalire*, Ital.] to attack, or fall upon, in order to ſubdue, as an enemy. Figuratively, to at-tack with arguments.

ASSAI'LABLE, Adj. [from *aſſail* and *able*] that which may be attacked.

ASSAI'LANT, S. [*assaillant*, Fr.] he who makes an attack, opposed to one who *defends*.

ASSAI'LANT, Adj. using acts of violence against another; attacking.

ASSA'SSIN, or ASSASSINA'TOR, S. [from *asis*, Arab. one who lays in wait for another] one who murders another, either for hire, or by treachery.

To ASSASSINATE, V. A. [from *assassin*] to murder another treacherously, revengefully, or for hire.

ASSASSINA'TION, S. [from *assassinate*] the act of murdering by treachery, or for hire.

ASSAU'LT, S. [*assault*, Fr.] in War, a general and furious attack of a camp, or fortified place, with an intention to carry, or become master of it. This has been lately stiled a *coup de main*, or a strong and vigorous impression. In Law, a violent injury offered to a man's person, which may be committed by offering a blow, or a terrifying speech. *Lamb. Iren.* b. i. c. 3. 25th *Edw.* III. c. 24. 22. Lib. Assis. pl. 60.

To ASSAU'LT, V. A. [See the noun] in War, to make a general and furious attack, without any cover, on a camp, or fortified place, in order to carry, or become masters of it; to offer violence to; to attack, or invade.

ASSAU'LTER, S. [from *assault* and *er*] one who uses violence against another.

ASSA'Y, S. [from *essaye*, Fr.] examination, trial, or attempt; attack. In Law, *assay* of weights and measures, is the examination of them by the clerks of markets.

To ASSA'Y, V. A. [from *assayer*, Fr.] to put to the trial; to try.

ASSA'YER, S. [from *assay* and *er*] an officer of the mint, who tries metals, in order to determine their fineness, and how much they are above or below standard.

ASSA'YING, S. [from *assay*] the art of separating metals, sulphurs, mineral salts, and other bodies, from each other.

ASSECU'TION, S. [*assecutio*, Lat. from *assequor*] in Canon Law, acquirement. "Thus a first benefice is said to be void by the *assecution* of a second."

ASSE'MBLAGE, S. [Fr.] the collecting a number of individuals together, so as to form a whole; it differs from *assembly*, because that is used of persons, and this of things.

To ASSE'MBLE, V. A. [of *assembler*, Fr.] to unite several things together, so as to form a whole; to bring several things together in one place. Used with the preposition *together*.

ASSE'MBLY, S. [*assemblée*, Fr.] In History, or Jurisprudence, the union of several persons in the same place, with the same design. In a more large sense, a collection or company of several persons of each sex.

ASSENT, S. [from *assensus*, Lat.] that act of the mind whereby it takes, or acknowledges, any proposition to be true or false. In a more loose sense, agreement, or consent.

To ASSE'NT, V. N. [from *assentir*, Lat.] to receive a thing as true.

To ASSE'RT, V. A. [from *assero*, Lat.] to affirm a thing as true; to claim a thing as one's due; to defend both by words and actions.

ASSER'TION, S. [from *assert*] the affirming a thing as true; a proposition conceived or delivered in positive terms.

ASSE'RTIVE, Adj. [from *assert*] positive; obstinate; dogmatical.

ASSE'RTOR, S. [from *assert*] he who affirms any proposition as true; the author, or supporter of any opinion.

To ASSE'SS, V. A. [of *assessare*, Ital. to lay a fine upon a person, from *assesse*, Ital. a fine, tribute, or custom] to rate, or tax; to fine a person.

ASSE'SSMENT, S. [from *assess*] the sum, fine, or custom, levied upon any person, or commodity; the act of levying a fine.

ASSES'SOR, S. [from *assess*] in Law, one who sits on the bench with a judge, in order to assist him with advice; one who is next or equal to another in rank and dignity. "His son—th' *assessor* of his throne." *Par. Lost.* One who settles a fine.

A'SSETS, S. [used only in the plural, from *assez*, Fr. enough] the goods of a person deceased, which are appropriated to the payment of his debts.

To ASSE'VER, or ASSE'VERATE [*assevero*, Lat.] to affirm or deny a thing, not only with an oath, but likewise with imprecations, execrations, or curses.

ASSE'VERA'TION, S. [*asseveratio*, Lat.] the act of affirming a thing with great solemnity, by an oath or imprecation.

ASSIDU'ITY, S. [*assiduité*, Fr. *assiduitas*, Lat.] a constant attention or application to business; unwearied diligence.

ASSI'DUOUS, Adj. [*assiduus*, Lat.] unwearied; incessant; continual and unremitted.

ASSI'DUOUSLY, Adv. [from *assiduous* and *ly*] in such a manner as to exercise diligence without weariness, and application without intermission.

ASSIE'NTO, S. [Ital. a farm, contract or bargain] a contract made between this nation and Spain, for supplying their plantations with negroes.

To ASSI'GN, V. A. [from *assigno*, Lat.] to distribute; to allot; to appoint. In Law, to transfer property to another.

ASSI'GNABLE, Adj. [from *assign* and *able*; of *abal*, Sax. possibility] that which may be determined, settled, fixed or marked out.

ASSIGNA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of transferring property to another. Commonly used in amours, for an appointment made for meeting by the two parties.

ASSIGNE'E, S. [from *assigné*, Fr.] one appointed by another to do an act, or perform any business in his stead. Commonly applied to those persons who are entrusted with the estate of a bankrupt, and are by law empowered

collect his debts, and make a dividend of his effects to his ſeveral creditors.

ASSI'GNER, S. [from *aſſign* and *er*] he who ſets out, determines, or appoints.

ASSI'GNMENT, S. [from *aſſign*] the ſetting a thing apart for any particular uſe; an appropriation; an alienation.

ASSI'MILABLE, Adj. [from *aſſimilo*, Lat.] that which may be converted into the ſame nature, or be made like another.

To ASSI'MILATE, V. A. [*aſſimilo*, Lat. of *ad* to, and *ſimilis*, like] to convert to the ſame nature; to bring to a reſemblance.

ASSIMILA'TION, S. [from *aſſimilate*] the action by which things are rendered like each other.

To ASSI'MULATE, V. A. [*aſſimulo*, Lat.] to put on a counterfeit appearance; to feign.

ASSIMULA'TION, S. [*aſſimulatio*, Lat.] counterfeit, or ſpecious reſemblance.

To ASSI'ST, V. A. [*aſſiſter*, Fr. from *ad* and *ſiſto*, Lat.] to relieve; to help.

ASSI'STANCE, S, [*aſſiſtance*, Fr.] the act of helping; help.

ASSI'STANT, Adj. [from *aſſiſt*] that which ſupplies the defects of another; that which helps.

ASSI'STANT, S. [from *aſſiſt*] one who helps another.

ASSI'ZE, S. [*aſſiſe*, Fr. a ſitting] in Law, place, court, or time, wherein a judge and jury are aſſembled for the trial of cauſes. The term is likewiſe applied to ſignify the whole proceſs of a writ; a jury; a ſtatute for regulating the weight of bread; and the bread itſelf, as preſcribed by the ſtatute.

To ASSI'ZE, V. A. [from the noun] to aſſay the price, weight, or ſize, of a commodity.

ASSI'ZER, or ASSI'SER, S. [from *aſſize* and *er*] an officer who has the inſpection into the weights and meaſures of commodities.

ASSO'CIABLE, Adj. [from *aſſociabilis*, Lat.] that which may be joined or united to ſomething elſe.

To ASSO'CIATE, V. A. [*aſſocier*, Fr. of *ſocio*, Lat. from *ad*, to, and *ſocius*, Lat. a companion] to join as a companion; to make one of a company. To join inſeparably, applied to ideas.

ASSO'CIATE, Adj. [from *aſſociatus*, of *ſocio*, Lat.] confederated; joined as accomplices; making part of a ſociety, or company.

ASSO'CIATE, S. [See the verb] one who is joined to another as aſſiſtant, companion, partner, confederate, or accomplice.

ASSOCIA'TION, S. [from *aſſociate*] the act of uniting; union; ſociety; a contract or treaty, by which two or more are united together for their mutual aſſiſtance, for the better carrying on any deſign. In Phyſics, combination, or union.

To AS'SOIL, [from *aſſoudre*, Fr. to abſolve, or from *a* negative, and *ſoil* of *ſouiller*, Fr. *ſoiliare*, Ital. to dirt] in Law, to deliver or diſcharge a perſon from excommunication.

A'SSONANCE, S. [*aſſonance*, Fr.] in Rhetoric and Poetry, is where the words of a ſentence or verſe have the ſame ſound, but are not properly a rhime. In verſe, the aſſonant rhime is common among the Spaniards, as *ligera*, *tabierta*, as well as the French; but is intolerable in the Engliſh.

AS'SONANT, Part. [from *aſſoner*, Fr.] to range things in claſſes, according to their reſemblance with each other.

AS'SORTMENT, S. [*aſſortement*, Fr.] in Trade, a ſtock of goods, conſiſting of various pieces of different ſorts. In Painting, the proportion and harmony between the ſeveral parts.

To AS'SUAGE, V. A. [*ſuavis*, *adſuadere*, Lat. or *aſſuaviare*, Ital.] to cool, or leſſen, applied to heat; to calm, applied to the wind; to pacify, or appeaſe, applied to paſſion or rage; to eaſe, applied to pain. In its general ſenſe, it implies the leſſening the violence of ſomething furious. Neuterly, to abate, or grow leſs. "The waters *aſſuaged*." *Gen.* viii. 1.

ASSUA'GEMENT, S. [from *aſſuage*] that which leſſens the violence of any thing.

ASSUA'GER, [from *aſſuage* and *er*] one who pacifies rage, appeaſes anger, or leſſens pain.

ASSUA'SIVE, Adj. [from *aſſuadeo*, Lat.] that which has a great influence; that which aſſuages, mitigates, or pacifies.

ASSU'ETUDE, S. [from *aſſuetudo*, Lat.] the being accuſtomed to a thing; cuſtom.

To ASSU'ME, V. A. [from *aſſumo*, Lat.] to take; to repreſent a character; to take upon one's ſelf; to arrogate, or claim what is not one's due.

ASSU'MER, S. [from *aſſume* and *er*] one who claims or arrogates more than is his due; an arrogant perſon.

ASSU'MPTION, S. [from *aſſumptio*, Lat.] the act of taking, or appropriating any thing to one's ſelf; the ſuppoſing a thing true, or granted, without any formal proof. The *aſſumption* of the Virgin Mary is celebrated on the 15th of Auguſt. In Logic, the minor, or ſecond propoſition in a categorical ſyllogiſm; ſometimes the conſequence drawn from the major and minor.

ASSU'MPTIVE, Adj. [from *aſſumptivus*, Lat.] that which a perſon may take, or appropriate to himſelf. In Heraldry, *aſſumptive arms* are thoſe which a perſon may uſe as his own.

ASSU'RANCE, S. [*aſſurance*, Fr.] a certain expectation of ſomething future; confidence; truſt; conviction. In Commerce, a contract by which a perſon ſubjects himſelf to make good the damages to be ſuſtained by another in a voyage, or by fire. See INSURANCE.

To ASSU'RE, V. A. [*aſſurer*, Fr.] to perſuade a perſon of the certainty of a thing; to make a perſon confident, by removing the cauſes of doubt or fear; to be bethrothed. "I was *aſſured* to her." *Shakeſp.*

ASSU'REDLY, Adv. [from *assured* and *ly*] in such a manner as betrays no doubt; certainly; undoubtedly.

ASSU'REDNESS, S. [from *assured* and *ness*] the state of a person who is certain, or entirely free from doubt.

ASSU'RER, S. [*assureur*, Fr.] one who removes the doubts of another. In Commerce, one who indemnifies another against hazards at sea.

AS'TERISK, S. [from ἀστερισκος, Gr. resembling a star] a character used to render any particular passage in an author conspicuous, or to refer to some note in the margin, or at the bottom of the page, marked thus [*]; when two or three are placed together in a line, they denote that some word is to be supplied, or is wanting * * *.

ASTE'RN, [from *a* and *stern*] a sea term, in the hinder part of a ship; or any thing situated behind the ship.

AS'THMA, S. [Gr. from αω, Gr. to breathe] in Medicine, a difficulty of breathing arising from a disorder in the lungs, attended with a great uneasiness in the diaphragm, or præcordia. The general indication of cure is bleeding, dispersing the collected matter, and keeping up a constant perspiration.

ASTHMA'TIC, or ASTHMA'TICAL, Adj. [from *asthma*] affected or troubled with an asthma.

ASTO'NIED, Part. a contraction of the word astonished.

To AST'ONISH, V. A. [*estonner*, Fr. *attonire*, Ital. from *attonitus*, Lat.] to occasion surprize by the immensity and novelty of an object; to amaze.

AST'ONISHMENT, S. [from *etonnement*, Fr.] a surprize, occasioned by an immense and new object, distinguished from *admiration*, both by the degree, and the nature of the object.

To ASTOU'ND, V. A. [from *etonner*, Fr.] to astonish; to confound with wonder. "May startle well, but not *astound*." *Par. Lost.*

ASTRAD'DLE, Adv. [from *a* and *straddle*] to sit on a thing, so that one of our legs should be on each side of it. See ASTRIDE.

A'STRAGAL, S. [αστραγαλος, Gr.] in Anatomy, a bone of the tarsus, with a convex eminence, articulated with the tibia by a ginglymus, commonly called the ancle bone. In Architecture, a little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament to the tops and bottoms of columns. In Gunnery, the little moulding on a piece of ordnance, of which there are generally three on each piece.

AST'RAL, Adj. [from *astrum*, Lat. a star] that which belongs to, or depends on the stars. *Astral year*, is the time which the earth takes to make its revolution round the sun. See YEAR.

AS'TRAY, Adv. [from *a* and *stray*] wandering from the right or direct path. Figuratively, wrong, or in an error.

To ASTRI'CT, V. A. [of *astrictum*, supine of *astringo*, Lat.] to lessen the distance between two objects; to make the parts of a thing come nearer to each other, opposed to relax. *Constringe* is most commonly used.

ASTRI'CTION, S. [from *astrictio*, Lat.] the act or power of making the parts of a body approach to each other.

ASTRI'CTIVE, Adj. [from *astrict*] that which has a stypic, or binding quality.

ASTRI'CTORY, Adj. [from *astrictorius*, Lat.] that which has an astringent or binding quality.

ASTRI'DE, Adj. [from *a* and *stride*] a posture wherein the legs are placed at a distance from each other. Open or wide, applied to the legs, opposed to *close*, or *together*.

ASTRI'FEROUS, Adj. [from *astrifer*, Lat.] bearing or having stars.

To ASTRI'NGE, V. A. [*astringo*, Lat.] to press or close together; to force the parts closer to each other.

ASTRI'NGENT, Part. [*astringens*, Lat.] in Medicine, that which contracts the dimension of the vessels by its roughness and asperity, and thickens the fluids; when used internally, opposed to laxative; when externally, opposed to styptic.

ASTROITES, S. [Gr.] in Natural History, a kind of figured stone found at Shuckburgh in Warwickshire, near Belvoir-castle in Lincolnshire, and at Touque in Normandy.

ASTROLA'BE, S. [from αστρον, Gr. a star, and λαμβανω, to take] in Astronomy, a system or assemblage of the different circles of the sphere, resembling an armillary sphere, invented by Hipparchus; but being afterwards altered by Ptolemy to a plane surface, called a planisphere, the word is at present applied to a planisphere or stereographic projection of the sphere upon the plane of one of the great circles.

ASTRO'LOGER, S. [from *astrologus*, Lat.] one who pretends to predict future events from the supposed influences of the stars.

ASTROLO'GIC, or ASTROLO'GICAL, Adj. [from *astrology*] relating, or agreeable to the principles of astrology.

ASTROLO'GICALLY, Adv. [from *astrological* and *ly*] according to the principles of astrology, or after the manner of an astrologer.

ASTRO'LOGY, S. [*astrologia*, Lat. from αστρον, Gr. a star, and λογια, the answer of an oracle or prediction] the art of foretelling future events from the aspects, positions, and influences of the stars.

ASTRO'NOMER, S. [from αστρον, a star, and νομος, Gr. a rule] a person who applies himself to the study of astronomy.

ASTRO'NOMIC, or ASTRONOMICAL, Adj. [from *astronomy*] that which is founded upon the principles of astronomy. *Astronomical place* of a star, in its longitude, or place in the ecliptic reckoned from the beginning of Aries, according to the natural order of the signs.

ASTRO'NOMY, S. [*aſtronomie*, Fr. *aſtronomia*, Lat. See ASTRONOMER] a branch of mixt mathematics, whereby we are acquainted with the celeſtial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, revolutions, eclipſes, &c.

ASTRO-THEO'LOGY, [from *aſtrum*, Lat. a ſtar, and *theologia*, Lat. divinity] the proofs of a Deity drawn from an aſtronomical view of the heavens.

ASU'NDER, Adv. [from *aſundran*, or *aſundron*, Sax. of *aſſyndran*, to ſeparate; *ſonder*, or *ſonderen*, Teut. to diſtinguiſh; *ſonder*, by itſelf] at a diſtance from each other; apart; or ſeparate; diſſolution of the union of two or more bodies.

ASY'LUM, S. [Lat. from *α* neg. and *συλαω*, Gr. to pillage, or take out of a place] a ſanctuary, or place of refuge, which ſheltered a criminal, and ſecured him from falling into the hands of any officer of juſtice.

ASY'MMETRY, S. [from *α* priv. and *συμμετρια*, Gr. ſymmetry] a defect of proportion, harmony, or correſpondence between the parts of a thing. In Mathematics, the incommenſurability of two quantities, when they have no common meaſure.

ASY'MPTOTE, S. [that which never meets or coincides, from *α* neg. *συν*, with, and *πιπτω*, Gr. to fall] a right line, which being continued indefinitely, continually approaches to a curve, or a portion of a curve continued indefinitely likewiſe, ſo as its diſtance from thence will never become an abſolute negative or cypher, but will always be found leſs than the leaſt aſſignable quantity.

ASYMPTO'TICAL, Adj. [from *aſymptote*] belonging to, or partaking of the properties of an aſymptote. Curves are *aſymptotical*, when they continually approach, without a poſſibility of meeting.

ASYN'DETON, S. [from *α* neg. and *συνδεω*, Gr. to bind together] in Grammar, a figure wherein ſeveral ſentences meet together without any conjunction; uſed to expreſs a greater rapidity, or vehemence in the mind of the orator, as in the lines of *Pope*; "To him no high, no low, no great, no ſmall—He fills, he bounds, connects."—Where the conjunction *and* is omitted.

AT, Prep. [*æt*, Sax. *at*, Goth.] before a place, it ſignifies ſometimes, cloſe to; and at other times, in it. Before a word implying *time*, it denotes the very inſtant in which a thing was, or will be, done; and ſometimes is put without the word *time* in the ſame ſenſe. Uſed inſtead of *with*, it implies cauſe, or on account of. "*At* this news he dies." *Shakeſp.* Before an adjective of the ſuperlative degree, it implies manner, or perfection. Before a ſubſtantive, it ſometimes denotes a particular circumſtance, and gives it an adverbial meaning. As, *at* eaſe, *i. e.* eaſy. After *be*, it implies deſign, intention, or employment. "She knew what he would *be at*." *Hud.* Uſed with *command*, it implies ſubject. "Thou art leaſt *at* my *command*." *Dryd.* Sometimes *at* ſignifies *from*; as, "Endeavour to deſerve ſomething *at* our hands." *Pope*. *At*, joined with *all*, implies, in any reſpect, degree or manner. "Moſt women have no characters *at all*." *Pope*.

A'TABEK, S. [Turk. the father of a prince; *atabekian*, Perſ.] in Hiſtory, the title borne by the preceptors of the Selgiucides.

ATE, the preter of *eat*.

A'THEISM, S. [*atheiſme*, Fr.] the opinion of thoſe who deny the exiſtence and being of a God, the creator and preſerver of the world.

A'THEIST, S. [of *α* neg. and θεος, Gr. God] one who denies the exiſtence of a God, the creator and preſerver of all things. Uſed adjectively, it implies ſomething that partakes of the principles of an atheiſt.

ATHEI'STICAL, Adj. [from *atheiſt*] impious; or agreeable to the principles of an atheiſt.

ATHEI'STICALLY, Adv. [from *atheiſtical* and *ly*] after the manner of an atheiſt.

A'THEOUS, S. [from αθεος, Gr.] oppoſite, or contrary to the belief of a Deity; atheiſtical. "*Atheous* prieſt." *Par. Reg.*

ATHERO'MA, S. [Gr. from αθερα, Gr. pap] a tumour, or wen, which neither yields to the touch, diſcolours the ſkin, or cauſes pain.

ATHERO'MATOUS, Adj. from *atheroma*] that which reſembles, or is of the nature of, an *atheroma*.

ATHI'RST, Adv. [from *a* and *thirſt*] wanting drink, or a-dry.

ATHLE'TÆ, S. [from αθλος, Gr. a conteſt] perſons of ſtrength and activity, exerciſed for the public games of Greece and Rome, and exhibiting their ſkill in ſuch exploits as required bodily ſtrength.

ATHLE'TIC, Adj. [from *athleta*, Lat.] ſtrong, vigorous, and active of body; robuſt.

ATHWA'RT, Prep. [of *a* and *thwart*, from *twert*, Dan. *zwerch*, Teut.] tranſverſe; acroſs. "His bridge *athwart* the Helleſpont." *Bac.* Through. "*Athwart* the terrors." *Addiſ. Cato.*

ATLA'NTIC, S. [from *atlas*] in Geography, that part of the ocean which lies between Africa and America.

A'TLAS, S. [Lat.] a collection of maps, generally folio, in alluſion to the fable of Atlas's bearing the world on his ſhoulders. In Anatomy, the firſt vertebra of the neck, which lies next to, and ſupports the head. In Architecture, thoſe ſtatues, or half-ſtatues, of men, uſed inſtead of columns or pilaſters to ſupport any member of architecture, ſuch as a balcony, &c. They are likewiſe named *telamones*.

A'TMOSPHERE, S. [from ατμος, Gr. a vapour, and σφαιρα, a ſphere] air. In Phyſics, that thin elaſtic fluid with which the earth is covered to a certain height, gravitates towards

its

its center, and on its ſurface, is carried along with it, and partakes of all its motions, both annual and diurnal: ſome confine the term only to that part of the air which is neareſt the earth, receives its vapours and exhalations, and refracts the rays of light. Its whole weight is 14,831,308,800,000,000 lb. troy, and its height, according to I e la Hire, 16 leagues, or 48 miles. See AIR.

ATMOSPHE'RICAL, Adj. [from *atmoſphere*] that which belongs to the atmoſphere.

ATOM, S. [from *atomus*, Lat. from *a* neg. and *τεμνω*, Gr. to cut or divide] in Phyſics, a particle of matter ſo minute as to be indiviſible, or the primary immutable particles of which bodies are compounded. Any thing very minute, or extremely ſmall.

ATO'MICAL, Adj. [from *atom*] conſiſting of, or relating to, atoms. *Atomical philoſophy* is that which accounts for the formation of all things, from the principle or hypotheſis of matter endued with motion and gravity.

A'TOMIST, S. [from *atom*] one who profeſſes the corpuſcular philoſophy, which maintains, that all things are formed of immutable particles, and for that reaſon ſtill retain their primitive and original properties.

A'TOMY, S. [the ſame as *atom*] "A team of little *atomies*." *Rom. and Jul.*

To ATO'NE, V. N. [of *at* and *one*, implying to unite, or of *ad*, to, and *tone*, implying to harmonize, *Skinner*] to agree, or accord. "He and Auſidus can no more *atone*," &c. *Shakeſp.* To make ſatisfaction for; to compenſate; to expiate; to make a recompence.

ATO'NEMENT, S. [from *atone*] reconciliation, agreement, concord; the uniting two perſons at variance with each other. "Whoſe blood was brought in to make an *atonement*." *Lev.* xvi. 27. Ranſom.

A'TONY, S. [from *a* neg. and *τεινω*, Gr. to ſtretch] in Medicine, want of proper tenſion, or tone, in the ſolids of a human body.

ATO'P, Adv. [from *a* and *top*] on the higheſt part of a thing.

ATRABILA'RIOUS, Adj. [*atrabilaire*, Fr. from *atrabilis*, Lat.] that which affects with a diſorder flowing from a black aduſt ſtate of the blood; called melancholy.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS, S. [from *atrabilarious*, and *neſs*] that quality which cauſes a perſon to be deemed melancholic.

ATRAME'NTAL, Adj. [from *atramentum*, Lat. ink] that which blackens, or has the qualities of ink.

ATRAME'NTOUS, Adj. [See ATRAMENTAL] black, or having the quality of ink.

ATRO'CIOUS, Adj. [from *atrox*, Lat.] that which argues a great, if not the higheſt, degree of wickedneſs in the committer; that which is extremely, enormouſly, and flagrantly wicked.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, S. [from *atrocious* and *neſs*] that quality which argues a perſon to be extremely, obſtinately, and enormouſly criminal.

ATRO'CITY, S. [from *atrocitas*, Lat.] that which heightens the enormity of a crime, and makes it an object of horror.

A'TROPHY, S. [from *a* neg. and *τρεφω*, Gr. to nouriſh] in Phyſic, an univerſal conſumption, proceeding from the whole habit of the body, without any diſtemper of the lungs, or other entrail, or any remarkable fever, See CONSUMPTION.

To ATTA'CH, V. A. [*attacher*, Fr.] in Law, to ſeize either on a perſon or his goods; to have an affection, deſire, or inclination towards a thing.

ATTA'CHMENT, S. *attachment*, Fr.] an habitual diſpoſition, or affection of the ſoul towards an object which is dear to it. In Law, the taking or apprehending a perſon or thing, either by commandment or writ.

To ATTA'CK, V. A. [*attaquer* Fr. *attacare*, Ital.] in war, an effort or attempt, made upon a perſon, or a work, in order to conquer or ſubdue them. Figuratively, to ſet upon, invade, or treat any one as an enemy, either by actions or words.

ATTA'CK, S. [*attaque*, Fr.] in War, an attempt to conquer a body of troops, or maſter a fortified place. A *falſe attack*, is that which is made only to divert the attention of the enemy, and to conceal that of the main one. Figuratively, any hoſtile attempt, whether it conſiſt in actions or words.

ATTA'CKER, S. [from *attack* and *er*] the perſon who makes an attempt on a body of ſoldiers or a fortified place, in order to ſubdue or conquer them; any one who uſes another with violence.

To ATTAI'N, V. A. [*attaindre*, Fr. *attineo*, Lat.] to make one's own by labour or mental application; to procure, or obtain; to reach; to arrive at, or acquire.

ATTAI'NABLE, Adj. [from *attain* and *able*] that which may be obtained, acquired, or procured.

ATTA'INABLENESS, S. [from *attainable* and *neſs*] the quality which renders a thing poſſible to be attained.

ATTA'INDER, S. [*attaindre*, Fr.] in Law, is where a perſon is convicted of a crime and ſentenced; or condemned of treaſon by parliament on a bill brought into the houſe. A perſon, who ſuffers attainder, loſes his titles, if a nobleman; and whether private or noble, his children are deprived of their inheritance.

ATTA'INMENT, S. [from *attain*] that which a perſon makes his own by labour or mental application; the act or power of attaining.

To ATTA'INT, V. A. [*attenter*, or *attaindre*,

teindre, Fr.] to pass sentence against a person, either for felony, or treason, whereby he forfeits all his lands, or hereditaments, his blood is corrupted, and his children rendered base. Figuratively, to debase, corrupt, or make infamous.

ATTA'INT, S. [See the verb] in Law, a writ which lies against a jury, that have given a false verdict in any court of record, in a trial or personal action, where the debt amounts to above forty shillings. It lies likewise where the jury give their verdict contrary to evidence. Figuratively, a blot or stain, in allusion to the consequences of an attainder.

ATTA'INTURE, S. See ATTAINDER.

To ATTE'MPER, V. A. [*attempero*, Lat.] to soften, applied to rigour; to render supportable, applied to heat; to lessen any quality by the mixture or addition of another. Figuratively, to suit, adapt, or fit, in allusion to the tempering metals.

To ATTE'MPERATE, V. A. [*attempero*, Lat.] to render agreeable to; to make suitable to.

To ATTE'MPT, V. A. [*attenter*, Fr. *attentare*, Lat.] to make a trial; to try, or endeavour. Sometimes used instead of *tempt*.

ATTE'MPT, S. [from the verb] an undertaking; a trial to do a thing; sometimes applied to the attacks of an enemy.

ATTE'MPTER, S. [from *attempt*, and *er*] the person who makes an endeavour; who tries, tempts, or attempts.

To ATTE'ND, V. A. [*attendre*, Fr. of *attendo*, Lat.] to fix the mind to an object, when applied to speculation; to listen; to wait upon; to accompany; to follow; to expect; to stay for; to lay wait for. Used neuterly, it implies to yield attention; to stay, or delay.

ATTE'NDANCE, S. [*attendance*, Fr.] the act of waiting upon as a servant; service; the person in waiting; a servant.

ATTE'NDANT, Adj. [*attendant*, Fr.] waiting on another as an inferior, including the idea of service.

ATTE'NDANT, S. [See the adjective] one who accompanies another; a servant, or dependant of a nobleman; one who depends on another as a suitor; that which is inseparably united, as a concomitant, or consequent.

ATTE'NDER, S. See ATTENDANT.

ATTE'NT, Adj. [*attentus*, Lat.] listening to, or applying the mind to the consideration of any object; intent.

ATTE'NTATES, S. [*attentata*, Lat.] in Law, proceedings in a court during a suit, and after an inhibition; likewise those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal.

ATTE'NTION, S. [Fr.] in Logic, an operation of the mind, which fixes it to any particular object, and engages it to consider it in such a manner as to acquire a distinct idea thereof, absorbing, as it were, all other ideas which offer themselves to the mind. Applied to the hearing, it signifies the stretching the drum in such a manner, as to make it susceptible of the weakest impulse of air, or the lowest sound.

ATTE'NTIVE, Adj. [*attentus*, Lat.] the applying the mind or ear to one particular object.

ATTE'NTIVELY, Adv. [from *attentive*, and *ly*] in such a manner as to consider, or listen to one particular object.

ATTE'NTIVENESS, S [from *attentive*, and *ness*] that quality of mind wherein a person considers, or listens to a particular object, with a total disregard of all others.

ATTE'NUANT, Part. and Adj. [*attenuans*, Lat.] that which makes thin or dilutes. Used substantively, in Medicine, for those remedies which rarify the fluids.

To ATTE'NUATE, V. A. to liquify or make thin.

ATTE'NUATION, S. [Fr.] in Physic, applied to fluids, it is the act of rendering them more liquid and thinner than they were before; the effect of attenuating medicines, or certain efforts, which nature itself makes to destroy the force of disorders. In a general sense, it implies the breaking or destroying the cohesion of the particles of any thing, and increasing their surface.

To ATTE'ST, V. A. [*attestor*, Lat.] to give a proof of the truth of a thing by evidence or writing.

ATTESTA'TION, S. [*attestation*, Fr. of *attestatio*, Lat.] evidence, or proof of the truth of any fact, either by word or writing.

A'TTIC, Adj. [from *Attica*, Lat.] in Architecture, a kind of building or shorter story over another, wherein no roof is to be seen, which is generally decorated with an order peculiar to itself, composed of the other five, but should resemble that most which is under it; the breadth of its pilaster should be equal to that underneath it, and just half its height. The *Attic base* is the most beautiful of any. In Literature, it implies a brilliant kind of wit, and an inexpressible elegance of style peculiar to the people of Attica.

To ATTI'RE, V. A. [*zieren*, or *ziren*, Teut.] to adorn with cloaths or dress. Figuratively, to embellish or adorn.

ATTI'RE, S. [*zier*, *zierd*, Teut.] cloaths or dress to adorn or embellish a person. In Botany, the third part or division of a plant, including its generative parts; and divided into semi-form and florid.

ATTI'RER, S. [from *attire*, and *er*] one who attires or dresses another.

A'TTITUDE, S. [Fr. of *attitudine*, Ital posture] in Painting and Sculpture, the posture of a statue, whereby it expresses some action, or passion

paſſion of the mind. Applied likewiſe to the ſtage, to imply the poſture of an actor to expreſs the ſentiments of the poet.

ATTO'LLENT, Adj. [*attollens*, Lat.] that which raiſes or lifts up. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe muſcles which raiſe the parts they belong to.

ATTO'RNEY, S. [*attornatus*, Law Lat. from *ad* and *tour*, F. ſtead, *i. e.* one who ſupplies the place of another] a perſon appointed by another to do ſomething in his ſtead. *Attorney at Law*, one retained to proſecute or defend a ſuit or action. *Attorney-General*, is a great officer, created by letters patent, to exhibit informations, proſecute for the crown in criminal cauſes, and file bills in the Exchequer for any thing concerning the king, in inheritance or profits.

To ATT'ORNEY, V. A. [from the noun] to perform or employ as proxy. "I am ſtill *attornied* to your ſervice." *Shakeſp.*

ATTO'RNMENT or ATTOURNMENT, S. [*attournement*, Fr.] in Law, the agreement of a tenant for life to the transferring of property to another.

To ATTRA'CT, V. A. [of *attractum*. ſupine of *attrabo*, Lat.] to draw towards itſelf; to allure or invite.

ATTRA'CT, S. [from the verb, or rather from *attrait*, Fr.] that which has the power of alluring, engaging the affection, or attracting, "*Attracts* and flames." *Hudib.*

ATTRA'CTICAL, Adj. [from *attract*] that which hath the power of drawing ſomething towards it.

ATTRA'CTION, S. [from *attraction*, Fr.] in Mechanics, the act of a moving power, by which a thing that may be moved is brought nearer, or drawn towards it. In the Newtonian ſyſtem, it is an indefinite principle, not implying a particular manner nor phyſical cauſe of action, but only a tendency of approaching, whether it proceed from any external cauſe, or be inherent in bodies themſelves, excluding the idea of impulſe from its conſideration. It is divided into the attraction of gravity, or the attraction of cohefion. The *attraction of gravity*, called the centripetal force by mathematicians, is that by which all bodies tend towards the center, or act on each other at a diſtance; from hence proceed almoſt all the motions and changes in the ſyſtem; it is by this principle that light bodies aſcend, that projectiles are regulated in their courſes, the vapours aſcend, and the rain falls; the waves roll, the air preſſes, and the ſea is ſwelled or decreaſed by the viciſſitude of its flux and reflux. The *attraction of cohefion*, is that which unites the inſenſible particles of bodies together into their different maſſes, and cauſes the roundneſs we ſee in drops of water or quickſilver. Figuratively, the power of alluring, enticing, or engaging the affections of a perſon.

ATTRA'CTIVE, Adj [*attractif*, Fr.] that which has the power of drawing another to itſelf; inviting, alluring, engaging, applied to perſonal charms.

ATTRA'CTIVE, S. [See the adjective] that which can draw or engage the affections; differing from *allurement*, as that is uſed in a bad ſenſe; but attraction generally in a good one.

ATTRA'CTIVELY, Adv. [from *attractive* and *ly*] in the manner of a thing, or perſon, which draws or allures ſomething.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS, S. [from *attractive*, and *neſs*] the quality by which a thing attracts, or allures.

ATTRA'CTOR, S. [from *attract*] that which draws towards itſelf.

ATTRA'HENT, S. [*attrahens*, Lat.] that which draws towards itſelf.

ATTRIB'UTABLE, Adj. [from *attribute*, and *able*] that which may be affirmed as belonging to a thing; that which may be aſcribed or imputed to a thing, or perſon.

To ATTRIBUTE, V. A. [of *attributum*, ſupine of *attribuo*, Lat.] to affirm as belonging to a thing; to aſcribe as a property; to impute, or charge, applied to a cauſe.

ATTRIBUTE, S. *attribut*, Fr.] in Metaphyſics, a conſtant property of a being flowing from its eſſence. In Divinity, the qualities or perfections of the Deity, which make up the complex idea of his eſſence. *Attributes*, in Mythology, are the qualities, or attributes of the Deity, which were perſonized, or repreſented under the idea of different perſons by the Heathens; thus Jupiter was the power, Juno the anger, and Minerva the wiſdom of the ſupreme Being. *Attributes* in Painting and Sculpture, are thoſe ſymbols which are added to any picture or ſtatue, to expreſs the peculiar office or dignity of the chief figure; thus the Scythe characteriſes Time in the monument of general Gueſt; the Caduceus, Eloquence, in that of the duke of Argyle; and the Cornucopia filled with apples, corn, and a ſuſpended fleece, together with a ſhip's roſtrum on her head, the figure of Britannia, on that of Commodore Warren, in Weſtminſter-abbey.

ATTRIBUTION, S. [from *attribute*] ſomething aſcribed; character or reputation.

ATTRI'TE, Adj. [*attritus*, Lat.] worn off by rubbing two bodies together.

ATTRI'TENESS, S. [from *attrite*, and *neſs*] the quality produced by the rubbing of two bodies together, ſo as to wear off ſome of their ſurfaces; the being worn.

ATTRITION, S. [Fr. of *attritio*, Lat.] the action of rubbing two bodies together, ſo as to wear away or rub off ſome particles on their ſurfaces.

To ATTUNE, V. A. [from *a* and *tune*] to put an inſtrument into tune; to make the voice or any inſtruments accord together, ſound the ſame notes, or key.

To AVA'IL, V. A. [*avalere*, Ital. *valoir*, Fr. or *faire valoir*, Fr.] to turn to one's own use, benefit, profit, or advantage; to promote or procure; to be of use, or advantage. "It avails nothing to have been encouraged." *Pope.*

AVA'ILABLE, Adj. [from *avail* and *able*] applied to means, it signifies their suitableness or efficacy to obtain the end; powerful, or proper. "*Available* to secure a continuance." *Atterb.*

AVA'NT-GUARD, S. [*avant-guarde*, Fr.] in War, the first line, or division of an army in battle array; or that part which is seen by the enemy, and marches first against him.

AVA'RICE, S. [Fr. from *avaritia*, Lat.] in Morality, an immoderate love and desire after riches, attended with extreme diffidence of future events, excessive precautions against the instability of fortune, making a person rob himself of the necessary comforts of life, for fear of diminishing his riches.

AVARI'CIOUS, Adj. [from *avarice*] that which partakes of the nature of avarice.

AVARI'CIOUSNESS, S. [from *avaricious* and *ness*] that quality which inclines a person to desire riches immoderately, to make no use of them when possessed of them, for fear of diminishing them, and denominates him an *avaricious* person.

AVA'ST, Adv. [of *ab* and *haesten*, Belg.] a sea-term; hold; stop.

AVAUNT, Adv. [*avant*, Fr.] a word implying detestation, or abhorrence; signifying begone! out of my sight!

AU'CTION, S. [Fr. of *auctio*, Lat. from *augeo*, Lat. to increase] a method of sale wherein goods are sold to the highest bidder. Likewise, all the things to be disposed of at such a sale.

AUDA'CIOUS, Adj. [*audace*, Fr. of *audax*, Lat.] a term relative to the nature of action; the disposition of mind of one who undertakes it; and the manner in which it is executed. With respect to the nature of the action, it implies something difficult, and attended with many obstacles, that the person is of such a disposition of mind as not to mind what difficulties he encounters, and that shews a great deal of impudence in rendering his attempt effectual; so that the word is properly applied in a bad sense only.

AUDA'CIOUSLY, Adv. [from *audacious* and *ly*] in such a manner as bespeaks a daring impudence.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS, S. [from *audacious* and *ness*] that quality which argues a disposition of mind that will induce a person to undertake any action, let the difficulties be what they will. Always used in a bad sense, and including the secondary idea of impudence.

AUDA'CITY, S. [of *audax*, Lat.] a disposition of mind which makes a person capable of undertaking any difficult action, and raises him from these apprehensions which might render him inactive, or unfit for the duties of society.

AU'DIBLE, Adj. [from *audibilis*, Lat.] that which is the object of hearing; that which may be heard.

AU'DIBLENESS, S. [from *audible* and *ness*] that which renders a thing the object of hearing, or to be heard.

AU'DIENCE, S. [Fr. of *audio*, Lat. to hear] that attention which is given to a person while he is speaking. In a court sense, the admission of ambassadors or public ministers to a king, in order to deliver the credentials of their sovereigns, and to open the intentions for which they are sent. In History, the tribunals or courts of justice established by the Spaniards in America. Persons assembled in order to hear a public speaker.

AU'DIT, S. [from *audit*, he hears, the third person singular present of *audio*, Lat. or *auditus*, hearing] in Law, the hearing and examining the accounts of a person concerned in the receipt of money, by persons publicly appointed for that purpose.

To AU'DIT, V. A. [from *audio*, Lat.] to examine on account.

AU'DITOR, S. [*auditor*, Lat.] one who hears; one who is present when any thing is delivered in public; one who examines and passes either public or private accounts.

AU'DITORY, Adj. [*auditorius*, Lat.] that which conduces to hearing. In Anatomy, the *auditory* nerves are a pair of nerves arising from the medulla oblongata, and distributed the one to the ear, the soft and spongy part of which is the immediate cause of hearing, and the other to the eye, *&c.*

AU'DITORY, S. [*auditoruim*, Lat.] a place where persons assemble to hear any discourse; a collection of persons so assembled.

AVE'LLANE, Adj. [*nux avellana*, Lat. a filberd] in Heraldry, cross *avellane*, is that which is formed of four filberds in their husks, joined together at the great end.

A'VE MA'RY, S. [from *Ave Maria*, hail Mary, the first words of the angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary] a prayer used by the Romish church, which begins with those words, and implores her intercession.

To AVE'NGE, V. A. [from *a* and *venge*, Fr. *vengar*, Span. *vengirre*, Ital.] to punish in proportion to the enormity of crimes, and distinguished from *revenge*, because that is always used in a bad, but this in a good sense.

AVE'NGEMENT, S. [from *avenge*] the act of punishing for crimes.

AVE'NGER, S. [from *avenge* and *er*] one who inflicts punishment for crimes. Or the ill consequences which attend the commission of crimes.

AVE'NUE, S. [Fr. from *avenir*, Fr. to come to] a passage or opening. In Gardening, walks of trees leading to a house. In Perspective, it is a passage, which is narrower at the end than at the beginning, in order to make it appear the longer, or straight, when viewed from the narrowest end. In Fortification,

tion, the opening, inlet to, or communication between, a fort and baſtion.

To AVE'R, V. A. [*averer*, Fr. from *verum*, Lat. truth] to affirm or aſſert a thing to be true, with ſome degree of poſitiveneſs.

A'VERAGE, S. [*averagium*, Law Lat.] in Law, a due or ſervice which a tenant owed his lord, by his beaſt or carriage. In Sea Commerce, the accidents or misfortunes which happen to a ſhip or cargo, divided into ſimple, large or common, and ſmall; an allowance given the maſter for his care of the goods, above the freight.

AVERMENT, S. [from *aver*] in Law, the eſtabliſhment of a thing by evidence; an offer to make good an exception pleaded in abatement of the plaintiff's action, and an actual doing it.

AVERSA'TION, S. [of *averſatus*, Lat.] a term alluding to the motion of a perſon who deteſts any thing, which is that of *turning away* from it.

AVE'RSE, Adj. [*averſus*, Lat.] hoſtile, or angry with; unwilling, abhorring.

AVE'RSELY, Adv. [from *averſe* and *ly*] in a manner which ſhews great unwillingneſs. Backwards, oppoſed to forwards.

AVE'RSENESS, S. [from *averſe* and *neſs*] difficulty to be perſuaded; unwillingneſs; backwardneſs.

AVE'RSION, S. [Fr. from *averſio*, Lat.] diſlike, ariſing from the diſagreeableneſs of an object; the cauſe of diſlike. "An *averſion* to ſubjection." *Addiſon.*

To A'VERT, V. A. [*averto*, Lat.] to turn aſide, or keep off.

AUF, S. [*alf*, Belg. fooliſh; *alve*, a demon] a perſon void of diſcretion, or common ſenſe; a fool.

AU'GER, S. [*navegar*, Sax. *azegar*, or *egger*, Belg.] in Mechanics, an inſtrument uſed by carpenters and coopers to bore holes with; conſiſting of a handle and bit.

AUGHT, Pron. [from *auht*, or *awht*, Sax.] any thing applied to the extent of a perſon's knowledge, as *far as*. "For *aught* I know." *Boyle.*

To AUG'MENT, V. A. [*augmenter*, Fr.] to encreaſe the value or dimenſion of a thing, by the addition of ſomething elſe.

AU'GMENT, S. [Fr.] increaſe, applied to the dimenſions of a body, or the progreſs of a diſeaſe.

AUGMENTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the action of adding or joining one thing to another, in order to increaſe its ſize or value; the ſtate of being increaſed. In Heraldry, additions made to an eſcutcheon; as the arms of Ulſter, which are worn by all baronets in England.

AUGRE, S. See AUGER. *Augre-hole*, the cavity or hole bored by an augre.

AU'GUR, S. [Lat. from *avium geſtu*] in Ancient Hiſtory, one who pretended to foretel the ſucceſs of any undertaking by the flight of birds; or manner in which poultry eat their food.

To AU'GUR, V. N. [from *augur*] to foretel; to gueſs at; to preſage.

To AU'GURATE, V. N. [*auguror*, Lat.] to predict by ſigns, after the manner of an augur.

AUGURA'TION, S. [from *augur*] the practice of determining future events in the manner of augurs.

AUGU'RIAL, Adj. [from *augur*] according to the principles of an augur.

To AU'GURIZE, V. N. [from *augur*] to pretend to foretel future events, by the flight of birds, *&c.*

AU'GUROUS, Adj. [from *augur*] preſaging; having a knowledge of ſomething future, generally including the idea of fear.

AU'GURY, S. [*augurium*, Lat.] the art of predicting future events by the flight or eating of birds; known to the Egyptians and other nations, even in the time of Moſes.

AUGU'ST, Adj. [*auguſtus*, Lat.] that which may claim reverence, on account of its dignity or rank, or expect awe from its appearance.

A'UGUST, S. [from *Auguſtus*] ſince the alteration of the ſtile, the eighth month of the year, called by the Romans *Sextilis*, or the ſixth month from March; but named *Auguſt* from Auguſtus Cæſar. It was repreſented by the ancients under the figure of a young man with a fair countenance, crowned with a garland of wheat, a baſket of fruit on his arm, a ſickle in his hand, and bearing a victim.

AUGU'STNESS, S. [from *auguſt* and *neſs*] that quality which renders a perſon an object of reverence, awe, and homage.

A'VIARY, S. [from *avis*, Lat.] a place incloſed for keeping a collection of birds. Figuratively, the collection of birds kept in ſuch a place.

A'VISO, S. [Ital.] in Commerce, notice or information given by letter.

AU'KWARD, Adv. See AWKWARD.

AU'LIC, Adj. [*aulicus*, Lat.] belonging to the court. In Hiſtory, applied to the higheſt court of the empire of Germany, originally inſtituted to determine the diſputes between the emperor and his ſubjects.

AUNT, S. [from *tante*, Fr.] a female relation, who is a ſiſter either to a perſon's father or mother.

To A'VOCATE, V. A. [from *avocatio* of *avoco*, Lat.] to call a perſon from any thing he is engaged in.

AVOCA'TION, S. [from *avocatio*, Lat.] the diverting a perſon's attention from ſome thing he is already engaged in.

To AVOI'D, V. A. [from *a* and *vuider*, Fr.] to forbear; to ſhun; to quit, leave.

AVOI'DABLE, Adj. [from *avoid* and *able*] the poſſibility of eſcaping the effects of a thing; that which may be eſcaped, or ſhunned.

AVOI'DANCE, S. [from *avoid*] the act whereby one frees himſelf from the effects of any cauſe; the act of emptying, or carrying off.

AVOI'DER, S. [from *avoid* and *er*] the person who shuns, escapes, or carries away; the vessel used to carry things away in.

AVOIRDUPOI'S, S. [from *avoir*, to have and *du poids*, Fr. weight] a kind of weight, supposed to be borrowed from the Romans, a pound of which contains 16 oz. bearing the same proportion to a lb. troy, as 14 to 16. All coarser commodities are bought by this weight: and it is observed, that apothecaries buy by this, though they sell by troy weight.

AVOLA'TION, S. [from *avolo*, Lat.] the flying away; flight or escape.

To AVOU'CH, V. A. [*avoüer*, Fr.] to prove by vouchers, or proper authorities; positively to maintain the truth of a thing; to justify, or vindicate. *Vouch* is in use, at present, in its stead.

AVOU'CH, S. [from the verb] proof, witness, evidence. "The sensible and try'd avouch—Of mine own eyes." *Shakesp.*

AVOU'CHABLE, Adj. [from *avouch* and *able*] that which may be proved by evidence or vouchers.

AVOU'CHER, S. [from *avouch* and *er*] he that proves the truth of an assertion by proper vouchers, or evidence.

To AVO'W, V. A. [from *avouer*, Fr.] to profess openly, without any dissimulation.

AVO'WABLE, Adj. [from *avow* and *able*] that which may be publicly owned without dissembling, and sometimes without shame.

AVOW'AL, S. [from *avow*] a public confession, without the least dissimulation.

AVO'WEDLY, Adv. [from *avowed* and *ly*] in a public open manner; professedly; publicly,

AVOWE'E, S. [*avouë*, Fr.] the person to whom the presentation of any benefice, or the right of advowson, belongs.

AVO'WER, S. [from *avow* and *er*] one who openly professes, asserts, or declares, without dissimulation.

AVO'WRY, S. [from *avow*] in Law, the *avowing* or confessing the having taken a distress for rent, when the person distrained sues for a replevin.

AURE'LIA, S. [from *aurum*, gold] in Natural History, the second change of a caterpillar towards a moth or fly, in which it seems deprived of motion, receives no nourishment, and appearing sometimes with a yellow or gold coloured skin, is called by this name.

AURE'LIAN, S. [from *aurelia*] a naturalist, who applies himself to study the various changes of insects; sometimes applied to one who breeds and describes the various states of moths and butterflies.

AU'RICLE, S. [*auriculus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head.

AURI'CULAR, Adj. [from *auricula*, Lat.] that which belongs to the ear; secret or private, as if whispered in a person's ear. *Auricular confession*, in the Romish church, is the private confession a person makes of his sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution.

AURI'CULARLY, Adv. [from *auricular* and *ly*] in a private or secret manner.

AURI'FEROUS, Adj. [*aurifer*, Lat.] that which produces gold.

AU'RIGATION, S. [*auriga*, Lat.] the driving a vehicle or carriage.

AURIPIGME'NTUM, S. See ORPIMENT.

AURO'RA, S. [Lat.] in Geography, that faint dawn which appears in the E. when the sun is within 18 deg. of the horizon. In Mythology, the goddess who presides over daybreak, the daughter of Hyperion and Thea, or of the Sun and the Earth. She is described in all the pomp of imagination by Homer, covered with a great veil, with rosy fingers and hair sprinkling the dew, and expanding the cups of flowers.

AURUM FULMINANS, [Lat. thundering gold] in Chemistry, a dissolution of gold in *aqua regia*. *Aurum potabile*, a dissolution of gold which makes it drinkable.

AU'SPICE, S. [*auspicium*, Lat.] the art of divination, confined to the flights or singing of birds; a prosperous event, or the favour and protection of a lucky person.

AUSPI'CIAL, Adj. [from *auspice*] that which relates to auspices.

AUSPI'CIOUS, Adj. [from *auspice*] that which promises success; favourable, fortunate, kind, propitious, applied to persons.

AUSPI'CIOUSLY, Adv. [from *auspicious* and *ly*] in such a manner as to promise success, alluding to the ancient method of consulting the auspices, before the embarking in any undertaking.

AU'STERE, Adj. [*austerus*, Lat.] applied to morals, rigid, and mortified, opposed to effeminate, or luxurious. Applied to tastes, rough, sour, and astringent, like that of unripe fruits.

AUSTERE'LY, Adv. [from *austere* and *ly*] in a rigid, mortifying manner.

AUSTE'RITY, S. [from *austere*] a state of rigid severity and mortification, sometimes including the secondary idea of sourness, or moroseness: severity or harshness of discipline.

AU'STRAL, Adj. [*australis*, Lat.] that which is towards the south.

AUTHE'NTIC, or AUTHE'NTICAL, Adj. [*authenticus*, Lat.] in Grammar, a thing of established authority; that which is attended with all the proofs, and attested by persons who deserve credit.

AUTHE'NTICALLY, Adv. [from *authentical* and *ly*] in such a manner as to procure credit.

To AUTHE'NTICATE, V. A [*authentiquer*, Fr.] to establish a thing by the necessary proofs of its genuineness.

AUTHENTI'CITY, S. [from *authentic*] the genuineness of a thing, supported by proper proofs and authorities.

AUTHE'NTICLY, Adv. [from *authentic* and *ly*] in such a manner as to evince a thing to be genuine.

AU'THOR, S. [*auteur*, Fr. *auctor*, Lat.] in its more proper sense, one who creates, or produces any thing; the original inventor or discoverer of any new art or principle; one who writes upon any subject, opposed to a translator or compiler.

AUTHORI'TATIVE, Adj. [from *authority*] that which has an influence over another; that which commands or obliges.

AUTHO'RITATIVELY, Adv. [from *authoritative* and *ly*] in such a manner as to bespeak proper authority or licence.

AUTHORITATIVENESS, S. [from *authoritative* and *ness*] that quality which shews a person to be properly licensed, or to have authority for the doing any thing.

AUTHO'RITY, S. [*autorité*, Fr. *auctoritas*, Lat.] a power which leaves a person the liberty of choice, arising from superiority of rank or reason; includes the secondary idea of respect, and is applied to God, with respect to his creatures; and to parents, with respect to their children: applied to arguments, it denotes their strength.

AUTHORIZA'TION, S. [from *authorize*] the act of communicating authority.

To AUTHORI'ZE, V. A. [*autoriser*, Fr.] to give a person licence or authority to perform a thing; to encourage; to justify; to give credit.

AUTO'CRASY, [from αὐτὸς, and κρᾶσις, Gr.] independent power.

AU'TO DA FEE, S. [Span. an act of faith] a solemn day assigned by the inquisition for the punishment of heretics, or the acquittal of those who have been unjustly accused as such.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [of αὐτὸς, and γραφω, Gr.] that which is wrote by a person's own hand.

AUTO'GRAPHY, S. [See *Autographical*] a person's own hand-writing. An original, opposed to a copy.

AUTOMA'TICAL, Adj. [from *automaton*] that which hath the qualities of an automaton, or is endued with a power to move itself. In the animal œconomy, applied by Boerhaave to express those motions, which arise purely from the structure of the body, and over which the will has no power.

AUTO'MATON, S. [from αὐτὸς and μαω, Gr.] in Mechanics, an engine which moves of itself, or a machine which has the principle of motion in itself.

AUTO'MATOUS, Adj. [from *automaton*] that which has the power of motion in itself.

A'UTOPSY, S. [from αὐτὸς and ὄψις, Gr.] the seeing a thing with one's own eyes. Applied by the ancients to the communications which the soul had with the gods in the Eleusinian mysteries.

AU'TOPTICAL, Adj. [from *autopsy*] that which is seen by a person's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, Adv. [from *autoptical* and *ly*] in such a manner as a person may be an eye-witness.

AU'TUMN, S. [*autumnus*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the third season of the year, wherein the fruits are gathered in, commencing at the equinox, and ending at the winter solstice; including the months of August, September, and October. Some nations computed their years by autumns, the Saxons by winters, and, according to Tacitus, the Germans had no idea of this season. In Alchymy, the time employed in bringing the process for the philosopher's stone to perfection.

AUTU'MNAL, Adj. [*automnal*, Fr.] that which belongs to autumn; that which is produced in autumn. In Astronomy, the *autumnal point* is that point of the equinoctial line, from whence the sun begins to descend towards the S. The *autumnal* signs are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius.

AVU'LSION, S. [*avulsio*, Lat.] the act of pulling asunder two bodies already united, implying the secondary idea of some exertion of force.

AUXILIAR, or AUXILIARY, S. [*auxiliaire*, Fr.] a person who assists another, whether in war, peace, works of strength, or the products of the understanding. Sometimes applied to things.

AUXILIAR, or AUXILIARY, Adj. [*auxiliaris*, Lat.] that which affords help, or assistance. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as are prefixed to others, and help to conjugate certain tenses, which are on that account named compound ones.

To AWA'IT, V. A. [from *a* and *wait*] to expect a thing future; to be reserved, or designed for.

To AWA'KE, V. A. [from *awacian*, or *weccian*, Sax.] to raise from sleep. Figuratively, to reduce a thing in a dormant or latent state into action. Neuterly, it signifies to cease to sleep.

To be AWA'KE, V. N. to be cautious; to be on one's guard; to take such measures as not to be surprised by an approaching calamity, or enemy.

AWAKE, Part. [from the verb] shaking off sleep.

To AWA'KEN, V. A. [Pret. *awakened*, from *awacian*, Sax.] See AWAKE. This seems to be the best word.

To AWA'RD, V. A. [from *a* and *weard*, Sax.] to pass sentence, or determine a controversy, as an arbitrator. Figuratively, to give one's opinion.

AWA'RD, S. [from the verb] the judgment or opinion of a person chosen by contending parties to determine a difference between them.

A'WARE, Adj. perceiving; cautious; upon one's guard.

A'WAY, Adj. [*aweg*, Sax.] after the verb *go*, or *be*, it implies absent, or out of sight.

ſight. At the beginning of a ſentence, it has the force of a verb in the imperative mood, and ſignifies, leave this place. "*Away*, old man." *Shakeſp.* Sometimes joined to a verb, it implies to loſe, including the idea of laviſhing, ſquandering, or profuſion.

AWE, S. [from *aw*, Arm.] a reſpect mixed with terror, including the idea of ſuperior rank, authority, or parts.

To AWE, V. A. [from the noun] to influence a perſon by one's authority, dignity, or age.

AW'FUL, Adj. [from *awe* and *full*] that which cauſes reſpect joined with fear, on account of its dignity, authority, or age.

AW'FULLY, Adv. [from *awful* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to command reſpect, joined with fear; including the ſecondary ideas of authority and dignity.

A'WFULNESS, S. [from *awful* and *neſs*] that quality which attracts reſpect mixed with fear.

AWHI'LE, Adv. [from *a* and *while*] ſpace, or interval, applied to time; ſome time.

AW'KWARD, Adj. [from *æwerd*, Sax.] applied to the mind, perverſe; applied to the behaviour, clumſy; unhandy; clowniſh.

AW'KWARDLY, Adv. [from *awkward* and *ly*] in a clumſy manner.

A'WKWARDNESS, S. [from *awkward* and *neſs*] that quality which ſhews a perſon not to have been converſant with the elegancies of polite life; and denotes him to be clowniſh and clumſy.

AWL, S. [*alc*, *ælc*, Sax.] a ſharp-pointed inſtrument uſed by ſhoemakers to make holes, in order to expedite their work.

AW'NING, S. [from *aulne*, Fr.] the hanging a ſail, or tarpaulin, over any part of a ſhip to keep the ſun off.

A'WRY, Adv. [from *a* and *wry*] out of a ſtraight line; out of a perpendicular direction; on one ſide; not even. Figuratively, erroneouſly. "Much of the ſoul they talk, but all *awry*." *Par. Reg.*

AX, or AXE, S. [from *acſe*, Sax.] a carpenter's inſtrument to hew wood; its edge tapers to the middle of the blade, and it has a long handle to be uſed with both hands.

AX'IOM, S. [ἀξιωμα, G.] a propoſition whoſe truth is ſo clear, that it is known as ſoon as propoſed, and cannot admit of proof by any thing more clear, plain, or evident.

A'XIS, S. [Lat.] a line, either real or imaginary, drawn through the center of a body, about which it turns. *Axis in peritrochio*, is one of the five mechanical powers, uſed to raiſe weights, and conſiſts of a peritrochium, or wheel, concentric with the baſe of a cylinder, together with which it moves about its axis. In Botany, that long, round, ſmooth part placed in the center of the julii, about which the male organs are diſpoſed.

A'XLE, or A'XLE-TREE, S. [from *acſe*, Sax. and *treow*, Sax.] a piece of wood, &c. which paſſes through the center of a wheel, on which it turns.

AY, Adv. [from *ja*, Sax. or *gah*, Goth.] uſed to affirm the truth of a thing. "Let your *ay* be *ay*." *Matt.* vi.

AYE, Adv. [*a*, and *aa*, Sax. alway; *an aiwa*, *in aiwin*, and *aiw*, Goth. for ever] generally uſed after *for*, and implies time without end; for ever; to all eternity.

A'ZIMUTH, S. [Arab.] in Aſtronomy, an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place, and any given vertical line, in which the ſun or ſtar is found. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the ſun's azimuth circle, and the magnetical meridian; or the ſun's apparent diſtance from the N. or S. point of the compaſs. *Azimuth compaſs* is an inſtrument uſed at ſea, for finding the ſun's magnetical azimuth. *Azimuth circles* are vertical circles, which cut each other at the poles, interſect the horizon at right angles, and are repreſented by the quadrant of altitude, when ſcrewed on the brazen meridian at the zenith of a place.

AZU'RE, S. [*azur*, Fr. *azzurro*, Ital. *azul*, Span.] the blue colour of the ſky. In Heraldry, the name of the blue colour in an eſcutcheon of all below the degree of a baron, called ſapphire in that of a nobleman, and Jupiter in that of a ſovereign.

A'ZURE, Adj. [from the ſubſtantive] that which is of a ſky, or faint blue.

A'ZYGOS, S. in Anatomy, a vein which empties itſelf into the cava, is ſituated on the right ſide of the thorax, and is ſo called, becauſe it has none to anſwer to, or pair it, on the left.

AZY'MUS, S. [from *a*, ζυμη, Gr.] bread which has no ferment or leaven.

B.

B, The ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet, and the firſt conſonant: the firſt letter of the ancient Iriſh, and Abyſſinian; the ninth in the Ethiopic, and the ſixteenth in the Armenian. It is called a *labial*, from the manner of pronouncing it, which is by preſſing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open by a ſtrong breath. The ſmall letter ſeems to have been borrowed from the Phœnician q inverted; and it is uſed by the Spaniards very commonly for a *v*. Among the Romans it ſtood for 300, with a ſtroke over it $\overline{B}$, for 3000, with an accent below it, B, for 200; and among the Greeks and Hebrews for 2 only. It is uſed as an abbreviature for bachelor, B. A. bachelor of arts, or B. biſhop, as B. Sherlock, biſhop Sherlock. In Muſic, it is the middle line in the treble, and ſecond line in the baſs.

BA'A, S. a ſound borrowed from, and expreſſive of, the bleating of a ſheep.

To BA'A, V. N. To bleat like a ſheep.

To BA'BBLE, V. N. [*babelen*, Belg. *babile*, Fr.] to prate like a child, without ſenſe; to betray ſecrets; to talk, without regard to place, or circumſtances.

BA'BBLE, S. [*babil*, Fr.] ſenſeleſs prating.

BA'BBLEMENT, S. See BABBLE.

BA'BBLER, S. [from *babble* and *er*] one who talks without any fund of ſenſe, or without proper ideas of the words he makes uſe of.

BABE, S. [*baban*, Brit. *babbærd*, Belg.] a young child of either ſex. Sometimes applied to one that can neither walk nor ſpeak.

BA'BISH, Adj. [from *babe* and *iſh*, of *iſc*, Sax.] that which reſembles the choice of a very young child; that which belongs to a very young child; childiſh.

BABO'ON, S. [*babouïn*, Fr. *babuino*, Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, one of the ſpecies of monkeys of the largeſt ſize.

BA'BY, S. [See BABE] a young child, diſtinguiſhed from *babe*, becauſe that is applied to children who can both walk and ſpeak; but this to thoſe who can do neither.

BACCHANA'LIA, S. in Antiquity, a feaſt celebrated in honour of Bacchus, and attended with irregularities of conduct, immodeſty, intemperance, and debauchery.

BACCHANA'LIAN, S. [from *bacchanalia*] one who attended the feaſt of Bacchus. Figuratively, a riotous, drunken perſon.

BA'CCHANALS, S. [*bacchanalia*, Lat.] See BACCHANALIA,

BA'CCHIUS, S. [from *Bacchus*] in ancient Poetry, a foot conſiſting of three ſyllables, the firſt of which is ſhort, and the two laſt long; deriving its name from being uſed in the hymns compoſed in honour of Bacchus.

BACCI'FEROUS, Adj. [*baccifer*, Lat.] in Botany, ſuch vegetables as bear berries, &c.

BACCI'VOROUS, Adj. [from *bacca*, Lat. a berry, and *voro*, Lat. to devour] that which feeds on, or devours berries.

BA'CHELOR, S. [*baccalaureus*, Lat.] applied to a perſon who has never been married. One who takes the firſt degrees in any profeſſion; introduced by Pope Gregory IX. *Knights bachelors* are the loweſt degree of knights, as their title in French denotes, viz. *bas chevaliers*.

BA'CHELORSHIP, S. [from *bachelor* and *ſhip*] the ſtate of an unmarried man; the ſtate, dignity, or office of a graduate, or bachelor, at an univerſity.

BACK, S. [*bac*, *bæck*, Sax. *back*, Iſl.] in Anatomy, the hind part of the human ſtructure, from the neck to the thighs. Applied to the hands, that part oppoſite to the palms. Applied to the array of an army, the rear. Applied to ſituation, the hind part, or that which is not in ſight. Applied to any edge-tool or inſtrument, the thickeſt part of the blade, oppoſed to the edge. A large ſquare trough or ciſtern, uſed by brewers to hold liquor in; which ſeems derived from *backe*, Iſl. a ſhore, or *bok*, Perſ. Figuratively, a ſupporter, or one who who will ſecond another in an attempt. Uſed with the words *turn* and *his*, it implies abſence. "*His back* was no ſooner *turned*, &c." *Davies*.

BACK, Adv. [*on bæc*, or *on baecking*, Sax.] applied to motion, to the place from whence a perſon came. Applied to action, to retreat. Applied to time, that which is paſt. After *keep*, applied to the increaſe of plants, to ſtop or hinder the growth.

To BACK, V. A. [from the noun] to mount a horſe; to break him for the ſaddle; to make him go backwards by pulling the reins. Figuratively, to ſecond, ſupport, or aſſiſt.

To BA'CKBITE, V. A. [from *back* and *bite*] to ſpeak againſt a perſon in his abſence.

BA'CKBITER, S. [from *backbite* and *er*] one who cenſures the conduct, or vilifies the actions of a perſon in his abſence.

BA'CK-DOOR, S. [from *back* and *door*] a door or paſſage out of a houſe behind, oppoſed to the front. Figuratively, a private paſſage.

BA'CKED, Part. [from *back*] having a back. Forced to go go backwards.

BA'CK-FRIEND, S. [from *back* and *friend*] a falſe friend; or ſecret enemy.

BA'CK-GAM'MON, S. a game played with dice and men on a board, or table, veneered for that purpoſe.

BA'CK-HOUSE, S. [from *back* and *houſe*] the building which lies behind a houſe.

BA'CKSIDE, S. [from *back* and *ſide*] the hinder part of any thing. Applied, with decency, to the poſteriors of a human creature, as not conveying ſo coarſe an idea, as the proper term. Figuratively, a yard or ground behind a houſe.

To BA'CKSLIDE, V. N. [from *back* and *ſlide*] in Divinity, to return to idolatry, after having quitted it; to apoſtatize; to quit the true mode of worſhip.

BA'CKSLIDER, S. [from *backſlide* and *er*] one who quits the true religion, in order to embrace a falſe one; an apoſtate.

BAC'K-STAIRS, S. [from *back* and *ſtairs*] the private ſtairs of a houſe, generally appropriated to the uſe of ſervants.

BA'CK STAYS, S. [from *back* and *ſtays*] in Ship-building, the ropes belonging to the main and fore maſts, which keep them from pitching overboard.

BA'CK SWORD, S. [from *back* and *ſword*] a ſword with only one ſharp edge, and blunt back. Uſed figuratively, for a cudgel, or the art of defending one's ſelf with a cudgel.

BA'CKWARD, or BA'CKWARDS, Adv. [from *back*, Sax. and *weard*, Sax.] applied to motion, it ſignifies the going from a perſon with the face towards him, the legs being mo-

ved towards the hind, instead of the fore part of a person; towards the back, or behind upon the back. "*Backwards* and forwards." *Newton.* Applied to the success of an undertaking, it implies, not to prosper or advance; to want success.

BA'CKWARD, Adj. unwilling, in allusion to making advances; anticipating or meeting a person's wishes; reluctant; slow. "The *backward* learner." *South.*

BA'CKWARD, S. applied to time, some period that is past; or a portion of time already past.

BA'CKWARDLY, Adv. [from *backward* and *ly*] applied to the motion whereby a person retreats or goes from another with his face towards him; in a perverse, unwilling manner; reluctantly.

BA'CKWARDNESS, [from *backward*, and *ness*] that quality which proceeds from a dislike of the measures a person is to put in practice, the undertaking he is to accomplish, or the person he is to oblige, including the idea of slowness.

BA'CON, S. [from *bacawn*, Brit.] the flesh of a hog salted and dried, having the bristles burnt with straw. To save one's *bacon*, a low phrase for preserving one's self from hurt or mischief.

BA'CON [FRANCIS] the glory and ornament of his age and nation, was son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, and of Ann, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, tutor to Edward VI. He was born at York-house, in 1561, and gave such early proofs of an extraordinary genius, that his conversation was courted by persons of the highest rank, when a boy; and so much was queen Elizabeth charmed with the solidity of his sense, that she would often call him her *young lord keeper*. Her majesty once asking him how old he was, he returned this witty and complimentary answer, *that he was two years younger than her majesty's happy reign.* On his return from the university, his father sent him to France, to improve under that honest and able minister Sir Amias Paulet, ambassador at Paris. Here he so gained the confidence of that minister as to be sent by him on a commission of great importance to the queen, which he executed with so much judgment, as procured to himself, and the ambassador great credit. At nineteen years of age, he wrote a succinct view of the state of Europe at that time. His father dying while he was poor, and leaving him but a very slender fortune, he applied himself to the study of the law, and for that purpose entered himself in the society of Gray's-Inn; but not confining himself entirely to law, but indulging his extensive genius to a free contemplation of the whole circle of science, he framed the plan of that great philosophical work, which will not only render him immortal, but do honour to his country. After discharging the office of reader in Gray's-Inn, in 1588, in the 26th year of his age, the queen appointed him her counsel learned in the law extraordinary. He wrote several treatises on law subjects; in all which he gave evident proofs of his great abilities. He likewise distinguished himself in the house of commons, where his sentiments were so approved, that tho' he generally spoke on the side of the court, he was always looked upon as a friend to the people. After the decease of the queen, he composed a memorial of the happiness of her reign, which did equal honour to her administration, and the capacity of its author. He applied very early to her successor K. James I. with a tender of his service, which was kindly received. On the 23d of July, 1603, he was introduced to the king at Whitehall, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1604, he constituted him, by patent, one of his counsel learned in the law, with a fee of 40l. a year. He granted him likewise a pension of 60l. a year, for special services received from his brother and himself. In 1605, he published the first specimen of his great work, in his book of *the Advancement of Learning*. The king employed him to prevail with the parliament to agree to an union, between the two kingdoms, and he laboured this point with great diligence but without effect. He married Alice, daughter of Benedict Barnham, Esq. an alderman of London, with an ample fortune, but he never had any children by her. Soon after, he was appointed solicitor. In this station, he was very serviceable in expediting matters in parliament, agreeable to his master's desire. Amidst so many arduous affairs of state, he found leisure to prosecute his philosophic studies, and in some measure digested the plan of his great work, which he transmitted to his friends, in order to have their free sentiments upon the subject, by which means he was enabled to finish those parts of his *Instauration* to so high a degree of perfection. He published in 1610, his celebrated treatise *of the Wisdom of the Antients*, in which he shewed that none had studied them more closely, was better acquainted with their beauties, or had pierced deeper into their meaning. In 1611, he procured the office of judge of the marshal's court, jointly with Sir Thomas Vavasor. On Sir Henry Hobart's being made chief justice of the Common Pleas, Sir Francis succeeded him in his place of attorney-general, in 1613. His credit at this time was so great with the king, that his majesty depended chiefly on his integrity and abilities in the most difficult affairs of state, particularly in healing the breach between the two courts of King's Bench and Chancery, which, by the haughtiness of lord chief justice Coke, had been greatly widened. After he had occupied this office three years, he was advanced to that of lord keeper of the great seal, in the room of chancellor Egerton. In the year 1618, Sir Francis had the title given him of lord high chancellor of England, and in the same year he was created baron of Verulam. Tho' he had

now buſineſs ſufficient to engroſs the greateſt part of his time, he did not neglect his philoſophic ſtudies; for in 1620, he ſent his maſter the moſt perfect and important work that ever fell from his pen, his *Novum Organum*. Soon after, his lordſhip was raiſed to the dignity of a viſcount, by the ſtyle and title of viſcount St. Albans in the county of Hertford. He was now arrived at the higheſt honours, when ſeveral complaints of bribery and corruption againſt him were laid before the parliament, and they being ſupported by evidence, as well as by his own confeſſion and ſubmiſſion, he was fined 40,000 l. impriſoned in the Tower, during the king's pleaſure, rendered incapable of holding any employment in the ſtate, of ever ſitting in parliament, or coming within the verge of the court. Thus fell this great man from the very ſummit of dignity and honour, and in his fall had nothing left him but his bare titles, which were ſaved by the tenderneſs of the biſhops. After a ſhort confinement in the Tower, he was diſcharged, and ſoon after had other indulgencies granted him by the king, who at length ſigned a warrant for his pardon. Theſe favours ſettling the mind, and raiſing the ſpirits of his lordſhip, he applied himſelf again to his ſtudies with vigour, and the next year publiſhed his *Hiſtory of king Henry* VII. However, his debts bore hard upon him; for though he had a penſion from the crown of 1200 l. a year; his grant from the alienation office was 600 l. a year; and his own eſtate 700 l. *per annum*; his debts amounted to 30,000 l. which was a load enough to depreſs him. He did not however ſuffer his misfortunes or diſappointments to hurry his thoughts to the prejudice of his ſtudies. An inſtance of which will always do honour to his memory, reported by Dr. Rawley. One day his lordſhip was dictating to that doctor ſome of his experiments in his *Sylva*, and the ſame day he had ſent a friend to court, to receive for him a final anſwer, touching the effect of a grant which had been made him by king James. His friend returning, told him plainly, that he muſt thenceforth deſpair of that grant, how much ſoever his fortune needed it. *Be it ſo*, ſaid his lordſhip, and then diſmiſſed his friend very chearfully; and coming directly to Dr. Rawley, ſaid to him, *Well, Sir, your buſineſs won't go on, let us go on with this in our power*; and then dictated to him afreſh for ſome hours, without any diſcernible interruption of thought. A new parliament being called in 1623, he employed his pen in political ſubjects, ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the king, that he granted him a free pardon, which was one of the laſt acts of his government; in virtue of which, his lordſhip was ſummoned the ſecond parliament in the next reign, though his infirmities would not permit him to attend. Being ſenſible his end drew nigh, he prepared himſelf for it. By his will, he committed ſeveral of his Latin and philoſophical compoſitions to the care of Sir William Boſwel, his majeſty's agent in Holland, where they were afterwards publiſhed by Gruter. His orations and letters he commended, the firſt to Sir Humphrey May, chancellor of the dutchy; and to the biſhop of Lincoln, the letters, to be preſerved. By this judicious care, moſt of his papers have been handed down to poſterity, and collected into volumes. The ſevere winter, which followed the infectious ſummer of 1625, brought him very low; but the ſpring reviving his ſpirits, he made a little excurſion into the country, in order to try ſome experiments in Natural Philoſophy. Being taken ill on the way, he was obliged to ſtay at the earl of Arundel's at Highgate, about a week, and there expired, on the 9th of April, 1626, in the 66th year of his age, and was privately buried in the chapel of St. Michael's church, within the province of Old Verulam.

BACU'LE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a kind of portcullis, or gate, made like a pitfall, with a counterpoiſe, ſupported by two ſtakes, placed before the corps du guarde, advanced near the gate.

BACULO'METRY, S. the art of meaſuring acceſſible or inacceſſible heights, by means of ſtaves or rods.

BAD, Adj. a relative term. Confined to natural agents, that which leſſens or deſtroys the happineſs of ourſelves or others. Applied to moral agents, that which they voluntarily perform, in order to leſſen or deſtroy their own happineſs, or that of others. Applied to perſons, one who habitually tranſgreſſes the laws of duty preſcribed by the Deity. Applied to actions, that which is performed contrary to any moral law. Applied to things, that which is prejudicial to our health, happineſs, *&c.*

BAD, or BADE, is the preter tenſe of *bid*, in imitation of *bæd*, or *bad*, the preter of *biddan*, Sax. or *bath*, the preter of *bidgan*, Goth.

BADGE, S. [from *bad*, Sax. a token, or *bagoug*, Arm. a mark] a mark worn by a perſon to denote his dignity, profeſſion, trade, rank, *&c.*

To BADGE, V. A. [*badian*, Sax.] to ſet a mark on a perſon; to ſtigmatize. "Their hands and faces were all *badged* with blood." *Shakeſp.*

BA'DGER, S. [*bajulus*, Lat.] in Law, one who is licenſed to buy corn in one place, to ſell it at another, and is exempted from the puniſhment of an engroſſer, by 6 *Ed.* VI.

BA'DGER, S. [*bedour*, Fr. or *bacho*, Teut.] in Natural Hiſtory, a wild four-footed beaſt, ſomewhat larger than a fox, and reſembling a hog and dog. It dwells in burrows, lives on inſects, carrion, and fruit, ſtinks very much, fattens by ſleeping, and ſhews its age by the number of holes in its tail, one being added every year.

BA'DLY, Adv. [from *bad* and *ly*] not agreeably

greeable to a perſon's wiſhes; in a manner conſiſtent with a perſon's undertakings. Applied to health, ſickly. Applied to the execution of any thing, not ſuitable to the ideas of taſte, elegance, or proportion.

BA'DNESS, S. [from *bad* and *neſs*] a quality which denotes a perſon habitually to tranſgreſs againſt the laws of his nature. Applied to things, it denotes that they are inconſiſtent with the good, eaſe, or pleaſure of rational or irrational beings. Applied to roads, it ſignifies that they cannot be travelled with eaſe or pleaſure. Applied to weather, it denotes a want of ſerenity, calmneſs or ſunſhine. Applied to health, that it is infirm, and interrupted with ſickneſs.

To BA'FFLE, V. A. [*baffler*, Fr.] to render the care of another inſignificant, to fruſtrate the intentions of another.

BA'FFLER, S. [from *baffle* and *er*] the perſon or thing, which defeats, or renders by deſign abortive.

BAG, S. [from *bagge*, Iſl.] in its primary ſenſe, a receptacle made of linen, ſilk, or leather, to contain any thing, in the ſhape of a long ſquare when empty, and open only at one of its ends, which is called the mouth. Likewiſe a kind of ſmaller bag, made of black ſilk, worn by gentlemen over the hind locks of their hair, or perukes, as an ornament. In Natural Hiſtory, the thin membrane, or cyſtis, containing the poiſon of vipers, which they ſpit out of their mouths, when eating their food; that which contains the honey in bees, &c. In commerce, 1 C. wt. of almonds; from 2 to 4 of anniſeed; from 1 1-half to 3 C. pepper; from 2 to 4 of goats hair, and from 2 1-4th to 4 1-4th C. of cotton yarn, &c.

To BAG, V. A. [See the noun] to put into a bag; to load with a bag. "*Bagg'd* up hot." *Mort.* "*Bagg'd* in a blue cloud." *Dryd.* "*Bagg'd* with his honey'd venom." *Dryd.* Uſed neuterly, to ſwell ſo as to reſemble a full bag.

BAGATE'LLE, S. [Fr.] a thing of no conſequence; a trifle; a toy.

BA'GGAGE, S. [Fr. *balio*, Ital.] the utenſils of an army, ſo called from their being packed up in bags. *Bag* and *baggage*, a low phraſe, to ſignify all a perſon's goods; a woman of no character; a proſtitute.

BA'GNIO, S. [from *bagno*, Ital.] a houſe for bathing, cupping, ſweating, and ſwimming.

BAG-PIPE, S. [from *bag* and *pipe*] in Muſic, a wind inſtrument much uſed in the north.

BAGUE'TTE, S. [Fr. a diminutive of *bague*, Fr. a jewel] in Architecture, a little round moulding leſs than an aſtragal.

BAIL, S. [from *bailler*, Fr.] the act of freeing, or ſetting a perſon at liberty who is arreſted or impriſoned for an act civil or criminal, under ſecurity taken for his appearance; likewiſe the perſon who gives ſuch ſecurity. *Bail* is either common or ſpecial. *Common bail* is in actions of ſmall concern, and is ſo called, becauſe any ſecurities are taken. *Special bail* is in cauſes of greater weight, as debts amounting to 10 l. where the ſureties muſt be ſubſidy men, anſwerable to the value.

To BAIL, V. A. [See the noun] to deliver a perſon from arreſt, or impriſonment, by being ſurety for his appearance at a certain day; to admit to bail.

BA'ILABLE, Adj. [from *bail* and *able*] that which the law permits to be ſet at liberty on proper ſureties.

BA'ILIFF, S. [*bailie*, Fr.] in Law, an officer who is empowered to execute writs, arreſt or take a perſon into cuſtody; one who manages a perſon's eſtates in the country, and is a kind of under-ſteward.

BAI'LIWIC, S. [from *baillie* and *wic*, Sax. a village or diſtrict] the place or juriſdiction of a bailiff, within his hundred, or the lord's franchiſe.

To BAIT, V. A. [*batan*, Sax. *baitzen*, Teut.] to put meat on a hook, &c. in order to catch fiſh or other animals; to refreſh one's ſelf or cattle by eating on a journey; to attack with violence; to ſet dogs upon.

BAIT, S. [*baitze*, Teut.] a piece of fleſh, or other lure, made uſe of to catch fiſh, or enſnare animals. Figuratively, an allurement, or enticement; any thing which, under a ſpecious appearance, contains miſchief in itſelf, or produces it by its conſequences. A refreſhment on a journey, generally applied to cattle.

BAIZE, S. [*baey*, Belg. *bay*, Teut. *baietta*, Ital.] a coarſe open woollen cloth, with or without a frize, without a wale, and wrought like flannel, in a loom with two treddles.

To BAKE, V. A. to dreſs or heat any thing in an oven. Figuratively, to harden with heat.

BA'KE-HOUSE, S. [from *bake* and *houſe*] a place where bread is made, rendered eatable by the heat of an oven, and expoſed to ſale; and where other meat or paſtry is dreſſed.

BA'KER, S. one who ſubſiſts by making bread and baking. This trade is both very ancient and uſeful, and was a brotherhood in England before 1155, in the reign of Hen. II. The white bakers were incorporated in 1307 by Edw. II. and the brown in 1621, in Jam. II's time.

BA'LANCE, S. [Fr. *blanx*, Lat.] in Mechanics, one of the ſix ſimple powers, uſed for finding the quality or difference of weights in heavy bodies. Figuratively, the act of comparing two ideas in the mind. In Commerce, the ſum which one ſide of an account current wants of being equal to the other. In a political ſenſe, that pitch of power which is neceſſary to keep between ſtates, in order to prevent either from acquiring univerſal monarchy. In Trade, the equality of importing foreign commodities, with the exporting of native ones; and when one nation exports leſs than it imports, then the balance of trade is ſaid to be againſt it, and muſt be paid in bul-

lion. In Watch or Clock-work, that part which regulates the beats. In Aſtronomy, the ſign called Libra. *Hydroſtatical balance* is an inſtrument which determines the ſpecific gravity of fluids and ſolids, by weighing them in water.

To BA'LANCE, V. A. [*balancer*, Fr.] to weigh in a pair of ſcales; to bring two bodies to an equipoiſe in a pair of ſcales. In Mercantile affairs, the making the creditor and debtor ſide of an account, equal by the addition of as much as the one is leſs than the other. Figuratively, to atone for former failings by one's future conduct; to be in a ſtate of ſuſpenſion. The ſeeming equality of oppoſite motives, applied to the mind.

BA'LANCE-MASTER, S. [from *balance* and *maſter*] one, who from his knowledge of the centers of gravity and motion in bodies, entertains the vulgar with ſeveral feats of balancing bodies in different ſituations.

BA'LANCER, S. [from *balance* and *er*] the perſon who weighs any thing, or makes weights in oppoſite ſcales.

BALC'ONY, S. [*balcon*, Fr.] in Architecture, a projecture beyond a wall or building, generally before a window, ſupported by pillars or conſoles, and ſurrounded by banniſters, or balluſtrades.

BALD, Adj. [*bal*, Brit.] that which hath loſt its hair. Figuratively, applied to trees, ſtripped of their leaves. Applied to ſtile in writing, unadorned; void of elegance.

BA'LDACHIN, S. [*balduchino*, Ital.] in Architecture, a canopy ſupported with columns, and ſerving as a crown or covering to an altar.

BA'LDERDASH. S. any thing jumbled together without taſte, judgment, or diſcretion.

BA'LDLY, Adv. [from *bald* and *ly*] without hairs, applied to animals; without leaves, applied to trees; without ornaments, or elegance, applied to writings, or buildings.

BAL'DNESS, S. [from *bald* and *neſs*] applied to animals, the want or loſs of hair; applied to trees, loſs of leaves; and applied to writings, paintings, and buildings, want of ornament or elegance.

BA'LDRICH, S. [from *bale*, and *ric*, Sax.] a belt, worn hanging from the ſhoulder acroſs the breaſt, on which the ſword was formerly hung, not unlike that worn by our ſoldiery at preſent, to which they faſten their pouches. Figuratively, the zodiac circle, which cuts the globe obliquely, as the belt formerly was ſuſpended.

BALE, S. [*balle*, Fr. *bale*, Teut. and Belg.] a quantity of goods or commodities, packed in cloth, corded round very tight. *Bale goods* are ſuch as are exported in bales.

BALE, S. [from *balagan*, Goth.] ſomething which deprives a perſon of happineſs, or health; miſery, anguiſh, calamity.

To BALE, V. N. [*embeller*, Fr. *emballare*, Ital.] to pack goods up in a bale. Uſed actively by ſailors, for laving water out of a veſſel, inſtead of pumping.

BA'LEFUL, Adj. [from *bale* and *full*] full of anguiſh, pain, miſery, miſchief, and grief; very fatal, or deſtructive to the health.

BA'LEFULLY, Adv. [from *baleful* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as produces ſorrow, anguiſh, calamity, and ſickneſs.

BALK, S. [*balk*, Belg. and Teut. *palco*, Ital.] a large piece of timber; a beam; a rafter or pole over any out-houſe or barn.

BALK, S. [from *valicare*] in Huſbandry, a ridge of land left unplowed, between two furrows, or at the end of a field. Figuratively, the diſappointment of a perſon's curioſity, or expectations, after having excited them.

To BALK, V. A. [from the noun] to diſappoint a perſon's expectations, after exciting them; to render a perſon's endeavours ineffectual; to fruſtrate; to miſs; to omit, when the contrary is expected.

BA'LKERS, S. in Fiſhery, perſons who ſtand on a cliff to inform the fiſhermen which way the ſhoal of herrings goes.

BALL, S. any thing of a round form. *Ball and ſocket*, in Mechanics, conſiſts of a ball or ſphere of braſs, fixed in a concave ſemi-globe with an endleſs ſcrew, that it may be moveable horizontally, vertically, and obliquely, and is generally added to ſurveying inſtruments, to fix them in any poſition.

BALL, S. [*ball*, Fr. from *baller*, to dance] an entertainment wherein people are aſſembled to dance. The public dances wherein maſters diſplay the abilities of their ſcholars in this qualification, go by this name.

BA'LLAD, S. [*balade*, Fr. *balatta*, Ital.] words ſet to muſic, and performed by a ſinger, At preſent the word is appropriated and confined to trifling pieces ſet to muſic, and ſung about the ſtreets.

To BA'LLAD, V. N. to make a perſon the ſubject of a ballad.

BALLAD SINGER, S. [from *ballad* and *ſinger*] one who ſings ballads in the public ſtreets; including the ſecondary idea of ſomething very mean.

BA'LLAST, S. [*behleſtan*, Sax. *balleſt*, Belg. and Teut.] a quantity of ſtones, ſand or gravel, laid in a ſhip's hold, to ſink it to a proper depth, *i. e.* to make it draw more water, or ſail upright, and to prevent its overſetting; and a ſhip is ſaid to be in ballaſt, when it has no other lading. Figuratively, that which is uſed to keep any thing ſteady.

To BA'LLAST, V. A. [from the noun] to lade a ſhip with ſtones, ſand, &c. to keep her ſteady. Figuratively, the addition of ſomething to keep a thing ſteady.

BA'LLETTE, S. [Fr. a diminutive of *ball*] a ſtage dance, which is mixed with dramatic characters, and alludes to ſome actions in real life, or fabulous hiſtory.

BA'LLIAGE, S. a ſmall duty paid to the city

city of London by aliens and denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

BA'LLON, or BALLO'ON, S. [*ballon*, Fr.] in Chemiſtry, a large, ſhort-necked, round veſſel, or matraſs, to receive the ſpirits which come over, or are drawn off by fire. In Architecture, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar, *&c.* by way of a crowning. In Fire-works, a ball of paſteboard, filled with combuſtibles, which mounts to a conſiderable height, and burſts into ſtars.

BA'LLOT, S. [*ballotte*, Fr.] a little ball made uſe of at elections, *&c.* in giving votes; the ſum of votes ſo collected. At preſent applied to the votes which are given at elections, by each perſon's holding up his hand; ſometimes by a ticket dropped into ſome receptacle.

To BA'LLOT, V. N. [*ballotter*, Fr.] to chooſe, by dropping a ſmall ball into a box; to chooſe or elect, by dropping in a ticket; to elect, by holding up the hand.

BALLOTA'TION, S. [from *ballot*] the act of voting or electing by ballot.

BALLO'TING, S. [from *ballot*] a method of voting for, or electing a perſon into an office.

BALM, S. [*baume*, Fr.] any valuable, or fragrant ointment. Figuratively, any thing that blunts, ſooths, or leſſens pain. In Botany, a ſpecies of mint, called *meliſſa*. In Pharmacy, an oily reſinous ſubſtance. See BALSAM.

To BALM, V. A. [from the noun] to anoint. Figuratively, to leſſen, or ſooth pain.

BA'LMY, Adj. [from *balm*] that which has the qualities of balm; that which ſooths, leſſens, or mitigates pain. "Tir'd nature's ſoft reſtorer, *balmy* ſleep." *Young's Night Thoughts.* Fragrant, ſweet-ſcented. "O *balmy* breath!" *Othello.*

BA'LSAM, S. [*balſum*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, an oily, reſinous, fragrant ſubſtance, proceeding from inciſions in certain plants; to which the ancients always appropriated the idea of ſomething very ſerviceable to the animal frame. *Balſam or balm of Gilead*, iſſues from an inciſion made in a tree, called *balſamum*, in Judea. The *balm or balſam of Mecca*, is a dry white gum which diſtils from a tree that grows between Medina and Mecca, reſembling the turpentine tree. *Balſam of Peru*, copaiſ, or capivi, comes from Peru, Guiana, and the Levant; the laſt of which is the beſt, and is much uſed in gonorrheas, obſtructions in the ureters, gravel, *&c.* but too hot for ſome conſtitutions. *Balſam of Tolu*, drops by inciſion from trees which grow in Spain.

BALSA'MIC, or BALSAMICAL, Adj. in Pharmacy, that which has the virtues of balſam; being like it with reſpect to its conſiſtence, its mild, reſtorative, and healing qualities.

BALTIC SEA, [in Latin *Mare Balticum.*] it is properly a large bay of the German ocean, between Denmark, Germany, Pruſſia, Courland, Ruſſia, and Sweden. The German name of Oſt-ſea, or Eaſt-ſea, ſeems to have been given it by the Dutch, it lying to the E. of Holland. In the Baltic is neither ebb nor flow; yet it is obſerved, that the natural current of its waters goes towards the Sound; but this may be hindered by a N. W. wind of any long continuance, which alſo drives large volumes of water into the Baltic out of the German ocean; whence the obſervable riſing of the waters is cauſed in its harbours. When the N. wind blows, the water of this ſea, which is otherwiſe ſalt, becomes pretty freſh, and in ſome meaſure may be uſed for culinary purpoſes; but in general it is not very ſalt, on account of the great number of rivers that fall into it. The greateſt depth of water in the Baltic hardly exceeds fifty fathoms. The fiſhery in the Baltic is conſiderable; particularly that of the ſtreamer-fiſh, the beſt ſort of which is called Waſbuck. In winter, the Baltic is commonly frozen for three or four months; by which its navigation is interrupted all that time.

BA'LUSTER, S. [from *baluſtre*, Fr.] in Architecture, a ſmall column, or pilaſter, from 1 3-4ths of an inch, to four inches ſquare, or diameter, ſometimes adorned with mouldings of no certain form, and placed with rails on ſtairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

BALLUSTRA'DE, S. [from *baluſter*] in Architecture, an aſſemblage of one or more rows of baluſters high enough to reſt the elbow on, fixed on a terras, bridge, or building, by way of ſecurity, or for ſeparating one part from another.

BAMBO'O, S. [*bambou*, Ind.] in Natural Hiſtory, a large kind of reed or cane, growing in the maritime parts of the Eaſt-Indies.

To BAMBOOZLE, V. A. to trick, or impoſe on a perſon, under the appearance of a friend; to confound, under pretence of aſſiſting. A word of low and ludicrous uſe, and never found in polite writers.

BAMBOO'ZLER, S. [from *bamboozle* and *er*] one who, under ſpecious pretences, tricks another; a cheat; a ſharper.

BAN, S. in its primary ſignification, any thing publicly proclaimed, commanded, or forbidden. In Church Government, a proclamation of the intention of two parties to enter into matrimony, which is done thrice in the church they belong to, before the marriage ceremony can be performed; a curſe, or excommunication. The *ban of the empire*, is a public act or proclamation, whereby a perſon is ſuſpended of all his rights as a member or elector.

To BAN, V. A. [*banren*, Belg. to curſe] to curſe or devote to deſtruction; to execrate.

BAND, S. that which ties, or keeps a perſon to a certain place, without liberty of going farther; that by which a perſon or animal is kept from exerting their natural ſtrength; the

ſame as a bond. Figuratively, that which has the power of knitting a cloſe alliance or connexion between perſons; a company of perſons ſo united; that which is bound round a perſon or thing, applied to dreſs; particularly a linen neckcloth, conſiſting of two ſquare leaves hanging down from the chin to the breaſt, worn by clergymen, and lawyers. In Architecture, any flat, low member, or moulding, otherwiſe termed a *face*, from *faſcia*, Lat. In Surgery, a fillet, or piece of cloth, to ſurround or ſwath certain parts that need aſſiſtance; called likewiſe a *roller*.

To BA'ND, V. A. [ſee the noun] to unite together by ſome common tie; to cover or bind with ſome narrow cloth, fillet, or band.

BA'NDAGE, S. [Fr.] in Surgery, the act of applying bands or rollers; properly, a piece of linen cloth or fillet, ſuitable to the part it is to be applied to, and ſhould be made of linen that is worn, for fear of fretting the part, or making it uneaſy.

BA'NDALEER, [from *band*, Goth.] a large leathern belt thrown over the right ſhoulder, and hanging down under the left arm; uſed formerly by the foot to carry their muſkets, and at preſent by the French horſe to carry their carbines.

BA'NDBOX, S. [from *band* and *box*] a light box made of paſteboard, deſigned for keeping bands, ribbands, head-dreſſes, and other light and ſmall pieces of dreſs in.

BA'NDELET, S. [from *bandelette*, Fr.] in Architecture, any little band or flat moulding, like that which crowns the Doric architrave.

BA'NDEROL, S. [Fr. *bandaruolla*, Ital.] a little flag, in form of a guidon, extended more in length than breadth, and formerly hung out at the top of veſſels.

BAND'DITTO, S. [Ital. the plural *banditti*] a ſet of outlawed thieves on the continent, who generally herd together in woods, and live on the plunder of paſſengers. This word is more proper than the former.

BAN'DOG, S. [from *bana*, Sax. a murderer, and *dog*] a large, furious ſpecies of dog.

BA'NDOLEERS, S. [*bandoullers*, Fr.] ſmall wooden caſes, covered with leather, containing a charge for a muſket.

BA'NDROL, S. [See BANDEROL] a little ſilk flag, which hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY, S. [*bander*, Fr to bend] a crooked piece of wood towards the bottom, broad, flat on one ſide, rounded on the other and at the handle, uſed in the game of cricket, now called a *bat*, from *battre*, F. to beat. See BAT.

To BA'NDY, V. A. to beat or toſs to and fro; to give and take; to exchange. Uſed with the particle *with*, to contend; alluding to the endeavour of two perſons to beat a ball the contrary way.

BA'NDY, Adj. [ſee the noun] crooked. Thus *bandy leg* is a crooked leg; and *bandy legged* is applied to a perſon who has crook'd legs.

BANE, S. that which deſtroys life. Figuratively, poiſon, ruin, deſtruction.

To BANE, V. A. [from the noun] to deſtroy, kill, or poiſon. "A rat—to have *ban'd*." *Shakeſp.*

BA'NEFUL, Adj. [from *bane* and *full*] abounding with qualities deſtructive to life; poiſonous.

BANE-WORT, S. [from *bane*, Iſl. murder, and *wort*, of *wyrt*, Sax. an herb, or root] in Botany, a poiſonous plant; a ſpecies of the nightſhade.

To BANG, V. A. [from *bengel*, Teut. and Belg. a ſtick, or club] to cudgel; a low familiar word. Figuratively, to uſe a perſon roughly, applied either to words or actions.

BANG, S. [from the verb] a blow with a ſtick or cudgel.

BA'NGMER, S. in Commerce, a kind of wrought camblet, manufactured at Amiens, in Picardy.

BANIA'NS, S. a religious ſect in the Mogul's country, in the Eaſt-Indies, who believe the doctrine of tranſmigration; will not eat fleſh, nor kill any noxious creature. They believe that God created all things, and at the ſame time worſhip the devil; becauſe he is capable of doing them a miſchief. They marry their children at ſeven years of age; and are ſo fearful of having any communication with foreigners, that they break their cups if any ſtranger has drank out of them, or touched them. If they touch one another, they waſh and purify themſelves before they will eat, drink, or enter into their own houſes.

To BANISH, V. A. [from *banir*, Fr.] to make a perſon quit his own country. Figuratively, to drive from the mind; to expel.

BA'NISHER, S. [from *baniſh* and *er*] one who expels from, or cauſes another to quit his native country.

BA'NISHMENT, S. [from *baniſh*] the ſtate of a perſon baniſhed. In Law, a kind of civil death, whereby a perſon is cut off from all benefits ariſing from the ſociety, or country in which he was born, obliged to quit it, and live in a foreign country. Oftentimes the puniſhment of capital crimes is remitted, and converted into baniſhment for life; but it is then termed *tranſportation*.

BANK, S. [*banc*, Sax. *bank*, Iſl. *panke*, Perſ.] a great ſhoal of ſand in the ſea; a riſing ground on each ſide of a river waſhed by its waters, which it hinders from overflowing; earth caſt up on one ſide of a trench between two armies.

BANK, S. [*banc*, Fr. *banco*, Ital. *banca*, Span.] a bench, where rowers ſit in veſſels. In Commerce, a common repoſitory, wherein perſons agree to keep their caſh, to be always ready at their call or direction. Likewiſe the place where the public bank is kept.

To BANK, V. A. [from the noun] to incloſe

close with banks. In Commerce, to raise a sum of money; or to place money in a bank.

BANK-BILL, S. [from *bank* and *bill*] a promissory note given by the bank for money placed there, which is payable on presenting it.

BA'NKER, S. [from *bank* and *er*] a private person entrusted with the cash of others, payable on demand.

BA'NKRUPT, S. [*banqueroutier*, Fr.] in Law, one who living by buying and selling, has got the goods of others in his hands, and concealeth himself from his creditors. After a statute of bankruptcy is taken out, a bankrupt not surrendering within forty days, and not discovering his estates, is adjudged guilty of felony. It is necessary a person should owe 100 l. and more to a single creditor, to entitle him to this statute.

BA'NKRUPTCY, S. [from *bankrupt*] the state of a person declared a bankrupt; wherein his goods are sold, and a dividend made to his creditors, in proportion to the amount of their respective debts.

BA'NNACK, S. a cake made with oatmeal and pease mixed with water; common in the north countries.

BA'NNER, S. [*banner*, Brit. *banniere*, Fr. *bandiare*, Ital.] a flag or ensign used in an army.

BA'NNERET, S. [a diminutive of *banner*] in Heraldry, an order created by having the end of their pennon or ensign cut off by the king.

BA'NNIAN, S. [from *banian*] a man's undress or outward garment, wore instead of a coat, made double-breasted, with the extremities of the forebodies to lap over each other, and resembles the dress of the Banians in the East Indies.

BA'NNIMUS, S. the form of banishing or expelling a scholar from Oxford, which is generally done by affixing the sentence in some public place.

BA'NQUET, S. [Fr. *banchèto*, Ital. *vanquetto*, Span.] a feast, or grand entertainment.

To BA'NQUET, V. A. [from the noun] to entertain, or give a feast to one or more persons; to feast, or regale.

BA'NQUETER, S. [from *banquet* and *er*] a person who entertains another at a sumptuous feast; one who lives sumptuously, or keeps a good table.

BA'NQUETING HOUSE, S. [from *banquet* and *house*] a house where public feasts are given. *The banqueting-room* at Whitehall, intended for the king to feast in, is a structure of the great Inigo Jones.

BA'NQUETTE, S. [a diminutive of *banc*] in Fortification, a small bank for soldiers to mount upon, when they fire behind an entrenchment.

BA'NTER, S. [from the verb] the turning any thing to jest; the being pleasant; ridicule, or raillery.

To BA'NTER, V. A. to represent a person or thing in such a light, as to make them laughed at, or become objects of ridicule; to rally; to play upon.

BA'NTERER, S. [from *banter* and *er*] one who represents the actions or expressions of another in a ridiculous light; one who plays on another, on account of some fault.

BA'PTISM, S. [*baptismus*, Lat. of βαπτισμος, Gr. from βαπτιζω] in Divinity, one of the sacraments whereby people are initiated into the church; and, as the church expresses it, made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.

BAPTI'SMAL, Adj. [from *baptism*] relating to, or done at, our baptism.

BA'PTIST, S. [*baptiste*, Fr. from βαπτιστης, Gr.] one who administers baptism; applied, by way of eminence, to St. John, our Saviour's fore-runner; likewise one who holds that baptism ought to be administered only to adult persons.

BA'PTISTERY, S. [*baptisterium*, Lat.] the place in a church where the sacrament of baptism is administered; the font.

To BAPTI'ZE, V. A. [βαπτιζω, Gr.] to perform the ceremony of baptism; to christen.

BAPTIZ'ER, S. [from *baptize* and *er*] one who administers the sacrament of baptism.

BAR, S. [*barre*, Fr. *barrah*, Pers.] a piece of wood, or iron made use of to secure the entrance of any place from being forced; a rock or sand bank, at the entrance of a harbour, or river, to keep off ships of burden; the part of a court of justice where the criminal generally stands, and within which the council and judge sit to try causes, so called from a wooden bar being placed there to keep off the crowd; an inclosed place at a tavern, coffee-house, &c. wherein a person sits to take care of, and receive the reckoning. Figuratively, any obstacle, or thing which hinders; any thing which keeps the parts of a thing together. In Law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by a defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever, and is either bar to common intent, or special. A *bar* of gold or silver is a lump of either melted and cast into a mould, without ever having been wrought. In Music, the straight strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines in a piece of music, between as many notes as the measure of time consists of, in which the air is pricked. In Heraldry, an ordinary resembling the *fess*, differing from it in narrowness, and that it may be placed in any part of the shield: it is generally drawn horizontally across the field, dividing it into two unequal parts, and containing one-fifth of the whole. *Bar shot*, two half bullets joined together by an iron bar, used in sea engagements for cutting down masts and rigging.

To BAR, V. A. [from the noun] to fasten or secure any entrance by a piece of iron,

or wood. Figuratively, to exclude, except against; to hinder, or put a ſtop to.

BARB, S. [*barba*, Lat. *barbe*, Fr.] in its original ſignification, a beard. In its ſecondary, any thing that grows in its place, or reſembles it. The piece of wire at the end of a fiſh-hook, which makes an angle with the point, and hinders it from being extracted; likewiſe the pieces of iron which run back in the ſame manner from the point of an arrow, and ſerve for the ſame purpoſe. In Antiquity, an armour of iron or leather, which covered the neck, breaſt, and ſhoulders of a horſe, called likewiſe a *barde*.

BARB, S. [a contraction of *Barbary*] a horſe brought from Barbary, eſteemed for its beauty, vigour, and ſwiftneſs, for its never lying down, and for its ſtanding ſtill, when the rider drops his bridle.

BA'RBACAN, S. [Arab. *barbacane*, Fr. *barbacana*, Ital.] in Architecture; a long narrow canal, or paſſage for water in walls, where buildings are liable to be overflowed; likewiſe to drain off water from a terras; an aperture in the walls of a city, to fire muſquets thro' at an enemy. In Fortification, a fort at the entrance of a bridge; an outer defence or fortification to a city; a watch tower.

BA'RBARA, S. in Logic, a ſyllogiſm in the firſt mode of the firſt figure, wherein all the propoſitions are univerſal and affirmative; the middle term is the ſubject in the firſt, and the attribute in the ſecond propoſition; as

BAR, All animals are endued with ſenſe.
BA, All men are animals. Therefore
RA, All men are endued with ſenſe.

BARBA'RIAN, S. [*barbarus*, Lat. from *bar*, Arab. a deſart] in its primary ſenſe, applied by the Greeks and Romans to all that were not of their own nation, *i. e.* a foreigner; but in proceſs of time it acquired a ſecondary idea of cruelty, and was uſed to denote a perſon void of all the elegant embelliſhments of life, and the ſocial affections of benevolence, kindneſs, pity, good-nature, and humanity.

BARBA'RIC, S. [*barbaricus*, Lat.] foreign; brought from countries at a great diſtance. "Show'rs on her king *barbaric* pearls." *Par. Loſt.*

BA'RBARISM, S. [*barbariſmus*, Lat.] in Grammar, an offence againſt the purity of ſtyle or language; uncultivated ignorance. Applied to manners, rudeneſs; want of politeneſs; ſavageneſs; cruelty.

BARBA'RITY, S. [from *barbarus*, Lat.] applied to the behaviour, incivility, unpoliteneſs. Applied moſt commonly to manners, cruelty, ſavageneſs, want of pity, kindneſs, and humanity. Applied to language, an improper application of a word.

BA'RBAROUS, Adj. [from *barbarus*, Lat. βαρβαρος, Gr.] applied to learning, ignorant; unacquainted with the polite arts and ſciences. Applied to manners, void of compaſſion, benevolence, pity, or compaſſion; cruel; ſavage; inhuman.

BA'RBAROUSLY, Adv. [from *barbarous* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as ſhews a mind unpoliſhed with learning; a ſtranger to politeneſs, pity, compaſſion, or humanity.

BA'RBE, S. [Fr.] in the Military Art, to *fire en barbe*, is to fire cannon over the parapet, inſtead of the embrazures.

To BARBECU'E, V. A. [Ind.] to dreſs a hog whole, by ſplitting it to the back-bone, and broiling it upon a girdiron, raiſed two feet above a charcoal fire.

BARBECUE, S. [from the verb] a hog dreſſed whole after the Weſt Indian manner.

BA'RBLES, S. [Fr. *barbo*, *barbello*, Ital. *barbe*, Dan.] a large, ſtrong, but coarſe river fiſh; ſo called, from its having a *barb* or wattle under its chin.

BA'RBER, S. [*barbier*, Fr. *barbiere*, Ital. from *barba*, Lat. a beard] one who ſhaves.

BA'RBER-CHIRURGEON, S. [pronounced *baber-ſurgeon*, from *barber* and *chirurgeon*] one who practiſes the lower operations of ſurgery; ſuch as bleeding and drawing of teeth, together with the trade of a barber.

BA'RBERRY, S. [Arab. from whence *barberes*, low Lat.] in Botany, the piperidge buſh, which grows in hedges to the height of eight or ten feet.

BARD, S. [*bard*, Brit. and Run.] among the ancient Britons, Danes, and Iriſh, an order of men who uſed to ſing the great exploits of heroes to the harp, were perſons in the higheſt eſteem among all ranks of people, and reverenced as perſons of extraordinary abilities even by crowned heads, who paid them ſo much deference, as to be reconciled to their moſt inveterate enemies, at their inſtances. Even in the preſent times, the word implies a *poet*.

BARE, Adj. [*bare*, Sax. naked] uncovered; without any dreſs; naked. Figuratively, without ornament; deſtitute, or in want of neceſſaries; not joined with any thing elſe; alone; ſolitary. "Live by your *bare* words." *Shakeſp.* Very much worn; that which has loſt its nap; threadbare. Uſed with *of*, before the thing wanted. "*Bare of* money." *Locke.*

BARE, or BORE, the preter of *Bear*.

BA'REBONE, S. [from *bare* and *bone*] a very thin or lean perſon, who has ſcarce any fleſh to cover his bones. A low word.

BA'REFACED, Adj. [from *bare* and *face*] with the face uncovered. Figuratively, without diſſimulation, or diſguſe; with great effrontery, or impudence. Generally uſed in a bad ſenſe.

BAREFA'CEDLY, Adv. [from *barefaced* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as ſhows a bold daring impudence.

BA'REFOOT, Adj. [from *bare* and *foot*, *barefoot*, Sax.] one who is without ſhoes, or any covering to his feet.

BA'REFOOTED, Adj. [from *barefoot*] without ſhoes, or other covering to the feet.

BA'RE-

BA'REHEADED, Adj. [from *bare* and *head*] without a hat, or any covering to the head.

BA'RELY, Adv. [from *bare* and *ly*] without cloaths, applied to dreſs; without any thing elſe, or *only*, applied as an exceptive.

BA'RENESS, S. [from *bare* and *neſs*] applied to dreſs, either total nakedneſs, or a want of ſome neceſſary part of attire; meanneſs, with reſpect to the quality of cloathing. Applied to circumſtances, indigence; poverty.

BA'RGAIN, S. [*bargen*, Brit. *bargagno*, Ital. *bargaigne*, Fr.] a voluntary agreement made between traders to deliver or ſell a commodity at a price agreed on; the thing bought or ſold; the conditions of ſale.

To BA'RGAIN, V. A. [from the noun] to agree to, or make terms for the ſale of any thing. Uſed with the particle *for*. "The great duke may *bargain* for the republic." *Addiſ.*

BARGAINE'E, S. [from *bargain*] the perſon who agrees to the condition of a bargain or purchaſe.

BA'IRGAINER, S. [from *bargain* and *er*] one who propoſes the conditions of a bargain.

BARGE, S. [*bargie*, Belg. from *barga*, low Lat.] a large flat-bottomed veſſel uſed for the carriage of goods in rivers; likewiſe a ſtate or pleaſure boat, built with a room capable of containing ſeveral perſons.

BARK, S. [from *barck*, Dan. *borck*, Teut. *berck*, Belg. from *bergen*, to cover] in Botany, the outſide covering of a tree, which increaſes every year.

BARK, or BARQUE, S. [*barque*, Fr. *barca*, Ital. a boat] a ſmall veſſel with one deck only, uſed in tranſporting merchandizes either by ſea, or on rivers.

To BARK, V. A. [from the noun] to ſtrip off the rind or bark of a tree.

To BARK, V. A. [*beorcan*, Sax.] to make a noiſe like a dog, when he gives the alarm.

BARK-BA'RED, S. [from *bark* and *bare*] ſtripped or robbed of the bark.

BARK-BI'NDING, S. [from *bark* and *bind*] in Gardening, a diſeaſe incident to trees, wherein the bark is ſo cloſe, that the vegetation, and the circulation of the ſap is hindered.

BA'RKER, S. [from *bark* and *er*] applied to litigious, noiſy, or clamorous perſons, it alludes to the noiſe made by a dog.

BARK-GALLING, S. [from *bark* and *gall*] is the rubbing off, or wounding the bark of trees.

BA'RKY, Adj. [from *bark*] that which conſiſts of, or has the properties of, bark.

BA'RLEY, S. [from *bere*, Sax. which ſignifies the ſame] in Botany, the grain from whence beer is extracted.

BARLEY-BRAKE, S. [from *barley* and *brake*, from *braecan*, Sax. to break] a kind of rural play which conſiſts in ſwiftneſs of running.

BA'RLEY-CORN, S. [from *barley* and *corn*] a grain of barley; uſed in long meaſure as the third part of an inch.

BARLEY-MOW, S. [from *barley* and *mow*] a heap of barley laid together and formed into a rick or ſtack.

BARM, S. [from *barm*, *beorm*, *beorma*, Sax. *barme*, *baerme*, Dan. *barme*, Belg. ferment, or *burambidan*, Perſ. to ſwell, or ferment, *burm*, Brit.] that which is put into drink to make it work, or into bread to ſwell it, and make it light; called by the Londoners yeaſt.

BA'RMY, Adj. [from *barm*] that which has been well fermented or worked with barm, or yeaſt.

BARN, S. [of *bern*, Sax. a garner; from *bere*, Sax. barley] a place, or houſe wherein any grain, hay, *&c.* is ſtored.

BA'RNACLE, S. [in Farriery] an inſtrument made of iron, which is faſtened to a horſe's noſe, when he is reſtiff and not ſafe to be ſhod; when phyſic is adminiſtered, a vein is to be opened, or an inciſion made.

BARO'METER, S. [from βαρος, weight, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] in Hydroſtatics, an inſtrument to meaſure the weight or preſſure of a column of air, to diſcover the heights of mountains, *&c.* which conſiſts of a tube hermetically ſealed, filled with quickſilver, and imerged in a veſſel of the ſame.

BAROME'TRICAL, Adj. [from *barometer*] relating to, or tried by the barometer.

BA'RON, S. [from *bar*, Teut. Celt. *beorn*, Sax. a prince, *waer*, Goth. a man] a term which formerly included all the greater nobility. It is now uſed as a degree of nobility next below that of a viſcount, and above that of a baronet. *Parliamentary barons* are not barons by name only, but are all by birth, peers, noblemen, and are ſummoned by the king, "to treat of the weighty affairs of the nation, and to give counſel upon them." They have the following immunities and privileges; in criminal cauſes, they are judged by their peers only, are not put on oath, but deliver the truth *upon honour*; are not impannelled on a jury, nor liable to the writs *ſupplicavit*, *capias*, *eſoins*. They had no coronet till Charles II. gave them a gold one, with ſix pearls. Beſides theſe, the two archbiſhops, and all the biſhops of England, are parliamentary barons, and enjoy all the privileges of the others, excepting that they are not judged by their peers; for being not to be preſent in ſanguinary cauſes, in ſuch caſes they are judged, as a fact, by a jury of 12. *Barons of the Exchequer*, are four judges, who determine cauſes between the king and his ſubjects, in affairs relating to the revenue and the exchequer. *Barons of the Cinque ports*, are members elected two for each, who have ſeats in the houſe of commons. *Baron* and femme, in Law, are huſband and wife. *Baron* and femme, in Heraldry, is when the coats of arms

arms of a man and his wife are borne per pale in the same escutcheon.

BA'RONAGE, S. [*baronagium*, Lat.] the body of barons; the dignity, or lands which give title to a baron.

BA'RONESS, S. [*baroneſſa*, Ital. *baroniſſa*, Lat.] the lady, or wife of a baron.

BA'RONET, S. [from *baron* and *et*] the loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary, being below a baron, and above a knight. It was founded by James I. in 1611; who allowed them to charge their coat with the arms of Ulſter, *i. e.* in a field argent, a hand gules. They take place according to the dates of their patents, in which the title of *Sir* is peculiarly granted them.

BA'RONY, S. [*baronia*] the lordſhip or fee of a baron, whether ſpiritual or temporal.

BA'ROSCOPE, S. [from βαρος, heavy, and σκοπεω, Gr. to examine or ſearch into] an inſtrument to ſhew the alteration of the weight of the atmoſphere. See BAROMETER.

BA'RRACAN, S. [*bouracan*, Fr.] a kind of ſtuff reſembling camlet, wove in a loom with two treddles.

BA'RRACK, S. [*barracan*, Span.] ſmall huts erected by the Spaniſh fiſhermen along the ſhore; likewiſe buildings raiſed to lodge ſoldiers in.

BARRAS, S. [Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a gum which drops by inciſion from the pine-tree, called white or marbled incenſe.

BA'RRATOR, [*barateur*, Fr. a cheat] a litigious perſon, or one who is fond of quarrels and law-ſuits.

BA'RRATRY, S. [*barratare*, Ital. miſdemeanor or fraud] in Common Law, the moving or maintaining of ſuits in diſturbance of the peace; and the taking and detaining houſes, land, &c. by falſe pretences.

BA'RREL, S. [*baril*, Brit. *barril*, Span. *barile*, Ital.] an oblong veſſel made of fir, oak, beach, &c. wood, of a ſpheroidal, or cylindrical form, made to contain either dry or liquid commodities, and uſed as liquid or dry meaſure. The *barrel* contains in wine meaſure 31 gallons and a half, beer meaſure 36 gallons, and ale meaſure 32. The *barrel* of herrings ſhould contain 32 gallons wine meaſure, and 1000 herrings; the *barrel* of ſalmon 42 gallons; the *barrel* of eels the ſame, and that of ſoap muſt weigh 256 lb. *Barrel* applied to a gun, that long cylindrical tube made of metal, through which it is charged, and from whence the exploſion is made. Generally applied to any thing of a cylindrical form. In Anatomy, a large cavity behind the tympanum, four or five lines deep, and five or ſix broad, with a fine membrane.

To BA'RREL, V. A. [from the noun] to put into, or incloſe in a barrel.

BA'RREL-BELLIED, Adj. [from *barrel* and *belly*] with a large ſwelling or protuberant belly.

BA'RREN, Adj. [*bare*, Sax. *baer*, Teut. and Belg. naked] applied to animals or ſoils, not able to produce its like. Applied to genius, not able to produce any thing new.

BA'RRENLY, Adv. [from *barren* and *ly*] in an unfruitful manner.

BA'RRENWORT, S. [from *barren* and *wort*] in Botany, a plant ſo called from its procuring ſterility.

BA'RRICADE, S. [*barricade*, Fr.] any defence in the military art raiſed againſt an enemy haſtily, made with veſſels, carts, baſkets of earth, trees, or palliſades. Figuratively, any thing which obſtructs or hinders the motion of a thing.

To BARRICA'DE, V. A. [from the noun] to ſtep up a paſſage; to hinder the advance or motion of any thing.

BARRICA'DO, S. [*barricade*, Span. See BARRICADE] in Fortification, a defence made with ſtakes ſhod with iron, croſſed at the top with batoons, and erected in paſſages or breaches.

To BARRICA'DO, V. A. [from the noun] to block up any paſſage; to hinder an enemy from paſſing any defile or place.

BARRICA'DOR, S. [from *barricader*, Fr.] to ſtop up a paſſage, ſo as an enemy may be, at leaſt, retarded in their march.

BA'RRIER, S. [*barriere*, Fr. *barriera*, Ital.] that which keeps an enemy off, or hinders him from entering into any country; a fence made at a paſſage, retrenchment, &c. to ſtop up its entry. Figuratively, an obſtruction, or hindrance; a boundary or limit.

BA'RRISTER, S. [from *bar*] one who is qualified from his having performed his exerciſes at the inns of courts, and by a licence from the lord high chancellor, after a proper ſtanding, to plead the cauſe of clients in a court of juſtice.

BA'RROW, S. [from *bereewe*, Sax. *barella*, *borella*, Ital. from *beran*. Sax. to bear] any carriage moved or ſet in motion by the hand; hence a *hand-barrow*, is a frame of boards, on which things are carried by handles at its extremities between two men. A *wheel-barrow*, is that with one wheel at the head, by which it moves when puſhed forward by the handles at the other end.

BA'RROWS, S. [from *beorg*, Sax. a hill] hills or mounts raiſed by the Saxons, in honour of thoſe who died in the field of battle.

BA'RTER, S. [from the verb] in Commerce, the purchaſing one commodity by another, or exchanging one ware for another.

To BA'RTER, V. A. [*baratter*, Fr. *barattare*, Ital.] to exchange one thing for another; the original method of carrying on all trade and commerce, till the invention of money.

BA'RTERER, S. [from *barter* and *er*] he that trades by exchanging one commodity for another.

BA'RTON, S. [Sax.] the demeſne lands of

f a manor; a manor houſe; the fields, out-houſes, &c. a term in great uſe in the W. of England.

BASE, Adj. [from *bas*, Fr. *baſſo*, Ital. *baxo*, Span. *baſt*, *baſy*, Perſ.] applied to actions, proceeding from a mean, narrow, abject, and ſordid diſpoſition. Applied to rank, low, mean, and void of dignity. Applied to birth, deſcended from mean parents. Applied to metals, counterfeit, or adulterated. In Architecture, the lower part of a column or pedeſtal, being the ſame to a column, as a ſhoe is to a man. *Baſe*, in Fortification, is an imaginary line drawn from the flanked angle of a baſtion to that which is oppoſite to it. *Baſe of a figure*, in Geometry, is the lower part of it. *Baſe of a triangle*, is properly that ſide parallel to the horizon. *Baſe*, in Anatomy; is the broader or upper part of the heart to which the two auricles are fixed. *Baſe fee*, is a tenure in fee at the will of a lord. *Baſe*, in Muſic, the large ſtring of a muſical inſtrument. See BASS, or BASSO.

To BASE, V. A. [*baſer*, Fr.] to lower the value of a thing by mixtures; to debaſe; to adulterate. "Refined metals, which we cannot *baſe*." *Bac.*

BA'SENESS, S. [from *baſe* and *neſs*] applied to actions, that which is void of generoſity, magnanimity, or nobleneſs of ſoul, and proceeds from a narrowneſs or meanneſs of ſpirit. Applied to metals, their want of the ſtandard value. Applied to birth, diſhonourable, or produced from unlicenſed embraces. Applied to ſound, low, grave. See BA'SE.

BASHA'W, S. [*paſcha*, or *pacha*, Turk.] a Turkiſh governor of a province, city or diſtrict, who has two horſe-tails carried before him.

BA'SHFUL, Adj. [from *abaſh* and *ful*] one who is ſoon put out of countenance.

BA'SHFULLY, Adv. [from *baſhful* and *ly*] in a timorous, ſheepiſh manner.

BA'SHFULNESS, S. [from *baſhful* and *neſs*] timorouſneſs, fear, or ſhame.

BA'SIL, S. among joiners, the ſloping edge of a carpenter's or joiner's tool, which varies according to the work it is to do; the ſkin of a ſheep tanned. In Botany, a plant, named ocymum.

To BA'SIL, V. A. [from the noun] to grind away the edge of a tool to a certain thickneſs, or angle.

BA'SILIC, S. [*baſilique*, Fr. βασιλικη, Gr.] in Architecture, a public hall, with two ranges of pillars, *ailes* or wings, and galleries over them; formerly uſed for the palaces of princes, and afterwards converted into courts of juſtice, and churches.

BASI'LIC, or BASILICAL, Adj. [from *baſilica*] in Anatomy, ſomething belonging or relating to the baſilical vein.

BASI'LICA, S. [from βασιλικη, Gr. royal] in Anatomy, the middle vein, riſing from the axillary branch, and running the whole length of the arm.

BASI'LICON, S. [Gr. βασιλικον] in Pharmacy, an ointment called tetrapharmacon, from its being compoſed of four ingredients, *viz.* reſin, wax, pitch, and oil of olives. By ſome, of Burgundy pitch, turpentine, reſin, and oil.

BA'SILISK, S. [βασιλισκος, royal, from βασιλευς, Gr. a king] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of ſerpent about three palms long, with white ſpots on its crown, ſaid to drive all others away by its hiſſing, and to kill by its very look; called likewiſe a cockatrice. In Gunnery, a ſpecies of cannon or ordnance of the larger ſort. "Your greateſt cannons and *baſiliſks*." *Bac.*

BA'SIS, S. [Lat.] the foundation, or that on which any thing is eſtabliſhed, or ſupported. See BASE.

To BASK, V. A. [*bacen*, Sax. baken, *backeren*, Belg.] to warm by expoſing to, or laying in, the heat of the ſun. Neuterly, to lie in a warm place.

BA'SKET, S. [*baſgawd*, or *baſged*, Brit. *baſgauda*, Lat.] a veſſel made with twigs, ruſhes, &c. woven together. A *baſket woman*, is one who plies at markets with a baſket, to bring home ſuch proviſions as are bought there.

BA'SON, S. [*baſſin*, Fr. *bacino*, Ital.] a ſmall veſſel to hold water, or other liquors; an hollow place which contains water; a pond; a canal; a dock for repairing or building ſhips; a concave piece of metal made uſe of by opticians to grind their convex glaſſes in; a round ſhell, or caſe of iron, placed over a furnace, wherein hatters mould their hats. In Anatomy, a round cavity in the form of a tunnel, between the anterior ventricles of the brain, the pituitary glands, and the veins. *Baſons of a balance*, are the ſame as ſcales, one of which contains the weight, and the other the commodity whoſe weight is required.

BASS, S. [*baſſo*, Ital.] in Muſic, the loweſt of all the parts, which ſerves as a foundation to the others. That part of a concert, conſiſting of the graveſt, deepeſt, and moſt ſolemn ſounds. *Counter-baſs* is the ſecond, when there are ſeveral in the ſame concert. *Thorough-baſs*, is that which proceeds without intermiſſion from the beginning to the end, and is the harmony made by baſs-viols, theorbo's, &c. playing both while the voices ſing, and other inſtruments perform; and alſo filling the intervals when they ſtop.

BASS, S. [from *bas*, Fr.] a mat uſed in churches to kneel on, made of ruſhes, in a cylindrical form, and ſtuffed with hay; commonly called a *boſs*.

BA'SSO, [Ital. See BASS] in Muſic, ſometimes extended to the baſs univerſally, and at other times reſtrained to that only which is ſung. *Baſſo concertanto* is the figured or thorough baſs, going through the whole piece, playing chords, or whatever can convey harmony to the ear. *Baſſo repino*, the baſs of the grand chorus, which is heard only, or

comes

comes in, at intervals, in order to make the compoſition have a greater effect.

BA'SSON, or BASSO'ON, S. [See BASS] in Muſic, a wind inſtrument, blown with a reed, nine inches diameter at the bottom, with eleven holes, ſtopped like thoſe of a flute, dividing into two parts, and uſed for the baſs in concerts with hautboys.

BA'SSO-RELIEVO, S. [Ital.] in Sculpture, figures which do not ſtand out much beyond the ground on which they are carved.

BA'SS-RELIEF, S. See BASSO-RELIEVO.

BA'SS-VIOL, S. [from *baſs* and *viol*] in Muſic, a ſtringed inſtrument of the ſame form as the violin, but larger, ſtruck with a bow; and has eight ſtops, divided by half ſtops and ſemi-tones.

BA'STARD, S. [from *baſtard*, Brit. of low birth; *batarde*, Fr.] in Law, a perſon born of parents which have not been lawfully married, and cannot inherit land as heir to his father. In the hundred of Middleton in Kent, whoever gets a baſtard, forfeits all his goods and chattels to the king. Figuratively, any thing which degenerates from that which produces it; any thing ſpurious, not genuine, or adulterate.

To BA'STARD, V. A. [from the noun] to convict of getting a baſtard; to prove a perſon not begotten in lawful wedlock.

To BASTARD'IZE, V. A. [from *baſtard*] to prove a perſon not begotten in lawful marriage; to get a baſtard.

BA'STARDLY, Adv. [from *baſtard* and *ly*] like a baſtard; in a degenerate, ſpurious manner.

BA'STARDY, S. [from *baſtard*] in Law, an unlawful ſtate of birth, wherein a perſon is produced from a couple not married, and is therefore diſabled from ſucceeding to an inheritance.

To BASTE, V. A. [*battre*, Fr.] to beat with a ſtick. In Cookery, to moiſten meat, while roaſting, with butter, or dripping. Among Sempſtreſſes, from *baſter*, Fr. to ſtitch, to ſew two ſelveges together.

BA'STES, S. ſtuffs made of the bark of trees, which come from the Eaſt Indies.

BASTI'LE, S. a royal caſtle built by Charles V. in 1369, for the defence of Paris, now uſed as a place of confinement for ſtate priſoners.

BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, S. [*baſtonnade*, Fr.] the act of beating with a ſtick or cudgel; the puniſhment inflicted by the Turks, of beating the ſoles of a perſon's feet with a heavy piece of wood, having a large knob or round head at the end.

To BASTINA'DE, or BASTINA'DO, V. A. [*baſtonner*, Fr. See the noun] to beat with a ſtick or cudgel.

BA'STION, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a large maſs of earth faced with ſods, ſeldom with brick or ſtone, ſtanding out from a rampart.

BA'STON, or BATTO'ON, S. [Fr. a ſtick] in Architecture, a mould at the baſe of a column called a *tore*. In Heraldry, a kind of bend, not reaching quite acroſs the ſhield; a ſign of baſtardy, and ought not to be removed till the third generation.

BAT, S. [*bat*, or *batt*, Sax. a ſtick] any large club; particularly one curved, and flat on one ſide towards the bottom, uſed in the game of cricket. See BANDY.

BAT, S. [in Natural Hiſtory] an animal with the body of a mouſe, and wings like a bird, conſiſting of a membrane, which it extends in its flight; it appears only in ſummer evenings.

BA'TABLE, Adj. [from *bat* and *able*] in Law, applied to grounds whoſe property is diſputable.

BATA'VIA, S. the capital of all the Dutch ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, and center of their commerce in Aſia. It is ſituated on the N. E. part of the iſland of Java, S. E. of Sumatra, and S. W. of Borneo. Here is the reſidence of the governor-general and council of the Indies. It has a moſt excellent harbour belonging to it. The Dutch at Batavia can now fit out ſo many ſhips, that no European nation at that diſtance can cope with them; ſo powerful are they, and ſo numerous are the ſubjects and dominions dependent upon them. When they firſt came hither, which was in the year 1619, the place was only a village, in a flat country, with fenny grounds round it; but they have ſince made it a very beautiful city, built of white ſtone, having cut canals, faced with ſtone, on the borders of which are ever-greens planted, running all along the principal ſtreets; ſo that the water of land floods is carried off. About 17 or 18 ſmall iſlands in the offing ſo break the violence of the winds and waves, that 1000 ſail may ride there ſafe at a time, beſides ſmall craft, which go into the river, and lie cloſe in ſhore faſtened to piles. Here all veſſels pay toll. A ſea-gale riſes every morning about ten, which brings veſſels into the bay, and a land one about ten that night, to carry them out. The one comes from the N. and the other from the S.

BATCH, S. the quantity of bread baked at one time. Figuratively, that which reſembles ſome other thing in qualities.

BA'TCHELOR, S. See BACHELOR.

To BATE, V. A. [contracted from *Abate*] to leſſen a demand, or lower the price of a commodity; to abſtain or refrain from a thing; to except, or take away. "*Bate* but the laſt, and 'tis what I would ſay." *Dryd.*

BA'TEMENT, S. [from *abatement*] the leſſening the quantity of ſtuff; uſed by carpenters, and low mechanics.

BAT-FOW'LING, S. [from *bat* and *fowl*] a method of catching birds in the night, practiſed by lighting ſtraw, or carrying a lantern near the buſhes, which being beat with a ſtick,

k, they fly towards the light, and are caught
nets provided for that purpoſe.

BATH, S. [*bath*, Sax. from *bathian*, Sax. waſh] a ſufficient quantity of water collected o ſome convenient place for perſons to waſh *Baths* are divided into hot and cold. The ſt celebrated of this kind in England are ſe near Wells in Somerſetſhire. They pro- e a perſpiration of 5 oz. in an hour, and of great uſe in diſorders of the head, palſy, eaſes of the ſkin, ſcurvy, ſtone, conſtipa- ns of the bowels, and moſt chronical diſor- s. Cold bathing operates both by its cold conſtringing power, and its weight, which, the depth of two feet under water, preſſes the human frame with a weight of 2280lb. y. It diſſolves the blood, removes any cid matter adhering to the ſides of the veſ- ; generates ſpirits; forces urine; and re- ves obſtructions in the viſcera. *Knights of Bath*, ſo called from their being uſed to he formerly before their creation, ſeem to e been inſtituted by Richard II. extended Henry IV. and revived by George I.

BATH, S. a city in Somerſetſhire. It is ated on a plain not very large, and ſurround- by hills of an equal height, from which eral ſprings, highly beneficial to the town, e their riſe. The waters of theſe ſprings an effectual remedy to ſuch bodies as pec- t humours have rendered dull and heavy. e ſtrength of the humour is abated, the ient being thrown into a ſweat by their t. The three moſt noted of theſe baths called, the *croſs bath*, the *hot bath*, and the 's or *royal bath*. *Bath* has been a flouriſh- place, both for the woollen manufacture, the great reſort of ſtrangers: Its antiquity vident, from ſome Roman images and in- ptions; but the letters of theſe have been worn by time, that they are ſcarce legible.

BATH-KOL, S. [from *bath-kol*, Heb. daughter of the voice] the name of a iſh oracle, which often occurs in the Tal- d.

BATTA'LIA, S. [from *battaglia*, Ital.] drawing up an army in order of battle.

BATTA'LION, S. [*battallion*, Fr.] a ſmall y of infantry drawn up in order of battle. attalion ſeldom falls ſhort of 700, or exceeds o, men. It is generally ranged in ſix ks.

BA'TTEL, or BA'TTLE, S. [*battaile*,] an engagement between two numerous ies of men. The fight of two individuals equently, but improperly, called a battle. attle ſuppoſes a number on both ſides. hen clad moſt dreadful in the *battle's* t." *Glover's Leonidas*. The middle of rmy goes univerſally by the name of the *battle*.

BA'TTEN, S. a name given by workmen long, thin piece of wood, of an inconſi- ble breath, ſeldom exceeding four inches; generally about an inch thick. Its length is pretty conſiderable, but varies at the work- man's pleaſure.

To BA'TTEN, V. A. [from *batten*, Teut. to profit] to glut, or ſatiate one's ſelf; to grow fat; to live luxurioufly. Applied to land, to make fruitful. Neuterly, to grow fat, to in- dulge one's ſelf.

BA'TTER, S. [in Cookery] a mixture of flour, eggs, and milk, beaten together with ſome liquor.

To BA'TTER, V. A. [*battre*, Fr.] to beat; to beat down. Moſt commonly applied to the battering of walls by engines, cannon, *&c.* When applied to perſons, it ſignifies to wear out with uſe or ſervice.

BA'TTERY, S. [in Fortification] a place where artillery is planted, in order to play upon the enemy. In Law, the beating any perſon unjuſtly.

To BA'TTLE, V. A. [*batailler*, Fr.] to engage in battle, or contend in any manner whatever.

BA'TTLE-ARRAY, S. [from *battle* and *array*] arrangement, or order of battle; the proper diſpoſition of men in order to engage an enemy.

BA'TTLE-AX, S. [from *battle* and *ax*] a weapon made uſe of in former times; fre- quent mention is made of it by the hiſtorians, though none of them have left us a deſcrip- tion of it.

BA'TTLEDOOR, S. [from *battle* and *door*] an inſtrument uſed to ſtrike a ſhuttle- cock; it conſiſts of a handle and broad blade.

BA'TTLEMENTS, S. [perhaps corrupt- ed from *batiment*, Fr.] notches on the top of a tower, wall, parapet, *&c.* to look through, in order to annoy an enemy.

BA'TTOLOGY, S. [Βαττολογια, Gr.] a tedious circumlocution, or the frequent repe- tition of the ſame word without any reaſon.

BA'TTON, S. [Fr. See BASTON] a truncheon or ſtaff, borne by a marſhal as a mark of his dignity; likewiſe, any ſhort ſtick or club.

BAU'BLE, S. [from *baubellum*, barbarous, Lat.] a play thing; and figuratively, any thing of a trifling inſignificant nature.

BAWD, S. [*baude*, Fr.] a perſon of either ſex, who lives by procuring women for lewd pupoſes.

BA'WDILY, Adv. [from *bawdy* and *ly*] in an obſcene, unchaſte, or immodeſt manner.

BA'WDRY, S. [contracted from *baudery*] the acting like a bawd in bringing perſons to- gether for immodeſt purpoſes. Applied to language, that which is unchaſte and ob- ſcene.

BA'WDY, Adj. [from *bawd*] that which expreſſes obſcenity or unchaſte ideas in plain terms, and carries with it the idea of impu- dence.

BA'WDY-HOUSE, S. [from *bawdy* and *houſe*] a place where ſtrumpets carry on their immodeſty, and proſtitution is practiſed.

To BAWL, V. A. [*balo*, Lat.] to cry or ſpeak any thing with a loud voice. A low term.

BA'WSIN, S. [in Natural Hiſtory] a badger.

BAY, S. [*badius*, Lat. *baye*, Fr. *baio*, Ital.] applied to the colour of a horſe, is that which inclines to red, and approaches near to a cheſnut. The light and gilded bays have a greater caſt of the yellow; the dun, ſcarlet, and bloody bay, a greater mixture of red; and the cheſnut bay, that which reſembles the colour of a cheſnut.

BAY, S. [*baye*, Belg. *baio*, Ital.] in Geography, a part of the ſea which runs into the land, and is broader in the middle than at its firſt entrance, called the mouth.

BAY, S. Figuratively, the ſtate of one ſurrounded by enemies, which cannot be eſcaped but by making head againſt them. In Architecture, uſed to ſignify the largeneſs of a building: thus a barn, which has a floor and two heads, is called a barn and two bays. In Botany, the *laurus*, a kind of ever-green, which uſed to be formed into wreaths as a reward for poets, *&c.* Hence it is uſed as a token of honour and a mark of merit.

To BAY, V. N. [*abayer*, Fr.] to bark at; to ſurround, in the ſame manner as hounds do their prey.

BAY-SALT, S. [from *bay* and *ſalt*] that which is made of ſea-water, exhaled by the heat of the ſun.

BAY-WINDOW, S. [from *bay* and *window*] a window which ſwells or projects outwards.

BAY'NARD, S. [from *bay*] a horſe of a bay colour.

BA'YONET, S. [*bayonette*, Fr.] a ſhort broad dagger made lance-faſhion, with a round hollow iron handle, which goes over the muzzle of a muſquet, and fixes to it. It is of great ſervice in paſſing defiles, defends the foot againſt the horſe; and, when ammunition is ſpent, is no bad reſource.

BA'Y-YARN, S. [from *bay* and *yarn*] yarn proper for making baize.

BA'YZE, S. See BAIZE.

BDELIUM, S. [βδελλιον, Gr.] a kind of aromatic gum, which, according to Joſephus and Sir Walter Raleigh, drops from a tree reſembling an olive; now brought from the Levant, and mentioned in *Gen.* xi 12.

To BE, V. I. [from *beon*, Sax.] an auxiliary verb, by which we form the paſſive; ſometimes uſed to affirm the ſtate or condition of a thing, and at others its exiſtence. To be reſerved for a perſon future, in oppoſition to preſent. "Man never *is*, but always *to be* bleſt." *Pope.*

BE, an article uſed in compoſition, and borrowed from the Sax. ſometimes a mere expletive, and otherwiſe ſignifies *upon, about*; as, to *be-ſtatter*, to *be-ſprinkle*.

BEACH, S. that part of the ſea-ſhore which is waſhed by its waves.

BEA'CHED, Adj. [from *beach*] that which is expoſed to its waves.

BEA'CHY, Adv. [from *beach*] that which abounds in beaches.

BEA'CON, S. [from *beacen*, or *beacn*, Sax. a ſignal] a ſignal, or combuſtibles raiſed on an eminence to be fired as the ſignal of an enemy's approach; ſignals and marks erected at ſea, for the ſecurity of veſſels.

BEA'CONAGE, S. [from *beacon*] a tax paid for the uſe and maintainance of a beacon.

BEAD, S. [*bead*, Sat.] a ſmall round piece of glaſs or other ſubſtance, moving on a ſtring which runs through it, uſed by thoſe of the Romiſh church to count their ſins and prayers on: hence to *tell beads*, or be at one's *beads*, ſignifies to be at prayers. Likewiſe uſed as ornaments for women, and worn round their necks in necklaces. Figuratively, any thing of a round or ſpherical form. In Architecture, a round moulding, or aſtragal, carved ſo as to reſemble a necklace.

BE'ADLE, S. [from *bydel*, Sax.] a public crier, herald, or meſſenger. In Law, one who cites people to appear at a court; one whoſe office is to puniſh, or apprehend ſtrollers, vagrants, and petty offenders in a parish. At the univerſity, one who walks before the maſters in public proceſſions. *Squire beadles*, are thoſe who attend peculiary on the vice-chancellor, give notice of convocations at each college, and are generally maſters of arts.

BE'ADROLL, S. [from *bead*, Sax. a prayer, and *roll*] a liſt or catalogue of a certain number of prayers for ſouls of the dead, which are generally counted by the members of the Romiſh church on their beads.

BE'ADSMAN, S. [from *bead* and *man*] one who devotes himſelf entirely to prayer; one who undertakes or profeſſes to pray for another.

BEA'GLE, [*biggles*, Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, an Engliſh hound, or hunting dog, of a ſmall ſize, known by its deep ſound, and uſed in hunting hares.

BEAK, S. [*bec*, Fr. *beck*, Belg. *becco*, Ital. *pig*, Brit.] the bill of a bird, or any thing which reſembles it. In Geography, a ſharp promontory, like the ſpout of a cup, ſo called from its reſembling the beak of a bird.

BE'AKED, Adj. [from *beak*] ſharp pointed, reſembling the beak of a bird.

BEAL, S. [*bolla*, Ital.] a pimple, or any eruption in the ſkin, which raiſes or protuberates beyond it; a welk.

BEAM, S. [Sax. *boom*, Belg. *baum*, Teut. a tree] in Building, a large piece of wood lying acroſs the walls of a building, ſupporting the principal rafters of the roof. Applied to a balance, that piece of iron, *&c.* which ſupports the ſcales. Among Weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood placed length-ways on the back part of the loom, on which the threads of the warp are rolled, and unrol as the work advances; likewiſe the cylinder, or round piece

iece of wood, on which the ſtuff is rolled, as
t is weaved, placed on the forepart of the
oom; a ray of light darted or emitted from
ny luminous body. Applied to an anchor,
he ſtraight part or ſhank, to which the hooks
re faſtened. *Beam compaſſes* are made with
liding ſockets, to draw circles with very long
adii, and uſed in drawing wall dials.

To BEAM, V. N. [from *beam*, Sax. a
ay of light] to emit or dart rays.

BE'AMY, Adj. [from *beam*, a ray of light]
hat which darts rays; ſhining; radiant.
Applied to deer, having horns; from *beam*,
Sax. a tree.

BEAN, S. [*bean*, *bien*, Sax. *baun*, Iſl.
oone, Belg. *bohne*, *bone*, Teut. *bonne*, Dan.]
n Botany, a kind of pulſe. The germen be-
omes a long compreſſed leathery pod, con-
aining compreſſed kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. The
Windſor bean is the beſt.

To BEAR, V. A. in its primary ſenſe, to
upport, ſtand under, or carry a burden; to
eliver or carry; to wear. Uſed with *name*,
o go by. "*Bore* that *name*." *Dryd.* To
upport, ſuſtain, or keep from falling; to en-
ure; to permit, or ſuffer without reſentment;
o produce, or bring forth. Joined with *teſti-
ony*, to give; "Your *teſtimony bear*." *Dryd.*
oined with *charges*, to defray, or pay:
Somewhat that will *bear* your *charges*."
Dryd. To carry away by violence. Joined
with *down*, to overcome, or carry along with
ne like a torrent. "He *bore down* all oppo-
ition." To *bear a head*, in Diſtillery, to ſhew
itſelf to be proof by frothing when ſhook. To
ear a body, in Painting, capable of being well
round down, and mixing with oil, ſo as not
o ſhew any grits or particles. Joined to *price*,
o ſell well, or at a certain value. To endure
he frowns of adverſity; to ſuffer without re-
onſtrance, or complaint. To produce fruit,
pplied to vegetables. In Navigation, uſed
ith *in*, to ſail towards. Joined to *with*, to
ndure, implying ſome reluctance; "To *bear*
with my abſence."

BEAR, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a wild beaſt
ith long ſhaggy hairs, hooked claws, feeding
n fruits, honey, bees, and fleſh. The fe-
ales go on longer than thirty days, when
ey generally produce five young ones. *Bear*,
n Aſtronomy, is applied to two conſtellati-
ns in the northern hemiſphere, called the
reater and the *leſs*. In the tail of the laſt is
he pole ſtar, never diſtant above two deg.
om the pole.

BEARD, S. [*beard*, Sax. *baerd*, Belg. *bart*,
eut.] the hair which grows on a perſon's
heeks, lips, and chin, which has given no
mall cauſe of contention in the military, civil,
nd eccleſiaſtic world. The Chineſe are very
nd of long ones, but nature having been
ry ſparing to them, they look on the Euro-
eans as very great men on account of this ad-
ntage. Applied to vegetables, it ſignifies
e prickles which grow on the ears of corn.
In an arrow, it is the barb, or forked point at the head. In Aſtronomy, the *bearer of a comet*, is the rays emitted towards the part to which it moves.

To BEARD, V. A. [from *beard*] to take a perſon by the beard, including the idea of ſtrength, and contempt in the agent. Figuratively, to oppoſe publicly; to defy a perſon.

BE'ARDED, Adj. [from *beard*] applied to perſons, one who has a beard. Applied to vegetables, that which has long ears, like theſe growing on the ears of corn. Applied to inſtruments, that which is forked like a fiſhhook, not eaſily to be pulled out; jagged.

BE'ARDLESS, Adj. [from *beard* and *leſs*] without a beard. Figuratively, young, or not arrived to the ſtate of manhood.

BE'ARER, S. [from *bear* and *er*] one who carries, or conveys a thing from one to another. One who ſupports, or ſuſtains, applied to dignity. That which produces or yields fruit, applied to vegetables.

BEA'RGARDEN, S. [from *bear* and *garden*] a place wherein bears are kept for diverſion. Figuratively, any place where low diverſions are exhibited, and tumult and confuſion are cuſtomary.

BEA'RING, S. [from *bear*] the act of ſupporting a weight; the carrying a burden. In Geography and Navigation, the ſituation of one place to another, with regard to the points of the compaſs. In Architecture, the ſpace between the two fixed extremes, if it has no other ſupport; or that between one extreme and a poſt, &c. trimmed up to ſhorten its bearing.

BEAST, S. [*bête*, Fr. from *beſtia*, Lat.] an animal not endued with reaſon, generally four-footed, and having no other covering or dreſs, but that which nature has furniſhed it with. Figuratively, a perſon who acts inconſiſtent with the character of a rational creature.

BE'ASTLINESS, S. [from *beaſtly* and *neſs*] that which is unworthy of a man; indecent, naſty, and highly diſguſtful.

BE'ASTLY, Adv. [from *beaſt* and *ly*] that which reſembles a beaſt, either in its form, or other of its peculiar qualities.

To BEAT, V. A. [*betan* and *beatan*, Sax. *bete*, Ruſſ. *battre*, Fr. the pret. *beat*, and part. paſſ. *beaten*] to ſtrike a perſon; to pound, or reduce to powder; to forge; to ſubdue, overcome, or vanquiſh; to mix together by violent ſtirring. Uſed with the particle *down*, to leſſen the price. Uſed with *brains*, or *head*, to apply one's thoughts to a difficult ſubject. "To *beat* his brains about things impoſſible." *Hayw.* "Waſte his time, and *beat* his *head about* the Latin Grammar. *Locke.* Neuterly, to move, or throb, applied to the pulſe, or the heart. To *beat up for ſoldiers*, to go about with a drum, in order to raiſe recruits. The word *up* is an expletive, and might be left out.

BEAT, Part. paſſ. [from *beat*] violentl attacked; ſtruck.

BEAT, S. [from the verb] a ſtroke; the ſound made by a drum, when ſtruck by the ſticks; the ſtroke or throb of the pulſe, or the heart.

BE'ATEN, Part. paſſ. [from *beat*] conquered, or vanquiſhed by an enemy; often trod, ſo as to hinder the graſs from growing, applied to a path.

BE'ATER, S. [from *beat* and *er*] an inſtrument by which blows or ſtrokes are given; a peſtle. "Beat at your mortar with a *beater*." *Moxon.*

BEATI'FIC, or BEATI'FICAL, Adj. [*beatificus*, from *beatus*, Lat. happy] that which can render a perſon compleatly happy. Uſed by divines, for the bliſs of heaven.

BEATI'FICALLY, Adv. [from *beatifical* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to make a perſon perfectly happy.

BEATIFICA'TION, S. [from *beatific*] in the Romiſh church, an acknowledgment that a perſon is in heaven, and may be eſteemed as bleſſed; but not allowed the honours of ſaints, conferred by canonization.

To BEA'TIFY, V. A. [from *beatus*, Lat. and *fio*, to make] to make perfectly happy; to bleſs with a place in the heavenly manſions.

BE'ATING, S. [from *beat*] puniſhment inflicted by blows.

BEA'TITUDE, S. [*beatitudo*, Lat.] in Divinity, a ſtate of perfect happineſs, free from defect or interruption, applied to that of the deceaſed ſaints and angels in heaven.

BEATS, S. in Clock or Watch-work, the ſtrokes made by the fangs or pallat of the ſpindle of the balance, or of the pads, in a royal pendulum.

BEAU, S. [Fr. pronounced *bo*, and has the French plural *beaux*] an effeminate perſon of the male ſex, who is paſſionately fond of dreſs.

BEA'VER, S. [*bievre*, Fr. *beber*, Sclav. *baber*, Perſ. *beber*, Luſ. *befor*, *befer* Sax. *beffder*, Dan. *bever*, Belg.] in Natural Hiſtory, an animal which lives ſometimes by land, and ſometimes by water, about 4 feet long, and weighs from 40 to 60 lb. Its hair is either brown, white, or black; that on the belly is of a very fine down, about an inch long, and is uſed for hats. Its tail reſembles that of a fiſh more than any land animal, ſerves it inſtead of a trowel in building, and of a rudder in ſwimming. Figuratively, *beaver* is uſed for a hat made entirely of *beaver*'s hair. Likewiſe that part of the helmet which covers the face, from the Fr. *baviere*.

BEAU'ISH, S. [pronounced *bo-iſh*, from *beau* and *iſh*] reſembling a beau; effeminately nice; foppiſh.

BEAU'TEOUS, Adj. [from *beauty*] that which is formed with ſo much elegance and ſymmetry, as to raiſe an agreeable ſenſation in the mind.

BEAU'TEOUSLY, Adv. [from *beauteous* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to raiſe an idea of regular features, fineneſs of ſhape, and elegance of complexion.

BEAU'TIFUL, S. [from *beauty* and *full*] that which has all the ſymmetry of parts neceſſary to convey the idea of beauty, applied both to perſons and things.

To BEAU'TIFY, V. A. [from *beauty* and *fio*, Lat. to make] that which recommends any thing to the love or approbation of a perſon by heightening or increaſing its charms.

BEA'UTY, S. *beauté*, Fr.] a certain compoſition of colour and figure, which raiſes delight and approbation in the beholder. Figuratively, applied to Muſic, Morals, Painting, Architecture, Statuary, and Literary compoſitions, implying an idea of excellence in the object, capable of raiſing delight in the mind. A perſon bleſt with all that ſymmetry of features, &c. that raiſe delight in the mind of a beholder, and extort approbation by its excellencies.

BEA'UTY-SPOT, S. [from *beauty* and *ſpot*] ſomething artfully made uſe of to heighten the charms of a perſon; a patch.

To BECA'LM, V. A. [from *be*, Sax. prefix, and *calm*] to reduce a ſtorm or tempeſtuous commotion of the elements to reſt and quieteneſs. Figuratively, to pacify the turbulent paſſions that diſturb the mind.

BECA'USE, Conj. [from *be*, Sax. prefix, and *cauſe*] uſed to imply a reaſon, or cauſe of an aſſertion or truth which comes before it.

BE'CHICS, S. [βηχικα, of βηξ, Gr. a cough] in Pharmacy, medicines to relieve a cough.

BECK, S. an external ſign, generally ſuch as is made with the head.

To BE'CKEN, V. A. to make ſigns to a perſon to approach, or come to one. Uſed with the particle *to*.

To BE'COME, V. A. [pret. *I becam*, comp. pret. *I have become*; thus *cwiman*, Goth. to come, makes *cwam*, in the pret. from whence this word ſeems derived, with *be*, the Sax. prefix, a mere expletive in compoſition] to be made; to grow; to alter or change from one ſtate to another. Uſed with *of*, to happen, to fall out, to be the end of. "What will *become of* me? *Dryd.* This phraſe is generally uſed with the interrogative particle *what*.

To BE'COME, V. A. [from *be* and *cwiman*, Sax. to pleaſe, *bequem*, Teut. fit or proper] applied to perſons, to appear worthy of; to adorn, or grace. Applied to things, to ſuit; to be proper for; to agree, or be ſo adapted to the circumſtances of a perſon as to be graceful.

BECO'MING, Part. [from *become*] that which acquires a grace from its ſuitableneſs or proſperity.

BECO'MINGLY, Adv. [from *becoming* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to ſuit the circumſtances, rank, and character of a perſon.

BED, S. [*bed*, Iſl. *bedd*, Sax. *bedde*, Belg. *bed*

t, Teut.] a place designed for a person to ep, or lay on, made of a sacking covering, ffed with feathers, flocks, &c. Figuratively, ging; marriage. In Gardening, a piece of de ground, enriched with dung, &c. for ing plants, and other vegetables; the chan- of any river. In Natural History, a range layer of earth, or mineral substance; a atum. To be *brought to bed of a son*, to be livered of, &c. *To make a bed*, to shake it, the cloaths smooth, and make it fit to be d on. *Bed*, in Gunnery, a solid piece of oak, llowed in the middle, to receive the breech half the trunnions.

To BED, V. A. [from the noun, *bedden*, ut.] to place in a bed; to go to bed.

To BEDA'BBLE, S. [from *be* and *dabble*] wet, so as to occasion inconvenience and easiness.

To BEDA'GGLE, [from *be* and *daggle*] to ub, dirt, or plash the bottom of a garment, walking carelessly in wet weather, and not lding it up.

To BEDA'SH, V. A. [from *be* and *dash*] wet a person with water by beating it with tick, or casting a stone in for that purpose.

To BEDA'WB, V. A. [from *be* and *dawb*] cover a thing with dirt. Figuratively, to ply or lay on paint in a rough and ignorant nner.

To BEDA'ZZLE, V. A. [from *be* and *zzle*] to overpower the sight by too much ghtness or lustre.

BE'D-CHAMBER, S. [from *bed* and *cham-*] a room furnished with a bed, and set apart sleeping in. *Lords of the bed-chamber* are 10, the first rank, who attend, in their turns, week in the king's *bed-chamber*, laying on pallet-bed all night, and waiting on him henever he eats in private. The first of them called the *groom of the stole*.

BED-CLO'ATHS, S. [from *bed* and *cloaths*] blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c. which are ead over a bed.

To BE'DECK, V. A. [from *be* and *deck*] embellish; to adorn; to grace.

To BE'DEW, V. A. [from *be* and *dew*] to iften, by sprinkling; in allusion to the nner in which the dew moistens the earth vegetables.

BED-FE'LLOW, S. [from *bed* and *fellow*] who lies in the same bed with another.

BE'DFORDSHIRE, S. one of the coun- of England. It is bounded on the S. and E. by Hertfordshire; on the N. and N. E. the shires of Huntington and Cambridge; the N. W. by Northamptonshire, and on W. by Buckinghamshire. It is twenty- miles long, not quite fifteen broad. It ntains 323 square miles, nine hundreds, ten rket towns, and 124 parishes, all in the ceſe of Lincoln. The air of this county is ld and salubrious; the soil is a deep clay, d abounds in corn and pasture in the nor- ern parts, but sandy in the middle, especially from Woodburn to Potton, with a ridge of hills, covered with woods. Its rivers are the Ouse and the Ivell. In this county are very few manufactures, except those of straw hats, and bone-lace. Its forests and parks are well stock'd with deer, and other game. Its fat pastures abounding with cattle, produce great quantities of butter and cheese. Here is fullers earth, with woad for dying, and plenty of poultry. It sends only four members to parliament, two of which are for Bedford town, which gives its name to the county, which has no city in it.

To BEDI'GHT, V. A. [from *be* and *dight*] to set off with dress, or other external ornaments.

To BEDI'M, V. A. [from *be* and *dim*] to darken, to obscure by great brightness.

BE'DING, S. [*bedinge*, Sax.] the bed, blankets, quilt, coverlid, &c. which are on a bed-stead.

BED'LAM, S. [formerly spelt *Bethlehem*, a religious house near Moor-gate, in London, converted into an hospital for mad people; its modern name may be derived from *bettler*, Teut. a beggar, and *ham*, a dwelling] a house set apart for the abode and cure of mad people.

BED'LAM, Adj. [from the noun] belonging to a mad-house.

BEDLAMI'TE, S. [from *Bedlam*] an inhabitant of Bedam; a mad person.

BED'MAKER, S. [from *bed* and *maker*] a person who makes beds.

BED'POST, S. [from *bed* and *post*] the post at the head or foot of a bed, which supports the tester or canopy.

BED' PRESSER, S. [from *bed* and *presser*] a person fond of laying in bed; a heavy, lazy fellow.

To BEDRA'GGLE, V. A. [from *be* and *draggle*] to dirt, or soil the lower part of a garment, by letting it drag in the dirt.

To BEDRE'NCH, V. A. [from *be* and *drench*] to soak with an abundance of some fluid.

BED-RI'D, Adj, [from *bed* and *rid*] confined to one's bed by age.

BED-RI'DDEN, Adj. [from *bed* and *ridden*] one who, being worn out by age or sickness, is unable to quit his bed.

BEE, S. [*beo*, Sax. *bi*, Dan. *been*, Belg. *baedd*, Brit.] in Natural History, a small insect, whose industry is become proverbial.

BEECH, S. *bece*, Sax.] a tree, from whose fruit an oil is extracted, much esteemed by the French.

BEE'CHEN, Adj. [*bucena*, Sax.] consisting of beech; belonging to beech.

BEER, S. [*bere*, Sax. *bier*, Germ. barley, *her*, Brit.] a liquor prepared from malt and hops, and rendered vinous by fermentation.

BEEF, S. [*bœuf*, Fr.] the flesh of black cattle, dressed up for the markets.

BEEF-EATER, S. [from *beef* and to *eat*] a yeoman of the guard.

BE'SOM, S. [*beſm, beſma*, Sax. *beſem*, Teut. and Belg.] a houſhold inſtrument, more generally called a *broom*, uſed by women to ſweep the duſt off the ground.

BEET, S. [from *beta*, Lat.] the name of a plant, of which there are ſeven ſpecies. It is boiled like parſnips, and often makes one of the ingredients of a ſoop.

BEE'TLE, S. [*bytel*, Sax.] an inſect that flies about in ſummer evenings, having four wings, the two outward being only ſheaths for the other: they are black, and abound in damp places, ſuch as vaults under ground; alſo a great ſledge, uſed to beat down piles, ſtakes, wedges, &c. a wooden mallet, made uſe of in beating hemp.

To BEE'TLE, V. N. [from the noun] to ſet out; to hang over.

To BEFA'LL, V. N. [from *be* and *fall*] to happen. This word is moſt commonly taken in a bad ſenſe.

To BE'FIT, V. A. [of *be* and *fit*] to ſuit; to tally with.

To BEFO'OL, V. A. [of *be* and *fool*] to delude; likewiſe to deride, and treat a perſon as a fool.

BEFO'RE, Prep. [*biforan*, Sax.] in the front, or fore-part, applied to ſpace.

BEFO'RE, Adv. earlier in time.

To BEFOU'L, V. A. [of *be* and *foul*] to daub, ſmear, or dirt.

To BEFRIE'ND, V. A. [of *be* and *friend*] to do a kindneſs to a perſon; to confer a favour.

To BEG, V. N. [*beggeren*, Teut.] to pray, intreat, petition, or crave charity, favour, or aſſiſtance.

To BEGE'T, V. A. [preter *I begot*, or *begat*, *I have begotten*, or *begot*; *bigitan*, *bigattyn*, *begettan*, Sax.] to generate, or bring forth.

BEGE'TTER, S. [from *beget* and *er*,] he that generates, or gets a child.

BE'GGAR, S. [See To BEG] one that lives upon charity.

To BEGGAR, V. A. [from the noun] to reduce a perſon from plenty to want.

BEG'GARLINESS, S. [from *beggarly* and *neſs*] a quality which would permit a perſon to ſubmit to any meanneſs, for the ſake of a ſubſiſtence.

BE'GGARLY, Adj. indigent.

BE'GGARLY, Adv. [from *beggar* and *ly*] in a poor abject manner.

BE'GGARY, S. extreme poverty.

To BEGI'N, V A. to enter upon a thing.

BEGI'NNER, S. [from the verb] he that gives the firſt cauſe or original to a thing.

BEGI'RT, Part. tied, or bound round.

To BEGUI'LE, V. A. [*begalian*, Sax. to inchant, or ſeduce] to cheat, impoſe upon, or deceive.

BEGUN, Part. paſſ. of *begin*.

BEHALF, S. [from *be* and *half*] intereſt; ſide; party. To ſpeak on a perſon's *behalf*, to ſpeak in his favour.

To BEHA'VE, V. A. [*bihaavan*, Luſ.] to demean, act, or conduct one's ſelf.

BEHA'VIOUR, S. [from *behave*] a man's conduct, or deportment.

To BEHE'AD, V. A. to cut off a perſon's head. In Europe, this is the puniſhment of the great and nobly born. In China it is the puniſhment of the lower ſort of people, while their ſuperiors are hanged on account of their quality.

BEHE'LD, Part. paſſ. from *behold*, which ſeems to be a kind of tranſpoſition from the Saxon, wherein the preter is *hold*, and the preſent *healdan*.

BEHE'ST, S. [from *be* and *heſt*, of *hæſt*, Sax. a command, *heiſſen*, Teut. to command] the poſitive commands of a ſuperior to an inferior.

BEHI'ND, Prep. [of *be* and *hindan*, Sax. *hindana*, and *hindar*, Goth. *hinden* and *hinder*, Belg. and Teut.] at a perſon's back; backwards. "The Benjamites looked *behind* them." *Judges* xx. 40. Following, remaining after a perſon's departure, or death. Applied to motion, at a diſtance from that which moves or goes before, uſed with the verb *leave*; "It *leaves* our ſenſe *behind*." *Dryd.* Uſed comparatively, it implies great inferiority, or leſs worth. Uſed adverbially, it implies ſomething not yet diſcovered or perceived by the mind. "We cannot be ſure that there is no evidence *behind*, and yet unſeen." *Locke.*

BEHI'ND-HAND, Adv. [from *behind* and *hand*] applied to perſons who live beyond their income, and are in debt. Uſed as an adjective in this ſenſe by Shakeſpear, "My *behind hand* ſlackens."

To BEHO'LD, V. A. [*behealdan*, Sax.] to take a view of a perſon; to have a perſon in ſight, including the idea of attention, or looking on him for ſome time.

BEHO'LD, an interjection of the ſame force with *lo*.

"*Behold* how ſmall that portion of the ball,
"Where faint at beſt the beams of ſcience
"fall." *Pope.*

BEHO'LDEN, Part. [from *behold*] indebted to; lying under an obligation to a perſon.

BEHO'LDER, S. [from *behold* and *er*] one who caſts his eyes upon an object.

BEHO'LDING, S. obligation. This word is ſeldom uſed by elegant writers.

BEHO'OF, S. [from *behove*, *behifts*, Sax. gain] an obligation which a perſon lies under; alſo the profit, benefit, or advantage which may accrue from any thing. "In my *behoof*." *Shakeſp.*

To BEHO'OVE, V. N. [from *behofath*, Sax.] to be incumbent on a perſon as a duty; or to be fit and ſuitable in point of convenience.

BE'ING, [the particip. of the verb *to be*] "As *being* the contrary." *Milt.*

BE'ING, S. an abſtract term, ſignifying the exiſtence

istence of a thing: thus we say, the Su-
reme *Being*; a finite *Being*, &c.

BE'ING, Conj. [from *be*] since.

To BELA'BOUR, V. A. [of *be* and *la-
ur*] to beat a person severely: a low and vul-
r expression.

To BELA'CE, V. A. in Navigation, to
end a rope, by laying one end over another.

BELA'TED, Adj. [from *be* and *late*] be-
ghted; used to express something which
ght to have been done, but was omitted at a
riod past.

To BELA'Y, V. N. [from *be* and *lay*] to
in ambush; or to lie in wait for.

To BELA'Y, V. A. [from *beleygen*, Belg.]
Navigation, to fasten.

To BELCH, V. A. [*bealcan*, *balcettan*,
x.] to break wind upwards.

BELCH, S. [from the verb] the act of
eaking wind upwards.

BE'LDAM, [from *belle dame*, Fr.] a name
ven in derision to an old woman.

To BELEA'GUER, V. A. [*bellegeren*,
lg.] to block up, or besiege a place.

BELEMNI'TES, [from βελος, Gr. because
its resemblance to an arrow] in Natural
istory, arrowhead, or finger-stone, of a
hitish, and sometimes a gold colour.

BELIE'F, S. the assent of the mind to, or
e admitting or receiving any proposition for
ue, on arguments used to persuade us to re-
ive it as such, without certain knowledge
at it is so; the articles assented to by a per-
n; the heads of a person's religion; the
ings believed.

To BELIEVE, V. A. [*geleafan*, Sax. from
and *lyfan*, Sax. to yield to an argument, or
ant the truth of a thing] to assent to the
th of a proposition founded on probable ar-
ments; to put a confidence in the veracity
truth of any one.

BELIE'VER, S. [from *believe* and *er*]
e who gives assent or credit to a thing;
e who assents to the truth of Christianity,
on the probable arguments produced in its
vour.

BELI'KE, Adv. [from *be* and *like*] perhaps;
obably.

BELL, S. [*bell*, Sax.] a popular machine,
vessel, ranked by musicians among the in-
uments of percussion; made of a compound
tal of tin and copper, or pewter and copper,
the proportion of 20 lb. of pewter, or 23 lb.
tin, to 100 wt. of copper; hung in steeples
churches and in houses. Its sound arises
m a vibratory motion of its parts, like
t of a musical chord; for the stroke of the
pper changing its circumference from a
nd to a spherical form, which by elasticity
deavouring to recover its former shape, un-
rgoes alternate changes of figure, and by
at means give a tremulous motion to the
, in which sound consists. Those of the
yptians are made of wood. The Turks
ve a very great aversion to bells, and pro-
hibit Christians the use of them in Constanti-
nople, pretending that the sound of them
would be troublesome to the souls of the de-
parted. *To bear the bell*, is to suppress others,
or to be the first in merit.

To BELL, V. N. [from the noun] in Bo-
tany, to grow in the shape of bells. "Hops,
in the beginning of August, *bell*." *Mortim.*

BELLE, S. [from *belle*, the feminine of
beau, Fr. fine] a person who dresses with ele-
gance, behaves with gentility, and has all the
polite accomplishments that can adorn a lady.

BE'LLES LETTRES, S. those branches
of education that polish and adorn the mind.
Languages, classical learning, both Greek
and Latin, Geography, Rhetoric, Chronology,
and History may be accounted the chief parts
of learning contained under this term.

BELL-FA'SHIONED, Adj. that which
resembles a bell in its shape.

BE'LL-FOUNDER, S. a person who casts
bells.

BE'LLFRY, S. that part of the steeple of
a church in which bells are rung: probably a
corruption of the French word *Beffroy*, a stee-
ple, or tower of a church.

BEL'LIGERENT, Part. [from *bellum*, Lat.
war, and *gerens*, Lat. waging] a modern term,
that which is at war; that which is engaged
in war.

BELLI'GEROUS, Adj. engaged in, or
waging war.

BEL'LING, Part. [a corruption of *bellow-
ing*, or *bellan*, Sax.] applied to the noise made
by a doe at rutting time.

BE'LL-MAN, S. from *bell* and *man*] a su-
perior kind of watchman, with a bell which
he rings at certain places in his parish, before
he repeats some verses on the eves of a festival.
In country towns, applied to the crier, who
bears a bell, which he rings, to give notice to
the neighbourhood, before he makes his pro-
clamation.

BELL-METAL, S. [from *bell* and *metal*]
the metal of which bells are made.

BELL'ONA, S. in Mythology, the sister of
Mars, and goddess of war. When war was
proclaimed, the herald set a spear upon a pillar
before her temple; the priestesses, in their de-
votions to her, used to cut themselves with
knives, to render her propitious.

To BE'LLOW, V. A. [*bellan*, Sax. *balo*,
Lat.] to make a very loud noise; applied to
that of a bull, the sea in a storm, or the out-
cries of human creatures; but, in the last sense,
includes the idea of contempt.

BE'LLOWS, S. [*beleg*, Sax.] an instru-
ment, into which air is alternately drawn and
expelled, rushing in at some apertures in its
bottom called feeders, and rushing out of a
metal tube called its muzzle. Their use in in-
creasing the power of fire is well known.

BE'LLY, S. [*bellig*, Sax. *balg*, *balch*, Belg.
bola, Brit.] that part of the body which reach-
es from the breast to the thighs, and contains

the entrails both in men and beasts; used figuratively, for gluttony, or luxury in eating.

To BE'LLY, V. N. [from the noun] to swell; to protuberate, applied to the thing which grows larger in one part than it is in another.

BE'LLY-ACHE, [from *belly* and *ache*, of *ace*, Sax. a pain] a pain in the belly, arising from wind or other flatulencies; the cholic.

BELLY-BOU'ND, Adj. [from *belly* and *bound*] affected with costiveness.

BE'LLYFUL, S. [from *belly* and *full*] a sufficiency of food, or as much as takes away the sensation of hunger, and satisfies the appetite.

BE'LLY-PINCHED, Adj. [from *belly* and *pinch*] denied, or in want of sufficient food; hungry.

BE'LLY-ROLL, S. [from *belly* and *roll*] in Husbandry, a roller or cylinder, made use of to roll ground after it is plowed. "Roll it with a *belly-roll* that goes between the ridges." *Mortim.*

BE'LLY-TIMBER, S. [from *belly* and *timber*] food, or that which suffices hunger, and supports the human fabric, in the same manner as props or timber does a building. "Founded in your *belly-timber*." *Prior.*

BE'LLY-WORM, S. [from *belly* and *worm*] a worm which breeds in the belly or entrails.

To BELO'NG, V. N. [*belangen*, *onlangen*, Belg.] to be the property of a person. "A field *belonging* to Boaz." *Ruth* ii. 3. To have relation to, applied to the heads of a discourse. To be dependent on as a subject, or domestic. "To whom *belongest* thou?" 1 *Sam.* xxx. 13. To be appropriated to; to have for its peculiar object.

BELO'VED, Part. [from *belove*, which is hardly ever used, though nothing can be more frequent than the use of the participle; thus we say, you are *beloved* by me, but never I *belove* you] caressed with the greatest warmth of kind affection, as an object worthy to be *beloved*. "This is my *beloved* son." *Mat.* iii. 17.

BELO'W, Prep. [from *be* and *low*, of *lo*, or *lob*, Belg.] applied to a place, not so high as another object. Applied to dignity or excellence, inferior. Applied to character, or rank, unbecoming on account of its meanness; unfit or degrading on account of its baseness or viciousness. "'Tis much *below* me." *Dryd.* Used adverbially, in a low situation, or nearer to the earth. On earth, when opposed to *above*, signifying heaven; the regions of woe; hell. "Prosperous traitors, gnash their teeth *below*." *Tickell.*

BELSWA'GGER, S. [from *bel*, Fr. fine, and *swagger*, of *suiger*, Dan. one who struts with pride] one who makes a noise, and puts on an air of importance.

BELT, S. [*belt*, or *belte*, Sax. and Dan. *balteus*, Lat.] a girdle fastened round a person's middle. When a sword is hung to it, it is called *a sword belt*. In Astronomy, two bright marks like girdles surrounding the body of the planet Jupiter.

BE'LWETHER, S. [from *bell* and *wether*] a sheep, which keeps the rest of the flock together, and draws them after him by the sound of a bell hanging to his neck.

To BE'LY, V. A. [a compound of *be* and *ly*] to invent a falshood; to feign; to calumniate; and to misrepresent.

To BEMI'RE, V. A. [from *be* and *mire*] to daub, or cover with dirt.

BEMI'RED, Part. [from *bemire*] covered with dirt. Figuratively, stuck or sinking in a dirty or boggy place.

To BEMO'AN, V. A. [from *be* and *moan*, *bæmoenan*, Sax.] to express sorrow for any disaster or calamity.

BEMO'ANER, S. [from *bemoan* and *er*] one who pities, laments, or is affected with sorrow, on account of the disasters of another.

To BEMO'IL, V. A. [from *be* and *moil*, of *moüiller*, Fr.] to bedaub; to fall, to be rolled in, or encumbered with dirt.

To BEMO'NSTER, V. A. [from *be* and *monster*] to spoil the proportions of a thing; to make a thing hideous, horrible, unsightly, or monstrous.

BEMU'SED, Adj. [from *be* and *muse*] given to rhiming or poetry. A term of ridicule. "A person much *bemused* in beer." *Pope.*

BEN, S. an abbreviation used in common discourse for *Benjamin*.

BENCH, S. [from *bent*, *bænce*, Sax. *bænk*, Dan. *banck*, Belg. and Teut. *banc*, Fr. *panco*, *banco*, Ital.] a seat made of a long board, distinguished from a *stool*, by its length. Used for the prison or liberties of the *King's Bench*, which see. The seat whereon judges sit. Figuratively, the persons sitting in the trial of causes.

To BENCH, V. A. [from the noun] to furnish with, erect, or make benches in any place. "It was *benched* with turf." *Dryd.* To place, seat, or prefer a person to a seat, or bench. "Whom I from meaner form have *bench'd*." *Shakesp.*

BE'NCHERS, S. [from *bench*] in Law, the senior barristers of an inn of court, intrusted with the government and direction of it, out of which is annually chosen a steward.

To BEND, V. A. [pret. and part. pret. *bended* or *bent*, like the Isl. *bende*, preter *bendte*, *bendan*, Sax. *bander*, Fr.] applied to shooting with a bow, to stretch; to force from a straight line to a curve, or crooked one; the point of object to which a motion is directed. Figuratively, to apply the mind to the consideration of any subject; to be disposed to; to make submissive. To *bend the brow*, a motion of the eye-brow, wherein it is drawn from its natural shape, generally done when a person is in a deep study. In Navigation, to fasten. "*Bend* the cable;" *i. e.* fasten it to the ring of the anchor; to hang, or jut over; to be strongly inclined to, or resolved on; to bow

e body, or the knee, in token of ſubmiſſion, reſpect. "Shall come *bending* unto thee." *Iaiah* ix. 14.

BEND, S. [from the verb] the part of a ne, *&c.* which is not ſtraight, and forms an ngle. In Heraldry, an ordinary or bearing, rmed by two lines drawn a-croſs the ſhield, om the upper part on the right, to the lower n the left. This is called likewiſe the *bend exter*; the *bend ſiniſter* is formed by drawing e lines from the left ſide of the ſhield to the ght.

BE'NDABLE, Adj. [from *bend* and *able*] hat which may be forced from a ſtraight to a ooked line; that which may be bent.

BE'NDER, S. [from *bend* and *er*] one who ends any thing; an inſtrument by which any hing may be forced from a ſtraight to a crook- line.

BE'NDLETS, S. [from *bend* and *let*, a di- inutive article, *bandelet*, Fr.] in Heraldry, arks or diſtinctions in a ſhield, of the ſame ngth, and but half of the breadth of a bend.

BE'NDY, Adj. [*bandé*, Fr.] in Blazonry, e dividing an eſcutcheon into an equal num- er of partitions.

BENE'APED, Adj. [from *be* and *neap*. from *eafte*, Sax. want. or *neaftig*, Sax. deficient] ſea term, implying, that a ſhip has not epth of water enough to ſet her a-float, bring er over a bar, or out of a dock.

BENE'ATH, Prep. [*beneoth*, *beneothan*, Sax. *eneden*, Belg.] applied to ſituation, not ſo high , or under, ſomething elſe. Joined with *ſink*, implies the preſſure of ſomething heavy on a erſon. "Our country *ſinks beneath* the yoke." *hakeſp.* Applied to rank or dignity, inferior o. "Far more ſpecies of creatures above us, han are *beneath*." *Locke.* Applied to actions, ot becoming; unworthy of a perſon. "*Be- eath* his high ſtation." *Atter.*

BENEDI'CTINES, S. [from *Benedict*, or *Bennet*, whoſe rules they profeſs to follow] in Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, an order of monks, who ear a looſe black gown, with large wide leeves, and a capuche on their heads, ending n a point behind; and were in England nam- d Black Friars.

BENEDI'CTION, S. [from *benedictio*, Lat.] devout prayer or ejaculation to the Deity to leſs a perſon; generally applied to the pious iſhes of a parent for the happineſs of a child, r the bleſſing of a biſhop; happineſs acquired y, or owing to a bleſſing; a grateful acknow- dgment of bleſſings received.

BENEFA'CTION, S. [of *benefactum*, ſup. of *benefacio*, Lat.] a good and benevolent ction; generally applied to charitable gifts or the relief of perſons in diſtreſs.

BENEFA'CTOR, S. [See BENEFAC- TION] a man who confers a benefit, or does n action of kindneſs to a perſon in want

BENEFA'CTRESS, S. [from *benefactor*] woman or female, who contributes to the lief of the indigent by ſome charitable gift.

BENE'FICE, S. [*beneficium*, Lat.] a wor borrowed from the Romans, who uſed to diſtr bute the lands conqu red on the frontiers t their ſoldiers; they were called *beneficiarii*, and the lands themſelves *beneficia*, which were at firſt given for life only, but afterwards were made hereditary. Hence *benefice*, in the church, ſignifies either a church endowed with a re- ward or ſalary for the performance of divine ſervice, or the ſalary itſelf, given on that ac- count. *A ſimple benefice*, is that wherein a perſon is obliged only to read prayers, as in canonries, chaplainſhips, *&c.* *A ſacerdotal be- nefice*, that wherein he is charged with the cure of ſouls. A *benefice in commendam*, is that which is given to a perſon on a vacancy for a certain time, or till it is provided for.

BENE'FICED, Adj. [from *benefice*] poſſeſſed of a church-living.

BENE'FICENCE, S. [from *beneficentia*, Lat.] a diſintereſted inclination to do a good action, or to promote the welfare of another.

BENE'FICENT, Part. [*benefaciens*, Lat. performing acts of kindneſs, and aſſiſtance, without any views of intereſt.

BENEFI'CIAL, Adj. [from *beneficium*, Lat.] that which aſſiſts, relieves, or is of ſer- vice to. "Very *beneficial* to mankind."

BENEFI'CIAL, S. a benefice. "How to obtain a *beneficial*." *Spenſer.*

BENEFI'CIALLY, Adv. [from *beneficial* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to relieve, aſſiſt, or be of ſervice to a perſon.

BENEFI'CIARY, Adj. [from *benefice*] he that holds any dignity as dependent on, and tributary to, another. Uſed ſubſtantively, it implies one who is in poſſeſſion of a church living or benefice. "The *beneficiary* is obliged to ſerve the pariſh churches." *Ayliff.*

BENEFI'T, S. [from *bene*, well, and *fio*, Lat. to become] that which turns to the pro- fit of another; an act of kindneſs or love, done to help or aſſiſt another. Among players, the whole takings of the theatre, which are applied their own uſe. In Law, *benefit of the clergy*, was an ancient liberty of the church; whereby any prieſt might on his petition, even in caſe of murder, be delivered to his ordinary in order to purge himſelf. It is at preſent con- fined to ſignify a perſon's being only burnt in the hand for felony, and ſet free for the firſt time.

To BENEFI'T, V. A. [from the noun] to do ſomething to or for another, whereby he may receive advantage, or improvement; to promote, increaſe, or render better. "Shall nothing *benefit* your knowledge?" *Shakeſp.* "Far from *benefiting* trade." *Arbuth.* Uſed neuterly, to improve. Applied to the mind, to reap advantage from. "What I have *be- nefited* herein." *Milton.*

BENE'VOLENCE, S. [from *benevolentia*, Lat. *bene*, well, and *volo*, Lat. to will] a diſ- poſition of mind, whereby a perſon is ſtrongly impelled to do another all the good he can,

without any views of intereſt and reward. Figuratively, the action, or good deed, proceeding from this diſpoſition.

BENE'VOLENT, Part. [from *benevolens*, Lat. inclined to do good from an affectionate regard to a perſon.

BENGA'L, S. the moſt eaſterly province of the Mogul's dominions in India, on the Ganges, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Patma and Jeſnat; on the E. by Arracan and Tipra; on the S. by the bay of Bengal and Orixa; and on the W. by Narva and Malva; extending 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth from N. to S. and is annually overflowed by the Ganges in the ſame manner as Egypt by the Nile. One of the Eaſt India company's ſettlements is here; this place affords rich cargoes for 50 or 60 veſſels yearly, beſides what is carried in ſmall veſſels to the neighbouring countries. Likewiſe a thin ſlight ſtuff compoſed of ſilk and hair, uſed by women, and made in this place.

To BENI'GHT, V. A. [from *be* and *night*] to be overtaken by darkneſs in a journey; to be without light; to wander in the dark. Applied literally to the eyes, and figuratively to the mind.

BENI'GN, Adj. [pronounced as if written *benine*, from *benignus*, Lat.] having a diſpoſition that inclines a perſon to do a good action to another; a kind, generous, or liberal. In Medicine, wholeſome, gentle.

BENI'GNESS, S. [from *benign* and *neſs*] that quality which inclines a perſon, or fits a thing to do good to another.

BENIG'NITY, S. [the *g* is retained in the pronunciation of the word, though dropped in the former; *benignitas* Lat.] a diſpoſition of mind inclining one perſon to be kind to another. In Surgery, that which promotes or favours any operation.

BENI'GNLY, Adv. [from *benign* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to ſhew kindneſs and condeſcenſion.

BE'NISON, S. [*beniſſons*, of *benir*, Fr. to bleſs] a bleſſing, or an act, whereby a perſon wiſhes or prays for the happineſs of another; applied to the bleſſings of a parent; a rapture of joyful gratitude on account of ſome benefit received.

BENT, S. [from *bend*, *bendte*, from *bende*, Iſl.] that part of a ſtick, *&c.* which is forced from a right or ſtraight line: that which forms an angle, or crookedneſs, in oppoſition to *ſtraight*, the declivity, or ſlope of a hill. "On a *bent*, the temple ſtood." *Dryd.* Tendency, or the different appearances of an object. "Apply itſelf to *bents* and turns of the matter in its reſearches." *Locke* In Agriculture, a kind of graſs, called *bent-graſs*.

BE'NTING-TIME, S. [from *bent*, a kind of graſs, and *time*] the ſeaſon wherein pigeons feed on *bent-graſs*, which is before the peas are ripe.

To BENU'M, V. A. [from *benyman*, Sax.] to take away, or deſtroy the ſenſe of feeling, applied to the effect of cold upon the extreme parts of the body; or the approach of death, and ſtupifying violence of any diſorder.

To BEPAI'NT, V. A. [from *be* and *paint*] to cover with artificial colours. Figuratively, to change the colour of the complexion. "Elſe would a maiden bluſh *bepaint* my cheek." *Shakeſp.*

To BEPI'SS, V. A. [from *be* and *piſs*] to be unable to retain one's urine; joined with the perſonal pronouns *myſelf*, *himſelf*, &c.

To BEQUE'ATH, V. A. [from *becwæthan*, Sax. *ſwithan*, Goth. to ſpeak] to leave a perſon any thing by will.

BEQUE'ATHMENT, S. [from *bequeath* and *ment*] the leaving ſomething, or the thing left by will. Seldom uſed.

BEQUEST, S. [from *bequeath*] ſomething left by will; a legacy.

To BERA'TTLE, V. A. [from *be* and *rattle*] to make a noiſe at, including the idea of contempt; to ſcold.

To BERE'AVE, V. N. [preter *bereaved*, or *bereft*, from *bereafan*, Sax. *berooven*, Belg. *berauben*, Teut.] to take away by force, including a want of pity; to ſpoil; to rob; to ſtrip a perſon of his property.

BERE'AVEMENT, S. [from *bereave*] the act of taking away, or leaving a perſon deſtitute of any thing.

BERE'FT, Part. paſſive of *bereave*.

BE'RGAMO, S. [Fr.] a coarſe tapeſtry, manufactured with ſeveral ſorts of ſpun thread, or of flocks of wool, ſilk, or cotton, ox, cow, or goat's hair.

BE'RGAMOT, S. [*bergamotte*, Fr. in Gardening, a fine juicy pear, of a globular form, and a coat of an olive colour, mixed with brown; an eſſence or perfume, drawn from the fruit of a lemon-tree ingrafted with the ſtock of a bergamont pear-tree; likewiſe a kind of ſnuff, of a large grain, ſaid to be only pure tobacco, with ſome of this eſſence rubbed into it.

BE'RG-MASTER, S. [from *berg*, *berg*, or *burig*, Sax. a town, hill, or caſtle, and *maſter*] the bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyſhire miners.

BE'RGMOTE, S. [from *berg*, a hill, and *mot*, Sax. a council] a court held on a hill in Derbyſhire, to decide the controverſies happening between the miners.

To BERHY'ME, V. A. [from *be* and *rhyme*] to make a perſon or thing the ſubject of a poem; uſed by way of contempt. "Now *berhym'd* ſo long." *Pope.*

BE'RKSHIRE, S. [from *Bearruceſyre*, Sax. whence *Bearruceſyre* and *Barruceſhyre*, and thence *Barkſhire* or *Berkſhire*] in Geography, a county in England, bounded by Hampſhire on the S. by Wiltſhire and Glouceſterſhire on the W. by the Thames on the N. and by Middleſex and Surry on the E. Its air is heal-

thy

thy, and its ſoil fertile; its chief products are woollen-cloth, ſail-cloth, and malt. It is 39 miles long, and 29 broad, containing 527 acres, 140 pariſhes, 17,000 houſes, 12 market towns; ſends nine members to parliament, two of which are knights of the ſhire; and gives the title of earl to a branch of the Howards.

BE'RLIN, S. [from *byr*, Iſl. *bairgs*, Goth. a town, and *lin*, a diminutive particle] in Geography, the capital of the marquiſate of Brandenburgh, in Germany, and the royal reſidence of the preſent celebrated king of Pruſſia. It is large and well built; its chief manufactures, beſides various works of gold and ſilver, are thoſe in poliſhed ſteel, and glaſs, light ſtuffs, coarſe cloaths, ſtockings, &c. *Berlin* is applied to a carriage of the chariot kind, very convenient for travelling, being both lighter and leſs apt to be overturned than a chariot.

BERME, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, a piece of ground from three to five feet wide, left between the rampart and the moat, to receive the earth falling from the rampart, by that means hindering it from filling the moat: it is ſometimes palliſadoed.

To BERO'B, V. A. [from *be* and *rob*] to ſteal; to take away the property of a perſon. "Of yourſelf you thus *berobbed* are." *Faery Queen.* Seldom uſed.

BE'RRY, S. [from *ber*, Iſl. *bergien*, Sax. from *beran*, Sax. to bear] in Botany. See BACCA.

To BE'RRY, V. N. [from the noun] to produce berries. In the North, it ſignifies to *ſtrike*, from *ber*, Iſl. to beat or threſh.

BE'RRY-BEARING, Adj. [from *berry* and *bearing*] that which bears berries; otherwiſe termed *bacciferous*, from the Latin.

BE'RTRAM, S. [*pyrethum*, Lat.] in Botany, an herb, named baſtard pellitory.

BE'RWICK, or BARWICK, upon Tweed, an old frontier-town, being a county and town of itſelf, as in all proclamations, &c. it is diſtinctly mentioned after England and Wales. Though on the north ſide of the Tweed, it is generally included in Northumberland. It was long the bone of contention between England and Scotland, and often poſſeſſed alternately by each; till Thomas Stanley, with great loſs, reduced it to the obedience of Edward IV. from which time it has been poſſeſſed by the Engliſh without diſturbance. It is a large, populous, and fortified mayor town, with a garriſon in it, but not ſo much minded ſince the union of both kingdoms. Its language, manners, and laws, are a mixture of the Engliſh and Scottiſh. It ſends two members to parliament, and lies 52 miles N. W. of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and 340 N. of London. Lat. 55 deg. 40 min. N. long. 1 deg. 40 min. W.

BE'RYL, S. [βηρυλλος, Gr.] a precious tranſparent ſtone, like cryſtal, found in the mines of the Indies.

To BESCRE'EN, V. A. [from *be* and *ſcreen*] to conceal, or hide any thing. "*Beſcreen'd* in night." *Shakeſp.* Seldom uſed.

To BESE'ECH, V. A. [preter *I beſought*, *I have beſought*, from *be* and *ſecan*, preter *ſohte*; *verſoeken*, Belg.] to intreat with great earneſtneſs; to aſk for as a favour, in an humble and ſuppliant manner.

To BESE'EM, V. N. [*beziemen*, Belg.] to ſuit, applied to a means; to become, or be worthy of, applied to character or dignity.

To BESE'T, V. A. [preter *I beſet*, *I have beſet*; *beſetan*, Sax. *beſæt*, preter; *gaſitan*, Goth. preter *gaſat*] to ſurround, ſo as not to be able to eſcape without difficulty, alluding to an enemy's ſurrounding a body of men, or ſome fortified place. To endanger, to encompaſs, uſed with the particle *with*. "We are *beſet with* thieves." *Shak.*

To BESHRE'W, V. A. [from *beſchreyen*, Teut. to inchant; *beſhryven*, Sax. to confeſs] to wiſh any thing unhappy or miſerable to a perſon. "I *beſhrew* us both." *Dryd.* Seldom uſed.

BESIDE, or BESIDES, Prep. [from *be* and *ſide*, Sax. *beſyden*, *beſydens*, Belg. *beſeits*, Teut.] by the ſide, or near, applied to a ſituation. "To ſit down *beſide* him." *Bacon.* "*Beſide* him hung his bow." *Par. Loſt.* In the enumeration or detail of particulars, ſomething more, over, and above. "In man there is a nature found *beſide* the ſenſes." *Davies.* "Great numbers, *beſide* thoſe whoſe names are in the Chriſtian records." *Addiſ.* Inconſiſtent with; not relating to; not diſcoverable by. "A method *beſide* and above the diſcoveries of man's reaſon." *South.* "It is *beſide* my preſent buſineſs." *Locke.* Before a reciprocal pronoun, as *himſelf*, &c. it implies the loſs of reaſon, or madneſs. "Thou art *beſide thyſelf*." *Acts.* Uſed adverbially, it implies an additional circumſtance, or ſomething more than what has been mentioned. "*Beſides*, you know not." *Dryd.* The reſt; or that which has not been already ſpoken of, or mentioned. "Haſt thou any here *beſides*." *Gen.* xix. 12.

To BESIE'GE, V. A. [from *be* and *ſiege*, pronounced as if written with a double *ee*, *beſeege*] to ſurround, or attack a place with an army, in order to conquer and get maſter of it.

BESIE'GER, S. [from *beſiege* and *er*] a perſon who attempts to take a town, by encamping againſt it.

To BESLU'BBER, V. A. [from *be* and *ſlubber*] to daub, or ſmite with any thing that raiſes a diſagreeable idea.

To BESME'AR, V. A. [from *be* and *ſmear*] to cover or daub with any thing which alters the colour of a thing, and raiſes an idea of ſomething not cleanly. Figuratively, to tarniſh, or deprive of its luſture, applied to character, &c.

To BESMO'KE, V. A. [from *be* and *ſmoke*] to ſoil; to foul, or dry in ſmoke.

To BESMU'T, V. A. [from *be* and *ſmitan*, Sax.] to ſmear with any thing black; eſpecially

cially applied to discolouring a thing by smoke, soot, &c.

BE'SOM, S. [*besm*, *besma*, Sax.] an instrument consisting of a long handle, to which birch or rushes are fastened, used by housewives to sweep their floors from sand or dust.

To BESO'T V. A. [from *be* and *sot*] to stupify with gluttony and drunkenness. Used with the particle *on*, to doat, or be extremely in love with. "*Besotted on* that face and eyes." *Dryd.*

BESO'UGHT, Part. Pass. of *Beseech*.

To BESPA'NGLE, V. A. [from *be* and *spangle*] to make a thing glitter, by the means of some small shining object. "The heavens *bespangling*." *Pope.*

To BESPA'TTER, V. A. [from *be* and *spatter*] to wet, by casting small quantities of water. Figuratively, to soil or tarnish the character of a person "Whom never faction could *bespatter*." *Swift.*

To BESPE'AK, V. A. [preter *I bespoke*, or *I bespake*; *I have bespoke* or *bespoken*; from *be*, for, and *spæcan*, Sax. *bespechen*. Teut. to buy] to give orders for the making of a thing; to make a bargain for the purchase of any thing, in order to prevent others from buying it; to engage beforehand. "To *bespeak* his custom." *Life of J. Bull.* To discover beforehand, or forebode; to address in discourse; to speak to. "Thus the queen *bespoke*." *Dryd.* To declare; to shew. "Orders that *bespeak* a mind composed." *Addis.*

BESPE'AKER, S. [from *bespeak* and *er*] he that gives orders for the making of any thing to an artificer, or manufacturer.

To BESPE'CKLE, V. A. [from *be* and *speckle*, *spæpiecic*, Pol.] to mark with spots.

To BESPE'W, V. A. [from *be* and *spew*, of *spïwan*, Sax.] to vomit upon.

To BESPI'CE, V. A. [from *be* and *spice*] to season with spices, generally applied to liquors. "Thou mightest *bespice* a cup." *Shak.*

To BESPI'T, V. A. to wet with spittle; to spit upon.

BESPO'KE, irregular Part. from *Bespeak*.

To BESPO'T, V. A. [from *be* and *spot*] to mark with spots.

To BESPREA'D, V. A. [from *be* and *spread*; of *spræedan*, or *spredan*, Sax.] to extend a thing at full length over another; to cover with. "*With* painted flowers *bespread*." *Dryd.*

To BESPRI'NKLE, V. A. [from *be* and *sprinkle*, of *springe*, Sax. *besprengen*, *bespritzen*, Teut.] to spurt, or throw water upon a thing so as to make it fall upon it in drops.

To BESPUTTER, V. A. [from *be* and *sputter*] to wet any thing, by forcing spittle in drops from between the lips.

BEST, Adj. [the superlative degree of *good*; the comparative *better*, from *god* or *bet*, *bettera*, *betst*, Sax.] the higest degree of good. Used with the verb *do*, the utmost exertion of power, or ability. "Let each man *do* his *best*." *Shak.* "Alnaschar in order to make the *best* of it." *Addis.*

BESTI'AL, Adj. [from *bestia*, Lat. a beast] that which has the nature of a beast. Applied figuratively to one that seems to have no regard for reason, delicacy, virtue, shame, or humanity.

BESTIA'LITY, S. [from *bestial*] that quality which is contrary to the right use of reason; opposite to every principle of humanity.

BE'STIALLY, Adv. [from *bestial* and *ly*] in such a manner as to resemble a beast, and below the dignity of humanity.

To BESTICK, V. A. [preter *I bestuck*, or *have bestuck*, from *be* and *stick*] to fix darts, or any pointed thing or mark upon a subject; to wound all over. "Truth shall retire—*bestuck* with slanderous darts." *Par. Lost.*

To BESTI'R, V. A. [from *be* and *stir*] to exert one's power vigorously. Generally used with the reciprocal pronouns, *him*, *her*, *himself*, &c. "They must needs *bestir themselves*." *Ray.*

To BESTO'W, V. A. [*bestedan*, Belg.] to give a person a thing which he had no right to demand; to give in marriage, used with the preposition *upon*, before the receiver. "I could have *bestowed* her upon a fine gentleman." *Tatler*, No. 75. To place, to lay up in a place. "*Bestowed* them in the house." 2 *Kings*, vi. 24. This last sense is derived from *be* and *stow*, Sax. a place.

BESTO'WER, S. [from *bestow* and *er*] he that gives a thing; he that confers a favour.

To BESTRE'W, V. A. [part. *bestrewed* or *bestrown*] to scatter, or sprinkle over; to cover with.

To BESTRI'DE, V. A. [from *be* and *stride*] to stand over any thing, so as to have it between our legs, or a leg on each side of it. As this posture is that of a person on horseback, it is put figuratively for a person riding. "He *bestrides* the lazy-pacing clouds." *Shak.*

To BESTU'D, V. A. [from *be* and *stud*] to adorn with shining dots, marks, or studs.

BET, S. [from *wettan*, Teut. *wedden*, Belg. *weddian*, Sax. to lay a wager, from *wed*, Sax. a wager, *b* being often exchanged for a *w*, as *swalewe*, *schwalbe*, Teut. a swallow] the money deposited by each of the parties who lay a wager, to be given to him who wins.

To BET, V. A. [from the noun] to lay a wager.

To BETA'KE, V. A. [preter I *betook*, part. passive *betaken*, from *be* and *take*, *betæcan*, Sax.] to apply; to have recourse to, with the reciprocal pronouns *him*, *her*, &c. and the particle *to*. "Here *I betake myself to* them again." *Woodw.* To take to, fly, or go, applied to motion. "They both *betook* them several ways." *Par. Lost.*

To BETE'EM, V. A. [from *be* and *teem*] to bestow, or give. "So would I *beteem* to you this sword." *Faery Q.* To produce, alluding

to the teeming-time of animals. "I could well *beteem* them from the tempeſt of mine eyes." *Shakeſp.*

To BETHI'NK, V. A. [preter *I bethought*, from *be* and *thencan*, Sax. which makes *thothe* or *thuthe* in the preter; *thogkgan*, preter *thahta*, Goth.] to recal back ſomething paſt into the mind; to recollect one's ſelf; to ſuſpend our thoughts.

BE'THLEHEM, S. [the houſe of bread, Heb.] the name of a city in Judea, famous for being the birth-place of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. Applied, according to its etymology, to an hoſpital, and at preſent appropriated to that where lunatics are confined, near Moorgate, London. See BEDLAM.

BE'THLEHEMITE, S. [from *Bethlehem*] a perſon confined, or fit to be confined, in a mad-houſe, called a *Bedlamite*.

BETHO'UGHT, the preter of *Bethink*.

To BETHRA'L, V. A. [from *be* and *thral*] to bind and fetter as a captive. "She it is that did my lord *bethral*." *Faery Q.* Seldom uſed.

To BETHU'MP, V. A. [from *be* and *thump*] to bang, or beat; a ludicrous word. "I never was ſo *bethumpt*." *Shakeſp.*

To BETI'DE, V. A. [preter *it betided*, or *betid*; from *tid*, Sax. time, ſeaſon, or opportunity] to happen to a perſon; to befal; uſed both of good and bad events; and ſometimes with the particle *to*, "What has *betide* to Cloten." *Shakeſp.*

BETI'ME, or BETIMES, Adv. [from *be* Sax. about, near, or at, and *time*, of *tima*, Sax. a ſeaſon, or opportunity] in ſeaſon; without delay. "Learn *betimes*." *Par. Reg.* Soon; in a ſhort time. Joined with *morning*, early. "They roſe *betimes* in the *morning*." 1 *Macc.* iv. 52.

BETLE, BETEL, or BETRE, S. [Ind.] in Botany, a plant, in great repute all over the Eaſt, reſembling that which bears pepper; but ſo weak as to need a prop to ſupport it.

To BETO'KEN, V. A. [from *be* and *token*] to declare, to ſhew, or diſcover by marks or ſigns.

BETO'OK, irregular participle, from *betake*.

To BETO'SS, V. A. [from *be* and *toſs*] to be toſſed about; to be agitated, diſturbed, troubled, or tormented.

To BETRAY, V. A. [*bedreighen*, Belg. *betriegen*, to deceive, *bedrager*, Dan. to deceive, to defraud, of *drugen*, Teut. a trick, *dry*, Sax. an impoſture, *tradire*, Ital. *traher*, Fr.] to deliver a perſon up to his enemies, though bound to the contrary; to diſcloſe a ſecret entruſted to one; to diſcover ſome failing. "Leſt you *betray* your ignorance." *Watts.* To diſcover. "Nor a ſtone *betray*—the place where once the very ruins lay." *Addiſ.*

BETRA'YER, S. [from *betray* and *er*] the perſon who treacherouſly delivers another into the hands of his enemies; one who diſcloſes a ſecret. Applied figuratively to things, with great elegance.

To BETRI'M, V. A. [from *be* and *trim*] to adorn or embelliſh the perſon with dreſs; applied with great beauty to the flowery creation.

"The banks with pionied and tulip'd brims,
"Which ſpungy April at thy beſt *betrims*."
Shakeſp.

To BETRO'TH, V. A. [from *be* and *troth*, *betrouwen*, Belg. *betrawen*, Teut. of *trew*, Teut. faith] to promiſe a perſon in marriage. In Law, to nominate to a biſhopric. "Conſecrated a biſhop unto that church, whereunto he was not before *betrothed*." *Ayliffe.*

To BETRU'ST, V. A. [from *be* and *truſt*] to truſt, or rely upon the fidelity of another, applied both to perſons or things. "*Betruſt* him with all the good." *Grew.* "Whatſoever you would *betruſt* to your memory." *Watts.*

BE'TTER, Adj. [the comparative degree of *good*, of which *beſt* is the ſuperlative] that which exceeds, is better or preferable to the thing it is compared with. "Altered *for the better*." Uſed as a ſubſtantive, a perſon of rank or authority ſuperior to ourſelves. "The courteſy of nation allows you my *better*." *Shak.*

BE'TTER, Adv. [the comparative of *well*] in a more perfect, exact, manner; more advantageous, or profitable.

To BE'TTER, V. A. [from the adjective, *beſtern*, Teut.] to improve; to increaſe the value of a thing; to amend by change; to ſurpaſs; to excel; to ſtrengthen, or add ſtrength to.

BE'TTER. S. [from *bet*] one who lays wagers.

BETWE'EN, Prep. [*betweonan*, *betwijnan*, Sax. from *be* and *twee*, Sax. *twii*, or *twee*, Belg. two] applied to ſituation, it ſignifies the middle, or the having one of the two things mentioned on each ſide of us. Applied to time, the middle ſpace, or that which is included within the periods mentioned. "*Between* the promiſe made to Abraham, and the coming of Chriſt." Applied to qualities, partaking of each. "*Between* black and white." Applied to things oppoſite or contrary to each other, it implies ſeparation, or the idea of difference acquired by compariſon. "Diſtinguiſh *between* what require, and what not." *Locke.* A reciprocation on both ſides, applied to friendſhip. "A great friendſhip *between* him and me." By themſelves, privately, excluſive of any others. "That was done *between* them." *Greenwood.* *Between* is properly uſed of only *two* perſons, but *among*, when more are included.

BETWI'XT, Prep. [*betwix*, *bewux*, and *betweox*, Sax.] uſed indifferently for *between*; which ſee.

BE'VEL, or BEVIL, S. among Joiners, a kind of ſquare, one or both legs of which are crooked, according to the ſweep of an arch, or vault. *Bevil angle*, is that which is not ſquare, whether it be obtuſe, or acute.

To BE'VEL, or BE'VIL, V. A. [from the ſubſtantive] to form a bevil angle, in oppoſition to a right one.

BEV'ERAGE, S. [*beveragio*, Ital. [from

bevere

bevere, to drink, *breuvage*, Fr.] any common drink, or any thing drinkable; a treat at putting on, or first wearing a new suit of cloaths; a treat at a person's first coming to prison, called likewise *garnish*.

BE'VY, S. [from *beva*, Ital.] a flock, or number of birds collected together; an assembly, or company.

To BEWA'IL, V. A. [from *be* and *wail*, of *wa*, Sax. grief] to grieve for any calamity.

To BEWA'RE V. A. [from *be* and *ware*, *guvaruan*, Sax. *warer*, Belg.] to act with so much caution as to provide against any future obstacle or misfortune.

To BEWE'T, V. A. [from *be* and *wet*] to make moist or wet.

To BEWI'LDER V. A. [from *be* and *wild*, of *walda*, Sax. a wood, or wilderness] to lose in a place, or wood, which has no certain path. Figuratively, to puzzle and perplex the the mind with difficulties. "Lost and *bewildered* in the fruitless search." *Addis.*

To BEWITCH, V. A. [from *be* and *witch*] to injure by, or subject to, the power of diabolical charms and incantations. In a secondary sense, to operate so powerfully on the mind by personal or mental charms, as to captivate and be irresistable. "Filled with such *bewitching* tenderness and rapture." *Spect.* No. 223.

BEWI'TCHERY, S. [from *bewitch*] in the times of ignorance, supposed to be an irresistable power, which persons dealing in magic, or with the devil, had over others. In its secondary sense, a charm, either personal, mental, *&c.* "There is a certain *bewitchery*, or fascination in words." *South.*

To BEWRA'Y, V. A. [*bewregan*, or *wregan*, Sax. the *g* sounded like a *y*, *wroeghen*, Belg. Minshew deduces it from *bewyre* Goth.] to discover a thing that is hid, or secret, either through simplicity or treachery.

BEWRA'YER, S. [from *bewray* and *er*] a person who discovers a thing which should be concealed; a divulger of secrets.

BEYO'ND, Prep. [*geond*, *begeond*, *begeondan*, Sax.] a word used to signify excess in any thing. Applied to a place, the farther side of any thing, or that which is at the greatest distance from us; farther than. "*Beyond* the mountain." Across, or over. "*Beyond* the sea. *Deut.* xxx. 13. Too great for, or out of the reach of; exceeding; above; superior. "Thy goodness *beyond* thought." *Par. Lost.*

BE'ZOAR, S. in its primary sense, an antidote against poison. In its secondary, a medicinal stone brought from the East or West Indies, found in the stomach of an animal of the goat kind, and composed of several coats, like an onion.

BEZOA'RDIC, Adj. [from *bezoar*] medicines compounded with bezoar.

BIA'NGULATED, or BIANGULOUS, Adj. [from *bis*, Lat. twice, and *angulus*, Lat. a corner] that which has two angles or corners.

BI'AS, S. [*biais*, Fr.] the weight lodged in one side of a bowl to direct or regulate it in its course, and to turn it from a straight line. Figuratively, an influence, propensity, or any thing which directs the course of a person's actions to particular end.

To BI'ASS, V. A. [from the noun] to influence a person to any particular measures of conduct.

BIB, S. [from *bibo*, Lat. to drink] a piece of linen put under the chins of infants when feeding, to keep the victuals which is spilt from their cloaths; likewise a piece of linen pinned on the front of the stay of those of more advanced years.

BIBA'CIOUS, Adj. [*bibax*, Lat.] much addicted to drinking; or drinking to excess.

BIBACTY, S. [*bibacitas*, Lat.] the quality of drinking too much.

BI'BBER, S. [from *bibo*, Lat. to drink] a person who drinks to excess.

BI'BLE, S. [from βιβλος, Gr. a book] the volume containing the great truths of religion and conduct revealed from heaven by God, comprehending the Old and New Testament; though sometimes applied to the Old only, as the word Testament is restrained to the New. The translation of this sacred volume was begun very early in this kingdom, and some part of it was done even by king Alfred. Adelmus translated the Psalms into Saxon in 709; other parts were done by Edfrid, or Ecbert, in 730; the whole by Bede, in 731. Trevisa published the whole in English, in 1357. Tindal's was brought hither in 1534; revised and altered in 1538; published with a preface of Cranmer's in 1549. In 1551, another translation was published, which being revised by several bishops, was printed with their alterations in 1560. In 1607, a new translation was published by authority, which is that in present use.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER, S. [from βιβλος, Gr. a book, and γραφω, to write] one who writes or copies books.

BIBLIO'THECAL, S. [from *bibliotheca*, Lat. a library] belonging to a library.

BI'BULOUS, Adj. [*bibulus*, Lat.] that which sucks or drinks any fluid or moisture.

BICE, S. in Painting, a blue, or bluish-green colour.

To BICKER, V. N. [from *bicre*, Brit. to contest] to skirmish, or quarrel; to tremble, or quiver, or move backwards and forwards.

BI'CKERER, S. [from *bicker* and *er*] one who is quarrelsome.

BI'CKERING, S. [from *bicker*] a quarrel, skirmish, or sudden attack, opposed to a set or pitched battle.

BI'CORN, or BI'CORNOUS, Adj. [from *bis*, twice, and *cornu*, Lat. a horn, that which has two horns. "The letter Y, or *bicornous* element of Pythagoras." *Brown.*

To BID, V. A. [preter *I bid*, *bad*, *bade*, *have*

have *bid*, or *bidden*; from *biddan*, Sax. preter *bæd* and *bed*; *bidgan*, preter *bath*, Goth. *bid*, Iſl. to pray, or *beodan*, Sax. to command] to requeſt, or invite a perſon as a gueſt; to order or command; to offer a ſum for the purchaſe of a thing; to publiſh; or proclaim. "Our bands thrice *bid*." *Gay*. To offer or denounce. "He *bids* defiance." *Granv*.

BI'DDEN, Part. Paſſ. [from *bid*, to invite, or *beodan*, Sax. to command] invited. "*Bidden* gueſts." *Philipps*. Commanded or forced. "Teach infant cheeks a *bidden* bluſh to know." *Pope*.

BI'DDER, S. [from *bid* and *er*] one who offers a price for any commodity.

BI'DDING, S. [from *bid*] command, and order, including generally the idea of a ſuperior. "At his ſecond *bidding* darkneſs fled." *Milt*.

To BIDE, V. A. [*bidan*, *abidan*, Sax. *bæidan*, Goth.] to endure, or ſuffer; to dwell, live, remain, or continue, in a place. See ABIDE.

BIDE'NTAL, Adj. [*bidens*, Lat.] that which has two teeth. Figuratively, that which has two prongs.

BI'DING, S. [from *bide*] conſtant ſtay, or reſidence in a place.

BIE'NNIAL, Adj. [from *biennis*, Lat.] that which continues, or has been, for two years.

BIER, S. [*beer*, Sax. from *bæran*, Sax. to bear, *ber*. Arm. *bar*, Perſ.] a frame of wood, on which dead perſons are carried to the grave.

BIE'STINGS, S. [from *byſting*, Sax.] in Farming, the firſt milk given by a cow after calving.

BI'FEROUS, Adj. [*bis*, Lat. twice, and *ferens*, Lat. bearing] bearing fruit twice a year.

BIG, Adj. [*bagate*, *bogatre*, Ruſſ. a giant, *bug*, Dan. the belly] applied to dimenſions, large, immenſe, ſwelling out. Joined to *with*, or *of*, pregnant; with child. "*Big with* young." *Bac*. Swelling, or diſtended with grief. "Thy heart is *big*." *Shak*. Applied to a perſon's looks or words, proud; haughty.

BI'GAMIST, S. [from *bigamy*] one who has married another before the death of his firſt wife.

BI'GAMY, S. [from *bis*, Lat. twice, and γαμος, Gr. a marriage] a double marriage, or the having of two wives at the ſame time; which is felony by the law.

BIG-BEL'LIED, Adj. [from *big* and *belly*] ſwelling out, applied to ſails filled with wind; with child; pregnant.

BI'GGIN, S. [*beguin*, Fr.] the under-cap of an infant, covering the hind-part of its head, and made cloſe, to keep the upper or mould of it warm.

BIGHT, S. [*bygan*, Sax. to bend] the circumference of the coil of a rope, oppoſed to its ends or extremities.

BI'GNESS, S. [from *big* and *neſs*] largeneſs, either with reſpect to quantity, bulk, or dimenſions.

BI'GOT, S. [ſuppoſed to be derived from Rollo's refuſing to kiſs the toe of Charles the Vth of France, when he received his daughter in marriage, and the inveſtiture of the dukedom from him, with this Gothic expreſſion, *Ne ſe by God*, on which account he was called by the king a *bigot*] a perſon who is ſtrongly and immoveably attached to any religion or opinion, notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt reaſon urged to convince him by a contrary party. Uſed in a bad ſenſe.

BI'GOTTED, Adj. [from *bigot*] obſtinately prepoſſeſſed in favour of a perſon, or opinion.

BI'GOTRY, S. [from *bigot*] unreaſonable firmneſs; obſtinacy, or attachment to any party or opinion.

BILE, S. [from *bilis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a yellow bitter liquid or fluid, ſeparated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and diſcharged into the lower end of the duodenum.

BILE, S. [from *bile*, Sax. *buyl*, Belg. *builo*, Dan. *buel*, Teut.] a red inflammatory ſwelling or tumour, very ſore, and cured by ſuppuration.

BILGE, S. [*bilig*, Sax. *bilgia*, Iſl. a ſtorm] that part of the ſhip's bottom on which, together with the keel, ſhe reſts, when a-ground. *Bilge-water*, that which reſts on a ſhip's bottom, on account of its flatneſs, and cannot go to the well. *Bilge-pump*, is that which is applied to the ſide of a ſhip, to exhauſt or pump out the bilge-water.

To BILGE, V. N. [from the noun] a ſea-term, to damage, or break the boards of a ſhip or veſſel againſt a rock, ſo as to make a paſſage for the water to enter; to ſpring a leak.

BI'LIARY, Adj. [from *bile* or *bilis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, that which belongs to, or conveys, the bile.

BI'LINGSGATE, S. a gate, port, or ſtairs, on the river Thames, London, noted for the reſort of fiſhermen, and fiſhwomen. Figuratively, low abuſe and ſcurrilous language, alluding to that which is made uſe of by thoſe who frequent this place.

To BILK, V. A. [*bilk*, *bilken*, *bien*, Teut. a gaming-table, *belegan*, Sax. to lye, or deceive by lyes, *bilaican*, Goth.] to cheat; to defraud; to contract a debt, and run away without paying it.

BILL, S. [*bile*, Sax.] the horny ſubſtance protuberating, and ſtanding out from the head of a fowl, and forming its mouth; a beak.

BILL, S. [*bille*, Sax. of *bill*, Sax. ſteel] in Huſbandry, an edged tool, with a hooked point, of an axe kind, fitted to a handle, and uſed to lop trees. If the handle be ſhort, it is named a *hand-bill*; but if long, a *hedge-bill*.

BILL, S. [*bille*, Sax. *billet*, Fr.] in Trade, a written or printed account of goods delivered to, or work done by a perſon. In Commerce, a common obligation given by one perſon to another, or a writing wherein a perſon obliges himſelf

himſelf to pay a ſum of money to another at a certain time. *Bill of credit*, is that which is given by one perſon to another, impowering him to take up money of his correſpondents in foreign countries. A *Bill of entry*, is an account of goods entered at the Cuſtom-houſe, either inwards or outwards, mentioning the perſon exporting, *&c.* the quality and ſpecies of the goods, where exported to, and from whence. *Bill of exchange*, is a piece of paper drawn by a perſon on another in a different place or country for money received by him at home. *Bill of lading*, is a memorandum or acknowledgment, under the hand of the maſter of a veſſel, of his having received goods on board, together with a promiſe to deliver them as conſigned. *Bill of parcels*, is an account given by the ſeller or buyer of the ſeveral goods bought, and their prices. *Bill of ſale*, is a ſolemn contract under ſeal, whereby a perſon transfers all right and intereſt he has in his goods to another. *Bill*, in Law, is a ſingle bond without a condition; a declaration in writing, expreſſing ſome grievance or wrong done by the perſon complained of. In Parliament, a writing containing ſome propoſals offered to the houſe to be paſſed into a law. A phyſician's preſcription. A *Bill of mortality*, is a bill, giving an account of the number of perſons dying within certain limits and times. A *Bill of fare*, an account of the diſhes of an entertainment, or of the proviſions in ſeaſon.

To BILL, V. A. [from *bill*, Sax. a beak] to join bills together. Figuratively, to careſs with great fondneſs, in alluſion to the manner of doves joining their bills together.

BI'LLET, S. [Fr.] a ſmall paper, with ſomething wrote on it; a ticket directing ſoldiers where to lodge; a ſmall log of wood for firing. In Heralary, a bearing reſembling a long ſquare.

BI'LLIARDS, S. [it has no ſingular. *Billiardo*, Ital.] a kind of game played on an oblong table, fixed exactly horizontal, and covered with a cloth, with little ivory balls, which are driven by the oppoſite parties into hazards, holes, or pockets, placed at the ends and ſides of the table.

BI'LLION, S. [Fr.] in Coinage, a baſe metal, either of gold or ſilver, in which copper is predominant.

BI'LLOW, S. [from *bilg*, Teut. *bolge*, Dan. *bilgia*, Iſl. a ſtorm, *bilur*, Iſl. a whirlpool or ſudden tempeſt] a large, high, ſwelling, and hollow wave.

To BI'LLOW, V. N. [from the noun] to ſwell, or grow tempeſtuous; to raiſe in large heaps like the appearance of billows. "The *billowing* ſnow." *Prior*.

BI'LLOWY, Adj. [from *billow*] ſtormy, tempeſtuous, ſwelling into large waves.

BIN, S. [*binne*, Sax. *benne*, Belg.] a long ſquare frame, or cheſt of wood, wherein corn bread, *&c.* are put.

To BIND, V. A. [preter *bound*, *bind*, Iſl. *bancerdan*, Perſ. *bindan*, Sax and Goth.] to deprive a perſon of the free uſe of his limbs by bonds; to ſurround, encompaſs, confine, faſten together; to fix a bandage on; to compel, force, reſtrain. In Phyſic, to ſtop a looſeneſs, or make coſtive. To *bind a book*, to ſew the ſheets together, and place them in a cover. With the word *over*, to be obliged, under a certain penalty, to appear at a court of juſtice.

BI'NDER, S. [from *bind*] one who binds books; one who ties ſheaves together. In Surgery, a fillet, uſed to keep on the dreſſings of a ſore, and rolled ſeveral times about it.

BI'NDING, S. [from *bind*] that which is bound, wound, or tied round any thing; a bandage, "The *binding* of his eyes." *Tatler*, No. 55.

BI'NOCLE, S. [from *binus*, Lat. two, and *oculus*, Lat. an eye] in Dioptrics, a teleſcope fitted with two tubes, ſo that diſtant objects may be ſeen by both the eyes.

BINO'CULAR, Adj. that which has two eyes or ſights. *Binocular teleſcope*. See BINOCLE.

BINO'MIAL, Adj. in Algebra, a root, conſiſting only of two parts.

BIO'GRAPHER, S. [from βιος, Gr. life, and γραφω, to write] one who writes the lives of particular perſons.

BI'PAROUS, Adj. [from *binus* and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth young] bringing forth two at a time.

BI'PARTITE, Adj. [from *binus*, twofold, and *partitus*, ſupine of *partior*, Lat. to divide] having two parts anſwering to each other; divided into two.

BIPARTI'TION, S. [from *bipartite*] the act of dividing into two.

BI'PED, S. [*bipes*, Lat.] that which hath two feet.

BIPE'NNATED, Adj. [from *binus* and *penna*, a wing, Lat.] having two wings.

BIQUA'DRATE, or BIQUADRA'TIC, Adj. [from *bis*, Lat. twice, and *quadra*, Lat. a ſquare] the next power above the cube, or the ſquare of the cube root. *Biquadratic equation*, in Algebra, is an equation where the unknown quantity of the terms has four dimenſions. *Biquadratic power*, is the fourth power of a number, or the ſquare ſquared. *Biquadratic root* of a number is the ſquare root of the ſquare root.

BIQUI'NTILE, Adj. [from *bis*, twice, and *quintus*, Lat. five] in Aſtrology, an aſpect of the planets, wherein they are 144 deg. from each other.

BIRCH, S. [*birc*, *birce*, *beorce*, Sax. *birch*, Dan. *berck*, Belg. *biorke*, Run.] in Botany, *betula*, it hath male and female flowers at a diſtance from each other. Linnæus places it in the 4th ſect. of his 21ſt claſs. There are four ſpecies. *Birch-broom*, is a broom or beſom, made with the ſmall twigs of the birch-tree. See BESOM.

BIRCHEN, Adj. [from *birch* and *en*] made of birch.

BIRD, S. [*bird*, *birrde*, Sax. a young bird, from *bredan*, Sax. to breed, or cheriſh] in Natural Hiſtory, a two-footed animal covered with feathers, and furniſhed with wings, by means of which it can raiſe and ſuſtain itſelf in the air, and fly from place to place.

BI'RD-BOLT, S. [from *bird* and *bolt*, Sax. an engine to ſhoot with] a ſmall ſhot, or arrow, uſed in killing birds.

BI'RD-CAGE, S. [from *bird* and *cage*] a receptacle made with wire, *&c.* to keep birds in.

BI'RD-CATCHER, S. [from *bird* and *catcher*] one who lives by catching and ſelling birds.

BI'RDER, S. [from *bird* and *er*] See BIRD-CATCHER.

BI'RD-LIME, S. [from *bird* and *lime*, of *lim*, Belg. and Dan. *leim*, Teut.] a viſcous ſubſtance or glue, made uſe of by bird-catchers to take birds with.

BI'RD's-NEST, S. [from *bird* and *neſt*, ſo called from the flowers reſembling a bird's neſt] in Botany, ſuppoſed to be a ſpecies of the *daucus*.

BIRTH, S. [*beorth*, Sax. *burt*, Teut. *gheboorte*, Belg.] the natural excluſion of the fœtus by the vagina; the act of bringing forth; the entrance of a perſon into the world; any production; rank or dignity inherited by deſcent. In Sea affairs, a proper place for a ſhip to ride in; the diſtance between a ſhip when under ſail, and the ſhore; a place ſeparated by canvaſs wherein the ſailors meſs, and put their cheſts. A *good-birth*, good accommodations, wherein a perſon has every thing that is convenient.

BI'RTH-DAY, S. [from *birth* and *day*] the day on which a perſon comes into the world, or is born.

BI'RTH-NIGHT, S. [from *birth* and *night*] the night on which a perſon is born.

BIRTH-PLACE, S. [from *birth* and *place*] the town or place wherein a perſon is born.

BI'RTH-RIGHT, S. [from *birth* and *right*] the right which a perſon acquires by birth, generally applied to the firſt-born.

BI'RTH-STRANGLED, Adj. [from *birth* and *ſtrangle*] ſtrangled, choked, or killed by ſuffocation, in coming into the world. "Finder of *birth-ſtrangled* babe." *Shakeſp. Macb.*

BI'SCOTIN, S. [Fr.] a confection made of flour, marmalade, eggs, *&c.*

BI'SCUIT, S. [from *bis*, Lat. twice, and *cuit*, Fr. baked] a kind of hard dry bread, made entirely of wheat flour, mixed with raven and warm water, baked for long voyages four times, and prepared ſix months before it is ſhipped. It will keep a whole year. Likewiſe a fine delicate paſtry, or cake, made of fine flour, eggs, almonds, and roſe water; or of flour, eggs, ſugar, and citron, or orange peel, and baked twice.

To BISE'CT, V. A. [from *binus*, two and *ſect*, of *ſeco*, Lat.] in Geometry, to divide any line into two equal parts.

BISE'CTION, or BISSECTION, S. [from *biſect*] in Geometry, the act of dividing, or the thing divided, into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP, S. [from *biſceop*, or *biſcop*, Sax. *biſchop*, Belg. *biſchoff*, Teut. from επισκοπος, Gr. an overſeer] a prelate, or perſon conſecrated for the ſpiritual government and direction of the dioceſe, whoſe juriſdiction conſiſts in collating to benefices, ordaining prieſts and deacons, licenſing phyſicians, ſurgeons, and ſchool-maſters. The *biſhops* are all peers of the realm, except the biſhop of Sodor and Man, who ſeems to be excluded that privilege from his being nominated by the lord of that iſle, all the others being nominated by his majeſty; and from the iſland's being, as lord Coke obſerves, no part of the realm of England. Next to the two archbiſhops, the biſhops of London, Durham, and Wincheſter, have always the precedence; and the others follow according to the date of their conſecration.

BI'SHOP, S. a liquor made of water, wine, ſugar, and a Seville orange roaſted.

BIS'HOPRIC, S. [from *biſhop*, and *ric*, Sax. implying a dominion, province, office, or diſtrict, ſubject to a perſon] the province, diſtrict, or dioceſe, which belongs to a biſhop.

BISK, S. [from *biſque*, Fr.] a ſoup, or broth, made of different ſorts of fleſh boiled, according to *Johnſon*.

BI'SKET, S. See BISCUIT.

BISMUTH, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a conſiderable heavy ſemi-metal, of a much harder and firmer texture than antimony, very ſuſceptible of ruſt.

BISSE'XTILE, S. [from *bis*, twice, and *ſextilis*, Lat. ſo called, becauſe the 6th of the calends of March was repeated in that year] a year containing 366 days, happening every four years, when a day is added to the month of February, to make up for the ſix hours which the ſun ſpends in his courſe each year, beyond the 365 days uſually aſſigned to it.

BISTOU'RY, S. [*biſtouri*, Fr.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, uſed in making inciſions.

BISU'LCOUS, Adj. [from *biſculcus*, Lat.] cleft in two parts, cloven-footed.

BIT, S. [from *bital*, Sax.] the whole machine, or iron apurtenances of a bridle; more particularly the bit-mouth.

BIT, S. [from *bite*] as much as a perſon generally bites off at once. A ſmall Spaniſh coin in the Weſt Indies, valued at ſeven pence half-penny.

To BIT, V. A. [from the noun] to put a bit into a horſe's mouth; to bridle.

BITCH, S. [*beice*, *bice*, Sax. *beck*, Teut. *bite*, Belg.] the female of the dog, wolf, fox, and otter kind.

To BITE, V. A. [preter *bit*, part. paſſive *bitten*; of *byt*, Iſl. preter *beita*, *bit*, ſubſtantive *bitan*, Sax.] to wound, pierce, or divide with the

the teeth. To affect with pain, applied to cold; to make a perſon uneaſy, applied to ſatire or reproach; to wound by its ſharpneſs, applied to a ſword, &c. "With my good *biting* faulchion." *Shakeſp.* To make the mouth ſmart, applied to the ſharp taſte of ſome acid bodies. To cheat or defraud.

BITE, S. [from the verb] to divide, ſeize, or wound any thing with the teeth, a ſharper, a cheat; trick or fraud.

BI'TER, S. [from *bite* and *er*] one that ſeizes with the teeth, applied to a dog. One that readily or quickly ſwallows a bait, applied to a fiſh; one who deceives or defrauds another by falſe appearances; a ſharper.

BI'TTACLE, S. [from *bitt*, Belg.] a frame in the ſteerage of a ſhip, made of boards, and faſtened with wooden pegs, wherein the compaſs is placed.

BI'TTEN, Part. paſſive of *bite*.

BI'TTER, Adj. [Sax. Belg. and Teut.] that which excites a hot, pungent, and aſtringent taſte, like that of wormwood. Figuratively, wretched, miſerable, painful, diſagreeable, unpleaſing, and hurtful.

BI'TTER, S. in Sea language, any turn of the cable round the bitts, ſo that it may be let out gradually, or by degrees. When a ſhip is ſtopped by the cable, ſhe is ſaid *to be brought up by a bitter*; likewiſe the end of the cable wound or belayed about the bitts, called the *bitter end*.

BI'TTERLY, Adv. [from *bitter* and *ly*] that which has a bitter taſte. Figuratively, in a ſorrowful, painful, ſharp, and ſevere manner; uſed ſometimes to expreſs the ſuperlative or higheſt degree; very much. "He went out and wept *bitterly*."

BI'TTERN, S. [*butour*, Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a bird with a long bill and legs, which feeds on fiſh, and is remarkable for its noiſe, called *bumping*.

BI'TTERNESS, S. [from *bitter* and *neſs*] a kind of ſavour or ſenſation, the reverſe to ſweetneſs. Applied to manner, ſeverity, auſterity. Applied to reproach, keenneſs, ſharpneſs, or extremity. Applied to the paſſions, ſorrow, trouble, diſtreſs.

BI'TTER-SWEET, S. [from *bitter* and *ſweet*] in Gardening, the name of an apple, having a taſte compounded of bitter and ſweet.

BITTS, S. [*bitan*, Sax.] two perpendicular pieces of timber in the fore part of a ſhip, bolted to the gun-deck; their heads are braced with a croſs piece, and ſeveral turns of the cable are taken over them, for ſecuring the ſhip when at anchor.

BI'TUME, or BI'TUMEN, S. in Naural Hiſtory, a fat, tenacious, inflammable mineral ſubſtance, or a foſſil body which eaſily takes fire, yields an oil, and is not ſoluble in water.

BI'TUMINOUS, Adj. [from *bitumen*] having the nature and qualities of bitumen.

BI'VALVE, Adj. [from *binus*, Lat. two, and *valva*, Lat. a folding door] in Natural Hiſtory, applied to fiſh that have two ſhells, ſuch as oyſters; and in Botany to plants whoſe ſeed-pods open their whole length, to diſcharge their ſeeds, as peaſe.

BI'VALVULAR, Adj. [from *bivalve*] that which has two ſhells.

BIV'ENTER, S. in Anatomy, a muſcle ſituated between the whole baſis of the jaw and the throat.

BI'UOAC, BIHCU'AC, or BI'UAC, S. [Fr. from *weywatch*, Teut. a double guard] a guard performed by the whole army, which continues all night in arms, when before a place or enemy, in order to prevent a ſurprize. To *raiſe the biouac*, is to march the army to their tents or camp at break of day.

To BLAB, V. A. [*blaberen*, or *blapperen*, Teut. *lapperen*, Belg.] to reveal a ſecret, through heedleſſneſs or want of caution. Uſed neuterly, to talk or tattle.

BLAB, S. [from the verb] a tell-tale; one who diſcovers ſecrets through inconſideration, or too great a propenſity to talking.

BLA'BBER, S. [from *blab* and *er*] one who diſcovers a ſecret through want of caution, and a great fondneſs for ſpeaking.

BLACK, S. [*blak*, *blæk*, Sax. *black*, Teut.] abſence or want of light and colour, owing to a body's reflecting no rays of light. *Dyers black*, for ſtuffs of a high price, is compoſed of indigo, woad, boiled with allum, tartar, or aſhes of lees or wine, maddered with common madder, and mixed with gall-nuts of Aleppo, copperas and ſumach. The beſt black cloth ſhould be firſt dyed blue. *German black*, is made of the lees of wine, burnt bones waſhed afterwards, and ground with burnt ivory, or peach-ſtones; that with ivory is the beſt. This is uſed by rolling-preſs printers. *Ivory black*, is ivory burnt between two crucibles, and ground with water, uſed by painters and jewellers, to blacken the bottom ground of the collets or bezels in which they ſet diamonds. *Spaniſh black*, invented by the Spaniards, is burnt cork. *Lamp* or *lam-black*, is the ſooty ſmoak or ſoot of roſin, received in ſheep ſkins, or pieces of coarſe linens, fixed at the top of a chimney, wherein it is burnt for that purpoſe. *Currier's black*, is made with gall-nuts, ſour beer and cold iron, for the firſt blackening applied to the hides; but of gall-nuts, copperas, and gum arabic for the ſecond. *Black* after the verb *look*, and the prepoſition *upon*, implies ſullen, unfriendly, and is a ſign of diſpleaſure. "Looked *black upon* me." *Shakeſp.* Applied to moral action, horrible, or exceſſively wicked. "Such *black* a deed." *Dryd.* Joined with *blue*, it implies the colour of the ſkin occaſioned by a hard *blow*; livid. "Beaten *black* and *blue*." *Shakeſp.*

To BLACK, V. A. [from the noun] to make of a black colour.

BLACK, Adj. of a black colour.

BLA'CKAMOOR, S. [from *black* and *moor*, moſt properly ſpelt *blackmoor*] one who

plexion is naturally black. See NEGRO.

BLAC'KBERRY, S. [from *black* and *berry*, called from its colour] in Botany, a ſpecies of the *rubus* or *bramble*. *Blackberry* buſh, the ſh or tree which bears the blackberry.

BLAC'KBIRD, S. [from *black* and *bird*] Natural Hiſtory, a bird ſo called from the our of its feathers; its bill is yellow, and ſong reſembling that of a man's whiſtling, ich it imitates with great exactneſs and ility.

BLA'CK-BROWED, S. [from *black* and *w*] having black eye-brows. Figuratively, k, gloomy, diſmal, or threatening. "A *browd* guſt begins to riſe." *Dryd.*

BLACK-CATTLE, S. [from *black* and *tle*] in Huſbandry, a general term including n, bulls, or cows.

BLA'CK-EARTH, S. [from *black* and *th*] in Gardening, that which is on the ſur- e of the ground, ſo named from its colour, d likewiſe called mould.

To BLA'CKEN, V. A. [from *black*] to ke a thing black, which was of a different our before; to intercept the rays of light; darken. "The cloud *blackened* the face of whole heaven." *South.* Figuratively, to y a perſon's character by defamation, or merited cenſure. "Let us *blacken* him at we can." *South.*

BLA'CKGUARD, S. [from *black* and *rd*] in low and familiar language, uſed to vey the idea of a perſon of mean circum nces, dirty and ragged dreſs, of baſe prin- les, and worthy of contempt.

BLA'CKISH, Adj. [from *black* and *iſh*; of Sax.] inclining to a black colour; ſome- at black.

BLA'CK LEAD, S. [from *black* and *lead*] LEAD.

BLA'CKNESS, S. [from *black* and *neſs*] t quality of a body which ariſes from its re- ting few or no rays, and is owing to its oſity, the minuteneſs of its particles, and rays of light ſuffering ſo many reflections the inſide, that few return to the ſurface; nt of light, or darkneſs.

BLA'CK ROD, S. [from *black* and *rod*] uſher of the order of the Garter, ſo called m his black rod with a golden lion at the . He attends the king's chamber, and the ſe of lords in parliament.

BLACK-SEA, [*Mare Nigrum*, Lat.] the dern name of the Pontus Euxinus, or Euxine . It lies between Europe and Aſia; and, as as it goes, is their common boundary. It ght more properly be called a large lake, if d not communicate with the Mediterranean the Thracian Boſphorus. The Turks call *ara Dinghis*. It is ſaid to be 3800 Engliſh es in circuit. On account of the dreadful ms which rage more furiouſly here than in other ſea, it has the name of the Black or trible ſea: though at the ſame time it ap- rs, that thoſe frightful ideas were formed of it before navigation had arrived at the perfection it is now brought to; yet it has been found, from later experience, that the tempeſts on this ſea are very violent and dangerous, from the ſea itſelf being incloſed almoſt on every ſide, and the waves beating circularly upon the veſſels that ſail thereon. Beſides, the danger is increaſed, as on its coaſts are no good harbours; eſpecially towards the S. where the Turks navigate for the moſt part. The ſouthern banks appear ſomething black, by reaſon of the large woods growing everywhere on the coaſts.

BLA'CKSMITH, S. [from *black* and *ſmith*] a perſon who forges the larger works in iron, and derives his name from their colour, which is generally black, from their not being poliſhed; oppoſed to a *whiteſmith*, who forges the ſmaller works, which are generally poliſhed.

BLAD'DER, S. [*blædder*, Sax. *bladder*, and *blader*, Belg. *bladra*, Iſl.] in Anatomy, a thin dilatable, membranous body, which ſerves as the receptacle of the urine after its ſecretion from the blood in the kidneys; ſituated in the pelvis of the abdomen; in men immediately on the rectum; in women on the vagina uteri. It likewiſe ſignifies a puſtule, bliſter, or the ſwelling of a membrane filled with any juice or fluid, ſuch as that which ariſes after ſcalding or burning.

BLADE, S. [from *blæd*, *bled*, Sax. *blad*, *bladt*, Belg. *blatte* or *blätt*, Teut. *blad*, a leaf, Iſl. *bled*, Fr.] in Botany, the ſpire or leaf of graſs before it grows to ſeed; the green ſhoots or leaves of corn, which riſe from the ſeed. Hence that part of a ſword or knife, is called a blade, from the former's reſembling a blade of graſs. Figuratively, a bold, enterpriſing, briſk, fierce, and gay perſon.

BLADE, or BLA'DE-BONE, S. in Anatomy, the ſcapula, or ſcapular-bone, of a flat and triangular form.

To BLADE, V. A. [from the noun] to furniſh with a blade; to fit a blade to a handle.

BLA'DED, Adj. [from *blade*] that which has leaves, ſpires, or blades.

BLAIN, S. [*bleyene*, Sax. the *y* being ſounded like *a*, *gebleyn*, Belg. from *blæin*, Teut. to ſwell] a diſtemper incident to beaſts, conſiſting of a bladder growing at the root of the tongue, againſt the windpipe, which at length grows ſo large, as to ſtop the breath. Applied to human creatures, a puſtule or bliſter.

To BLAME, V. A. [*blâmer*, Fr.] applied to perſons, to charge them with having done a fault.

BLAME, S. [from the verb] the charging with wrong meaſures or faults. Figuratively, the defect which merits cenſure. Uſed with *to*, it implies that which deſerves *blame*, or is *blameable*.

BLA'MEABLE, Adj. [from *blame* and *able*] that which may be found fault with, or cenſured.

BLA'MEABLENESS, S. [from *blameable*

and *neſs*] that which renders a thing faulty, or liable to blame or cenſure.

BLA'MEABLY, Adv. [from *blameable* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as deſerves cenſure or blame.

BLA'MEFUL, Adj. [from *blame* and *full*] that which highly deſerves to be found fault with, cenſured, or blamed.

BLA'MELESS, Adj. [from *blame* and *leſs*] that which is no ways defective; or deſerves no cenſure or blame; uſed ſometimes, but very rarely, with the particle *of*. "We will be *blameleſs of* this." *Joſh.* xi. 17.

BLA'MELESSLY, Adj. [from *blameleſs* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to be free from fault, not merit cenſure.

BLA'MELESSNESS, S. [from *blameleſs* and *neſs*] that quality which renders a perſon or thing by no means the object of cenſure or blame.

BLA'MER, S. [from *blame* and *er*] the perſon who cenſures, or charges a perſon or thing with defect, or being wrong.

BLA'MEWORTHY, Adj. [from *blame* and *worthy*] that which deſerves cenſure or blame, including the idea of ſomething wrong or defective.

To BLANCH, V. A. [*blanchir*, Fr.] to whiten a thing which was before of another colour. Figuratively, to peel, applied to the peeling almonds, which diſcovers their kernel of a white colour.

BLA'NCHER, S. [from *blanch* and *er*] one who makes any thing white; a whitener.

BLA'NCHING, S. [from *blanch*] the action, art, or method of making any thing white. In Coinage, the method made uſe of to give the pieces that brightneſs and luſtre they have on their firſt coming out of the mint.

BLAND, Adj. [*blandus*, Lat.] ſoothing, mild, applied to language. "With *bland* words." *Paradiſe Loſt.* Soft, temperate, applied to weather. "The Zephyrs *bland*." *Thomſon.*

To BLA'NDISH, V. A. [*blandir*, Fr.] to inſinuate one's ſelf into a perſon's favour; to ſooth, or allure. Seldom uſed.

BLA'NDISHMENT, S. [from *blandiſh*] an inſinuating addreſs; ſoft, mild, and kind expreſſions, by which a perſon ſteals into the favour of another.

BLANK, Adj. [*blanc*, Fr.] whitiſh or pale, applied to colour. That which is not written on. Uſed with the word *look*, either expreſſed or underſtood, confuſed; dejected; or ſhewing the ſigns of diſappointment. Applied to verſe, that which has no rhime; but Milton, Thomſon, and others, have ſhewn this to be the moſt maſculine ornament of poetry, which brings our language to a nearer reſemblance of the Greek and Roman poetry, and ſits in a height beyond the poetry of the French and Italians, which they muſt look up at with envy, and acknowledge it impoſſible for their enervate languages to attain to.

BLANK, S. [from the adjective] in Commerce, a void ſpace, or that which has no writing on it, but is left ſo, in order to be filled up. In Lotteries, a ticket which has no prize drawn againſt it. Figuratively, the mark or point which an arrow or piece is aimed at.

To BLANK, V. A. [from the noun, *blanchir*, Fr.] figuratively, to confuſe; diſappoint; to eraſe, bring to nothing, or render abortive.

BLAN'KET, S. [*blanchette*, Fr.] a ſtuff made of wool, and uſed for beds.

To BLA'NKET, V. A. [from the noun] to cover or wrap in a blanket. "I'll *blanket* my loins." *Shakeſp. Lear.*

BLA'NKLY, Adv. [from *blank* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as cauſes or ſhews confuſion, or diſappointment; with whiteneſs; with paleneſs.

To BLA'SPHEME, V. N. [*blaſphemare*, Lat. of βλασφεμειν, Gr. *blaſphemer*, Fr.] to ſpeak ill of God, his meſſengers, or things relating to his ſervice, and comprehended in his revelation. In Law, an indignity, or injury offered to the Almighty, by denying what is his due, or attributing to him what is not agreeable to his nature, *Lindw.* cap. 1.

BLASPHE'MER, S. [from *blaſpheme* and *er*] one who utters diſreſpectful or irreverent things either of God, Chriſt, or any perſon in the holy Trinity, God's meſſengers, or any thing relating to religion.

BLA'SPHEMOUS, Adj. [from *blaſpheme*] that which is diſreſpectful or irreverent with reſpect to God and heavenly things.

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY, Adv. [from *blaſphemous* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as is inconſiſtent with that reverence we owe the Deity; in ſuch a manner as to ſpeak ill of God, and heavenly things.

BLA'SPHEMY, S. [from *blaſpheme*] an offering ſome indignity to God, any perſon of the Trinity, any meſſengers from God, his holy writ, or the doctrines of revelation.

BLAST, [*blaſt*, Sax. and Dan. from *blaſan*, Sax. *blaaſa* infinitive of *blæs*, Iſl. to blow] a breath, puff, or current of wind; the ſound made by blowing a trumpet or other wind inſtrument; a warm air, or other alteration in the atmoſphere, which withers trees, or cauſes a peſtilence; the plague or peſtilence. "By the *blaſt* of God they periſh." *Job* iv. 9.

To BLAST, V. A. [*blaſtan*, Sax. *blaſten*, Teut.] to infect with ſome ſudden plague or infection, by means of the air; to cauſe any thing to wither; to ruin a perſon's character by ſpreading falſe rumour; to render an enterprize abortive, or make it miſcarry. "The was *blaſted*." *Arbuth.*

BLA'STING, S. [from *blaſt*] in Mineralogy, the blowing up a vein of a mine by gunpowder, which cannot be broken up by the ſpade, the gad, and the ax, or ſoftened by fi

BLA'TANT, Adj. [*blattant*, Fr.] bellowing, like a calf. "The *blatant* beaſts." *Dry* Seldom uſed.

BLAZE, S. [*blaſe*, Sax. *bleſka*, *bluſh*, Scla a flam

ame, or the light of a flame. Figuratively, preading abroad; publication, or extending eport; likewiſe, the white mark on a horſe's ehead, reaching to his noſe.

To BLAZE, V. [from the noun] uſed with n, to ſhine, or give light. "The third morn now *blaz'd upon* the main." *Pope.* uratively, to make a thing univerſally known report or rumour. Sometimes uſed with words *abroad* and *about*. "To *blaze abroad* matter." *Mark* i. 45. "Whoſe follies, *z'd about*, to all are known." *Granv.*

BLA'ZER, S. [from *blaze* and *er*] one o ſpreads abroad any report or rumour. Not ch in uſe.

To BLAZ'ON, V. A. [*blaſonner*, Fr.] in raldry, to name all the parts of a coat, in ir proper and technical terms. Figurative- to ſet out, deck or adorn. "Then *blazons* dread ſmiles her hideous form" *Garth.* diſcover to advantage; to diſplay, "How ſelf thou *blazoneſt*—in theſe two princely s;" *Shakeſp.* To ſpread abroad; to make verſally known. "*Blazoning* our injuſtice ry where." *Shakeſp.*

BLA'ZON, S. [from the verb] in Heraldry art of expreſſing the ſeveral parts of a coat rms in its proper terms; all perſons, be- th the degree of a noble, muſt have their ts *blazoned* by metals and colours; nobles precious ſtones; and kings and princes by nets. *Blazon* is uſed figuratively for making thing public; a pompous diſplay of any qua- or claiming reſpect for any merit or dignity.

To BLEACH, V. A. [*ablece*, Sax. of *æ* tive, and *blece*, Sax. black, *bleak*, Belg. *b*, Teut. pale] to whiten a thing by ex- ng it to the air and ſun. Neuterly, to w white in the ſun, or open air. "The te ſheet *bleaching* in the open field." *Shak.*

BLEACHI'NG, S. [from *bleach*] the art of king a thing white, which was not perfectly efore, or which was of a different colour.

BLEAK, Adj. [from *blak* or *blaec*, Sax. or livid, cold having that effect on per-] cold, ſharp, chill.

BLEAK, S. [from *blaec*, Sax. pale on ac nt of its colour] in Natural Hiſtory, a ll river or freſh-water fiſh, always in mo- ; its back is of a ſea-water green, and its y white, and ſhining. *Bleaks* are excellent , and in ſeaſon in Auguſt.

BLEA'KNESS, S. [from *bleak* and *neſs*] eme coldneſs, applied to the air.

BLEA'KY, Adv. [from *bleak*] cold or ly, owing to the wind.

BLEAR, Adj. [*blaer*, Belg. a bliſter] dim re with water or rheum. Applied to the , that which cauſes dimneſs of ſight. "To t the eye with *bear* illuſion."

To BLEAR, V. A. [from the adjective] ccaſion dimneſs of ſight; to make the ſore with water or rheum. Figuratively, lind, or prevent the mind from taking no- of things.

To BLEAT, V. A. *blaetan*, Sax. *bleten*, Belg. to make noiſe like a ſheep.

BLEAT, S. [from the verb] the cry of a ſheep.

BLED, Part. from *Bleed*.

To BLEED, V. N. [preter *I bled*, or have *bled*; from *bledan*, Sax.] to looſe blood by a wound, &c. to die by bleeding. "The lamb thy riot dooms to *bleed*." *Pope.* Figuratively, to drop like thick or rich blood. "For me the balm ſhall *bleed*." *Pope.* Uſed actively, to extract blood from a perſon by opening a vein with a lancet; to let blood; from the Saxon *blodlætan*, or *bloed-laetan*, Belg.

To BLE'MISH, V. A. to mark with any defect; to ſpot, ſtain, or any others ways to rob a thing of its beauty, value, or perfection. Figuratively, to deſame; to ruin a perſon's reputation. "Not that my verſe would *blemiſh* all the fair." *Dryd.*

BLE'MISH, S. [from the verb] applied to perſonal charms, a ſcar, or any thing that diminiſhes their perfection. Applied to manufactures, a defect either in the making, or owing to ſome accident. Applied to moral conduct, a reproach, diſgrace, defect, or fault.

To BLEND, V. A. [*blendan*, Sax. *blander*, Dan.] to mix or mingle things together imperfectly, or ſo as the ſeveral compounds may be diſcovered, applied to the mixing of colours. "But *blended*, not united." *Boyle.*

BLE'NDER, S. [from *blend* and *er*] a perſon who mingles things together.

BLE'NHEIM, S. a village of Bavaria, one of the circles of Germany, on the W. ſide of the Danube, betwixt which and that of Hochſtet, hence indiſcriminately called the victory of Hochſtet or Blenheim, was fought on ever-memorable battle, Auguſt 2, 1704, by the confederates under John duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, in which the French and Bavarians, commanded by the duke of Bavaria, and the marſhals Tallard and Marſin, where entirely defeated; when Tallard was taken priſoner, and continued ſo in England until peace was concluded. In this bloody and obſtinate battle upwards of 20,000 lives were loſt: and Blenheim, which lay on the flank of the French army, being crowded with their ſoldiers, upon the turn of the action, was ſurrounded and ſet on fire by the allies; when 10,000 men were forced to ſurrender at diſcretion, beſides the many thouſands that were puſhed and periſhed in the Danube. It lies three miles N. E. of Hochſtet, and twenty-five N. W. of Augſbourg. Lat. 48 deg. 40 min. N. Long. 10 deg. 25 min. E.

To BLESS, V. A. [preter *I bleſſed* or *bleſt*; from *bletſain*, Sax. *bleſſadur*, *bleſſed*, *bleſſud* and *bleſſad*, Iſl. *blaxen*, Dalm. *blazeney*, Boh. *blazens*, Scalv. and Ruſſ.] to pray for, or wiſh happineſs or good to a perſon; to praiſe for happineſs received; or aſcribe our happineſs to God; to confer every thing that can make a perſon perfectly happy, applied to God.

BLE'SSED, Part. paſſ. of *Bleſs*.

BLE'SSEDLY, Adv. [from *bleſſed* and *ly*,] in a manner which communicates the greateſt happineſs that can be wiſhed.

BLE'SSEDNESS, S. [from *bleſſed* and *neſs*,] that quality which renders a perſon extremely happy; the ſtate of conſummate felicity in heaven. Figuratively, the divine favour.

BLE'SSER, S. [from *bleſs* and *er*,] he that prays or wiſhes the happineſs of another; he that proſpers any undertaking, applied to the Deity.

BLE'SSING, S. [from *bleſs*,] a declaration of future happineſs in a prophetic manner; a prayer in which happineſs is requeſted. Figuratively, the divine favour; any means or cauſe of happineſs; any great advantage or benefit.

BLIGHT, S. [from *blyche*, Teut.] in Botany, a diſeaſe incident to plants, or fruit-trees; the cauſes of which have been variouſly aſſigned by different authors. For the *blights* of corn, ſee SMUT. Figuratively, any thing which makes an undertaking miſcarry, or diſappoints a perſon's expectations.

To BLIGHT, V. A. [from the noun] to ſtop the vegetation of a tree; to render it barren; to wither. Figuratively, to blaſt, deſtroy, kill, or wither. "*Blight* the tender buds of joy." *Lyttlet.*

BLIND, Adj. [*blind*, Sax. Dan. Teut. *blinds*, Goth. *blindur*, Iſl.] not able to ſee; deprived of ſight. Figuratively, ignorant, with the particle *to*, before the object. "All authors *to* their own defects are *blind*." *Dryd.* Sometimes with *of*. "*Blind of* the future." *Dryd.* Dark, not eaſily to be ſeen, or found.

To BLIND, V. A. [from the noun] to deprive a perſon of his ſight; to prevent a perſon from ſeeing; to darken. Figuratively, to render a thing obſcure, and not eaſily comprehended.

BLIND, S. ſomething made uſe of to intercept the light, Figuratively, ſomething made uſe of to divert the eye or mind from attending to the deſign a perſon is carrying on.

To BLIN'DFOLD, V. A. to hinder a perſon from ſeeing, by folding or tying ſomething before his eyes.

BLI'NDFOLD, Adv. with the eyes covered; with the eyes ſhut. Figuratively, without conſideration; without uſing our reaſon.

BLI'NDLY, Adv. [from *blind* and *ly*,] without ſight. Figuratively, ſcarcely or hardly to be perceived; without examination; implicitely.

BLI'NDMAN's BUFF, S. a play wherein a perſon endeavours to catch ſome one of the company, after ſomething is tied over his eyes to prevent his ſeeing.

BLI'NDNESS, S. [from *blind* and *neſs*] loſs of the faculty of ſeeing, ariſing from the loſs or diſtemperature of the organs of the eye. Figuratively, ignorance, or want of knowledge.

BLI'NDSIDE, S. uſed figuratively to expreſs the foibles or weakneſs of a perſon, which expoſes him to the artifices of others.

BLI'NDWORM, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the larger ſlow worm, ſo called from the ſmallneſs of its eyes, which hath induced ſome to think it has none; a kind of ſmall viper, the leaſt of the Engliſh venomous reptiles.

To BLINK, V. N. [*blincker*, Dan. *blinken*, Belg.] to wink with one eye; to ſhut one eye; to be blind of, or to ſee obſcurely with one eye.

BLI'NKARD, S. [from *blink* and *aard*, Belg. nature] one who has bad eyes; one who ſees but very dimly. Figuratively, one who diſcerns but very imperfectly.

BLISS, S. [*bliſſe*, Sax. of *bliſſian*, Sax. to rejoice] joy ariſing from the poſſeſſion of ſome great and important good; a ſtate of happineſs or of the higheſt felicity; moſt commonly applied to the happineſs of the heavenly manſions.

BLI'SSFUL, Adj. [from *bliſs* and *full*,] abounding with joy; poſſeſſed of the higheſt degree of happineſs.

BLI'SSFULLY, Adv. [from *bliſsful* and *ly*,] in ſuch a manner as to ſhew the greateſt ſigns of joy; occaſioned by the poſſeſſion and enjoyment of happineſs.

BLI'SSFULNESS, S. [from *bliſsful* and *neſs*,] the quality or ſtate of extreme joy ariſing from the enjoyment of an important and immenſe good,

BLI'STER, S. [*bluyſter*, Belg.] a ſwelling of the ſkin, generally filled with a watery fluid, after burning, ſcalding, &c. In Pharmacy, a medicine which attracts the humours to a particular part, and by that means raiſes the cuticle.

To BLI'STER, V. N. [from the noun] to riſe in bliſters; to be covered with bliſters. Uſed actively, to raiſe bliſters by burning; to apply a plaiſter, in order to raiſe a bliſter.

BLITHE, Adj. [*blithe*, Sax, *blide*, Belg. *blyder*, Iſl.] gay, airy, joyous, ſprightly, owing to the enjoyment of ſome good.

BLI'THLY, Adv. [from *blithe* and *ly*,] in a joyous, ſprightly, or airy manner.

BLI'THNESS, S. [from *blith* and *neſs*] the ſtate of joyful alacrity and ſprightlineſs.

BLITHSOME. Adj. [from *blith* and *ſum*, of *ſum*, Sax. implying a great degree of the quality, as *lang*, Sax. *long*, *lang-ſum*, Sax. very *long*] very gay, airy, or ſprightly; cheerful.

To BLOAT, V. A. [probably from *blowen*, Sax. to ſwell with wind] to ſwell with wind. Figuratively, to ſhew pride by the look or geſture. Neuterly, it implies to look as if ſwelled by wind; generally applied to a perſon's growing luſty, but appearing at the ſame time of an unſound or weak conſtitution.

BLO'ATEDNESS, S. [from *bloated* and *neſs*,] the ſtate of a perſon or thing puffed with fat, or ſwelled with wind.

BLO'BBER, S. a bubble. "There ſwimeth in the ſea a round ſlimy ſubſtance called *blobber*." *Carew*. Not in common uſe.

BLOBBER-LIP, S. a thick lip.

BLO'B-LIPPED, or BLO'BBER LIPPED, Adj. that which has thick lips, applied both to perſons and things. "A *blob-lipped* ſhell." *Grew*. "Flat-noſed and *blobber-lipped*." *L'Eſtrange*.

BLOCK, S. [*block*, Belg. Teut. and Iſl. *bloc*, Fr.] a heavy piece of timber, more thick than long; any maſſy body; a peice of wood formed in the ſhape of a ſkull, made uſe of by barbers to make their perukes upon; a piece of wood uſed by hatters to form or dreſs their hats on; the wood on which criminals are beheaded; pieces of wood belonging to a ſhip, fitted with ſhives and pins for running-rigging to go through. Figuratively, an obſtruction or impediment. "No crime is *block* enough in our way." *Decay of Piety*. A perſon of dull parts, ſlow apprehenſion, or remarkable ſtupidity.

To BLOCK, V. A. [*bloquer*, Fr.] to ſtop up any paſſage; to incloſe a town ſo as to hinder any one from going into, or coming out of it. Generally uſed with the particle *up*. "*Blocks up* the town." *Addiſ.*

BLOCKHOU'SE, S. [*blockhuys*, Belg.] a fortreſs built to ſecure a paſſage, and hinder any one from going through.

BLOCK'ADE, S. [from *blockhuys*, Teut.] a fortreſs or bulwark, erected to ſtop up or ſecure a paſſage. In war, a kind of ſiege, wherein all paſſages and avenues are ſeized and ſtopt up, ſo as the beſieged can receive neither proviſions, reinforcements, nor intelligence, and are reduced to the neceſſity of ſurrendering or ſtarving.

To BLOCKA'DE, V. A. [from the noun] to ſeize upon, and block up all the avenues to a place.

BLO'CKHEAD, S, a figurative expreſſion, uſed to imply a perſon of a dull apprehenſion; want of parts and great ſtupidity.

BLOCKHE'ADED, Adj. [from *blockhead*] remarkably ſtupid, dull, and incapable of improving.

BLOC'KISH, Adj. [from *block* and *iſh*] like a blockhead. See BLOCKHEAD and BLOCKHEADED.

BLOC'KISHLY, Adv. [from *blockiſh* and *ly*] after the manner of a perſon remarkable for his ſtupidity; like a blockhead.

BLOC'KISHNESS, S. [from *blockiſh* and *neſs*] great dulneſs of apprehenſion; or ſtupidity.

BLOC'K-TIN, S. that which is pure and unwrought.

BLO'CKWOOD S. in Law, the log-wood, brought from Honduras, and uſed in dying blacks.

BLO'MARY, S. [from *bloma*, Sax. metal] the firſt forge in an iron work, through which the metal paſſes after it has been firſt melted from the mine.

BLOOD, S. [pronounced as if written *blúd*; *blod*, Sax. and Dan. *blood*, Iſl. *bloth*, Goth, *bloed*, *bleit*, Teut. In Runic *bloot* ſignifies bloody ſacrifices] a red warm fluid, circulating by means of the veins and arteries through every part of an animal body. *Blood* is uſed figuratively, for family-kindred, deſcent, life. Joined with *hot* or *cold*, a mild or warm diſpoſition; a perſon of a warm or ſanguine temper; a rake. Joined with *fleſh*, uſed in ſcripture to ſignify human nature in its corrupt ſtate, or the ſtate of unaſſiſted reaſon. "*Fleſh* and *blood* has not revealed it." *Matth.* xvi. 27. The juice of vege- "tables. The *blood* of the grapes." *Gen.* xlix. 11.

To BLOOD, V. A. [from the noun] to ſtain with blood; to let blood.

BLOO'D-HOT, Adj that which has the ſame degree of heat as the blood.

BLOO'D HOUND, S. a hound that follows by the ſcent; ſeizes with great fierceneſs, will not quit the track of the perſon he purſues, and is trained to the ſport by blood.

BLOO'DILY, Adv. [from *bloody* and *ly*] in a cruel ſavage manner; inclined to murder or bloodſhed.

BLOO'DINESS, S. [from *bloody* and *neſs*] the ſtate or appearance of a thing ſtained with blood.

BLOO'DLESS, Adj. [from *blood* and *leſs*] without blood; having no blood. Figuratively, dead; pale.

BLOO'DSHED, S. murder occaſioned by giving a perſon a wound, by which he bleeds to death; ſlaughter.

BLOO'DSHEDDER, S. [from *bloodſhed* and *er*,] one who murders another.

BLOO'DSHOT, or BLOODSHOTTEN, Adj. [from *blood* and *ſhot*, or *ſhotten*; from *ſhotten*, Teut. coagluated, or *ſcletan*, Sax. to ruſh] a diſtemper in the eyes, wherein the blood-veſſels are ſo diſtended as to make them appear of a bloody colour.

BLOO'DSTONE, S. [*blood-ſtein*, Dan. *bloed-ſtein*, Belg. *blut-ſtein*, Teut.] in Natural Hiſtory, a mineral of a green colour, ſpotted with a blood-red, hard, ponderous, compoſed of pointed needles, and generally found in iron mines. It is uſed in medicine as a ſtyptic, or to ſtop blood; and by goldſmiths and gilders to poliſh their works.

BLOO'DY, Adj. [from *blood*] ſtained with blood. Figuratively, cruel; murderous.

BLOO'DY-FLUX, S. See DYSENTERY.

BLOO'DY-MINDED, Adj. cruel; inclined to murder or bloodſhed.

BLOOM, S. [*bloma*, Goth. and Iſl. *blum*, Teut. *bloem*, Belg. a flower] in Botany, the flower on fruit-trees and plants, which precedes their fruit. The fine blue ſubſtance appearing on plumbs, &c. Figuratively, a

flouriſhing ſtate, which they admit of increaſe and improvement.

To BLOOM, V. N. [from the noun] to produce bloſſoms or flowers. Figuratively, to flouriſh; to be in a flouriſhing ſtate.

BLOO'MY, Adj. [from *bloom*] full of bloſſoms or flowers. Figuratively, in a ſtate of vigour, or perfection; in a flouriſhing ſtate.

BLO'SSOMS, S. [from *bloſm*, or *bloſma*, Sax. *bloeſſem*, Belg. a flower] in Botany, the flower which afterwards turns to fruit on trees or plants.

To BLOSSOM, V. N. [from the noun] to put forth flowers or bloſſoms, which afterwards turn to fruit.

To BLOT, V. A. [*blottio*, Brit. to efface or ſtrike out with ink, *blottir*, Fr. to hide, *bloto*, Pol. and *blata*, Sclav. Dalm. and Boh. dirt, mud, clay, or a ſtain] to drop ink on a paper or other ſubſtance; to efface or daſh out any word with ink; uſed with *out*. Figuratively, to render a thing imperceptible, or inviſible; to efface; to ſtain, ſully, or diſgrace. "It *blots* thy beauty." *Shakeſp.* To make black; to darken. "Earth *blots* the moon's girded wane." *Cowley.*

BLOT, S. a ſpot of ink dropped by accident on paper; a daſh of the pen on a word, in order to efface it. Figuratively, a ſtain, or any thing which cauſes diſgrace, applied to character.

BLOTCH, S. a ſore, puſtule, or any eruption of the ſkin, which conveys the idea of a defect.

To BLOTE, V. A. [*bloſſen*, Belg. to grow red] to ſmoak, or dry with ſmoak; hence *bloted* or red herrings.

BLOW, S. [*blôuwe*, Belg. *bluwelen*, to beat with a mallet] a ſtroke given with the fiſt or any weapon. Uſed with *at*, a ſingle attempt; a ſudden event; at once. "They loſe the province *at* a *blow*." *Dryd.* The act of laying or depoſiting eggs in fleſh, applied to flies: "The *blows* of flies." *Chapm.*

To BLOW, V. N. [pret. *blew*, part. paſſive, *blown*; of *blawan*, Sax. *blaen*, Teut.] to move, applied to the action of wind. Uſed ſometimes imperſonally, with the particle *it*. "*It blows* a happy gale" *Dryd.* To breathe upon; to ſound by means of wind. "Let the prating organ *blow*." *Dryd.* To ſound a muſical inſtrument by the breath. Uſed with *over*, to paſs or ceaſe without producing damage. "When the ſtorm is *blown over*—how bleſt is the ſwain?" *Granv.* Uſed with *up*, to mount into the air, applied to the effect of gunpowder. "Some of the enemy's magazines *blew up*." *Tatler*, No. 59. Uſed actively, to drive or move by the force of wind; to increaſe a fire, by means of a pair of bellows; to breathe upon; to ſound a wind inſtrument by the breath. "Their loud upliſted angel trumpets *blow*." *Milt.* Uſed with *out*, to extinguiſh by the wind or breath. Uſed with *upon*, to become common; to become contemptible on account of its being univerſally known, even to the vulgar; to be ſtale. "An intrigue that is not yet *blown upon* by common fame." *Spect.* No. 105.

To BLOW, V. N. [*blewan*, Sax. *bloyen*, Belg. *bluen*, Teut. to produce flowers] in Botany, to bloom, to bloſſom, to flouriſh.

BLOWER, S. [from *blow* and *er*] among Miners, a melter of tin.

BLO'WING, S. the art of forming glaſs into its various ſhapes, by breathing or blowing with the mouth through the blowing pipe.

BLO'WZE, S. a female of a healthy ruddy countenance, or one whoſe hair is generally in diſorder.

BLO'WZY, Adj. [from *blowze*] ruddy faced, or with the hair diſordered.

BLU'BBER, S. [See *Blabber*, or *Blubbered*] the fat part of a whale, which contains the oil.

To BLU'BBER, V. N. [*imbabolare*, Ital.] to weep in ſuch a manner as to make the cheeks ſwell. Uſed actively, to ſwell the cheeks with weeping.

BLU'BBERED, Part. ſwelled, big, or large, applied to the lips.

BLU'DGEON, S. a ſhort ſtick, having one end loaded with lead, &c. uſed as an offenſive weapon.

BLUE, Adj. [formerly ſpelt *blew*, from *bleo*, Sax. *blawr*, Brit. *blaw*, Teut. *blauw*, or *blauew*, Belg. *bleu*, Fr. *bloe*, Span. *plawy*, Sclav. Dalm. Carn. *plawy*, Pol. *belawy*, Boh.] of a blue colour. Uſed ſubſtantively for one of the primitive colours of the rays of light; and among dyers for one of the five ſimple or mother colours, of which they form the others. It is made of woad, ſmall woad, or vouede, and indigo. To *look blue* upon a perſon, is to behold him with an unfavourable aſpect, or forbidding countenance.

To BLUE, V. A. [from the noun] to make of a blue colour, to give linen a blueiſh caſt by dipping them in cold water, wherein ſoap and indigo have been diſſolved.

BLU'ELY, Adv. [from *blue* and *ly*] like a blue colour; bluiſh.

BLUE'NESS, S. [from *blue* and *neſs*] that quality which denominates a thing blue.

BLU'FF, Adj. applied to the looks, big, ſwelling, ſurly.

To BLU'NDER, V. N. [*blundur*, Ill. *blunderer*, Belg. *blandern*, Teut.] to be guilty of a groſs miſtake, including the ſecondary idea of contempt. Uſed actively, to go in a confuſed manner in queſt or ſearch. "*Blunders* round about a meaning." *Pope.* To mix ignorantly and by groſs miſtake. "He *blunders* and confounds all theſe together." *Stilling fleet.*

BLU'NDER, S. [from the verb] a groſs miſtake, applied both to actions and words, and carrying with it the idea of groſs and ridiculous ſtupidity.

BLU'NDERBUSS, S. [from *donderbuſſ*,

Belg. from *donder*, Belg. thunder, and *busse*, or *buysse*, Belg. a tube, or from *buldrer*, Dan. to make a noise, and *busse*, a tube] a kind of gun or fusee, whose barrel is generally made of brass, and may be charged with several bullets. Figuratively, a person guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes either in actions or words.

BLU'NDERER, S. [from *blunder* and *er*] one who cannot distinguish one thing from another; one who is guilty of gross and ridiculous mistakes either in action or language.

BLU'NT, Adj. [according to Skinner from *plemp*, Belg.] applied to the point or edge of a weapon, that which will not pierce or cut, on account of its thickness, opposed to sharp; deficient in politeness or behaviour; void of ceremony or politeness; not easily to be penetrated. "I find my heart hardened and *blunt* to new impressions." *Pope.*

To BLU'NT, V. A. [from the noun] to spoil the sharpness of the edge or point of any weapon, so as to hinder it from piercing. Figuratively, to lessen the violence of any passion. "*Blunt* not his love." *Shakesp.*

BLU'NTLY, Adv. [from *blunt* and *ly*,] applied to edge tools, not able to pierce or cut. Applied to behaviour, without ceremony, politeness, elegance, or elocution.

BLU'NTNESS. S. [from *blunt* and *ness*,] want of edge, point, or sharpness, applied to weapons. Plainness, abruptness, want of ceremony, or politeness, applied to manners.

BLUR, S. [*borra*, Span. a blot. Skinner] blot or stain. Figuratively, a defect.

To BLUR, V. A. [from the noun] to efface, erase, or render a thing imperceptible Figuratively, to stain, applied to credit, behaviour, or reputation.

To BLURT, V. A. to speak, discover, or declare, without consideration, or notwithstanding caution to the contrary. Used with the particle *out*. "*Blurt out* those words." *Hakew.*

To BLUSH, V. N. [*blessen*, Belg. to grow red] to redden, or grow red in the face at being charged with any thing which excites shame, or seeing any thing immodest. Figuratively, to bear the colour of a blush. Used with *at* before the cause. "*Blush at* your vices." *Calamy.*

BLUSH, S. [from the verb] a redness of the cheeks occasioned by the consciousness of some defect, or the sight of some unchaste object. Figuratively, any red colour. "The roses *blush* so rare." *Crashaw.* With the word *first*, a sudden appearance, or at first sight. "Obviously, and at *first blush*, appear to contain, &c." *Locke.*

To BLU'STER, V. N. [from *blæs*, Isl. to blow; *blæst*, Sax. a blast of wind] to roar, applied to the noise of the wind in a storm. Figuratively, to make a noise, bully, hector, swagger, or be tumultuous through a vain persuasion or conceit of a person's importance.

BLU'STER, S. [from the verb] the roaring noise occasioned by the violence of the wind. Figuratively, the height or noisy turbulence of anger, or vain conceit.

BLU'STERER, S. [from *bluster* and *er*] a person who makes a great noise from a conceited opinion of his own importance; a bully.

BLU'STROUS, Adj. applied to the wind, making a great noise from its violence. Applied to persons making a noise, and assuming the airs of those who are of some importance.

BMI, S. a note in music.

BO, Interj. a word used to excite terror; according to Sir William Temple, from *Bo*, an old northern captain, whose very looks terrified his enemies.

BOAR, S. [formerly spelt *bore*; *bar*, or *bare*, Sax. *beer*, Belg. *eber*, Teut. *boro-owe*, Russ.] the male hog.

BOAR-SPEAR, S. a spear used in hunting wild boars.

BOARD, S. [*bord*, Sax. a table, or house, *bræd*, S. a plank, *bourd*, Goth. *burdd*, Brit. a table] a piece of timber sawn thin for the use of building, when thick it is called a *plank*; a table. A table, round which a council or committee sits: hence the *council board*; the *board of works*. Figuratively, entertainment, diet, or food. "May Ceres bless thy *board*." *Prior.* The deck, or floor of a ship. Used with *on*, within the ship. Joined to *without*, as *without board*, out of the ship. With *over*, over the sides of the ship, or out of the ship into the sea. "*Throwed* him *over-board*." *Slipt by the board*, is to slip by the sides of a ship. *To make a board*, is to turn the ship to the windward. *To make a good board*, is used of a ship when advanced much to the windward at one tack.

To BOARD, V. A. [from the noun] to enter a ship by force; to attack or make the first attempt; from the French *aborder quelqu'un*. To cover with *boards*. To *board* it *up to the wind*, is to turn a ship to the windward.

To BOARD, V. N. [from *burdd*, Brit. and *bord*, Sax. a table or house] to live and diet at a house; to place a person as a boarder at a house.

BOA'RD-WAGES, S. [from *board*, implying food, and *wages*] money allowed servants to find themselves in victuals.

BOA'RDER, S. [from *board* and *er*,] one who diets, or eats at another's table, at a settled rate; a scholar that lives in the master's house, and eats at his table.

BOA'RDING SCHOOL, S. a school where the scholars live with, and are found in victuals by the master.

BOA'RISH, S, [from *boar* and *isc*, Sax. or *isk*, Goth.] of the nature of, or like a boar. Figuratively, fierce, cruel, savage, furious, and void of every principle of humanity.

BOA'RISHNESS, S. [from *boarish* and *ness*] the furious savage quality of a boar.

Figuratively, want of delicacy, kindneſs, pity, and humanity.

To BOAST, V. N. [*bóſt*, Brit.] to diſplay one's abilities in a proud, aſſuming, and vain manner; to magnify, exalt, or be proud of.

BOAST, S. the thing a perſon is proud of; the cauſe of a perſon's pride; a vain and conceited diſplay.

BO'ASTER, S. [from *boaſt* and *er*] one who makes a pompous diſplay of his advantages, whether they conſiſt in power, wealth, learning virtue, or religion.

BO'ASTFUL, Adj. [from *boaſt* and *full*] inclined or ſubject to brag; oſtentatious.

BO'ASTINGLY, Adv. [from *boaſting* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to brag of; or diſplay with vain conceit, and pompous expreſſions.

BOAT, S. [*bæt*, *bate*, Sax. *boot*, *bot*, Belg. and Teut. *bad*, Brit. *bateau*, Fr.] a ſmall open veſſel, commonly wrought or moved by oars, intended chiefly for rivers and lakes. When rowed by one man, called a *ſculler*; when by two, named *oars*, by the Londoners.

B'OATMAN or BOATSMAN, S. he that manages, or works a boat.

BO'ATSWAIN, S. [from *boat* and *ſwain*, or *ſwan*, Sax. a keeper, *boatſwain*, Sax.] an officer on board a ſhip, who has charge of all her rigging, takes care of the long-boat, and her furniture, ſteering her by himſelf; calls out the ſeveral gangs and their companies to their watches, and other offices, and puniſhes all offenders that are ſentenced by the captain or a court-martial.

To BOB, V. A. [from *bobo*, Span. fooliſh or ſilly according to *Skinner*] to conquer, or drub. "In their own land beaten, *bobbed*, and thump'd." *Shakeſp.* To cheat, or deprive by fraud and cunning; "Gold and jewels that I *bobbed* from him." *Shakeſp.* Theſe ſenſes ſeem now obſolete.

To BOB, V. N. applied to any body, which being hung or ſuſpended by a ſtring, plays backwards and forwards; to play or ſwing againſt a thing. "A birth-day jewel *bobbing* at their ears." *Dryd.* "Againſt her lip I *bob*." *Milt.* To give a perſon a hunch or puſh with the elbow, by way of ſignal, or to make him take notice of any particular.

BOB, S. [from the verb neuter] a jewel or other ornament which hangs looſe from the ear; the word or ſentence repeated at the end of every verſe or ſtanza of a ſong; a blow, hunch, or puſh with the elbow.

BOB, S. [from *bob*, to cut] a ſhort peruke.

BO'BBIN, S. [*bobine*, Fr. from *bombyx*, Lat.] a ſmall piece of wood turned in the form of a cylinder, with a little border jutting out at each end, and bored through its length to ſcrew a ſmall iron ſpindle, and to wind thread, worſted, ſilk, &c. upon; the ſmall reed put in the hollow of a ſhuttle, round which the thread or ſilk is wound to make the woof; a ſmall neat turned ſtick, round which the thread is wound to make bone lace with; likewiſe a round white tape, uſed by the ladies as a running ſtring for their aprons, caps, &c.

BO'BCHERRY, S. a game among children, wherein a cherry is ſuſpended by a ſtring, which they ſtrive to bite, or get into their mouths.

BO'BTAIL, S. [from *bob* cut, and *tail*] a dog which has his tail cut off entirely, or very ſhort; hence the adjective *Bobtail'd*.

BO'CARDO, S. in Logic, the fifth mode of the firſt figure of ſyllogiſms, wherein the firſt propoſition is particular and negative; the ſecond univerſal and affirmative; the third, or concluſion, particular and negative; and the middle term the ſubject of the firſt and ſecond propoſitions.

BO'CAINSE, S. [Fr.] a kind of gummed linen cloth; buckram.

To BODE, V. A. [*bodian*, Sax.] to convey the knowledge of ſome future event, applied to an omen; to portend, uſed both in a good and bad ſenſe.

BOD'EMENT, S. [from *bode*] ſigns foreſhewing ſome future event, uſed both of good and bad events.

BO'DICE, S. [from *bodies* plural of *body*] ſtays, or a kind of waiſtcoat laced before, made of leather, and worn by country women next to their ſhifts.

BO'DILESS, Adj. [from *body* and *leaſe*, Sax. or *leiſe*, Cimb. implying negation, abſence or want] that which has no body; incorporeal; immaterial.

BO'DILY, Adj. that which conſiſts of, or belongs to, matter; that which belongs to the body. Real, oppoſed to chimerical. "Brought to *bodily* act." *Shakeſp.*

BO'DILY, Adv. [from *body* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to be united to the body, or matter; corporeally.

BO'DKIN, S. [Brit. *boddikin*, Teut. a diminutive noun, implying a ſmall body, *Skinner*] an inſtrument with a ſmall blade, and ſharp point, to make holes with; an inſtrument formed like a needle with a long eye, uſed by females to run a ribbon or ſtring in an apron or other parts of their dreſs, and formerly uſed in confining and tying up their hair.

BO'DY, [*bodige*, Sax. ſtature, *bad*, Brit. a tabernacle or dwelling, the body being the tabernacle or dwelling of the ſoul, or of *boedi*, Teut. a covering in the ſame ſenſe] in Phyſics, a ſolid, extended, palpable ſubſtance, of itſelf merely paſſive, and indifferent either to motion or reſt, but capable of any ſort of motion, or any kind of forms, compoſed of particles infinitely hard, ſo as never to wear or break into pieces. In Anatomy, that part of an animal compoſed of bones, muſcles, nerves, canals, and juices. The real exiſtence of a thing or its completion, in oppoſition to an image, ſhadow, repreſentation, or type. "But the *body* is of Chriſt." *Coloſſ.* ii. 17. A collection of perſons united by ſome common tye, or charter. Applied to dreſs, that part which

covers the body. "The *body* of a coat." The materials which compose a ſtuff or other manufacture. "Paper of a good *body*." Applied to liquors, ſtrength. "Wine of a good *body*." Subſtance. "A metalline *body*." *Boyle*. The main or chief part of a thing. "The *body* of a church." A perfect ſyſtem, or that which contains all the branches of a ſcience. "A *body* of divinity." "A *body* of laws."

To BO'DY, V. A. to produce; to bring into being; "Imagination *bodies* forth the forms of things unknown." *Shakeſp.*

BO'DY-CLOATHS, S. the cloaths which cover a horſe's body, when dieted, *&c.*

BOG, S. [from *bog*, Iriſh, ſoft, *boggan*, Belg. to bend, *bucca*, Ital. a hole] a moiſt rotten ſpot of earth, which ſinks and gives way to the weight of the body, formed of graſs or plants putrified by ſome ſpring; a marſh or moraſs.

To BO'GGLE, V. N. [*bogil*, Belg. a ſpectre, ghoſt, or bug-bear] to ſtart, run, or fly back at the ſight of a terrifying object. Uſed with the particle *at*, to heſitate; to doubt; to diſſemble; to be guilty of prevarication; or to play faſt and looſe. Uſed with the particle *with*. "It was time to *boggle with* the world."

BOG'GLER, S. [from *boggle* and *er*] a perſon full of doubts; a fearful or timorous perſon.

BO'G-TROTTER, S. one who lives in a boggy country.

BO'GGY, Adj. [from *bog*] abounding in bogs, partaking of the nature or quality of a *bog*.

BO'HEA, S. [*veni bui*, Chin.] one of the beſt teas which comes from China, and is the ſecond gathering; for all teas grow on the ſame plant, and differ only according to the ſeaſon of gathering; and the method of drying. After it is gathered, it is dried in pans over a fire, and rolled up in the form we have it, by a perſon employed for that purpoſe; the juice or oil of the plant, which then moiſtens his hands, being of ſo corroding a nature, that it often eats into his fleſh, and produces the ſame effect as a cauſtic. *Bohea tea* is very ſerviceable, and where it agrees with a perſon, excels all other vegetables for preventing ſleepineſs or dullneſs; for taking off wearineſs or fatigue; for raiſing the ſpirits, corroborating the memory, and other faculties, which depend on a due temperature of the brain, if uſed chiefly in an afternoon, drank moderately, and not too hot, as is the general cuſtom.

BOHE'MIA, in general, includes the kingdom of Bohemia Proper, the duchy of Sileſia, and marquiſate of Moravia, lying all together in the form of a lozenge. It is bounded by Auſtria and Bavaria on the S. Brandenburg, the electorate of Saxony, and Luſatia, on the N. the palatinate of Bavaria, and another part of Saxony, on the W. Poland and Hungary on the E. It lies between lat. 48 deg. and 52 min. N. being about 300 miles in length and 250 in breadth. It formerly included Luſatia, till it was granted by the houſe of Auſtria to the electoral houſe of Saxony. And the greateſt part of this kingdom was taken in the year 1741 by the king of Pruſſia, who ſtill poſſeſſes Sileſia, it having been ſince ceded to him by the queen of Hungary. Bohemia being an inland country, and remote from the ſea, the cold is more intenſe here than in ſome other places under the ſame latitude; and yet the air is not healthy, eſpecially between Bohemia Proper and Moravia, and towards the S. and E. parts of Bohemia, on account of woods and mountains, though it lies more open to the N. and W. Its principal rivers are, the Elbe, Muldaw, Egra, Oder, Viſtula, Moraw, Teyn, and Igla. Its revenues are reckoned at about 1,400,00l. *communibus annis*.

To BOIL, V. N. [*bouiller*, Fr.] to be violently agitated with heat; to have its particles ſet into a violent motion by fire, and ſo to be able to ſcald any thing immerſed in it, applied to water. Figuratively, hot; to move with a violent motion, like that of boiling water; to be placed in boiling water, to dreſs victuals by boiling. To *boil over*, applied to water, or other fluids, to have its contents ſo rarefied by heat, as to take up a larger dimenſion than before, and to run over the ſides of a veſſel.

To BOIL, V. A. to dreſs victuals in water boiled over a fire.

BOI'LER, S. [from *boil* and *er*] one who boils any thing; a veſſel in which a thing is boiled.

BO'ILING, S. [in Phyſics] the particles of fuel paſſing the pores of the veſſel, mix with the liquid, and meeting with a reſiſtance there ſufficient to deſtroy their motion, they communicate it to the water; hence ariſes a ſmall inteſtine motion in the particles of that fluid; but the firſt cauſe ſtill continuing, that motion is increaſed till the agitation of the water becomes ſenſible: but now the particles of fire, continually ſtriking on thoſe at the loweſt ſurface of the water, will impel them, both by its impulſe, and by their own rarefaction, upwards, during which the particles at the upper ſurface muſt, by their own ſpecific gravity, be deſcending towards the bottom; which will eaſily account for the ſurface of water's being ſooner hot than at the bottom, and a perſon's being able to move a veſſel of boiling water by putting his hand on the bottom, without receiving any hurt. The air thus diminiſhing the ſpecific gravity of water, ſo as to make it mount not only in water, but likewiſe air, we hence are enabled to account for the ſteam or ſmoak. The particles of air dilated and expanded thus by heat, moving upwards, will meet and coaleſce in their aſcent, by which means great quanti-

ties

ties of water will rise and fall alternately, or, in other words, the water will boil; but the heat continuing, and the rarefaction increasing, the water will now be too much for the vessel to contain, and will consequently swell over its sides, which the vulgar call *boiling over*. It must however be added, that when water boils, it cannot be rendered hotter by any degree of fire whatever.

BOI'STEROUS, S. [*hyftry*, Pol. rapid, vehement, or furious, *hyfter*, Belg.] violent, furious, vehement, or stormy. Roaring, applied to the wind. Figuratively, furious, warm, hot, outrageous. Applied to persons, violent.

BOI'STEROUSLY, Adv. [from *boisterous* and *ly*] in a violent manner; furiously.

BOI'STEROUSNESS, S. [from *boisterous* and *ness*] the state or quality of being furious, tumultuous, turbulent, and stormy.

BOLD, Adj. [*bald*, Sax. *balth*, Goth. *baude*, Belg. *baldo*, Ital. *bald*, Teut.] not hindered from an undertaking, either by the threats of others, or the difficulties attending it; daring, brave, courageous, fearless. Impudent, rude, applied to the behaviour. Licentious, or too free, applied to words. Level, smooth, even, applied by sailors to situation. "*Bold*, accessible coasts." *Howel.* To *make bold*, to take the liberty or freedom.

To BO'LDEN, V. A. [from *bold*] to grow bold; to make bold; to dispel a person's fears or doubts.

BO'LD-FACED, Adj. impudent, not shewing any signs of shame by the countenance.

BO'LDLY, Adv. [from *bold* and *ly*] confidently; with assurance; impudently.

BO'LDNESS, S. [from *bold* and *ness*] courage, intrepidity, undauntedness. "Having therefore *boldness* to enter, &c." *Heb.* x. 19. The power to speak or do what we intend, before others, without fear or disorder. In a bad sense, a resolution to do or speak any thing before others, though conscious of its being wrong or indecent; impudence.

BOLE, S. [*bolus*, Lat.] the trunk of a tree. "Up went all the *boles* and bows." *Chapm.* A measure about six English quarters. In Natural History, and Pharmacy, a ponderous different coloured earth and some marle, but less fat than clay, somewhat soluble in the mouth, of a rough taste, and stains when handled. *Armenian bole*, is a ponderous, far, friable earth, of an astringent taste, of a colour between red and yellow, found in Armenia.

BO'LIS, S. [Lat.] in Natural History, a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, generally drawing a

BOLL, S. [in Bot

stem.

To BOLL, V. N

flax was *bolled*."

BO'LSTER,

bol, Run. a sleeping place] a long ticking sack filled with feathers, flocks, &c. made use of to support or raise a person's head in bed. Applied to dress, a pad made use of to hide some deformity. In Surgery, a compress or piece of linen doubled, laid, or bound upon a wound.

To BO'LSTER, V. A. to support, or raise a person's head with a bolster. In Surgery, to force or keep the lips of a wound close, by means of a compress. Figuratively, to support or maintain.

BOLT, S. [*bollt*, Brit. *boult*, Belg. βολος, Gr.] a dart shot from a cross bow; lightning; a thunder-bolt; a short piece of iron made to fasten doors; a spot, obstacle, impediment.

To BOLT, V. A. [from the noun] to fasten with a bolt; to fling out; to speak without hesitation. "When vice can *bolt* her arguments." *Milton.* Figuratively, to fasten. "The pins which *bolt* this frame." *Ben Johnson.* To separate the fine from the coarse parts of a thing with a sieve, from *blutir*, Fr. "He now had *bolted* all the flour." *Faery Queen.* Figuratively, to separate truth from falsehood by rigorous examination. "Time and nature will *bolt* out the truth." *L'Estr.*

To BOLT, V. N. to spring out with suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow; to come in a hurry, or without due consideration. Used with the word *out*. "*Bolting out* upon the stage."

BO'LT-ROPE, S. the rope on which the sail of a ship is fastened.

BO'LTER, S. [from *bolt*] to separate with a sieve; a sieve to separate finer from coarser parts, peculiarly applied to that made use of to separate flour from bran.

BO'LT-HEAD, S. [in Chemistry] a long straight-necked glass vessel used in distillations. See MATRASS.

BO'LTING-HOUSE, S. [from *bolt*, to sift, and *house*] the place where meal is sifted, or separated from the bran.

BO'LTSPRIT, S. See BOWSPRIT.

BO'LUS, S. [Lat.] in Pharmacy, a medicine made into a soft mass, about the size of a nutmeg, to be taken at once.

BOMB, S. [*bombus*, Lat.] formerly a loud noise. "A little flat noise in the room, but a great *bomb* in the chamber beneath." *Bacon.* In Gunnery, a hollow ball of cast iron, filled with whole powder and nails, pieces of iron, &c. furnished with a vent for a fusee or wooden tube, replete with combustible matter, to be thrown out of a mortar-piece.

To BOMB, V. A. [from the noun] to attack with, or shoot bombs against; to bombard.

BO'MBARD, S. [*bombarda*, Lat. from *bombus*, Lat. a bomb, and *ardeo*, Lat. to burn] a piece of artillery used before the invention of cannon, exceeding short and thick.

To BO'MBARD, V. A. [from the noun] to fling bombs into a town; to attack with bombs.

BOMBARDI'ER, S. [from *bombard*] the engineer who fires or directs the throwing of bombs out of the mortars.

BOMBA'RDMENT, S. [from *bombard*] an attack made upon a city, &c. by throwing bombs into it.

BOMBA'SIN, S. [Fr. pronounced as if wrote *bombazeen*, from *bombicinus*, Lat. silken] a slight silken manufacture, used for mourning.

BOMBA'ST, S. high, pompous and swelling expressions, without any meaning.

BOMBA'ST, Adj. [from the noun] pompous, sonorous, but conveying mean ideas.

BOMB-CHEST, S. [from *bomb* and *chest*] a chest filled with gunpowder and bombs, and placed under ground in order to blow it up, together with those that are upon it.

BO'MB KETCH, or BOMB VESSEL, S. a small vessel, strongly built, being strengthened with large beams, to bear the shock of a mortar at sea, when bombs are to be thrown from it into a town.

BONA-ROBA, S. [Ital. a fine gown] a woman of the town, a prostitute.

BONA'SUS, [Lat.] in Natural History, a kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BON-CHRE'TIEN, S. [Fr. good christian] a pear, so called perhaps from the name of some gardener.

BOND, S. [*bond, bonda*, Sax. *bandi*, Goth. *band*, Per. and Isl. from *bindan*, Sax. and Goth. *bancerdan*, Per. to bind] any thing which confines a person's arms so, that he has not the free use of them; cords, or chains; that which holds the parts of a thing together; union, joining, or connexion. Figuratively, captivity, imprisonment, loss of liberty; obligation. A tye, applied to alliance. In Law, a deed by which a person obliges himself to perform certain acts, under a penalty specified therein.

BOND, Adj. [from *gebonden*, Sax.] not free; in a state of slavery.

BO'NDAGE, S. [from *bond*] slavery; a state wherein a person is deprived of liberty.

BO'ND-MAID, S. [from *bond*, bound, or enslaved, and *maid*] a woman or female slave.

BO'ND-MAN, S. [from *bond* and *man*] a man slave.

BO'ND-SERVANT, S. a person who is under bond to serve his master, and is not at liberty to quit him.

BO'ND SERVICE, S. the condition of a slave; slavery.

BO'ND-SLAVE, S. a person in inextricable slavery.

BO'ND'S-MAN, S. [from *bond* and *man*] a slave; a person who has gived his bond as security for another.

BO'ND'S-WOMAN, S. a woman slave; or one who has given her bond for security.

BONE, S. [*ban*, Sax. *bein*, Teut. and Isl. *been*, Belg.] in Anatomy, a white, hard, brittle insensible substance, supporting and strengthening the body like beams and pillars in a building; defending some of the more essential parts, as the brain; giving shape to the human fabric, and assisting it in its motion. The bones consist of lamellæ running lengthwise, and arched over at their ends. The wisdom and benevolence of Providence is very conspicuous in their formation. The number of bones in a human fabric are reckoned to be 245, exclusive of the ossa sesamoides, which amount to 48 more. *To make no bones*, is to make no scruple, alluding to the readiness with which a dog devours a bone. *To give a person a bone to pick*, a low phrase, for laying an obstacle in a person's way; or suggesting something which may perplex him. *A bone* of contention, a cause of strife. *Bones*, in the plural, are used figuratively for dice.

To BONE, V. A. to take the bones out of the flesh.

BO'NE-LACE, S. a cheap sort of flaxen lace, wove by bobbins made of bones.

BO'NELESS, Adj. [from *bone* and *less*] that which has no bones. Applied to the gums, without teeth. "His *boneless* gums." *Shakesp.*

To BO'NESET, V. N. [from *bone* and *set*] in Surgery, to set a broken bone in such a position that the two ends may meet and grow together; to reduce a dislocated bone into its proper place. "One pretending to *bonesetting*." *Wiseman.*

BONESE'TTER, S. [from *boneset* and *er*] one who applies himself peculiarly to set broken or dislocated bones.

BO'NGRACE, S. [*bonnegrace*, Fr. a good grace or an air] a forehead-cloth, generally worn by infants.

BO'NNET, S. [*bonet*, Fr.] a covering for the head; a cap; or outward covering made of silk, worn instead of a hat by the ladies. In Fortification, a small work, or little ravelin, without a ditch, having a parapet of earth from three to 12 feet high, and from 30 to 36 feet thick. *Bonnet à prêtre*, or a priest's cap, an out-work with three saliant angles, and two inwards. Among Sailors, small sails set on the courses, or fastened to the bottom of the mizzen, mainsail, or foresail of a ship, when they are too narrow to cloath the mast, or in order to make more way in light winds, or calm weather.

BO'NNILY, Adv. [from *bonny* and *ly*] in a gay manner; handsomely.

BO'NNINESS, S. [from *bonny* and *ness*] the quality of appearing gay; handsome, or plump.

BO'NNY, Adj. [from *bon* masculine, *bonne* feminine, Fr. good] gay, chearful, handsome, young.

BO'NUM MAGNUM, S. [Lat. a great good] in Gardening, a species of pear.

BO'NY, Adj. [from *bone*] having the properties, or consisting of bone; abounding in bone.

BOO'BY, S. a dull, heavy, ſtupid, or contemptible fellow.

BOOK, S. [from *boc*, Sax. *boch*, Teut. *book*. Belg. *bock*, Dan. of *bog*, Run. a beech, books conſiſting anciently of thin pieces of wood, or the bark of the beech-tree, which was preferred by the northern nations, on account of its abounding more than any other tree in their parts, and ſplitting eaſier into thin pieces. *Wormius's* Dan. Antiq.] a compoſition of ſome perſon, deſigned to communicate ſomething he has diſcovered or collected to the public, and of a length ſufficient to make a volume; a collection of papers ſewed or bound, intended to be wrote on; the diviſion of an author's ſubject. "The firſt *book* we divide into ſections." *Burnet*. Uſed with the particle *in*, and the perſonal pronouns *his* or *my*, to be much eſteemed or valued by a perſon. "I was ſo much *in his books*, that, *&c.*" *Addiſ. Without book*, applied to the public delivery of a preacher, by the mere ſtrength of memory.

To BOOK, V. A. [from the noun] to enter or write any thing in a book.

BO'OK BINDER, S one who ſews the ſheets together, and fixes them to a cover of boards, or leather, *&c.* See BINDER.

BO'OKFUL, Adj. one who is full of opinions gleaned from books, without having either digeſted what he has read, or being able to produce any thing of his own. "The *bookful* blockhead, ignorantly read." *Pope*.

BO'OKISH, Adj. [from *book* and *iſh*] very fond of books, ſtudy, or reading; pedantic. Generally uſed in a bad ſenſe, and as a term of contempt.

BO'OKISHNESS, S. [from *bookiſh* and *neſs*] a great fondneſs for books; too intenſe an application to ſtudy. Uſed ſometimes as a reproach, or term of contempt.

BOO'K-KEEPER, S. a clerk employed in a compting-houſe to regiſter the tranſactions daily carried on, and able to methodiſe them ſo, that his patron may at any time know the true ſtate of his affairs.

BOOK-KEEPING, S. the art of keeping accounts, or regiſtering a perſon's tranſactions.

BOO'K-LEARNED, Adj. [from *book* and *learn*] converſant in books, but not in men; one that reads much, but is a perſon of no parts or invention. Uſed as a term of reproach.

BOO'K-LEARNING, S. improvement or learning to be acquired from books, oppoſed to that which may be obtained by the exerciſe of a man's own faculties.

BOO'K-WORM, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a mite or worm which preys upon books. Figuratively, a perſon immoderately fond of reading; one who applies himſelf too intenſely to ſtudy.

BOOM, S. [*beam*, Sax. *boom*, Belg. *baum*, Teut. a tree] among Mariners, a long pole uſed to ſpread out the clue of the ſtudding-ſail, main ſail, or fore-ſail; a pole, with buſhes, or baſkets, ſet as a mark to ſhew the ſailors how to ſteer in a channel, when the country is overflown; a bar of timber laid a-croſs a harbour, to ſecure its entrance.

BOON, S. [from *bene*, Sax. *boon*, or *bea*, Iſl. a requeſt or prayer] a gift, or preſent, obtained by having requeſted or ſued for it.

BOON, Adj. [*bon*, Fr. good] merry; gay; "Heightened as with wine, jocund and *boon*." *Par. Loſt*. Generally uſed with the word *companion*.

BOOR, S. [*beer*, Belg. *gebure*, Sax. *bawer*, Teut.] a rude unpoliſhed countryman; a clown.

BOO'RISH, Adj. [*bawriſch*, Teut. *beerſch*, Belg.] without any breeding or politeneſs; rude; clowniſh.

BOO'RISHLY, Adv. [from *booriſh* and *ly*] in an unpolite, rude, and clowniſh manner.

BOO'RISHNESS, Adv. [from *booriſh* and *neſs*] clowniſhneſs; rudeneſs of behaviour.

To BOOT, V. A. [*beaten*, Belg. to profit] to be of ſervice or advantage; to profit; to enrich, ſerve, or accumulate. "I will *boot* thee with what gift beſide—that modeſty can beg." *Shakeſp.*

BOOT, S. [*bota*, *bote*, Sax. a compenſation] gain, profit, or advantage. *To boot*, in adverbial expreſſion, implying, beſides, over and above.

BOOT, S. [*bottas*, Arm. *botas*, Brit. a ſhoe, *botte*, Fr.] a leather covering worn over the legs and feet, and uſed by thoſe who ride on horſeback; a leather receptacle under a coach-box, uſed for carrying boxes or other parcels.

To BOOT, V. A. [from the noun] to put on boots.

BO'OTED, Part. with boots on the legs; in boots.

BOOTCATCHER, S. the perſon who pulls off boots at an inn.

BO'OTES, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the name of a northern conſtellation of fixed ſtars, conſiſting of 55 according to Flamſtead; one of which called Arcturus, is of the firſt magnitude.

BOOTH, S. [*buth*, Brit. *bado*, Sax. *bod*, Dan. *bud*, Perſ. *buda*, Luſ. and Pol.] a hoofe built of boards, or boughs, to be uſed for a ſhort time.

BOO'T-HOSE, S. a ſtocking worn inſtead of boots; ſpatter-daſhes; or Welch-boots.

BOO'TLESS, Adj. [from *boot*, profit, and *leſs*, of *leaſe*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. and *leiſe*, Cimb. implying want, abſence, or negation] that which will not produce any advantage or profit; unavailing; unſucceſsful. "I have ſent him *bootleſs* home." *Shakeſp.*

BOO'T-TREE, S. an inſtrument conſiſting of two parts, when joined in the ſhape of a leg, with a groove cut in the middle, to receive a quoin, or wedge, which is drove in by

main force, in order to ſtretch or widen a boot.

BOOTY, S. [*buet*, *buit*, Belg. *beute*, Teut. *bytte*, Dan. *butin*, Fr. *butino*, Ital.] that which is gained from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage; ſpoils; things acquired by robbery. *To play booty*, is to play or act unfairly.

BO'PEEP, S. the act of thruſting the head in ſight of a perſon and drawing it back again immediately; ſometimes uſed as a token of fear, and at others a ſign of pleaſantry or gaiety.

BO'RAX, S. [Lat.] a ſalt prepared from the evaporation of water which runs from the copper mines in Bengal, or other parts of the Eaſt-Indies; likewiſe an artificial ſalt made of ſal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, ſea-ſalt, and allum, diſſolved in wine.

BOR'DEL, S. [*bordeel*, Teut. *bordel*, Arm.] a houſe of bad fame; or where women of the town are entertained.

BO'RDER, S. [*bord*, Sax. and Teut. *bordure*, *bord*, Fr.] the extremities, or edge of any thing; the extremities, or confines of a country; the outer and extreme parts of a garment, or head-dreſs; a narrow ſlip of flowers at the extremity of a flower-bed, *&c.* in a garden. In Heraldry, an addition on the limb of a ſhield, in form of a hem, or girdle, encompaſſing it all round, and ſerving as a difference. In Printing, an ornament of flowers, ſcrolls, *&c.* ſet round the edges of ſmall compoſitions.

To BO'RDER, V. N. to live near to the extremities or confines of a country; to be ſituated near. Figuratively, to approach. "All wit which *borders upon* prophaneneſs." *Tillot.* Uſed actively, to ſew a narrow ornament at the extremities of a thing; to lie upon or near. "Thoſe parts, which *border* the ſea." *Raleigh.*

BO'RDERER, S. [from *border* and *er*] one who dwells near a place, or in the confines and extremities of a country.

To BORE, V. A. [*borian*, Sax. *boren*, Teut. *boorance*, Belg.] to wear into a hole; to make a hole by any ſharp-pointed inſtrument; to puſh forward with violence; to make one's way, alluding to the ſtrength required to make a hole with.

BORE, S. the hole made by boring; the inſtrument uſed in boring a hole; the dimenſions of a hole or cavity, applied peculiarly to the mouth of a cannon, or other piece of artillery.

BORE, the preter of *bear*.

BO'REAL, S. [from *boreas*] towards the north.

BO'REAS, S. the north wind.

BO'RER, S. [from *bore* and *er*] an inſtrument made uſe of to bore holes with; the perſon who bores.

To be BORN, V. N. paſſ. [from *bear*] to come into the world; uſed with the particles *to*, *for*, and *of*. "He was *born* to empire." "He was *born for* greatneſs." "*Born of* the Virgin Mary." *Creed.*

BO'ROUGH, S. [of *borhoe*, *burig*, *burh*, *burg*, Sax. *borgo*, Ital.] a town or corporation, which is no city; a town or village which ſends members to parliament. The whole number of boroughs amounts to 149. *Royal boroughs*, are corporations in Scotland, made for the advantage of trade, having commiſſioners to repreſent them in parliament. *Headborough*, the preſident or chairman of a hundred, choſen to ſpeak, or tranſact affairs in their name. In Pariſhes a kind of head-conſtable, having others for his aſſiſtants.

To BO'RROW, V. A. [*borigan*, Sax. *borgeben*, Belg. *borgen*, Teut. *barger*, Dan.] the taking money or other things of another, on condition of returning it again. Figuratively, to take ſomething which belongs to another; to aſſume a property which belongs to ſomething elſe.

BO'RROWER, S. [from *borrow* and *er*] he that takes money, *&c.* of another, on condition of returning it again; he that uſes what is another's as if it were his own. Figuratively, he that adopts the ſentiments of another, without acknowledging that they are ſo, applied to writings.

BO'SCAGE, S. [Fr.] a place ſet with trees; a grove or thicket; woods or woodland. In Painting, a picture or landſcape, repreſenting woods.

BO'SKY, S. [*boſque*, Fr.] abounding with wood; woody.

BO'SOM, S. [*boſome*, *boſom*, Sax. *boeſm*, *boſem*, Belg. *buſem*, Teut.] the breaſt; that part of the body containing the heart. Figuratively, the embrace of the arms holding any thing to the breaſt; the middle or innermoſt part of any incloſure. "The *boſom* of the wood." In compoſition, it implies favourite; any thing near or dear to a perſon, or that of which he is peculiarly fond; thus *boſom-intereſt*, *boſom-friends*, *boſom-ſecret*.

To BO'SOM, V. A. [from the noun] to incloſe in the boſom. Figuratively, to keep ſecret; to ſurround.

BO'SON, S. [a corruption of *boatſwain*, which ſee] "The merry *boſon*." *Dryd.*

BO'SPHORUS, S. [from βους, Gr. an ox, and πορος, a paſſage] in Geography, a narrow ſtraght or arm of the ſea, which it might be ſuppoſed an ox could ſwim over; at preſent confined to that of Thrace, called the ſtreights of Conſtantinople; and the Cimmerian or Scythian Boſphorus, called the ſtreights of Kapha, or Kiderleri.

BOS'QUETS, S. [from *boſchetto*, Ital. a diminutive of *boſco*, a wood or grove] in Gardening, ſmall groves, or compartments, formed of trees, ſhrubs, or tall-growing plants, planted in quarters, either diſpoſed in regular rows, or in a wild and accidental manner.

BOSS, S. [*boſſe*, Fr.] a ſtud or ornament raiſed above the reſt of the work; a ſhining

pro-

prominence; the prominent part, or that which ſticks out of the middle of a thing, or ſhield; a thick body.

BO'SSAGE, S. [from *boſs*] in Architecture, a projecting ſtone laid rough in a building, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, arms, &c.

BO'SVEL, S. [in Botany] a ſpecies of crowfoot.

BO'SWORTH, S. [in Geography] a pleaſant town in Leiceſterſhire, near which was fought the deciſive battle between Henry VII. and Richard III. in which the latter was conquered and ſlain. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday, and is diſtant from London 90 computed, and 104 meaſured miles.

BOTA'NIC, or BOTANICAL, Adj. [βοτανικος, Gr.] that which relates to herbs; ſkilled in herbs.

BO'TANIST, S. [from *botany*] one who is ſkilled in the nature of plants, and their culture; one who applies himſelf peculiarly to the ſtudy of vegetables.

BO'TANOLOGY, S. [βοτανολογια, Gr.] a diſcourſe on plants.

BO'TANY, S. [from βοτανη, Gr. an herb] the ſcience of herbs and plants. This ſtudy was very little cultivated till Bauhine aroſe in the 16th century, and both reduced it to method, and increaſed the number of its objects.

BOTCH, S. [*boſs*, Fr. *bozza*, Ital. *boetſe*, Belg.] a ſwelling, which afterwards encruſts, diſcolours the ſkin, and cauſes a diſagreeable idea. Figuratively, the part of any work clumſily or ill finiſhed, ſo as to diſgrace the reſt; ſomething added, or joined to a thing in a clumſy manner.

To BOTCH, V. A. [*boden*, Dan. *boetzun*, Belg.] to mend or patch old cloaths in a clumſy manner. Figuratively, to mend any thing in an aukward manner; to join things together which do not ſuit, or agree with one another. To mark with puſtules, ſcabs, or blotches.

BO'TCHER, S. [from *botch* and *er*] one who mends, or ſews patches on old cloaths, in a clumſy manner; and is the ſame in reſpect to a taylor, as a cobler to a ſhoemaker. Figuratively, a perſon who performs any thing in a clumſy and bungling manner.

BO'TCHY, Adj. marked with blotches, or running ſores. "Were not that a *botchy* ſore." *Shakeſp.*

BOTH, Adj. [*beede*, Iſl. *butu*, *batwa*, Sax. *bathur*, Cimb.] when applied to two perſons or things as concerned together, it unites them into one collective idea, which implies the two. When followed by *and*, it implies either, or one as well as the other. "*Both* morning *and* afternoon." *Sidney.*

BO'TRYOID, Adj. [βοτρυοιδης, Gr.] in ſhape like a bunch of grapes.

BOTS, S. [has no ſingular, from *bitan*, Sax.] a ſpecies of ſmall worms breeding in the entrails of horſes.

BO'TTLE, S. [*bouteille*, Fr.] a veſſel with a narrow mouth to contain liquor. When made of leather, called a leathern bottle; when of glaſs, a glaſs bottle. Figuratively, a quart, bottles generally holding that quantity; a bundle of graſs or hay, derived from the French *boteau*, a bundle. When compounded with other words, it ſignifies drinking, as a *bottle* companion.

To BO'TTLE, V. A. [from the noun] to put liquor into bottles. Uſed with the particle *off*, to draw out of another veſſel into a bottle.

BO'TTLE NOSED, Adj. one who has a large noſe, very big towards the end.

BO'TTLE SCREW, S. a ſpiral wire, made uſe of to pull a cork out of a bottle.

BO'TTOM, S. [*botm*, Sax. *bodem*, Belg.] the loweſt part of a thing. Applied to a river, the bed of earth, or gravel over which the water glides; a valley, dale, or lower ground. Figuratively, foundation; hence, *to the bottom*, ſometimes implies thoroughly. "His propoſals ſhould be examined *to the bottom*." *Locke.* *To be at the bottom*, to be concerned in, to have a part or ſhare. "He was *at the bottom* of many excellent counſels." *Addiſ.* A ſhip, or veſſel; hence, *to embark on the ſame bottom*, is to venture in one *bottom*, to run a riſque together in the ſame thing. The *bottom* of a lane, is the loweſt part. The *bottom* of beer, the dregs. Applied to thread, a ſmall ball, from *boteau*, Fr. a heap or little bundle.

To BO'TTOM, V. A. [from the noun] to build upon as a foundation, principle, or ſupport; to wind thread into a ball. Uſed neuterly, to be built on; to be ſupported by.

BO'TTOMED, Adj. having a bottom; uſually compounded with ſome other word; as, "There being prepared a number of *flat-bottomed boats*." *Bacon.*

BO'TTOMLESS, Adj. [from *bottom* and *leſs*] without a bottom; a prodigious deep; that which cannot be fathomed. Figuratively, boundleſs, inſatiable. "Then be my paſſions *bottomleſs*." *Shakeſp.*

BO'TTOMRY, S. in trade, the borrowing money upon the keel or bottom of a ſhip, whereby, if the money be not repaid, at the day appointed, the ſhip becomes the property of the creditor; likewiſe the lending money, to be paid at the return of the ſhip; in conſideration of which, though the intereſt demanded be 20, 30, 40 per cent. and upwards, it is not eſteemed uſury; becauſe if the ſhip periſhes, the creditor loſes his money.

BOUGHT, preter of *buy*, and pronounced *baut*.

BOUGHT, S. [from *bugan*, Sax. to twiſt] a twiſt knot; a link; a bending. "The *bought* of the fore legs." *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

BOUILLE'E, or BOUILLON, S. [Fr.] in Cookery, any thing made of boiled meat; broth, or ſoup.

To BOUNCE, V. N. [formed from the ſound]

und] to ſtrike againſt a thing with ſuch force to rebound back, making a noiſe at the ſame me. To ſpring with force, applied to the urting of beer out of a bottle. In familiar nguage, to make a noiſe, bully, or hector; be ſtrong made and active. "The *bouncing* mazon." *Shak.*

BOUNCE, S. [from the verb] a ſmart, olent, and ſudden ſtroke; a ſudden crack, or oiſe, applied to the exploſion of a gun, or the urſting of a bladder, *&c.* In low language, a reat, or boaſt.

BOU'NCER, S. [from *bounce* and *er*] one ho is noiſy in his own praiſe, or in his reats againſt another; a bully; a boaſter.

BOUND, S. [from *bind*; *borne*, Fr.] a ſtraint; a leap, jump, or ſpring; the flying ck of a thing which is ſtruck againſt ano- er with great force.

To BOUND, V. N. [*bondir*, Fr.] to jump, ring, or move on forwards by leaps; to fly ck again when ſtruck againſt a thing with olence. Uſed actively, to make a thing leap, mount by fits from the earth, in its motion.

BOUND, Part. of *bind*.

BOUND, Adj. [*abunden*, Sax. of *bindan*, x. obliged] deſtined; intending; or on one's y to a certain place. Uſed with *for*, and culiar to ſeamen.

BOU'NDARY, S. the extremities or ut- oſt limits of a thing, or country.

BOU'NDEN, Part. paſſive of *bind*.

BOU'NDING-STONE, S. a ſtone played ith, and made to bound from the earth, hen flung from the hand.

BOU'NDLESS, Adj. [from *bound* and *leſs*] at which is reſtrained by no limits, confin by no power, or ſatisfied by no enjoyment.

BOU'NDLESNESS, S. [from *boundleſs* d *neſs*] the quality of being without any re- aint; inſatiableneſs; infinity.

BOU'NTEOUS, Adj. [from *bounty*] libe- , or conferring benefits largely, and from a odneſs and kindneſs of nature.

BOU'NTEOUSLY, Adv. [from *bounteous* d *ly*] in a liberal manner; conferring benefits nerouſly, and from a principle of good nature.

BOU'NTEOUSNESS, S. [from *bounteous* d *neſs*] the quality of conferring benefits favours from a principle of kindneſs, includ- the idea of ſuperiority.

BOU'NTIFUL, Adj. [from *bounty* and *l*] conferring favours without reſtraint, and m an internal principle of kindneſs. Ap- d to things very much abounding in valu- e products.

BOU'NTIFULLY, Adv. [from *bountiful* d *ly*] in ſuch a manner as to confer favours benefits with generoſity, and from an in- rd principle of kindneſs. Applied to things, ntifully producing what is of ſervice and uſe.

BOU'NTIFULNESS, S. [from *bountiful* d *neſs*] a great propenſity to beſtowing favours conferring benefits; generoſity, munificence.

BOU'NTY, S. [from *bonté*, Fr.] the conferring benefits on others, diſtinguiſhed from *charity*, becauſe exerciſed towards objects that are not highly neceſſitous; and including the idea of a gift beſtowed by a ſuperior.

To BOU'RGEON, V. N. [pronounced *boorjon*, from *bourjeonner*, Fr.] to ſprout; to ſhoot into branches; to produce buds.

BOURN, S. [from *borne*, Fr.] the extremities, bounds, or limits of a country, or piece of land.

BOURN, S. [from *bourn*, Sax. *born*, Belg.] a brook or torrent; when added to the name of places, it implies, that they are ſituated near or upon brooks.

To BOU'SE, V. N. [*buyſſen*, Belg. *bouza*, Copt. an intoxicating drink] to drink immoderately; to tope.

BOU'SY, Adj. [from *bouſe*] intoxicated with drink.

BOUT, S. [the *ou* pronounced like the *ow* in *cow*. *Botta*, Ital.] a turn; implying as much of an action as is performed without intermiſſion; at once; a part of any action which is carried on by ſucceſſive intervals; once. "*This bout*," this once.

To BOW, V. A. [*bugan*, Sax. *bocken*, *buckow*, Sax.] to bend the body in token of reſpect; to liſten to, joined with the *ear* and the particle *down*. "*Bow down* thine *ear* to the poor." *Eccleſ.* iv. 8. To preſs, or cruſh. Actively, to bend, or be bent; to make a bow; to ſtoop, or incline the body towards the earth. "*Bowed down* upon their knees." *Judg.* vii. 6. To be overpowered, or to ſto p under the preſſure of affliction. "They ſtoop, they *bow down* together."

BOW, S. [from the verb, the *ow* pronounced like that in *cow*, or *now*] a ſtooping of the head and inclination of the body, by way of ceremony or compliment.

BOW, S. [pronounced *bo*, as if the *w* was dropped. *Bwa*, Brit. *boga*, Sax. *boge*, Belg. *bogen*, Teut. *bue*, Dan.] a warlike weapon or inſtrument made of tough wood, the extremities of which are tied by a ſtring, which being drawn towards the body of a perſon, bends the wood, and by its elaſticity, forces an arrow placed on the ſtring, with great violence, to a great diſtance; a bending piece of wood furniſhed with hair, and uſed in playing on ſtringed inſtruments; the loop of a ſtring tied in a knot; a yoke, or bending piece of wood. "The ox hath his *bow*." *Shak.* Applied to a ſhip, that part which begins at the looſ and compaſſing ends of the ſtem, and ends at the ſternmoſt parts of the forecaſtle. If a ſhip hath a broad bow, it is called a *bold bow*; if a thin and narrow one, a *lean bow*. In Building, *bow* is a beam of wood or braſs, with three long ſcrews, which directs a lath of wood or ſteel to any arch; uſed commonly in drawing draughts of ſhips, projections of the ſphere, or long arches.

BO'W-BENT, Adj. bent like a bow, or in the form of a bow; crooked; ſloping. "A

ſybil

ſybil old, *bow-bent* with crooked edge." *Milt.*

To BOW'EL, V. A. to pierce the bowels; to penetrate deep, or to the bottom of a thing.

BO'WELS, S. [it has no ſingular, from *boyaux*, Fr.] the inteſtine veſſels, or organs within the body; the guts. Figuratively, the inner part of any thing. "The *bowels* of the mountain." *Addiſ.* Tenderneſs, pity, or compaſſion.

BO'WER, S. [from *bough*, or the verb *bow*, implying to bend] an arbour, or place formed of the branches of green trees, bent or arched at the top; the anchor of a ſhip, ſo called from its being in the *bow* of a ſhip. See BOW.

To BO'WER, V. A. to make a bower, to include in a bower. Figuratively, to incloſe. "Thou didſt *bower* the ſpirit—In mortal Paradiſe of ſuch ſweet fleſh." *Shakeſp.*

BO'WERY, Adj. full of bowers; ſhady and incloſed like a bower.

BOWL, S. [pronounced as if writ *bole*, from *buelin*, Brit. implying any thing made of horn, as drinking cups formerly were, or rather from *bola*, Sax. a cup or glaſs] a drinking veſſel, rather wide than deep, diſtinguiſhed from a tea-cup by its greater dimenſions, and from a drinking-cup, becauſe that is rather deep than wide; the hollow, roundiſh part of any thing which can hold liquor. "The *bowl* of a ſpoon." *Swift.* A baſin, or fountain, or ciſtern. "So to convey water, that it may never ſtay either in the *bowl*, or the ciſtern." *Bacon.*

BOWL, S. [*bol*, Belg. *boule*, Fr. *bolo*, Span.] a round or ſpherical piece of wood, which may be rolled along the ground.

To BOWL, V. A. to roll a bowl along the ground; to roll a bowl at any mark. In Skittles, to knock down with a bowl. "He *bowled* five."

BOW'LDER-STONES, S. lumps or fragments of ſtone or marble, broke from cliffs, rounded by the action of water.

BOW'-LEGGED, Adj. having crooked legs, or ſuch as reſemble a bow, when bent.

BOW'LER, S. [from *bowl* and *er*] he that rolls a bowl; one that plays with, or at bowls.

BO'WLING-GREEN, S. [from *bowling* and *green*] a piece of ground overgrown with graſs, of a true level or horizontal ſurface, kept cloſe cut, and frequently rolled for playing at bowls.

BOW'MAN, S. one who ſhoots with a bow.

BOW'-SHOT, S. the diſtance to which an arrow can fly when ſhot from a bow.

BOW'SPRIT, or BOLTSPRIT, S. [from *bolt*, a bar, and *ſpriet*, Belg. a ſail, yard or pole, or from *bow*, a part of a ſhip, and *ſpriet*, Belg. a pole] a kind of maſt at the prow of a veſſel, reſting ſlopeways on the head of the main ſtern, faſtened by the foreſtay and to the partners of the foremaſt, ſerving to carry the ſprit, and ſprit top-ſail and jack-ſtaff. Its length ſhould be two-thirds of the mainmaſt, and its thickneſs equal to the mizen.

BOW'-STRING, S. the ſtring by which a bow is bent.

BOW'YER, S. one who ſhoots with a bow; an archer; a perſon who makes bows.

BOX, S. [*box*, *boxtreow*, Sax. *beuchſhaum*, Teut. *box*, Span.] its leaves are pinnated and ever green; it has male and female flowers on the ſame plant, the former having a three-leaved, and the female a four-leaved, concave empalement. Linnæus ranges it in the fourth ſection of his 21ſt claſs, from its having male and female flowers on the ſame plant, and the male flowers having four ſtamina. There are three ſpecies. Its wood is yelloviſh, hard, ſolid, even, very heavy, and takes a good poliſh.

BOX, S. [*buchs*, Teut. *box*, Sax.] a caſe made of wood, or other ſubſtance, to hold any thing; diſtinguiſhed from a cheſt, as the leſs is from the greater; the caſe of a mariner's or ſea-compaſs; the inner caſe of a watch; a cheſt in which money is put: hence a *Chriſtma,-box*, which ſignifies both the cheſt into which the money is put, and the money then collected. The firſt ſtory of ſeats in a play-houſe, formed into ſmall ſquare rooms, and built either on the ſtage, or round the extremities of the pit.

BOX, S. [*bock*, Brit. a check, *pochen*, Teut. to ſtrike] a blow on the face with the hand.

To BOX, V. [from the noun] to fight with the fiſts; to ſtrike on the head or face with the hand.

BO'XEN, Adj. [of *box* and *en*, from the Sax. implying the materials out of which any thing is made] made of box. Applied to colour, of a box colour.

BO'XER, S. [from *box* and *er*] one who is ſkilled in fighting with the fiſt; one who fights with his fiſt.

BOY, S. [the etymology uncertain] a name applied to perſons of the male ſex till they are fifteen years old. Uſed figuratively for a perſon who wants the ſedateneſs and diſcretion of manhood, and is then a term of reproach.

BOY'HOOD, S. [from *boy* and *hood*, or *had* or *hade*, Sax. implying ſtate, condition, or quality] the ſtate wherein a perſon is ſtiled a boy, extending from infancy to youth, or till a perſon is fifteen years old.

BO'YISH, S. [from *boy* and *iſh*, of *iſc*, Sax. or *iſk*, Goth.] like a boy with reſpect to unexperience, want of ſedateneſs, or diſcretion; childiſh, trifling, puerile.

BO'YISHLY, Adv. [from *boyiſh* and *ly*] in a childiſh, wanton, trifling manner.

BO'YISHNESS, S. [from *boyiſh* and *neſs*] that quality which is predominant in boys, want of thought, ſedateneſs, or diſcretion; childiſhneſs; trifling.

Bp. an abbreviature for biſhop.

BRA'BBLE, S. [*brabbelen*, Belg.] a quarrel; a clamorous noiſy conteſt. "In pri-

te *brabble* did we apprehend him." *Shakeſ.*

To BRA'BBLE, V. N. [from the noun] conteſt a thing with great clamour; to arrel, to clamour.

BRA'BBLER, S. [from *brabble* and *er*,] a amorous, quarrelſome, turbulent, or noiſy llow.

To BRACE, V. A. [*embraſſer*, Fr.] to tie, wind bandages tight round a thing. "The omen of China, by *bracing* and binding em cloſe in their infancy, have very little et." *Locke.* To ſtrain or ſtretch. *To brace e yard*, in Sea Language, is to bring the rd to either ſide, ſo as to make it ſtand uare or even acroſs the ſhip.

BRACE, S. [from the verb] a bandage; at which keeps the parts of a thing cloſe gether; that which is uſed to keep a thing retched. In Printing, a crooked line, deting that the members of a ſentence ought be joined together, but not taken ſeparately.

arked thus } and uſed by poetical writers at e end of a triplet, or three lines which ime to each other. In Architecture, a piece timber formed with bevil joints, and uſed keep a building ſteady. In Sea Affairs, pes faſtened to the yard-arms of a ſhip, and ed to ſquare the yards, and bring them to y poſition. Applied to a coach, the thick ongs of leather on which the body hangs.

BRACE, S. [never uſed with an *s* at the d for the plural, and is a collective noun, hich ſeems to have only the ſingular] in unting, two, or a pair; perhaps ſo called om their beimg tied together.

BRA'CED, Adj. in Heraldry, the interingling chevrons at the baſe of an eſcutcheon.

BRA'CELET, S. [a dimunitive of *brace*, from *bracelet*, Fr. of *bras*, Fr. an arm] an nament worn round the wriſt; a piece of deſive armour for the arm.

BRA'CER, S. [from *brace* and *er*] that hich braces, or keeps a thing tight. In Surry, a bandage. "They may be reſtrained by *racer*." *Wiſeman.*

BRA'CHIAL, Adj. [from *brachium*, Lat. arm] that which belongs to, or is ſituated the arm.

BRA'CHMANS, S. [perhaps from *brah*, eb. to fly, from their living in deſerts] In- n Philoſophers, who lived a very good life woods, ſlept on hides, abſtained from the ſh of animals, holding it an impiety to uch them, and believed the doctrine of the nſmigration of the ſoul. They ſpent the eateſt part of the day and night in praying d ſinging anthems. They conſidered life as tate of conception, and death as a birth to a ppy life, for thoſe who had regulated their es according to the dictates of true philophy.

BRA'CHYGRAPHY, S. [from βραχυς, . ſhort, and γραφω, Gr. to write] the art of rt-hand, or writing a thing by characters in a ſhorter time and compaſs, than by the letters of the common alphabet.

BRA'CKET, S. [*bracciet*, Ital.] pieces of wood, carved or plain, fixed againſt a wall, to ſupport ſomething.

BRA'CKISH, Adj. [from *brac*, Belg.] that which is ſomewhat ſalt; of the taſte of ſea-water.

BRA'CKISHNESS, S. [from *brackiſh* and *neſs*] the diſagreeable ſaltneſs which is found on taſting ſea-water.

BRAD, S. [from *brad*, Sax. and *braed*, Goth. broad] when added to the names of places, ſignifies their broadneſs; thus *Bradford* ſignifies a *broad ford*.

BRAD, S. a kind of nails uſed in building, without a ſhoulder over their ſhank, or a ſpreading head like other nails, pretty thick towards the upper end, that the top may be driven into, and buried in the board they faſten. *Joiners-brads* are for hard wainſcots. *batten-brads* for ſoft, and *billet* or *quarter-brads*, are thoſe which are uſed when a floor is laid in haſte; or to ſhallow joiſts inclined to warp.

To BRAG, V. N. [*braggeren*, Belg. to ſtrut, *brangeren*, Teut. to be proud] to diſplay an advantage with great pomp and vanity; to boaſt.

BRAG, S. [from the verb] a pompous or proud diſplay of any advantage a perſon poſſeſſes. Figuratively, the thing itſelf which cauſes pride or boaſting; glory. "Beauty is nature's *brag*, and muſt be ſhewn." *Milton.*

BRA'GGADOCHIO, S. a perſon who vainly ſets forth his own good qualities, or diſplays them more than they deſerve.

BRA'GGART, S. [from *braggeret*, Teut.] a perſon who boaſts of his own abilities too much. "Every *braggart* ſhall be found an aſs." *Shak.*

BRA'GGART, Adj. [See the noun] proud, conceited, vain. "Huffing, *braggart*, puffd nobility." *Donne.*

BRA'GGER, S. [from *brag* and *er*] one who diſplays his pretended abilities in all the pomp of vain and oſtentatious language.

BRA'GLESS, Adj. [from *brag* and *leſs*, of *leaſe*, Sax. or *laws*, Goth. implying want, abſence or negation] without a boaſt; without being boaſted of. "*Bragleſs* let it be." *Shak.*

To BRAID, V. A. [*breyden*, Belg. *brader*, Dan. *brædan*, Sax.] to weave together; to plait.

BRAID, S. [from the verb] a lock of hair, or any thing collected by weaving or plaiting; a ſmall narrow kind of lace, uſed for ornamenting womens ſhoes, bed curtains, *&c.*

BRAILS, S. ſmall ropes uſed in furling the ſails, acroſs. To *hale up the brails*, or *brail up* the ſail, implies that the ſail is to be haled up, in order to be furled, or bound cloſe to the yard.

BRA'IN, S. [*brægen*, Sax. *breyne*, Belg.] in Anatomy, the large, ſoft, whitiſh ſubſtance

filling the inside of the cranium or skull; wherein all the organs of sense terminate, and wherein the soul is said to reside. It is divided into the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, or medulla spinalis. The brain is much larger in men than in any other animals, and is generally biggest in such other animals as shew the greatest degree of sagacity, such as monkies, &c.

To BRAIN, V. A. [from the noun] to dash the brains out; to kill by dashing the brains out.

BRAI'NLESS, Adj. [from *brain* and *less*] without brains. Figuratively, silly, foolish, thoughtless.

BRA'IN-PAN, S. [from *brain* and *pan*, of *pabne*, Sax. a dish, or the skull] the skull, so called from its containing the brains.

BRA'INSICK, Adj. [from *brain* and *sick*, of *seoc*, Sax. or *sieck*, Belg. distempered] disordered in the brain. Figuratively, giddy, thoughtless, foolish, mad.

BRAKE, S. [of uncertain etymology] a thicket of brambles or thorns.

BRAKE, S. [*braeckle*, Belg. a mallet, or of *bræcæn*, Sax. to break] a wooden mallet, used in beating or dressing hemp; the handle of a ship's pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle for horses.

BRA'KY, Adj. abounding in brakes; or thickets of thorns.

BRA'MBLE, S. [*bræmble*, *brembel*, *bremble*, Sax. *bromber*, Teut. *bramber*, or *bramberbusk*, Dan.] in Botany, the *rubus*, Lat. or *ronce*, Fr. Its flower has a permanent empalement of one leaf, cut into five spear-shaped segments, a great number of stamina inserted in the empalement, and many germens with small hair-like styles; which afterwards become a berry, composed of as many acini collected into a head, having each one bell, containing an oblong seed.

BRA'MINS, S. [from *Brahma*, the name of the prophet whom they acknowledge] the third sect among the Chinese. Those of Bengal live a very austere life, go bare-headed and bare-footed, and live only upon herbs. Those of Indostan pretend their sacred books were given by God to their prophet Brahma. They believe the transmigration of souls; and say that, at the production of the world, all things came out of the bosom of God, and that the word will perish by all things returning to their first original. Those of Siam believe, that the first men were larger than the present, living many ages without sickness; that our earth shall be destroyed by fire, and that another shall proceed from its ashes, which shall have no sea, and be blessed with an eternal spring. The *Brachmans* of Coromandel believe a plurality of worlds, and that they are successively destroyed and renewed at certain periods. They have all such a veneration for cows, that they think themselves happy if they can die with the tail of one in their hands. Whenever they write, they put a figure of a cow in the first place, to shew their belief in the unity of the Deity; they compute the world to be about 3,893,249 years old, have an obscure tradition of the Mosaic Paradise, and likewise some notion that God has been incarnate, and lived some time among men.

BRAN, S. [from *brann*, Brit. *bran*, Fr. *brenna*, Ital.] the husk of corn, separated after grinding from the flour.

BRANCH, S. [*branche*, Fr.] in Botany, the arm, or part of a tree which sprouts from the trunk. Figuratively, any detached part from a whole. A section or subdivision, applied to writings. Any part which is joined to another, like a branch to a tree. "The *branches* of the veins:" "The *branches* of a candlestick." A part of a pedigree or family. In Hunting, the antlers or shoots of a stag's horns.

To BRANCH, V. A. to divide into separate divisions like branches. Figuratively, to adorn with needlework, representing branches. "*Branch'd* with gold." *Faery Q.* Used neuterly, to shoot into branches; to separate, or divide a subject into several parts, used with the particle *out*. "*Branch out* into further distinctions." *Locke*. To speak largely; to expatiate. "I have known a woman *branch out* into a long dissertation upon the edging of a petticoat." *Spect.* No. 247. To have horns shooting out into antlers. "The swift stag-bore up his *branching* head." *Par. Lost.*

BRA'NCHLESS, Adj. [from *branch* and *less*] without branches. Without honour, alluding to the branches of a pedigree. "Better I were not yours---than your's so *branchless*." *Shak.*

BRA'NCHY, Adj. [from *branch*] full of branches; spreading.

BRAND, S. [*brand*, Sax. and Belg.] a stick lighted, or fit to be set on fire at one end. Figuratively, a thunderbolt. "The Sire Omnipotent prepares the *brand*." *Cowley*. A mark made on the flesh of a criminal by a burning iron; anciently a sword, from *brand*, Run. a sharp sword. "Wav'd by that flaming *brand*." *Par. Lost.*

To BRAND, V. A. [*branden*, Belg.] to mark with a brand, or burning iron. Figuratively, to reproach as infamous; to figmatize.

To BRA'NDISH, V. A. [*brandir*, Fr. *brandire*, Ital.] to wave, shake, or flourish a weapon. Figuratively, to make a parade, or flourish with.

BRANDY, S. [*brandevin*, Fr. *brandewyn*, Belg. of *branden*, to burn, and *wyn*, wine] in Distillation, a proof spirit, obtained from real wines, or fermented juices of grapes.

BRA'NNY, Adj. [from *bran*] like bran, having the appearance of bran. "Covered with white *branny* scales." *Wisem.* Seldom used.

RA'SIL, or BRAZIL, S. [pronounced *zeél*] a heavy, dry, and very hard wood, alled becauſe it is ſuppoſed to have come inally from Brazil in S. America. That of nambuco is the beſt. The tree grows comnly in dry and barren places, among rocks, omes very thick and tall; the branches long and large; the leaves ſmall, of a fine ht green, reſembling thoſe of box, but ewhat longer.

BRASS, S. [*bræs*, Sax. *prés*, Brit.] a facous, yellow metal made of copper, melted h lapis calaminaris. The calamine is firſt cined and ground to powder, then mixed h charcoal duſt, and to 70 lb. of this xture is added five of copper, which being ced in a wind furnace 11 or 12 hours, the per imbibes about one third of the weight the calamine, and is converted into braſs. aſs is uſed figuratively for impudence.

BRAT, S. [*bratt*, Sax.] a child, uſed to reſs contempt. Figuratively, products or cts. "The two late conſpiracies were the ts and offſprings of the contrary faction." *uth.*

BRAVA'DO, S. [from *bravada*, Span.] a ud boaſt; haughty defiance or challenge.

BRAVE, Adj. not daunted or terrified with ngers or difficulties; ready to attempt any gerous enterprize; grand, or noble. "Firſt *rave* place, and then as *brave* a mind." *nb.* Sometimes applied in an indeterminate manner, to expreſs good or great in the ſitive degree. "Old wood inflamed doth ld the *braveſt* fire." *Sidney.* "Iron is a *ve* commodity, where wood aboundeth." *con.*

BRAVE, S. [*brave*, Fr. *bravo*, Ital.] a rſon who is daring beyond the rules of diſtion; or bold to exceſs. "Hot *braves*, like e, may fight." *Dryd.* A bold defiance, or allenge.

To BRAVE, V. A. to undertake a thing withſtanding the dangers with which it is ended; to defy contemptuouſly; to provoke erſon to reſentment; to bid defiance to, apd, in this laſt ſenſe, to inanimate things th great beauty. "Like a rock unmov'd, a k that *braves*—the raging tempeſt." *Dryd.* o ſeem unaffected with, or inſenſible of. At leaſt to *brave* that which they believe t." *Bacon.*

BRA'VELY, Adv. [from *brave* and *ly*] ſuch a manner as not to be terrified by difulties, or daunted by dangers; intrepidity; urageouſly.

BRA'VERY, S. [from *brave*] the permance of any great and noble actions, notthſtanding the dangers which attend them; iſpoſition of mind, which enables a perſon accompliſh his deſigns, notwithſtanding v obſtacles or difficulties which oppoſe it. pplied to the appearance of things, finery, endor. "All the *bravery* that eye may " *Spenſer.* Falſe courage; boaſting; or boldneſs. "There are thoſe that make it a point of *bravery*, to bid defiance to the oracles of divine revelation." *L'Eſtrange.*

BRA'VO, S. [Ital.] a man who murders or aſſaſſinates another for hire.

To BRAWL, V. N. [*brullen*, Belg. to bellow, or roar, *braaler*, Dan. *brouiller*, or *brauler*, Fr.] to quarrel about trifles in a noiſy manner; to report in a loud manner; to make a noiſe, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Upon the brook that *brawls* along this wood." *Shak.*

BRAWL, S. [from the verb] a noiſy quarrel; ſcurrility.

BRA'WLER, S. [from *brawl* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. or *wair*, Goth. a man] one who is quarrelſome and noiſy at the ſame time; a word of reproach.

BRAWN, S. [from *bar*, a boar, and *run*, from *runnen*, hard, becauſe it is the hardeſt part of a boar's fleſh, according to Skinner] the fleſhy, or muſcular parts of the body. "The *brawn* of the arm muſt appear full." *Peachum.* The arm. "To hew thy target from thy *brawn*." *Shak.* Figuratively, vigour, or ſtrength. "*Brawn* without *brain* is thine." *Dryd.* The fleſh of a boar ſouſed or pickled; a boar.

BRAWNY, Adj. [from *brawn*] ſtrong, robuſt, ſinewy, fleſhy; of great muſcles and ſtrength.

To BRAY, V. A. [from *bracan*, Sax. *broyer* or *brayer*, Fr.] to beat into pieces, or powder in a mortar by means of a peſtle.

To BRAY, V. N. [*braire*, or *braire*, Fr. *ſbraiare*, Ital.] to make a noiſe like an aſs. Figuratively, to make a diſagreeable noiſe like that of braſs. "Arms on armour claſhing, *bray'd*—horrible diſcord." *Par. Loſt.*

BRAY, S. [from the verb] the noiſe of braſs; a terrible or diſagreeable ſound. "The harſh reſounding trumpet's dreadful *bray*." *Shak.*

To BRAZE, V. A. [from *braſs*, the ſoldering or joining two pieces of metal together. Figuratively, to be enured or hardened in impudence. "I have ſo often bluſhed to acknowledge him, that now I am *brazed* to it." *Shakeſp.*

BRA'ZEN, Adj. [from *braſs* and *en*] made of braſs. Figuratively, cauſed by brazen inſtruments. "With *brazen* din blaſt you the city's ears." *Shak.* Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN, V. N. to deny with great impudence; to behave without concern; to bully. Uſed with the word *out*; "He would *brazen* it *out* as if he had done nothing." *Arbuth.*

BRA'ZEN-FACE, S. a perſon who has no ſenſe of ſhame; an impudent fellow.

BRA'ZEN FACED, Adj. [See BRAZEN-FACE] void of ſhame, impudent.

BRA'ZENNESS, [from *brazen* and *neſs*] appearing like braſs. Figuratively, undaunted impudence.

BRAZI'ER, S. [from *braze* or *braſs*, and *er*] one who makes or ſells braſs ware.

BRA'ZING, S. [from *braſs* or *braze*] the act of ſoldering or joining two pieces of iron together. Sometimes the word is applied to the joining pieces of iron together by beating them red-hot upon one another; but this is more properly called *welding*.

BREACH, S. [*breche*, Fr. from *break*, of *brecan*, Sax.] the dividing or deſtroying the union between the parts of a thing, before joined together. In Fortification, a hole or gap made in any part of the works of a town, either by cannon or mines. Figuratively, a defect; the acting contrary to any law; the violating any obligation; quarrel; diſcord; want of unity.

BREAD, S. [pronounced *bred*, *breod*, Sax. *brod*, Dan. *bradt*, Teut.] a baked maſs of dough formed from the flour of ſome grain, and a conſtant part of food. Figuratively, every kind of food neceſſary for the ſupport of life. "Give us this day our daily *bread*."—*To eat a perſon's bread*, is ſometimes uſed to imply, that he has been admitted to the moſt intimate friendſhip, and ſupported by his bounty. "Who, having *eaten* of our *bread*, have lift up themſelves againſt us." *King Charles*.

BRE'AD CORN, S. a corn or grain of which bread is made.

BREAD-ROOM, S. [a ſea-term] a place in a ſhip's ſtern, to keep bread, or biſcuit.

BREADTH, S. [from *brad*, Sax. broad] the meaſure of a plain ſuperficies from ſide to ſide. In Commerce, the meaſure of any cloth, or other manufacture, between the two ſelvedges, or liſts. *Within an hair's breadth*, denoting extreme nearneſs, applied to ſituation; and a very narrow eſcape, applied to danger.

To BREAK, V. A. [from *brecan*, Sax. *briken*, Goth. *brocken*, Teut. *brecker*, Dan.] to ſeparate the parts of a thing by force; to burſt by violence. Uſed with the word *down*, to deſtroy, or demoliſh. "When God *breaketh down*, none can build up." *Burn. Theor.* To pierce or penetrate, applied to light. "A dim winking lamp which feebly *broke*—the gloomy vapours." To diminiſh or weaken. "Have not ſome of his vices weakened his body, and *broke* his health." *Tillot.* In Horſemanſhip, to tame or render manageable. "To *break* the ſtubborn colt" *Dryd.* Applied figuratively to the human ſpecies. "To *break* our fierce barbarians into men." *Addiſ.* To render a perſon unable to carry on trade; to make a bankrupt. "Impoveriſhes the rich, *breaks* the merchant." *South.* To wound ſo as to make the blood appear. "She'll ſooner *break* your head." *Dryd.* Applied to promiſe, oaths, or duty, to act counter to, to violate, to diſregard. "I never more will *break* an oath." *Shak.* "To *break* the pious laws of nature." *Dryd.* To intercept, prevent, or hinder the effect of. "To *break* his dreadful fall." *Dryd.* To interrupt. "His voice *broke* with ſighs" *Spect.* No. 164. To ſeparate, joined to company. "They were forced to *break* company." *Atter.* Uſed with *off*, to diſſolve; likewiſe to ſtop, hinder, or prevent. "To *break off* ſo noble a relation." *Collier.* To *break off* all its commerce with the tongue." *Addiſ.* With *of*, to maſter or lay aſide an ill habit. "The French were not quite *broken of* it." *Grew.* Uſed with *mind*, to diſcover our ſentiments. "Fearful how to *break* my *mind*," *Dryd.* Uſed with *back*, to ſtrain or put the backbone out of joint. In Huſbandry, to plow. "The huſbandman muſt firſt *break* the land." *Davies.* To diſband, applied to an army. "Solyman, returning to Conſtantinople, *broke up* his army." *Knolles.* Uſed with *wind*, to diſcharge wind included in the inteſtines. To *break on the wheel*, is to break the bones of a criminal faſtened on a wheel.

To BREAK, V. N. to burſt. "Whiſper the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it *break*." *Shak.* To open ſo as to diſcharge matter, applied to a tumor. To diſpel darkneſs, to dawn, applied to the firſt appearance of light in the morning. "As ſoon as the day *breaks*." *Spect.* No. 465. To decay in health and ſtrength. "See how the dean begins to *break*." *Swift.* To burſt, to pronounce, or utter, uſed with *from*, and the words *lips*, *mouth*, or *breaſt*. "Whilſt *from* his *breaſt*, the dreadful accents *broke*." *Dryden.* To force a paſſage, uſed with the particles *through*, *into*, and *forth*. "To *break through* with his whole body of horſe." *Clarend.* "They came *into* Judah, and *brake into* it." *Chron.* xxi. 17. To intervene, without notice, or regard to the ceremonies of polite behaviour. "With a magiſterial air, *breaks in* upon converſation." *Addiſ.* Diſcarded, or deprived of an employ. "When I ſee a great officer *broke*." *Swift.* Joined with *looſe*, to diſengage from any obſtacle, tye, or other confinement, or reſtraint. "*Break looſe* from all our engagements." *Tillot.* To deſiſt from an undertaking; to quit a habit; to deſiſt ſuddenly, with the particle *off*. "Do not peremptorily *break off* in any buſineſs." *Bacon.* When uſed with *off* and *from*, to ſeparate from with ſome effort, or violence." I muſt *from* this enchanting queen *break off*." *Shak.* To burſt through, and diſcover itſelf, notwithſtanding any impediment. "There being ſo many ways by which a ſmothered truth is apt to blaze and *break* out." *South.* To rage, or appear, applied to a diſtemper. "A violent fever *broke out* in the place." *Spect.* No. 164. In all the various meanings of this verb, the idea of ſeparation, or the effect of ſudden force, is always included.

BREAK, S. applied to the firſt appearance of light in the morning when the rays of light *break* the gloom of darkneſs, it implies the dawn. A pauſe or interruption, applied to a diſcourſe. In Printing, or Writing, a line drawn between words, to denote that the ſenſe is ſuſpended,

ended, and that the reader is to make a pauſe that place.

BRE'AKER, S. [from *break*, and *er*] he who forces a thing aſunder; he who divides a thing by force; a wave broken by rocks or and banks.

To BRE'AKFAST, V. N. to eat after having faſted ſome time; applied to the firſt meal a perſon makes in the day.

BRE'AKFAST, S. [pronounced *breckfaſt*] that which a perſon eats at his firſt meal in the day. In a general ſenſe, any thing to eat after a long want of food.

BRE'AK-NECK, S. [pronounced *brake-neck*] a precipice, or fall, from whence a perſon would break his neck. "To me a *break-neck*." *Shak.*

BREAM, S. [pronounced *breem*, from *frame*, Fr. *braeſſem*, Belg. *abramo*, Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, a large fiſh, delighting in rivers or ponds, very broad, with a forked tail, and ſcales of a golden colour, ſet with great elegance,

BRE'AST, S. [pronounced and formerly wrote *breſt*, of *breoſt*, Sax. *bryſt*, Dan. *bruſt*, Teut. *bruſte*, Belg.] in Anatomy, one of the three venters in an animal body, which contains the heart and lungs. *Breaſts* are two protuberances ſituated in the anterior, and towards the lateral parts of the thorax. In beaſts, the word is applied to that part which extends from the neck to the fore-legs. Figuratively, the heart; boſom; conſcience; or ſoul, which was, by the ancients, ſuppoſed to reſide in this part. "The law of man was written in his *breaſt*." *Dryd.*

To BREAST, V. A. [from the noun] to oppoſe with the breaſt; to meet; to ſtruggle againſt. "*Breaſting* the lofty ſurge." *Shak.*

BRE'AST-BONE, in Anatomy, the bone of the breaſt, called the ſternum.

BREAST-HIGH, Adj. as high as the breaſts. "*Breaſt-high* in ſand." *Dryd.*

BRE'AST-HOOKS, S. [among Shipwrights, the compaſſing timbers before, that help to ſtrengthen the ſtem, and all the fore-part of a ſhip.

BRE'AST-KNOT, S. a bunch or knot of ribbands worn by females, on or near their breaſts.

BRE'AST-PLATE, S. armour worn by way of defence on the breaſt. "What ſtronger *breaſt-plate* than a heart untainted." *Shak.*

BRE'AST-WORK, S. works thrown up high as the breaſts of the defendants in a fortified place, or field.

BREATH, S. [pronounced *breth*, from *athe*, Sax.] the air which proceeds from the mouth either in the actions of reſpiration, or inſpiration. Figuratively, life. "No man has more contempt than I of *breath*." *Dryd.* Uſed with *take*, to recover loſt breath from too great fatigue; to ceaſe from labour or hurry; a reſpite or pauſe; a breeze of wind, or gentle current of air. "Not a *breath* of wind flies o'er its ſurface." *Addiſ.* The ſame inſtant, uſed with *in*. "You menace and court me *in a breath*." *Dryd.*

BREATHABLE, Adj. [pronounced *breeth-able*, from *breath* and *able*] that which may be breathed; or that which is fit to be breathed.

To BREATHE, V. N. [pronounced *breéthe*, from *breath*] to draw in and force out the air at the mouth by the action of the lungs. Figuratively, to live. "Let him *breathe*, a private man in Athens." *Shak.* To *take breath*, to recover a damage by means of a reſpite; to reſt. "He followed the victory ſo hot upon the Scots, he ſuffered them not to *breathe*." *Spen.* Uſed with *in*, to enter by the action of breathing, or inſpiration. "To whoſe foul mouth no wholeſome air *breathes in*." *Shak.*

To BREATHE, V. A. to fill with, or diſcharge the lungs of air, by the actions of inſpiration and reſpiration. Uſed with *into*, to act upon by breathing; to animate. "He *breathed into* us the breath of life." *Decay of Piety.* To force out of the mouth with the particle *out*. "Who *breathed out* nothing but flame." *Spect.* No. 223. To make long-winded by exerciſe. "The greyhounds are as ſwift as *breathed* ſtags." *Shak.* To ſound by the breath, applied to wind inſtruments. "To *breathe* the flute." *Prior.* To ſend up in vapours, appearing like the breath in froſty weather. "His altar *breathed* ambroſial odours." *Par. Loſt.* To ſigh, or offer up, without being heard. "I have toward heaven *breath'd* a ſecret vow." *Shak.* In Surgery, to open by a lancet. "To *breathe* a vein." *Dryd.*

BRE'ATHER, S. [from *breathe* and *er*, one who enjoys life; one who is alive. "I will chide no *breather* in the world." *Shak.* He that cauſes or animates by his breath, alluding to God's breathing into man the breath of life, as the Scripture expreſſes it. "The *breather* of all life does now expire." *Norris.*

BRE'ATHING, S. the action of fetching breath. Figuratively, alive. A ſigh of devotion; ſecret prayer conceived in the mind, but not uttered in words; an aſpiration. "To high heav'n his pious *breathings* turn'd." *Prior. Breathing-places*, vents, or chinks, that let in freſh air.

BRE'ATHLESS, Adj. [from *breath* and *leſs*] out of breath, or ſcarce able to breathe from fatigue, or hurry. Figuratively, dead. "The *breathleſs* corpſe with pious tears bedew'd."

BRE'CKNOCKSHIRE, S. [from *Brecheinar*, Brit. ſo called, as the Welch pretend, from prince *Brechanus*] a county in Wales, bounded on the E. by Herefordſhire, on the S. by Monmouthſhire and Glamorganſhire, on the N. by Radnorſhire, and on the W. by Caermarthenſhire. It is well ſtored with paſture, woods, wild deer, and herds of cattle, of which they ſend great droves every year

to England. The Uſk and Wye, which run through it, abound in excellent ſalmon, trout, &c. It has 61 pariſh churches, 6000 houſes, four market towns, is about 106 miles in circumference, lies in Landaff dioceſe, ſends one member to parliament, and its chief town is *Brecknock*, which the Welch call *Aber Hondby* from *aber*, Brit. a confluence, and *Hondby* the name of a river, on account of its being ſituated on the confluence of the rivers *Hondby* and *Uſk*. This town was formerly inhabited by the Romans, as appears from ſeveral coins found in it; it is governed by two bailiffs, fifteen aldermen, &c. has two markets weekly on Wedneſday and Saturday, carries on a good trade in woollen goods, and is 123 computed, or 161 meaſured miles from London.

BREDE, S. [See BRAID] a border wrought with the needle in different colours reſembling flowers, &c. "In a curious *brede* of needle-work. *Addiſ.*

BREECH, S. [pronounced *britch*, from *bræcan*, to break] the back and lower part of the body, from whence the excrements are voided. Applied to a piece of cannon, the hinder part, or that part behind the touch-hole.

BREE'CHES, [pronounced *britches*, from *bræc*, *bræcce*, Sax. *broecke*, Belg. *brague*, Fr. of *braca*, an old Gauliſh word, *braghe*, or *braghezze*, Ital. it has no ſingular] that part of a man's dreſs which covers his thighs and breech. *To wear the breeches*, is a phraſe implying that a woman uſurps more authority over her huſband than becomes her ſex.

To BREED, V. A. [from *brædan*, Sax.] to produce, bring forth, or generate; to educate, nouriſh, or bring up. Sometimes uſed with the particles *to* and *up to*. Figuratively, to occaſion, or cauſe. "Intemperance and luſt *breed* infirmities." *Tillotſ.* Applied to place, to give birth to. "The worthieſt divine that Chriſtendom has *bred*." *Hooker*. To cut, applied to the teeth. "Children would *breed* their *teeth* with much leſs danger." *Locke* To keep animals for procreating, or multiplying their ſpecies.

To BREED, V. N. to be big with child; to be pregnant. "Lucina, it ſeems, was *breeding*." *Spect.* No. 431. To propagate; or increaſe by propagation. "Flies *breed* in putrefied carcaſes." *Bentley*. To raiſe or increaſe a breed.

BREED, S. a ſpecies of animals; a caſt or kind. Offſpring, applied to mankind. That which is produced at one hatching. "Sometimes above a hundred at a *breed*." *Grew.*

BREE'DER, S. [from *breed* and *er*] that which produces, or is the cauſe of any thing. "Time is the nurſe and *breeder* of all good." *Shak.* That which educates, or brings up. "Italy and Rome have been the beſt *breeders* and bringers-up of the worthieſt men." *Aſham.* A perſon who is not barren; one who raiſes a breed. "The *breeders* of Engliſh cattle." *Temple.*

BRE'EDING, S. education, inſtruction. Figuratively, genteel and polite behaviour; the method taken in rearing a child. "Why was my *breeding* order'd and preſcribed." *Milt. Samſon.*

BREESE, S. [*broiſa*, Sax. *briſſio*, Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſtinging fly, called the gad-fly.

BREEZE, S. [*brezza*, Ital.] a gentle, cooling pleaſant breath of wind. In Navigation, a ſhifting wind blowing from the ſea and land alternately at certain hours, and ſenſible only near the coaſts.

BREE'ZY, Adj. refreſhed by breezes.

BREST, S. in Architecture, the member of a column, named likewiſe *torus*, or *tore*.

BRET, S. [*brett*, Teut. a table, ſo called from its frame, *bertonia*, Norm.] in Natural Hiſtory, a round flat fiſh, of the turbot kind, called likewiſe *burt* or *brut*.

BREVE, S. in Muſic, a long note, formerly pricked in the form of a ſquare without any tail, equivalent to two meaſures, minims, ſemibreves, or bars, and is now wrote thus O.

BRE'VIARY, S. an abridgement or compendium. "Caſconius has given us an abridgement, or *breviary* thereof." *Ayliffe.*

BREVIE'R, S. [pronounced *bre-ve-áre*] a ſmall printing letter, the ſame as this book.

BRE'VITY, S. [*brevitas*, Lat.] applied to writings, the expreſſing a ſentiment in very few words; conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs.

To BREW, V. A. [*brui*, Brit. to boil, *bier*, *brouwen*, Belg. *brawen*, Teut. *briwan*, Sax.] to make beer or ale by mixing malt and hops with boiling water, and fermenting it afterwards with yeaſt. Figuratively, to make any drink by boiling different ingredients; to contrive; to plot. Uſed neuterly, to perform the office of a brewer; to make ale or beer.

BREW'ER, S. [from *brew* and *er*] one who makes malt liquor, and ſells it.

BREW'-HOUSE, S. [from *brew* and *houſe*, of *huus*, Sax. a place or houſe wherein beer or ale is made.

BREW'ING, S. the proceſs or method of making ale or beer; the quantity of liquor produced by brewing. "A *brewing* of new beer." *Bacon.*

BRE'WIS, S. [*briwbara*, Brit. from *bra*, Brit. to boil, and *bara*, Brit. bread, *abreuver*, Fr. to ſoak] a piece of bread boiled in a pot together with meat.

BRI'ER, S. See BRIAR.

BRI'BE, S. a gift or reward given to a perſon to engage him to determine contrary to the merits of a cauſe; ſomething given to a perſon to ſtifle evidence; ſomething given to an elector, to engage him to vote for a particular candidate.

BRI'BERY, S. the act of giving a perſon money to engage him to any particular fide, or undertaking.

BRICK, S. [*bricke*, *brücke*, Belg. *brique*, Fr.] a fat reddiſh or white earth, formed in

wooden molds of various sizes, first dried in the air, and afterwards burnt in a kiln or lamp. *Oil of brick* is olive oil imbibed by heated bricks, pounded afterwards, and distilled in a retort.

To BRICK, V. A. to lay or build with bricks.

BRI'CK-BAT, S. a piece or fragment of a brick.

BRI'CK-DUST, S. the duſt of bricks; or the powder of bricks made by rubbing them on each other, or pounding them.

BRI'CK-KILN, S. [from *brick* and *kiln*, or *cylene*, or *cylne*, Sax. a furnace] a place wherein bricks are burnt.

BRI'CKLAYER, S. one who builds with bricks.

BRI'CK-MAKER, S. one who makes bricks.

BRI'DAL, Adj. [from *bride*] that which belongs to a wedding.

BRIDE, S. [*brid*, or *bryd*, Sax. *bruth*, Goth. *brud*, Dan. *bruyd*, Belg. *braut*, Teut. *brudur*, Run. a beautiful woman] a name given to a woman the day of her marriage, and sometimes after the wedding-day is over.

BRI'DE-BED, S. [*brid bid*, Sax. *braut bot*, Teut.] the bed on which a new married couple lay.

BRI'DE-CAKE, S. a cake with which the guests are entertained at a wedding.

BRI'DEGROOM, S. [from *bride* and *groom*; from *groom*, Belg. *bridguma*, Sax. *brid gume*, Iſl. or Dan. *bruydgome*, Belg.] a new married man.

BRI'DEMEN, S. the male attendants, as the bride-maids are the female attendants, or company at a wedding; the office of the latter is to undreſs the bride on the wedding night, and ſee her to bed.

BRI'DEWELL, S. [*St. Bridgid*'s well, a medicinal water, which, during the glooms of unlettered enthuſiaſm, was reported to have performed ſeveral remarkable cures] a houſe of correction near Fleet-ditch, London, built by Henry VIII, as a royal palace for the reception of the emperor Charles V. Any place where vagrants and ſtrumpets are obliged to beat hemp, or kept to hard labour as a puniſhment.

BRIDGE, S. [*briog*, *brigge*, Sax. *brugge*, Teut.] a building of ſtone or timber conſiſting of one or more arches, intended for the paſſage of men or carriages from one ſide of the river to another. The word *bridge* is uſed figuratively for the upper part of the noſe; and in muſical inſtruments for a piece of wood, which ſtands upright on the belly of the inſtrument, and ſupports the ſtrings. *Hanging bridges*, are thoſe which are not ſupported either by poſts or pillars, being ſuſtained only by the two extremities. A *draw-bridge*, is made faſt only at one end with hinges, ſo that the other may be lifted by chains fixed to it. A *flying-bridge* is made of pontoons, leather boats, caſks, &c. covered with planks, for the paſſage of an army. A *bridge of boats* is made of copper or wooden boats, faſtened with ſtakes or anchors, and covered with planks. The bridge of boats at Rouen, riſes and falls with the tide, is near 300 yards long, and paved with ſtone, like a ſtreet; carriages with the greateſt burdens go over it with eaſe and ſafety.

BRIDLE, S. [*bridel*, *bridl*, Sax. *breydel*, Belg. *bride*, Fr. *brida*, Span. *briglia*, Ital.] the bit, headſtall, fillet, throat-band, reins, and noſe-band, which are faſtened on a horſe's head to manage and govern him. Figuratively, a reſtraint, curb, check; cautious, vigilant.

To BRIDLE, V. [*bridlian*, Sax. *breydelen*, Belg. probably from *berreyden*, or *beriden*, Belg. to ride] to manage a horſe by means of a bridle. Figuratively, to check; or reſtrain; or keep within bounds. Uſed neuterly, to hold up the head in an affected manner, applied to the attitudes of a woman.

BRIEF, Adj, [*bref*, Fr. of *brevis*, Lat. ſhort] appropriated to language, ſhort, conciſe, oppoſed to diffuſive or verboſe. "The *brief* ſtile is that which expreſſes much in little." *B. Johnſon.*

BRIEF, S. [pronounced *breef*, *bref*, Iſl. *brief*, Belg. a letter] a ſhort and expreſſive account or deſcription. In Law, a writ whereby a perſon is ſummoned to anſwer to any action; an abridgement of a client's caſe, containing in a conciſe manner, the proofs and objections that may be made by the contrary party, together with anſwers to them, wrote out for the inſtruction of counſel on a trial. In Canon Law, letters patent, generally read in churches, giving a licenſe for making a collection all over the kingdom for any public or private loſs, the money for which is collected by the church-wardens.

BRIE'FLY, Adv. [pronounced *breefly*, from *brief*, and *ly*] in few words; conciſely.

BRIE'FNESS, S. [from *brief* and *neſs*] the quality of expreſſing a thing in few words; conciſeneſs; ſhortneſs.

BRIE'R, S. [*bræ*r, Sax.] in Botany, a kind of prickly tree, diſtinguiſhed popularly into ſweet or wild; and being a ſpecies of the *roſe*, ſee that article.

BRIE'RY, Adj. full of briers, thorns, or prickly plants.

BRIG, and BRIX, [of the Saxon *brig*, *bricg*, or *brigge*] ſignifies a bridge, and is joined to the names of ſuch places as do, or have enjoyed the advantage of ſuch an edifice.

BRI'GADE, S. [*brigade*, Fr. *brigata*, Ital.] in the Military Art, a part or diviſion of an army, whether horſe or foot, under the command of a brigadier. A *brigade of an army*, is a body of horſe of ten or thirteen ſquadrons, or five or ſix battalions of foot; a *brigade of a troop* is a third part of it, when conſiſting of fifty ſoldiers; but only a ſixth, when it conſiſts of one hundred; that is, a troop is divided into three *brigades* in the former caſe, and into ſix in the latter.

BRI'GADIER-GENERAL, S. [pronoun-

ced *brigadeer*] an officer commanding a brigade of horſe, or foot, and ranking next below a major-general.

BRI'GANDINE, S. [from *brigandine*, Fr.] a kind of ancient defenſive armour, conſiſting of thin pliable plates, like ſcales; a coat of mail.

BRI'GANTINE, S. [*brigantin*, Fr. *brigantino*, Ital.] a ſmall, light, flat, open veſſel, with twelve or fifteen benches on each ſide for rowers, going both with ſails and oars, fit for boarding, or giving chaſe, and chiefly uſed by the Corſairs.

BRIGHT, Adv. [*beorcht*, Sax of *beorchte*, Sax. light, *baercht*, Goth.] ſhining; ſplendid; glittering with light. Figuratively, ſtrong; clear; or that which introduces more light into the mind. "*Brighter* evidence." *Watts.* Noble, ſhining, illuſtrious, or that which ſets a perſon in a conſpicuous point of view, applied to action. "A *bright* reign." Applied to ſagacity, quick, penetrating. "*Bright* genius."

To BRI'GHTEN, V. A. to make a thing ſhine which was dull, or covered either with ruſt or duſt. Figuratively, to diſperſe. "*Brightens* up my ſorrow." *Phillips.* To make famous; to render conſpicuous; to heighten, applied to character. "The queen would *brighten* her character, *&c.*" *Swift.* Uſed neuterly, to ſhine again after being obſcured.

BRI'GHTLY, Adv. [from *bright* and *ly*] with ſplendor; with luſtre. Figuratively, in ſuch a manner as will raiſe an advantageous idea of ourſelves.

BRI'GHTNESS, S. [from *bright* and *neſs*] the luſtre which appears on the ſight of burniſhed metals, or cut diamonds; ſplendor. Figuratively, goodneſs; ſagacity; perfections that make a perſon conſpicuous. "The *brightneſs* of his parts." *Prior.*

BRI'LLIANCY, S. [from *brilliant*, Fr.] greatneſs of luſtre, or ſplendor which dazzles the eyes.

BRI'LLIANT, Adj. [*brilliant*, Fr.] ſparkling, or reflecting the rays of light, with great luſtre.

BRI'LLIANT, S. [from *briller*, Fr. to ſhine or ſparkle] a diamond quite flat underneath, and cut on its upper part in triangular faces, the uppermoſt ending in a point.

BRIM, S. [*brymme*, Sax. *brim*, Iſl. *bremme*, Dan. *braem*, Teut.] the edge or extremities of a thing. Applied to the hat, that part which is cocked or turned upward. Applied to any veſſel, or drinking-glaſs, the uppermoſt part or edge. Figuratively, the ſurface of any liquor or fluid. "Dipped in the *brim* of the water." *Joſ.* iii. 15. The top of a bank waſhed by a river.

To BRIM, V. A. to fill full; to fill up to the brim. Neuterly, to be full to the top.

BRI'MFUL, Adj. full to the top. Figuratively, ready to run over, by being charged too full. "His eyes *brimful* of tears." *Addiſ.*

BRI'MMER, S. a veſſel or bowl filled up to the brim.

BRI'MMING, Adj. filled to the top. "The *brimming* glaſſes." *Phillips.*

BRI'MSTONE, S. [of *brynne-ſtone*, from *brunne*, Iſl. to burn, and *ſtein*, a ſtone, i. e. a burning or inflammable ſtone] in Natural Hiſtory, a fat, unctuous, mineral, yellow ſubſtance, dry, ſolid and friable, melting with a gentle heat, inflammable, and when fired in the open air, burning almoſt all away with a blue flame and a noxious vapour, endued with an electric power, and not diſſoluble in an acid menſtruum.

BRI'NDED, Part. [*brin*, Fr. a branch] ſtreaked; marked with ſtreaks or branches; tabby. "Thrice the *brinded* cat hath mew'd." *Shak.*

BRINDLE, S. [See BRINDED] applied to the ſtreaks upon the ſkin of a beaſt, of a different or darker colour than the other parts.

BRI'NDLED, Part. marked with ſtreaks of a different or darker colour, applied to the ſkin of a beaſt.

BRINE, S. [*fiſc-brine*, Sax. *bryn*, Belg. *brynne*, Iſl. to water, *bruna*, Goth. a ſpring or fountain] any ſalt liquor; ſea water. Figuratively, the ſea; tears. "What a deal of *brine* hath waſh'd thy ſallow cheeks." *Shak.* The liquor or pickle which proceeds from ſalted meat.

To BRING, V. A. [from *bringan*, Sax. pret. *brohte*; *briggan*, Goth. preter *brahta*; *bringen*, Teut. pieter *gebracht*; *brengen*, Belg.] to cauſe a perſon to come, or to fetch a thing to another, diſtinguiſhed from *carry*, becauſe it may then be done by another; but the word *bring* implies, that a thing is done by one's ſelf. Figuratively, to procure. Uſed with the particle *in*, to introduce. "The folly and madneſs of mankind *brought in* falſe gods." *Stilling fleet.* Uſed with *back*, to make a perſon or thing return; to recover; to recal. Uſed with *to*, to lead, or conduct; to induce, or prevail upon. Uſed with *about*, to accompliſh. Uſed with *off*, to clear from any charge; to free from danger. Uſed with *over*, to prevail on, or induce, a perſon to alter his ſentiments; to convert or ſeduce. Uſed with *out*, to diſcover a thing which is concealed. Uſed with *under*, to ſubdue, vanquiſh, or tyranize over. Uſed with *up*, to inſtruct, educate; to teach; to introduce a faſhion; to advance, or come forward with, applied to an army. "*Bring up* your men." *Shak.*

BRI'NISH, Adj. [from *brine* and *iſh*, of *iſc*, Sax.] like brine; ſaltiſh.

BRINK, S [*brink*, Dan. *brag*, Sclav. *bregh*, Epir. See BRIM] the extreme edge of a river, precipice, *&c.* Figuratively, the higheſt degree of danger. "The *brink* of deſtruction."

BRI'NY, Adj. taſting ſaltiſh, or like brine, or any other liquor that reſembles it.

BRISK, Adj. [*ar brys*, Brit. *bryſiawn*, Brit.

rit. *brize*, *brizy*, *bryzycko*, Boh. *bazzo*, Dal. *vusque*, Fr.] lively, gay, airy; full of vivacity nd ſpirits, applied to the diſpoſition. Vigous, full of activity and power, applied to tion. Sparkling, mantling, applied to liquors. right, glaring, and ſtrongly affecting the ght, applied to colours.

To BRISK-UP, V. N. to advance in a rightly, lively, and nimble manner.

BRI'SKET, S. [according to Skinner, the me as *breſket*, a diminutive of *breſt*, the anient ſpelling of *breaſt*; *brichet*, Fr.] the breaſt f an animal, particularly that part which es next to the ribs.

BRI'SKLY, Adv. [from *briſk* and *ly*] in a riſk, lively, active, and ſpirited manner.

BRI'SKNESS, S. [from *briſk* and *neſs*, of *ſſe*, Sax.] a light, airy, and chearful diſpotion; vivacity or livelineſs; activity, gaiety.

BRI'STLE, S. [*briſtle*, Sax. *borſtel*, *ſauurſt*, Teut.] the ſtrong hair which grows and nds upright on the back of a boar, *&c.*

To BRI'STLE, V. A. to erect the briſtles pright when enraged. applied to a hog. Fiuratively, to grow angry; to advance to an emy in order to attack him, or revenge an front. Uſed with the particle *up*. Neuterly, ſtand erect like the briſtles of an hog.

BRISTLY, Adj. [in Botany] encompaſſ with a ſubſtance reſembling hairs. "The *iſtly* cheſnut." *Dryd.* Thick ſet with hairs, briſtles.

BRI'STOL, S. [called in Welch *Caer Oder lant Badon*, the city Odera in the valley of adon. It was likewiſe named *Caer Brito*, d *Brightſtrow*, Sax. a famous place] a city the rivers Avon and Frome; though ſitued partly in Glouceſterſhire, and partly in Soerſetſhire, yet it belongs to neither, having iſtinct magiſtrates of its own, and being a unty incorporate by itſelf. For populouſeſs, riches, and the extenſiveneſs of its trade, is undoubtedly the third city in England. his city is governed by a mayor, aldermen, o ſheriffs, a recorder, *&c.* is well ſupplied ith all ſorts of proviſions, has markets on ednesday and Saturday, and ſeveral fairs in e year, which are frequented by people from moſt all the trading places in the kingdom. has 19 churches, though but 17 pariſhes, d ſeveral meetings for quakers, *&c.* It ſends o members to parliament, and is 94 comput and 104 meaſured miles diſtant from London.

BRISTOL, S. county of, a ſubdiviſion of ew Plymouth colony, in New England, orth America. It includes Rhode-iſland, well as Elizabeth-iſland, at the mouth of ount's-bay, and lies to the S. W. of Plyouth county, another ſubdiviſion of this, lony. Of the ſame name is the largeſt d moſt populous, though not the oldeſt wn of the county, which has a convenient rbour, with Rhode iſland lying at the enance of it: and, next to Boſton, has the beſt trade in New England, and is continually increaſing both in that reſpect and in the number of its inhabitants. Near Briſtol is a remarkable hill called Mount Hope, where Philip, ſtiled the king of Wamponoags, who made war on the Engliſh in king Charles II's reign, had his reſidence, as he afterwards met his fate and quietus at the bottom of it, when driven back thither by the Engliſh.

BRI'TAIN, GREAT, S. [ſuppoſed by Camden to be derived from *brith*, Brit. painted, on account of the firſt inhabitants painting their bodies; and by others from *brydio*, Brit. to grow boiſterous or tumultuous, applied to the ſea; and as the Britiſh ſeas were always notorious for their boiſterouſneſs, and the word *brydio* communicates this idea ſo adequately, the conjecture ſeems ſomewhat ſpecious; and *brydanireth*, anger or warmth, from the ſame root, leads us eaſily to *brydain*, in Sax. *brytaine*, or, as wrote by moderns, *Britain*] in Geography, an iſland, the largeſt in Europe, of a triangular form, bounded on the W. by the Iriſh ſea, on the N. by the Northern ocean, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the Britiſh channel, the narroweſt part of which is called the Streights of Dover. The ſea, thus ſurrounding it, is not only a ſecurity againſt an enemy, but likewiſe greatly abates the violent colds the climate would otherwiſe be expoſed to, the continual motion of the ſea ſending in a kindly vapour which mollifies the natural ſharpneſs of the air, ſo that in ſome parts of France and Italy, the winter is as ſevere as ours in Britain. The fertility of the ſoil is, in a great meaſure, owing to the ſame cauſe, by furniſhing us with gentle ſhowers in their proper ſeaſons. To enumerate the products and manufactures of this iſland would exceed our limits, eſpecially as they will be ſpecified in our account of the different counties and moſt remarkable places; but we ſhall in general ſay, that it yeilds all the neceſſaries and many of the conveniences of life, and the induſtry of the inhabitants, and their application to trade, ſupply it with the riches and luxuries of the known world. It has on all ſides very convenient harbours, and a great many navigable rivers; the moſt conſiderable of the latter are the Thames, the Severn, and the Humber, in England; the Clyde, Forth, Tay, *&c*, in Scotland, which carry along with them into the ſea vaſt numbers of leſſer ſtreams. Its length is 587 miles; and its breadth 285, according to Moll. It lies between 50 and 60 degrees N. latitude, and between 9 and 17 degrees W. longitude, Teneriffe being the firſt meridian.

BRI'TISH, Adj. belonging to Britain.

BRI'TTLE, Adj. [*brittend*, Sax. from *brittan*, Sax. and Gauliſh, *bryder*, Dan. to break] that which breaks or crumbles to pieces with the leaſt force or violence.

BRI'TTLENESS, S. [from *brittle* and *neſs*,

of

of *neſſe*, Sax.] that quality which renders a thing eaſy to break.

BROACH, S. [*broche*, Fr.] an inſtrument or ſtake forced through a joint of meat, by means of which it is turned round, and its parts are ſucceſſively expoſed to the action of the fire, in roaſting; a muſical inſtrument, which is played upon by means of a handle that turns a cylinder round on its axis, and gives motion to the ſeveral keys by pieces of wire fixed perpendicular on its ſurface.

To BROACH, V. A. to ſplit; to pierce with a ſpit. Figuratively, to force a ſpicket or cock into a veſſel, in order to draw the liquor; to tap; to open; to wound ſo as to let out blood. A low expreſſion, alluding to the tapping a veſſel. "Blood was ready to be *broach'd*." *Hudib.* To be the author of, applied to doctrine, or opinion.

BRO'ACHER, S. [from *broach* and *er*] a ſpit or ſtake to roaſt meat on. Figuratively, the firſt inventor, author, or founder of any opinion or doctrine.

BROAD, Adv. [pronounced *braw'd*; from *brad*, Sax. *breyd*, or *breed*, Belg. *breit*, Teut.] wide, or the extent between the ſides of a thing; diſtinguiſhed from *length*, which is the extent or ſpace between the two ends. Figuratively, large or great. "A *broad* mixture of folly." *Locke.* Diffuſive, clear, and bright. "Appears in the *broadeſt* light." *Decay of Piety.* Coarſe, groſs, obſcene, applied to language. "In ſome places he is *broad* and fulſome." *Dryd.* With the eyes wide open. "He was *broad* awake."

BRO'AD-CLOTH, S. a manufacture made of ſheeps wool of our own cloth mixt with that of Segovia in Spain, the ſtaple commodity and honour of this nation, ſo called from its breadth, which is ſo great that it is weaved by two perſons; who ſit at each ſide, and fling the ſhuttle to one another.

BRO'AD-EYED, Adj. that which can ſee to a great diſtance round; or has a very large proſpect in ſight. "In deſpite of *broad-eyed* watchful day." *Shakeſp.* This conveys a noble image to the mind, and is an elegant uſe of the term.

BRO'AD-LEAVED, Adj. that which has broad leaves.

BRO'ADLY, Adv. [from *broad* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.] in a broad manner.

BRO'ADNESS, S. [from *broad* and *neſs*] breadth; the extent between the ſelvedges or liſt of cloth; the ſpace between the ſides of a thing. Figuratively, obſcene, immodeſt. "To palliate the *broadneſs* of the meaning." *Dryd.*

BRO'AD SHOULDERED, S. meaſuring much, or of great width, between the ſhoulders.

BRO'ADSIDE, S. the firing all the guns on one ſide of a ſhip into an enemy's veſſel. Figuratively, an attack; or a poſitive and unexpected charge of ſomething criminal, by way of accuſation, or reply.

BRO'AD-SWORD, S. a ſharp edged cutting ſword, with a broad blade.

BRO'ADWISE, Adv. [from *broad* and *wiſe*; of *giiſe*, Teut a manner, or way] according to the breadth.

BROCA'DE, S. [*brocado*, Span.] a ſtuff of gold, ſilver, or ſilk, raiſed, and embelliſhed with flowers, foliages, or other ornaments.

BROCA'DED, Part. woven with flowers, or ornaments of various colours. Figuratively, dreſt in brocade.

BRO'CCOLI, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of cabbage.

To BRO'GUE, or BROGGLE, V. A. [*brouille*, Fr. to diſturb] applied to eels, to fiſh for by making the water muddy or thick.

BRO'GUE, S. [*brog*, Ir.] a wooden ſhoe; a corrupt or vicious manner of ſpeaking or pronouncing.

BRO'IL, S. [*brouillerie*, Fr.] a quarrel, conteſt, tumult, or war.

To BROIL, V. A. [pronounced as if wrote *brile*, from *bruler*, Fr.] to dreſs meat either by placing it immediately on the coals, or on a gridiron over a fire. Neuterly, to overheat by immoderate exerciſe. Uſed improperly for to *burn*. "All the planets and comets have been *broiling* in the ſun." *Cheyne.*

BRO'KAGE, or BROKE'RAGE, S. money gained by promoting bargains; or what is given by a broker for commiſſion; the trade of buying and ſelling ſecond-hand things.

To BROKE, V. N. [probably from *bruccan*, Sax. to be buſy] to tranſact buſineſs or buy and ſell for another, at a certain ſum per cent.

BRO'KEN-HEARTED, Adj. in a condition which admits of no comfort; dejected; in deſpair; diſconſolate.

BRO'KENLY, Adv. [from *broken* and *ly*] in an unconnected manner; without any connection; by looſe ſentences.

BRO'KEN-MEAT, S. fragments, or pieces of meat taken from a table.

BRO'KER, S. [formerly called *brogger*, *i. e.* a broken tradeſman; from *brok*, Sax. none others being admitted by the 8th and 9th of William III.] one who buys or ſells, or tranſacts buſineſs for another. By abuſe, the word is applied to thoſe who deal in ſecond-hand goods. *Exchange-broker*, is one who concludes bargains for others, relating to the remitting of money, or bills of exchange. *Stock-brokers*, are thoſe who buy or ſell for others, parts or ſhares in the joint ſtock of any public company, as the bank, South-ſea, &c. *Pawn-brokers*, are thoſe who lend money to the neceſſitous, upon a pledge of goods, given as ſecurity. In low language, it implies a pimp or procurer.

BRO'OMING, or BRE'AMING, S. the burning the filth a ſhip has contracted, with ſtraw, reeds, broom, &c. when ſhe is on the careen.

BRO'NTOLOGY, S. [from βροντη, and λογια, Gr.] a diſcourſe on thunder.

BRONZE, S. [*bronze*, Fr.] a method uſed by

y ſtatuaries to make their plaiſtered buſts ook as if compoſed of braſs. Of this there re two ſorts, the red braſs or bronze, and the ellow, or gilt braſs.

BROOCH, S. [*broke*. Belg.] a jewel; an rnament of jewels. Figuratively, an ornanent; glory. "He is the *brooch* indeed and em of all the nation." *Shak.*

To BROOD, V. N. [*bræden*, Sax. *bruden*, Belg.] to hatch, or ſit upon in order to atch; to ſit like a hen hatching her eggs, eautifully applied in the following ſentence. "Where *brooding* darkneſs ſpreads his jealous wings." *Milt.* To ſit near and watch with reat anxiety. "Rejoicing miſers—*brood* o'er heir precious ſtores." *Smith.* Uſed actively, o hatch. Figuratively, to cheriſh or keep live by inceſſant anxiety. "You'll ſit and *brood* your ſorrows on a throne." *Dryd.*

BROOD, S. [*brod*, Sax.] a parcel of chickns hatched by one hen, at one time. Figuratively, offſpring, children; production.

BRO'ODY, Adj. inclining to hatch, or to ſit on eggs to hatch them. "The common hen, all the while ſhe is *broody*." *Ray.*

BROOK, S. [*brok*, Sax. *brock*, Belg.] a ſmall and ſhallow running water.

To BROOK, V. A. [*brucan*, Sax.] to bear without reſentment or complaint; to put up with. Applied to misfortunes, or affronts; to endure.

BROOM, S. [*brum*, Sax.] in Botany, the *genista*, Lat. *genet*, Fr. Linnæus ranges it in the third ſect. of his 7th claſs. There are 10 ſpecies. Likewiſe an utenſil made with the twigs of the abovementioned plant, and uſed in ſweeping houſes or ſtreets.

BROO'MSTAFF, S. the ſtaff to which the twigs of broom are bound to make a beſom; the handle of a broom; named more generally in London a *broom-ſtick*.

BROOMY, Adj. full of, or abounding in broom,

BROTH, S. [*broth*, Sax. *broye*, and *brue*, Belg. *brado*, Ital. *bradio*, Span.] a kind of ſoup, made by boiling meat down in a ſmall quantity of water.

BRO'THEL, or BROTHEL-HOUSE, [*bordil*, Fr. *bordello*, Ital.] ſo called from their having been formerly built near, or upon the banks of rivers] a houſe inhabited by proſtitutes, and ſet apart for the practice of lewdneſs.

BRO'THER, S. [*brethren* and *brothers* in the plural, the former of which ſeems confined to the Scriptures. From *brother*, Sax. which in its oblique caſes makes *brether*] a term of relation between two male children ſprung from the ſame father or mother, or both. Among the ancients this term was uſed with greater latitude than at preſent, and ſignified even firſt couſins; in this ſenſe it is uſed in Scripture, when mention is made of our Lord's *brethren*. Figuratively, a perſon united by the moſt ardent affections of friendſhip; one of the ſame trade; a perſon reſembling another in qualities, or conduct. "He that is ſlothful in his work is *brother* to him that is a great waſter." *Prov.* xviii. 9. Among divines, taken for a man in general, alluding to our being all deſcended from one common parent.

BRO'THERHOOD, S. [from *brother* and *hood*; of *had*, or *hade*, Sax.] the ſtate or condition of a brother; the relation in which one brother ſtands with reſpect to another. Figuratively, men living together in the ſame houſe, and profeſſing the ſame principles, applied to monks or friars; men incorporated together by the ſame charter; men of the ſame trade.

BRO'THERLY, Adj. that which ſuits, or belongs to a brother.

BRO'THERLY, Adv. [from *brother* and *ly*] after the manner of a brother. Figuratively, in a very affectionate manner.

BROW, S. [*browa*, Sax. *browve*, Belg. *aug brauw*, Teut. *breio*, Pol. *broou*, Ruſſ. *brun*, Iſl. ſingular, *brys*, plur. hence the Scotch *bruu*, and the north country *eye-brees*] the arched collection of hairs over the eye in human creatures. Figuratively, the looks, air, or appearance of the countenance. Applied to a hill, the verge or extremity of its ſurface.

To BRO'WBEAT, V. A. to endeavour to awe a perſon by ſtern and haughty looks, or words.

BROWN, Adj. [*brun*, Sax. *braun*, Teut. *brune*, Fr. *bruno*, Ital.] ſun-burnt, of a colour which may be made of a mixture of black with any other colour. Figuratively, dark, gloomy. "*Brown* with o'er-charging ſhades." *Pope.* Uſed as a ſubſtantive, dark, or duſty colour.

BROW'NISH, Adj. [from *brown* and *iſh*] ſomewhat brown, inclining to brown, of a faint brown.

BROW'NNES, S. [from *brown* and *neſs*] that idea or ſenſation which is excited in the mind on ſeeing a brown colour.

To BROWSE, V. A. [*brouſer*, Fr. *bruſcare*, Ital. of βρωσκω, Gr.] to feed on herbs, leaves, or graſs. To crop or eat, applied to cattle. Actively, to feed or eat, uſed with *on*, or *upon*. "*Browſe on* the ſhrubs." *Blackm.*

BROUZE, S. paſture; properly leaves or ſhrubs fit for goats and other animals to eat.

To BRUIZE, V. A. [pronounced *bruze*; *bryſſan*, Sax. *brizzen*, Old Gauliſh, *briſer*, Fr.] to cruſh or hurt by any thing blunt, which does not cut the ſkin, or let the blood out; to cruſh by any weight; to beat in a mortar, ſo as only to cruſh or deſtroy the form of a thing, without reducing it into powder.

BRUISE, S. a hurt whereby the ſkin is not broke.

BRUIT, S. [*bruit* Fr.] a report, rumour, or noiſe; ſomething which is the common topic of converſation.

To BRU'IT, V. A. to ſpread abroad; to divulge; to rumour. Both the verb and the noun are ſeldom uſed.

BRU'MA, or BRAHMA, S. the idol of the Brahmans, who, they ſay, produced as many worlds as he has conſiderable parts; the firſt world, which is above the heavens, being formed of his brain; the ſecond, of his eyes; the third of his mouth, *&c.*

BRU'NETTE, S. [the plural *brunettes*, according to Addiſon; *brunette*, Fr. of *brun*, Fr. brown] a perſon of a brown complexion; generally applied to the female ſex. "To inſult the olives and the *brunettes*." *Guardian.*

BRUNT, S. [*brunſt*, Belg. heat] the onſet, attack, or ſhock of an enemy; the force, violence, and ſtroke of a cannon. "An heavy *brunt* of cannon ball." Generally uſed with the verb *bear*. *To bear the brunt*, is to ſuſtain the attack of an army. Figuratively, any difficulty, or croſs and unexpected accident.

BRUSH, S. [*broſſe*, Fr. *bruccioli*, Ital.] an inſtrument made of briſtles or hair faſtened to wood, uſed either for ſweeping rooms, cleaning cloaths, or painting. Figuratively, a ſlight attack or ſkirmiſh in war.

To BRUSH, V. A. to clear a thing of duſt by means of a bruſh; to touch in one's paſſage. Uſed with *up*, to paint, to make a thing look well by a bruſh. Uſed neuterly, to paſs quick, and cloſe to a perſon, joined with the particle *by*. "*Bruſh'd* regardleſs *by*." *Dryd.* To ſkim upon the ſurface; to paſs along ſo as juſt to touch the ſurface in the paſſage, uſed with *over*. "And *bruſhing o'er* adds motion to the pool."

BRU'SHER, S. [from *bruſh* and *er*] a perſon who makes uſe of a bruſh; one who cleans with a bruſh.

BRU'SHY, Adj. rough or ſhaggy like a bruſh. "The *bruſhy* ſubſtance of the nerve." *Boyle.*

To BRU'STLE, V. N. [*braſilian*, Sax.] to crackle, or make a noiſe, like the ruſtling of armour, or that of rich ſilks. Figuratively, to ſwagger, hector, or approach a perſon in a threatening manner.

BRUTAL, Adj. [from *brute*; *brutal*, Fr.] that which belongs to a beaſt, oppoſed to rational. Figuratively, inhuman, cruel, ſavage, without or contrary to reaſon, and the principles of humanity.

BRUTALITY, S. [*brutalité*, Fr.] a diſpoſition or behaviour contrary to the laws of reaſon, or dictates of politeneſs and humanity; churliſhneſs, ſavageneſs.

To BRU'TALIZE, V. N. [*brutalizer*, Fr.] to grow moroſe, ſavage, inhuman, and like a brute. Actively, to make brutiſh or ſavage.

BRUTE, Adj. [*brutus*, Lat.] ſenſeleſs. "The ſons of *brute* earth." *Bent.* Savage; inhuman; void of all the tender and ſocial affections; not having the uſe of reaſon; rough; uncivilized.

BRUTE, S. an animal without the principle of reaſon; a beaſt. Figuratively, applied to men as a term of the moſt mortifying reproach, and implying a perſon void of humanity, and an enemy to reaſon.

BRU'TISH, S. [from *brute* and *iſh*, of the Sax.] reſembling a beaſt, either in form, or qualities. Figuratively, rude; inhuman; ſenſeleſs; ſtupidly ignorant; regardleſs of reaſon, or contrary to its dictates.

BUB, S. [a cant word, perhaps a contraction of *bubby*, put for the milk it contains] ſtrong malt liquor. "He loves cheap pot, and double *bub*." *Prior.*

BU'BBLE, S. [*bobble*, Belg. *boble*, Dan.] a ſmall bladder of water; a little round drop of any fluid, filled and expanded with air, and deſtroyed by the leaſt touch. Figuratively, ſomething eaſily deſtroyed; a cheat, or the perſon cheated.

To BU'BBLE, V. N. to riſe in bubbles; to make a gentle noiſe as it runs, applied to water iſſuing from ſome narrow place, or its fountain-head. Actively, to cheat or defraud by projects of imaginary advantages.

BU'BBLER, S. [from *bubble* and *er*, of the *wær*, Sax.] one who cheats by projects, promiſing great advantages for the loan of money.

BU'BBY, S. a woman's breaſt. A low term.

BU'BO, [from *βουβων*, Gr. the inguen, where it generally appears] in Surgery, a tumour or ſwelling, attended with an inflammation gathering in the groin, *&c.* A *malignant bubo* is owing to ſome contagious diſeaſe, or venereal taint. A *mild bubo* takes its riſe from the ſtagnation of glutinous and inſpiſſated blood.

BUCCA'LES, S. [*glandulæ*, Lat.] in Anatomy, ſmall glands diſperſed over the inſide of the cheeks and lips, ſeparating the ſpittle, which mixes with the food in the action of chewing.

BUCCA'NEERS, or BUCCANERS, S. [from *bucan*, to dreſs meat on hurdles, by means of ſmoak] a kind of ſavages in the W. Indies, who prepare their meat on a hurdle of Brazil wood, placed at a great height from the fire; the meat thus dreſſed has an exceeding pleaſant ſmell, fine reliſh, is of a roſe colour, and a great reſtorative to ſick people. The Indians uſing to cut their priſoners to pieces, and dreſs them in this manner, the term was applied to the famous adventurers or pirates, who aſſociated themſelves in order to plunder the Spaniſh dominions in America in 1686, and were guilty of great outrages. At preſent it is given to the French and Spaniſh inhabitants of the iſland of St. Domingo, whoſe whole employ conſiſts in hunting bulls and wild boars, whoſe fleſh they dreſs after the Indian manner.

BUCK, S. [*bwch*, Brit. *bucc*, Sax. *bouc*, Fr.] the male of the fallow deer, rabbet, hare,

…es, goats, &c. Among deer it is as cor-…lent, and has horns like a hart, differing …ly in size, growing out of the head like …gers on the hand. Likewise a cant name … a club, or society, so called from their use … these hunting terms, calling their president, … *grand buck*, &c.

BUCK, S. [*bouche*, Teut. *bucata*, Ital.] … made of ashes for washing linen. Figura-…ely, linen. "She washes *bucks* here at …me." *Shakesp.*

To BUCK, V. A. [derived from the fore-…ing substantives.] When from *buck* signify-… a deer, it denotes to copulate; and when-…m *buck* signifying ley, it implies to wash …aths in ley.

BUCKET, S. [*baquet*, Fr. or *buc*, Sax. …*et*] a wooden vessel resembling one half … a barrel or pipe, fitted with a handle form-… like a semicircle, and used to draw water …t of a well; likewise a leathern vessel of …e same form used in fires to serve the en-…nes with water. See PAIL.

BU'CKINGHAM, S. the capital of the …unty of the same name. It is governed by …bailiff, who returns two members to par-…ment. It is large and populous, lying low, … the river Ouse, over which it has three …ne bridges. In the N. part stands the town-…ll, a handsome structure; and in the western …its church. Here is a free-school; and the …unty-goal and court, with the assizes, are …pt here. In its neighbourhood on the Ouse … several paper-mills. Its weekly market is on …turday, and the annual fairs here are Mon-…y se'ennight after Epiphany, March 7, but if …p-year March 6, May 6, Whitsun-Thurs-…y; July 10, September 4, October 2, and …ovember 8; all for cattle. It hath a castle … a hill, but is now in ruins. The town …s ten miles N. E. of Ailesbury, and forty-… from London.

BU'CKINGHAMSHIRE, S. [of *buc*, Sax. …*uck* or *hart*, from its abounding with that …ecies of animals] in Geography, a county …uated almost in the center of England, …unded by Berkshire and the Thames on the … on the W. by Oxfordshire, on the N. by …orthamptonshire, and on the E. by Bedford-…re, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex; it is but … miles long, 18 broad, and 138 in circum-…rence. It is divided into eight hundreds, …ntains 185 parishes, about 18,000 houses, …1,400 inhabitants, sends 14 members to …rliament, is famous for its pastures, and …anufactures of paper and bone lace, the …tter of which is little inferior to that of …anders. The chief town is Buckingham, …hich was fortified by Edward the elder in …8.

BUC'KLE, S. [*bwcel*, Brit. and Arm. …*cle*, Fr.] an instrument made of a link of …etal with a tongue and catch, used to fasten …e straps of the shoes, the harness of horses, &c. a curled lock of hair; or hair in a state to make it curl.

To BU'CKLE, V. A. to fasten with a buckle. Figuratively, to marry, or join. "Is this an age to *buckle with* a bride?" *Dryd.* To confine, used with the particle *in*. "The stretching of a span——*buckles in* his sum of age." *Shak.* To comb a wig in curls; to prepare hair for taking a curl.

To BU'CKLE, V. A. [*bucken*, Teut.] to bend or bow under a weight, used with *under*. Figuratively, to bend one's inclinations, to apply, or attend to.

BU'CKLER, S, [*buccler*, Brit. *bouclier*, Fr. *buckler*, Dan.] a large piece of defensive armour, buckled to the arm, and used by the ancients to defend their bodies from the blows or darts of the enemy; being found cumbersome, they were changed for the shield, which is of less dimensions.

BU'CKRAM, S. [*bougram*, Fr. *bucherame*, Ital.] a coarse cloath made of hemp, gummed, calendered, and dyed; used by taylors to stiffen their garments; and by packers to wrap up cloths, serges, &c. They are sometimes made of old sheets or pieces of sails gummed.

BU'CKRAMS, S. [so called from being browsed by the goat, called *bwch* in Welch] in Botany, the same as the wild garlic.

BU'CKTHORN, S. [from *buce*, Sax. the belly, and *thorn*, Sax. a prickly bush; from its purgative quality of cleansing the belly] in Botany, a plant called *rhamnus*, Lat. and *nerprun*, Fr. It is ranged by Linnæus in the first sect of his fifth class. There are four species.

BU'COLIC, S. [from *βουκολεω*, to feed cattle, *βουκολος*, Gr. a herdsman] pastoral poetry, supposed to be the most ancient species of poetry, to have had its original in Sicily, amidst the mirth and diversions of shepherds, to have been inspired by love, and owing to leisure. Theocritus is the most famous writer in this species among the Greeks; but is supposed to be too coarse in his expressions and sentiments. Virgil copied him in Latin; but has run into the other extreme of being too polite. Mr. Pope has followed him too close to be looked on as an original, and has copied his politeness too nearly not to be involved in the same censure. Spencer indeed seems to have been as great a master in this as allegorical poetry; his language, his sentiments are the exact copies of innocent simplicity, and his pastorals, by keeping a due mean between the coarse rusticity of Theocritus, and the elegance of Virgil, have carried this species of poetry to as high a degree of perfection as can be expected. It would be a piece of injustice if Mr. Gay should not be mentioned together with Spenser, when he possesses so much of his spirit, and has so agreebly imitated his manner. Phillips has also excelled in this species of writing.

BUD, S. [*botte*, Belg. *bouton*, Fr.] in Botany,

tany,

tany, the ſmall ſwellings or prominences on the bark of a tree, which turn to ſhoots, &c. Among Gardeners, it denotes the firſt tops of ſallad plants; and in Huſbandry, a weaned calf of the firſt year, being ſo named from the budding of its horns. Figuratively, the beginning, firſt appearance, tender and immature ſtate of a thing.

To BUD, V. N. to ſwell with gems or little prominences. Applied to vegetables, to put forth ſhoots. Figuratively, to be in the bloom of youth. "Young *budding* virgin." *Shakeſp.* Actively, in Gardening, to inoculate, by inſerting a *bud* into a tree. "Improved, by *budding* upon a peach ſtock." *Temple.*

BU'DDLE, S. a place where miners waſh their ore to fit it for the furnace.

BUDGE, Adj. ſtiff; ſurly; formal. "Thoſe *budge* doctors of the ſtoicks." *Milt.*

BU'DGET, S. [*bougette*, Fr. *bolgia*, Ital. *bilig*, Sax.] a ſmall bag; that which is contained in a budget; a ſtore or ſtock. "The fox's whole *budget* of inventions failed him." *L'Eſtrange.*

BUFF, S. [from *buffalo*] the hide of a buffalo dreſſed in oil, after the manner of ſhamois; any ſkin dreſſed after the ſame manner as *buff.*

BU'FFALO, S. [Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, a wild animal, longer and higher, but in moſt other reſpects like an ox.

BU'FFET, S. [*baffetto*, or *buffetto*, Ital. *bofetadæ*, Span.] a blow on one ſide of the head given with the fiſt. Figuratively, indignity, proſecution, or hardſhip. "A man that fortune's *buffets* and rewards haſt taken." *Shakeſp.*

BU'FFET, S. [*buffette*, Fr.] a kind of cupboard or cloſet formed with an arch at the top, and furniſhed with ſhelves, uſed to place china and plate in for ſhow and ornament.

To BU'FFET, V. N. [from the noun, *buffeter*, Fr.] to ſtrike on the head with the hand; to box. Figuratively, to ſtrike any thing forcibly with the hand. "*Buffetting* the billows." Uſed neuterly with the particle *for*, to box, or fight with the fiſts. "If I might *buffet* for my love." *Shakeſp.*

BU'FFETER, S. [from *buffet* and *er*] one who fights with his fiſts; a boxer.

BU'FFLE-HEADED, Adj. that which has a head like a *buffalo.* Figuratively, dull, ſtupid.

BUFFOO'N, S. [*bouffon*, Fr. *buffone*, Ital.] one who endeavours to excite laughter by low jeſts, and antic poſtures; a merry-andrew, a jack-pudding.

BUFFOO'NERY, S. the uſing low jeſts, ridiculous pranks, or ſcurrilous mirth, in order to extort a laugh from the company.

BUG, S. [from *bug*; Erit. *bogate*, Ruſſ.] an inſect of a roundiſh flat form, a darkiſh red colour, which breeds in houſhold ſtuff and beds, bliſters where it bites, is produced from a nit, and ſtinks when killed. Likewiſe a flying inſect formed like a beetle, and named a *May-bug*, or *May-fly.*

BUG, or BU'GBEAR, S. [from *bug*, a dæmon or devil] an object which raiſes terror; a walking ſpectre; a ghoſt; generally applied to the imaginary terrors uſed to frighten children.

BU'GGINESS, S. [from *buggy* and *neſs*] infeſted with bugs.

BU'GGY, Adj. abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE, or BU'GGLE-HORN, S. [of *bugan*, Sax. to bend, or *bucula*, Lat. a heifer] a ſmall bending horn; a hunting horn.

BU'GLE, S. a ſhining bead, of a cylindrical form, and made of glaſs.

To BU'ILD, V. A. [the preter, I *built*, or have *built*; from *bilden*, Belg.] to make or raiſe houſes, &c. Figuratively, to raiſe on any thing as a ſupport or foundation. "Love *built* on beauty, ſoon as beauty dies." *Donne.*

BU'ILDER, S. [from *build* and *er*, of *ere*, Sax. a man] one who conſtructs or raiſes houſes, &c.

BU'ILDING, S. a fabric or place erected for ſhelter from the weather, for dwelling, or for the purpoſes of religion, ſecurity, or magnificence. *Building*, is uſed in its primary ſenſe, for the art and act of raiſing edifices.

BUL, S. [from the Heb. to flow, or pour down] the name of the eighth month in the Jewiſh calender, anſwering to October, ſo named from the heavy ſhowers which fell in this month. "In the eleventh year in the month *Bul.*" 1 *Kings* vi. 38.

BU'LAFO, S. a muſical inſtrument uſed by the negroes of Guinea.

BULB, S. [*bulbus*, Lat of βολβος, Gr.] in Botany, a thick root, nearly round; of which there are two ſpecies. 1. The tunicated or coated. 2. The ſquamous, or ſcaly.

BULBA'CEOUS, Adj. the ſame as *bulbous*, but not ſo proper.

BU'LBOUS, Adj. that which reſembles or contains a bulb; that which has a round root.

BU'LFINCH, S. [*bog-finch*, Dan. *bulfinck*, Teut. *i. e. bloodfinch*] a ſong bird, ſo called from its red colour; it is remarkable for imitating wind muſic, particularly the flageolet.

To BULGE, V. N. [originally wrote *bilge*, which ſignified the lower part of a ſhip, from *bilig*, Sax.] to ſpring a leak by ſtriking the bottom on ſome rock or place which makes a hole, or forces off ſome of the timber, applied to a ſhip; to founder. To ſtick or out, uſed with the particle *from.* "That *bulges from* its bottom." *Moxon.*

BU'LIMY, [βουλιμια, from βου, ſignifying large, or great, and λιμος, Gr. hunger] Medicine, an enormous appetite, attended with faintings and coldneſs at the extreme parts.

BULK, S. [*bulcke*, Belg. the breaſt, or fore part of the human frame; *bulto*, Span. form, ſtature, or ſize of the body] ſize,

s. Used with the word *people*, &c. the
teſt part, and ſometimes the vulgar.
These wiſe men diſagree from the *bulk* of
people." *Freehold.* No. 51. The human
me. "It did ſeem to ſhatter all his *bulk*."
keſp. Applied to a ſhip, the whole ſpace
the hold for the ſtowage of goods; like-
e the cargo. To *break bulk*, is to open or
oad any part of the cargo.

BULK, S. [from *bielcke*, Belg. a beam,
k, Teut.] in Building, a part of a building
jecting from the window, like a table, and
d either for placing commodities on, by
y of ſhow; or for porters to pitch their bur-
ns.

BU'LKINESS, S. [from *bulky* and *neſs*]
largeneſs of a thing; the greatneſs of ſize
limenſions.

BU'LKY, Adj. of great ſize or ſtature.

BULL, S. [*bolle* or *bul*, Belg.] the male
lack cattle, kept generally for propagating
ſpecies; any thing made in the form of a
l. In Aſtronomy, one of the twelve ſigns
the Zodiac, into which the ſun enters in
il. A blunder or contradiction. "It is
t the Engliſh call a *bull* in the expreſſion."
e.

BULL, S. [*bulle*, Fr. *bulla*, Lat. a ſeal,
ound drop, which was worn by the young
ility of Rome round their necks; and the
ts of the popes, being ſealed with lead
hat form hanging from the parchment,
ined the ſame name] in Eccleſiaſtic Hi-
y, an inſtrument made out at the Roman
ope's chancery, ſealed with lead, and of
ſame nature with the edicts of ſecular
ces. The ſeal preſents on one ſide the
ds of St. Peter and St. Paul, and on the
r, the name of the pope, and the year of
pontificate.

ULL, Adj. in compoſition like the par-
βου in Greek, ſometimes denotes large-
, as *bull head*, and in ſuch caſes is not to
looked on as derived from the Engliſh
n, but from the Greek particle.

U'LL-BAITING, S. [from *bull* and
of *bætan*, Sax. to beat or fight] the
ying or teazing a bull, by ſetting dogs on

ULL-DOG, S. a ſpecies of dogs of a
g make, round head, noted for never
ing its hold, whenever it has faſtened,
ſed in baiting bulls, which they generally
by the noſe, and pin to the ground.

U'LLET, S. *boulet*, Fr. a diminutive of
, ſignifying a little ball] an iron or leaden
or ſhot, uſed to load guns with. Accord-
o Mr. Derham, a bullet ſhot out of a
gun flies a mile in a little above ſeven-
half ſeconds, and reckoning the ſun's
nce 86,051,398 Engliſh miles, would be
y-two years and an half in its paſſage to it,
full force. *Red-hot bullets* are heated in
ge, and uſed to ſet a place on fire, con-
ng combuſtibles. *Hollow bullets*, are made cylindrical, with an opening and fuſee at one end, which giving fire to the inſide, when in the ground it burſts, and has the ſame effect as a mine. *Chain bullets*, are two bullets joined by a chain three or four feet long. *Branch bullets*, two balls joined by a bar of iron five or ſix inches apart; and *two headed bullets*, named likewiſe angles, are the two halves of a bullet joined by a bar or chain; they are chiefly uſed in ſea-fights, to cut the rigging, maſts, &c.

BU'LL HEAD, S. figuratively, a ſtupid perſon. In Natural Hiſtory, a fiſh called likewiſe the miller's thumb; its head is broad and flat, diſproportionable to its body.

BU'LLION, S. [*billon*, Fr. baſe money, *billon*, Span. metal to make money of] gold and ſilver in the maſs, neither wrought nor coined; ſo named either when they are firſt melted from the ore, or after they are refined and caſt into ingots, or bars.

BU'LL-TROUT, S. [from *bull*, implying great, and *trout*] a ſpecies of trout abounding in Northumberland, exceeding thoſe of the ſouth both in length and in breadth.

BU'LLY, S. [from *bull*, becauſe thoſe who were intruſted with the pope's *bulls*, uſed to behave in a proud, haughty or inſolent manner] a perſon who makes uſe of threatening expreſſions, and inſolent behaviour, with great ſhew of courage, but poſſeſſed of great cowardice. In low language, uſed for a perſon who attends a ſtrumpet, eſpouſes her quarrels, and protects her from thoſe whom ſhe has provoked to give her a drubbing.

To BU'LLY, V. A. to behave with noiſy inſolence and perſonated courage, in order to frighten a perſon into any meaſures or compliance.

BU'LRUSH, S. [from *bull*, implying large, and *ruſh*] a large ruſh, growing in the ſea, rivers, and in moiſt places.

BU'LWARK, S. [*bolwerck*, Belg. *bollwerck*, Sax. *boulevard*, Fr. *boloardo*, Ital.] a fortification or baſtion. Figuratively, a ſecurity or protection.

BUM, S. [*bommk*, Belg.] that part of the poſteriors on which a perſon ſits. Uſed in compoſition, to convey the idea of reproach, or ſomething low and deſpicable, as in the following word, *bum bailiff*.

BU'M-BAILIFF, S. a perſon employed to execute a writ, or arreſt a perſon; a bailiff of the meaneſt ſort.

BU'MKIN, S. [*bromken*, Belg. from *boom*, a tree, and *ken*, a diminutive particle, implying, when added, a *loggerhead*] a perſon who has not had the benefit of a polite education, but is groſs in his conceptions, rude or unpoliſhed in his behaviour, and void of experience with reſpect to the world; a ruſtic, or clown.

BUMP, S. [perhaps from *bum*] a ſwelling occaſioned by a blow.

To BUMP, V. A. to kick a perſon, or

ſtrike

ſtrike with the knee in the breech. To make a loud noiſe, applied to that made by the bittern.

BU'MPER, S. [from *bomme*, Belg. a cover or head of a caſk, becauſe the liquor covers the brim of a glaſs, in the ſame manner as the head does the caſk; or a corruption from *bon pere*, it being cuſtomary in Italy to drink the pope's health in full glaſſes] a cup or glaſs filled up to the brim, or as full as it can hold.

BU'MPKIN. See BUMKIN.

BUNCH, S. [*bugno*, Ital. a knot or ſwelling; *buncker*, Dan. the crags of a mountain] any prominence, hard knob, or ſwelling riſing above the ſurface of a thing. Many things of the ſame kind growing together. A cluſter, applied to vegetables. Several things collected or tied together at one of their extremities. "*Bunch* of keys." *Locke.*

To BUNCH, V. A. to grow in knobs or protuberances. To ſwell, uſed with *out*. "*Bunching out* into a large round knob." *Woodw.*

BU'NCH-BACKED, Adj. having bunches on the back; hump-backed; crooked, owing to the diſlocation of the back or ſhoulder bones.

BU'NCHINESS, S. [from *bunchy* and *neſs*] the quality of being uneven with reſpect to ſurface; growing in knobs or cluſters, oppoſed to ſmoothneſs.

BU'NDLE, S, a parcel of goods, or collection of things tied or wrapped together, including the ſecondary idea of being eaſily portable.

To BU'NDLE, V. A. to tie or wrap ſeveral things together. Figuratively, to be included or collected together; to be comprehended or connected.

BUNG, S. [*bing*, Brit. *bomme*, Belg.] a ſtopple of wood, cork, *&c.* for the bung-hole of a caſk.

To BUNG, V. A. to ſtop a barrel cloſe at its largeſt vent, or hole.

BU'NG-HOLE, S. a large round hole in a barrel, by which it is filled.

To BU'NGLE, V. N. to perform any thing in a clumſy, aukward manner. Uſed actively, to botch. Figuratively, to palliate groſsly, joined with the particle *up*. "But ſeams are coarſely *bungled up* and ſeen." *Dryd.*

BU'NGLE, S. a botch; an aukward and clumſy performance.

BU'NGLER, S. a bad workman; one who does a thing in an ignorant, aukward, or clumſy manner.

BU'NGLINGLY, Adv. [from *bungling* and *ly*] in a bad, clumſy, ignorant, or aukward manner.

BUNN, S. [*bunmielo*, *bunnelo*, Span.] in Paſtry, a cake compoſed of yeaſt, flour, and carraway ſeeds.

BUNT, S. [corrupted, according to Skinner, from *bent*] the middle part of a ſail formed into a bag, or pouch, that it may contain more wind. *Bunt lines* are ſmall lines faſtened to the foot, and reeved through little blocks ſeized to the yard, ſerving to hoiſt up the *bunt* of the ſail, that it may be furled with greater eaſe.

To BUNT, V. N. to ſwell, uſed with the particle *out*.

BU'NTER, S. [a cant word] a woman who picks up rags in the ſtreet. Uſed figuratively, as a term of reproach, to convey the idea of a dirty, naſty, mean, and low-lived creature.

BU'NTING, S. a bird of the lark kind.

BUOY, S. [pronounced *boy*, from *bouée*, or *boye*, Fr. *boya*, Span.] a piece of wood or cork, and ſometimes an empty barrel, well cloſed, floating on the water, tied to a cable faſtened to the bottom of the ſea, in order to inform pilots and mariners where anchors are dropped in the harbours, where the wrecks of ſhips are ſunk, together with ſhallow places, ſand banks and other impediments. The word *buoy* is made of a piece of a maſt or other piece of wood, which ſtands out of the water. *Buoy* is ſometimes uſed for a ſea mark, which ſhews the dangers of difficult paſſages.

To BUOY, V. A. [pronounced *boy*] to raiſe above the ſurface of the water; to keep afloat. Figuratively, to keep any principle or thing from ſubſiding, or ſinking under oppreſſion. "Preſbytery was lately *buoy'd* up in Scotland by the like artifice." *King Charles.* To cauſe a thing to aſcend by its ſpecific lightneſs. "Heat enough in the air to continue its aſcent, and *buoy* it *up*." Neuterly, to float. Figuratively, to ſurmount or get the better of all difficulties and impediments. "Riſing merit will *buoy up* at laſt." *Pope.*

BUOY'ANCY, S. the quality of floating; or that quality which prevents a thing from ſubſiding, ſinking, or deſcending.

BUOY'ANT, Adj. that which keeps a thing floating; light; that which will not ſink. Figuratively, that which animates, or keeps from dejection. "His vivid nerves full of *buoyant* ſpirits." *Thomſon.*

BUR, BOUR, BOR, in the names of places, are derived from *bur*, Sax. which ſignifies an inner chamber, or place for retirement and refreſhment.

BUR, or BURDOCK, [*bardane*, Fr.] a plant which produces a head covered with prickles, ſomewhat like the briſtles of a hedge-hog, which ſticks wherever it is caſt.

BU'RBOT, S. [from *bur*, *barbate*, or *barbache*, Fr.] a river fiſh full of prickles.

BU'RDEN, S. [ſpelt more properly *birthen*, of *byrthen*, Sax. *burde*, Teut. *burn*, Brit.] a load, ſuppoſed to be as much as a man or horſe can carry. Figuratively, a difficulty, oppreſſion, affliction, or any thing that affects a perſon with wearineſs, or becomes irkſome. the number of tons, or weight a ſhip

y. In Trade, applied to ſteel, 180 lb.
ght. In Muſic, the drone or baſs of an
n, bagpipe, &c. and the pipe or ſtring
ch ſounds it; hence the words, which are
eated at the end of every ſtanza, are called
burthen of a ſong.

To BU'RDEN, to load; to incumber, or
a perſon to great expence.

BU'RDENER, S. [from *burden* and *er*] one
o loads. Figuratively, an oppreſſor.

BU'RDENOUS, Adj. that which makes a
d heavy. Figuratively, grievous, oppreſſive,
ſome; putting a perſon to great expence,
thout being of any ſervice to him.

BU'RDENSOME, Adj. [from *burden* and
e] applied to a very preſſing load on the
y. Figuratively, applied to afflictions, or
trouble one perſon gives another, afflicting
mind with great anxiety and diſtreſs.

BU'RDENSOMENESS, S. [from *burden-*
e and *neſs*, or *neſſe*, Sax.] applied to loads,
ight or heavineſs. Figuratively, applied
calamities and inconveniencies.

BUREAU', S. [Fr. pronounced *buro*] a
eſt of drawers, with the top ſloping and
niſhed with pidgeon-holes to keep writtings

BURG, S. See BURROW, &c.

BU'RGAGE, S. [from *burg*, or *burrow*]
Law, a tenure proper to cities and borough
wns, whereby lands are held of the king or
er lord at a certain yearly rent.

BU'RGAMOT, S. [*bergamotte*, Fr.] a ſpe-
s of mellow juicy pear.

BU'RGEOIS, S. [pronounced *burjois*, Fr.]
mall type uſed by printers.

BUR'GESS, S. [*burgeois*, Fr.] an inhabi-
t of a borough or city; or a repreſentative
a borough town in parliament.

BU'RGHER, S. [from *burg* and *wær*,
x. a man] one who has the right of a citi-
, or a vote for a parliament-man.

BU'RGHERSHIP, S. [from *burgher* and
p, or *ſcype*, Sax.] the dignity, privilege, or
ce of a burgher.

BU'RGLAR, S. [See BURGLARY]
who is guilty of the crime of houſe-
aking.

BU'RGLARY, S. [of *burg*, Sax. a houſe,
larron, Fr. a thief] in Law, a felonious
aking and entering a perſon's houſe in the
ht-time, with an intent to commit ſome
ony, whether it be executed or not: If the
nce happen in the day-time, it is then
led *houſe-breaking*, by way of diſtinction.
reward of 40l. is given for apprehending
ſons guilty of this crime, by 5 Ann. c. 51.

BU'RGOMASTER, S. [moſt properly
lt *burghermaſter*; from *borger*, Belg. a bur-
ſs, and *meeſter*, Belg. a meſter] the chief
giſtrate of the towns of Holland, Flanders,
d Germany, and anſwers to an alderman
d Sheriff of London.

BU'RGRAVE, or BURGGRAVE, S.
rggraff, Teut. *bog graef*, or *grave*, Belg.
from *burg*, a town, and *graff*, or *grave*, a
count or lord] the hereditary governor of a
caſtle, or fortified town in Germany.

BU'RIAL, S. [from *bury*] the interring
or placing a dead body in the ground. Figu-
ratively, the placing any thing in the earth,
or under the water. "We uſe them for the
burials of natural bodies." *Bacon.* The *burial
ſervice* is an office of the church, performed
at the grave and interment of one of its mem-
bers.

BU'RIER, S. [from *bury* and *er*] he
that places or inters a corpſe in the grave.
Figuratively, that which removes any corpſe,
or other thing out of ſight, "Darkneſs be
the *burier* of the dead." *Shak.* Seldom
uſed.

BU'RINE, S. [Fr.] a tool uſed by engra-
vers to make their marks, or etch on metals;
an engraving tool; a graver.

BU'RLESQUE, S. [*burleſco*, from *burlare*,
Ital. to jeſt] a droll, ludicrous kind of poetry,
wherein both perſons and things are repre-
ſented in ſuch a ridiculous light as to excite
laughter.

To BU'RLESQUE, V. A. to turn to ridi-
cule; to repreſent a perſon or thing in a ludi-
crous and ridiculous manner.

BU'RLY Adj. [ſuppoſed by Skinner to be
derived from *boor-like*, *i. e.* clowniſh] tall or
over-grown, applied to ſtature. Of large di-
menſions, or very wide, applied to breadth.
High ſounding, ſwelling or pompous, applied
to ſtile. "The orator's own *burly* way of
nonſenſe." *Cowley.*

To BURN, V. A. [preter, I *burnt*, or I
have *burnt*; *bærnan*, *byrnan*, Sax. *brennen*,
Teut. *brenne*. Iſl.] to conſume or deſtroy by
fire; to occaſion a wound by fire, or any hot
ſolid body. Neuterly to be on fire, to kin-
dle. Figuratively, to ſhine as if in flame.
"The barge, like a burniſhed throne, *burnt*
on the water." *Shak.* To be violently agitated,
or inflamed by paſſion; to make the cheeks
glow with heat, or conſume like latent fire.
"That *burning* ſhame detains him from his
Cordelia." *Shak.* To be hot. "Like a
young hound upon a *burning* ſcent." *Dryd.*

BURN, S. a wound or hurt received from fire.

BURNING, the action of fire on ſome
ſubſtance, whereby the minute parts are for-
ced from each other, put into violent motion,
and ſome of them aſſuming the nature of fire
themſelves, fly off to their proper ſphere,
while others either aſcend in vapours, or are
reduced to aſhes. Figuratively, flame or fire.

BURNING-GLASS, S. a convex glaſs
which collects the rays of the ſun into a point,
where wood, or other combuſtible matter being
placed, is ſet on fire. As a wood fire is 45
times greater than that of the ſummer-
ſun, a glaſs muſt condenſe the rays of light
35 times to burn. The *burning-glaſſes* made
of looking-glaſſes are much more powerful
than thoſe made by lenſes, or glaſſes that

tranſmit

transmit the rays of light through them.

To BU'RNISH, V. A. [*brunir*, Fr.] to polish any substance so as to make it shine. Neuterly, to grow bright or glossy; to shine with splendor.

BU'RNISHER, S. [from *burnish* and *er*] one who burnishes or polishes; an instrument used by polishers.

BU'RNISHING, S. the polishing metals to make them glossy, or shining.

BURNT, part. passive of *burn*.

BURR, S. [See BUR] the lobe, or lap of the ear; likewise a sweet-bread of meat, especially that of veal.

BU'RR-PUMP, S. a pump by the side of a ship; called likewise a bilge-pump.

BU'RRAS-PIPE, S. among Surgeons, used to keep vitriol precipitate, or other corroding powders in.

BU'RREL, [*beurre*, Fr. butter] in Gardening, a species of pear, called likewise the *red butter pear*.

BU'RREL-FLY, S. [*bourreler*, Fr. to torture, &c.] in Natural History, a winged insect very troublesome to cattle, called likewise the *ox fly*, *gad-bee*, or *breeze*.

BU'RREL-SHOT, S. [from *burreler*, Fr. to execute, and *shot*] in Gunnery, a sort of case shot, or small bullets, nails, stones, pieces of old iron, &c. put into cases, to be discharged from a piece of ordnance.

BU'RROCK, S. a small weir or dam in a river, where wheels are laid for catching fish.

BU'RROW, BERG, BURG, BOROUGH, BURGH, S. [from *burg*, or *burig*, Sax. a city, tower, or castle, when joined with the names of places, a sign or mark of their antiquity] a corporate town which sends members to parliament, and formerly applied only to fortified places. The holes made in the ground by rabbets.

To BU'RROW, [from *bur*, Sax. a hill or hiding place] to make holes in the ground like rabbets.

BU'RSAR, S. [*bursarius*, Lat. of *bursa*, Lat. a purse, *boursier*, Fr.] an officer in a college, who receives its monies, and keeps its accounts; a treasurer. In Scotland, a student sent to the universities by each presbytery.

BURSE, S. [*bourse*, Fr. *bursa*, Lat. a purse] an Exchange, or place where merchants assemble to transact business.

BURST, S. a separation of the parts of a thing with violence, and attended with noise, an explosion; a sudden and violent action of any kind.

To BURST, V. N. [preter *I burst*, *have burst*, or *bursten*; from *burstan*, Sax. *bursten*, Belg.] to separate, or fly asunder with violence; to quit, or break away, with the particle *from*. Used with *into*. "She *burst into* tears." To come in suddenly. "She *burst into* the room." To break, separate, or disunite with suddenness and violence.

BURST, or BURSTEN, [participle of *burst*] in Surgery, applied to one who has a rupture.

BU'RSTWORT, S. [from *burst* and *wort*, of *wyrt*, Sax. a plant or herb] in Botany, the hernia.

To BURTHEN, V. A. } See BURDEN.
BURTHEN, S. }

This is the most proper spelling.

BU'RY, S. [from *bur*, Sax. *byr*, Isl. a house] a dwelling-place or house. Added to the Saxon names, implies, that a person or company resided or lived there: thus *Aldermanbury* seems to intimate that the aldermen resided formerly in that place.

To BU'RY, V. A. to inter a corpse in a grave; to inter with funeral rites; to cover with earth. Figuratively, to conceal, or hide.

BU'RYING-PLACE, S. a place set apart for interring bodies; a church-yard.

BUSH, S. [*bosch*, Belg. *busch*, Teut. *buisson*, Fr.] a thick shrub.

To BUSH, to grow thick; to grow in a great number close together.

BU'SHEL, S. [*boisseau*, Fr. *busellus*, low Lat.] a dry measure, containing eight gallons, or four pecks; a great quantity; derived from *buschel*, Teut. a bundle. The *bushels of a cart wheel* are pieces of iron, within the hole of the nave, to preserve it from wearing; of *bouche*, Fr. a mouth.

BU'SHY, Adj. full of branches. Figuratively, short, but growing in great numbers.

BU'SILESS, Adj. [from *busy* and *less*, of *lease*, Sax.] without employ; at leisure. Figuratively, without the fatigue which attends business. "Most *busiless* when I do it." *Shak.*

BU'SILY, Adv. [pronounced *bizily*, from *busy* and *ly*] in an officious inquisitive manner. With an air of seeming hurry from a multiplicity of business.

BU'SINESS, S. [pronounced *bisness*, or *bizness*, from *busy* and *ness*] employment; a man's peculiar trade or profession; affairs or concerns. After *do*, properly, service, advantage, or a means of attaining an end. "A perpetual spring will not *do* their *business*." *Bent.* *To do a man's business*, is a low and familiar phrase for killing, destroying, or ruining him.

BUSK, S. [*busque*, Fr.] a piece of steel or whalebone, worn at the stomacher of a woman's stays, in order to keep them in the proper form, and strengthen them.

BU'SKIN, S. [*busken*, or *broske*n, Belg. *borzacchino*, Ital.] a kind of short boot worn by the ancients, covering the foot and leg as far as the middle, laced or fastened before; was worn by the dramatic performers in tragedy, and distinguished from the *sock* worn in comedy, which was of a thinner sole, and consequently lower. Figuratively, tragedy.

BUSS, S. [*bus*, Ir. the mouth, *boesen*, Belg. *baiser*, Fr.] a salute given by the lips; distinguished from a *kiss*, which is given with a greater shew of distance or ceremonious kind-

ness,

ſs. In Fiſhery, a ſmall veſſel from 48 to 60 s burden, uſed in the herring fiſhery.

To BUSS, V. A. to ſalute a perſon with the s. Figuratively. to touch. "You towers, hoſe wanton tops do *buſs* the clouds." *Shak.*

BUST, S. [*buſto*, Ital.] in Sculpture, the ure of a perſon in relievo, containing only e head, ſhoulders, and ſtomach, uſually pla- on a pedeſtal or conſole. The Italians uſe e term for the trunk of a human body, from e neck to the hips.

BU'STARD, S. [*bucciano*, Ital.] a wild key.

To BU'STLE, V. N. to ſet about a thing h activity; to make a great noiſe or ſtir ut any thing.

BU'STLE, S. a hurry of buſineſs; a noiſe tumult.

BU'STLER, S. [from *buſtle* and *er*, of r, Sax. a man] an active, ſtirring, induſ- us man.

BUSY, S. pronounced *bizy*, or *biſſy*, from gian, Sax. *beſich*, Belg.] engaged in any ployment; active, diligent, officious.

To BUSY, V. A. [ſee the noun] to keep erſon employed; to employ.

BUSY-BODY, S. an officious perſon med- g with the concerns of other people, offer- aſſiſtance, and giving advice, without be aſked.

UT, Conj. [*buton*, *bute*, *butan*, Sax.] n it diverts or breaks off the thread of a urſe, ſo as to purſue a different topic, it nates a ſtop of the mind, and ſignifies *how- ever*. "*But* to ſay no more." When applied to t or reſtrain the ſenſe to what is expreſſed, uſive of all others, it ſignifies *only*. "I *but* two planets." When uſed to imply a g to be otherwiſe than it ſhould be, it ſig- s *yet*, or *nevertheleſs*. "You pray, *but* not that God would bring you to the true ion." Joined with *did* or *had*, it denotes "*Did* not men conſider." *Tillot.* After mparative noun it has the force of *than*. o ſooner up, *but* he privately opened the " *Guard.* No. 167. After the auxiliary *be*, preceded by a negative, it implies wiſe *than*. "It cannot be *but* nature has director." *Hooker.* Joined with *for*, it es *without*, or *had it not been for*. "And r miſchief you had died for ſpite." *Dryd.* a negative, or a queſtion implying a ne- e, it denotes an exception, or except. ho can it be, ye Gods, *but* perjured Ly- *Smith's Phæd.*

UT, S. [*bout*, Fr.] a limit, or boundary. a Language, the end of any plank, which to another on the outſide of a ſhip under .

T-END, S. the broad or blunt end of a or the end on which it reſts.

TCHER, S. [*boucher*, Fr.] one who cuts up, and ſells the fleſh of cattle in ket, or his own houſe. *Butcher* is uſed tively for one who is of a barbarous diſ- poſition, delights in murder, or the ſlaughter of mankind. "Conquerors for the moſt part are but *butchers* of mankind." *Locke.*

To BU'TCHER, V. A. to ſlay or kill a beaſt. Figuratively, to murder one of the human ſpecies in a barbarous and cruel manner.

BU'TCHER's-BROOM, S. in Botany, the *knee-holy*.

BU'TCHERLY, Adv. [from *butcher* and *ly*] in a cruel, barbarous, or bloody manner.

BU'TCHERY, S. the trade of a butcher. Figuratively, the commiſſion of murder, attended with exceſſive cruelty; cruelty; barbarity.

BU'TLER, S. [formerly ſpelt *bottiler*, that is, one who fills bottles, *bouteillier*, Fr. *bottigliere*, Ital.] a ſervant who has the care of the wine and other liquors uſed in a family.

BUTLE'RAGE, S. the duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.

BU'TLERSHIP, S. [from *butler* and *ſhip*] the office of a butler.

BU'TMENT, S. [*aboutement*, Fr.] in Architecture, ſupporters on, or againſt which, the feet of an arch reſt: likewiſe the little places taken out of the yard or ground plot of an houſe for a buttery or ſcullery.

BUTT, S. [*butte*, *bytte*, Sax. *butte*, Belg. and Teut. *botte*, Ital. a caſk] a veſſel or barrel, containing 126 gallons of wine, 108 of beer, and from 15 to 22 cwt. of currants.

BUTT, S. [*bout*, Fr.] the place or mark which a perſon is to hit in ſhooting. Figuratively, the point or object to which any perſon's meaſures are made by a puſh in fencing; a perſon who is the object of ridicule to a whole company.

To BUTT, V. A. [*bottin*, Belg. to beat or ſtrike] to ſtrike or give a blow with the head, applied to the method of attack uſed by a ram.

BU'TTER, S. [*buttere*, Sax. *boter*, Belg. *butter*, Teut. *butyrum*, Lat.] a fat and unctuous ſubſtance made from cream by churning. Suffolk being a rich ſoil, it is famous for very good butter.

To BUTTER, V. A. to ſpread, or pour butter upon any thing.

BU'TTER-BUR, in Botany, the *petaſites*. This genus is ranged by Linnæus in the 2d ſection of his 19th claſs.

BU'TTER-FLOWER, S. in Botany, a yellow flower, with which the fields are covered in May.

BUTTER-FLY, S. [*butter-fliege*, Sax. *butter fliege*, Teut. *beter-vielge*, Belg.] in Natural Hiſtory, a beautiful inſect, produced from an egg, eruca-worm, caterpillar, and nymph, or aurelia. The wonders of the different ſtages before it arrives to its maturity, and the profuſion of ſplendor which appears in its ſtructure, when arrived to the *butter-fly* ſtate, would require too much room to expatiate on here.

BU'TTERISS, S. in Farriery, an inſtrument of ſteel, ſet in a wooden handle, uſed in

paring the foot, or cutting the hoof of a horſe.

BUTTER-MILK, S. the whey ſeparated from the cream in making butter.

BU'TTER PRINT, S. a piece of carved wood, uſed to mark butter.

BU'TTER-WORT, S. [from *butter* and *wort*, of *wyrt*, Sax. a plant] in Botany, a plant called likewiſe the *ſanicle*.

BU'TTERY, Adj. having the appearance or qualities of butter.

BU'TTERY, S. [from *butter*] a room where butter or other proviſions are kept.

BU'TTOCK, S. [ſuppoſed by Skinner to be derived from *bout van been*, Belg. the bolt of the bones; or from *bout*, Fr. the extremity] the broad, thick, fleſhy part of a man, or beaſt, joining to the hip. The buttock of a ſhip is her full breadth right a-ſtern.

BU'TTON, S. [*bottwn*, Brit. *bouton*, Fr. *bottone*, Ital.] a ſmall flattiſh round ball made of metal, or wood covered with ſilk or hair, ſewed to the cloaths to faſten any part of dreſs together. Figuratively, a knob or ball. In Botany, the round head of a plant; a bud. In Carpentry, a piece of wood moving upon a nail or ſcrew uſed to keep a door cloſe. In Smithery, a braſs knob of a lock ſerving to open or ſhut a door. In Natural Hiſtory, the ſea-urchin, a kind of crab-fiſh, with prickles inſtead of feet.

To BU'TTON, V. A. to ſew buttons on a garment; to cloſe or faſten the parts of a garment together with buttons. Figuratively, to incloſe. "Whoſe heart is *button'd up* with ſteel." *Shakeſp.*

BUTTON-HOLE, S. the hole made in a garment to receive and faſten the button in.

BU'TTRESS, S. [from *abouter*, Fr.] in Architecture, a kind of butment ſerving to prop or ſupport the ſides of a building, or wall. Figuratively, a prop, or ſupport of any opinion or cauſe.

To BU'TTRESS, V. A. to prop, ſupport, or ſecure from falling.

MILTON

BU'XOM, Adj. [*bocſum*, Sax. from *bugan*, Sax. to bend] obedient; tractable. Figuratively, void of reſiſtance, yielding or giving way. "He with broad ſails—winnow'd the *buxom* air." *Par. Loſt.* Gay, lively, briſk, wanton, jolly.

BU'XOMLY, Adv. [from *buxom* and *ly*] of *lice*, Sax. implying manner] in a wanton, lively, gay, or amorous manner.

BU'XOMNESS, S. wanton, gay, or amorous.

To BUY, V. A. [pronounced *by*, from *biegian*, Sax. part. *bobte*] to purchaſe a thing by money, or the exchange of any other commodity. Figuratively, to exchange one thing for another. "Pleaſure and praiſe, with danger they would *buy*." *Donne.* To bribe, or corrupt by bribery. "Diſſuade, or *buy* off conſcience." *South.*

BUYER, S. [from *buy* and *er*] he that purchaſes a thing with money, &c.

To BUZZ, V. N. [*bizzen*, Teut. to growl] to hum, or make a noiſe like bees, flies or waſps.

To BUZZ, V. A. to whiſper. Uſed with *abroad*, to divulge, publiſh, or ſpread a report or rumour.

BUZZ, S. the humming ſound of bees; a whiſper, or talk.

BU'ZZARD, S. [*buſard*, or *buſe*, Fr. *buſhard*, or *buſert*, Teut. *buzzago*, Ital.] a degenerate kind of hawk. Figuratively, a perſon of mean parts; a blockhead, or dunce.

BU'ZZER, S. a ſecret whiſperer, or one who endeavours by falſe rumours to alienate the affections of another.

BY, Prep. [*big*, Sax. *bi*, Sax. and Goth. *ba*, Perſ. *bey*, Teut. *by*, Belg.] after words ſignifying action, it implies the agent, cauſe, means, manner, and is uſed after verbs neuter, for the inſtrument. After *quantity* it expreſſes the proportion. At the end of a ſentence, it implies *imitation*, or *conformity*. "A model to build others *by*." *Arbuth.* After an adjective of the comparative degree, it denotes the *difference*. "Shorter *by* the head." Applied to place or ſituation, it denotes *nearneſs*. Joined to the pronouns *himſelf*, *herſelf*, &c. it ſignifies the excluſion or abſence of all others. After *keep*, it ſignifies *poſſeſſion*, or *ready for uſe*. "He *kept* ſome of the ſpirit *by* him." *Boyle.* In forms of ſwearing, it ſignifies a particularizing, or ſpecifying the object. Uſed adverbially, it ſignifies *near*, or at a ſmall *diſtance*, applied to place. *Paſſing*, applied to motion; and *preſence* when uſed with *be*. "I will not *be by*." *Shakeſp.* *By and by*, ſignifies a ſhort time, or ſhortly. Uſed ſubſtantively, for ſomething which is not the direct or immediate object of a perſon's regard; generally uſed with the preposition *by*. "*By* the *by*." *Dryd.* This word is commonly wrote *bye*, and as it diſtinguiſhes it from the preposition, ſhould be generally adopted for the ſake of perſpicuity.

BY, or BYE, in Compoſition, implies ſomething out of the direct way, as *by-road*; ſom thing irregular, private, or ſelfiſh, as *by-end*; ſomething private, oppoſed to that which is by public authority, as a *by law*.

BY-END, S. private, or ſelf-intereſt, oppoſed to public ſpirit, and conveying an idea of reproach.

BY'GONE, Adj. paſt, peculiar to the Scotch. "The *bygone* day." *Shakeſp.*

BY-LAW, S. a law made by corporations or court-leets for the better government of cities, &c. in caſes which are not provided for by the public laws, but no ways oppoſite or contrary to them.

BY-MA'TTER, S. ſomething which is accidental, and has no connection with the main ſubject.

BY-PAST, Adj. paſt, peculiar to the Scotch. "Three hundred years *by paſt*." *Cheyne.*

BY'-PATH, S. a private path, oppoſed to public path.

BY'-ROAD, S. an unfrequented road.

BY'-WAY, S. a private and obſcure way.

BY'-WORD, S. [*bi-word*, Sax.] a ſaying, proverb, or term of reproach.

BY'ZANTINE, S. [from *Byzantium*] a wedge or bar of gold, valued at 15 *l.* which the king offers on receiving the ſacrament on Chriſtmas-day; and is called likewiſe a *byzant*, from a piece of gold coined by the emperors of Byzantium or Conſtantinople.

C.

C, The third letter, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been borrowed from the Hebrew ג inverted thus ⊂, or from the Grecian κ; but as both our language and alphabet ſeem entirely to be formed on the plan of the Anglo-Saxon, we may be allowed to aſſert that it is borrowed from the C, which is the third letter of their alphabet as well as ours, has the ſame ſound, and in their ſmall characters was written in the ſame form, as it is at preſent by ourſelves. It is ſounded by preſſing the breath between the tongue, raiſed to the roof of the mouth near the palate, and the lip open. Before the vowels *a, o, u*, and all *conſonants*, it is pronounced hard, though ſomewhat ſofter than the *k*, as in *cage, cat, cut*,; but before *i, e*, and *y*, it has a ſound like the *ſ*, but ſomewhat more ſharp, as in *cit, cell, cyder*; before an *h*, it has a peculiar ſound, between the hardneſs of the *k* and the ſoftneſs of the *ſ*, as in *chain, cheeſe*; but in words derived from the French, it is ſounded like an *ſ*, before *h*, as in *chaiſe, chicane*, which are pronounced *ſhaiſe, ſhicane*. It has been cuſtomary to add a *k* to it, when it comes at the end of words, as in *logick*; but moderns ſeem now to have dropped it as uſeleſs, writing *logie, critic, muſic*, &c. which is certainly to be commended, not only as being more agreeable to the etymology of words derived from the Latin, but likewiſe confirmed by the practice of the Anglo-Saxons, from whom we have borrowed the beſt part of our language. Uſed as a figure, it ſtands for 100, and when double CC, 200. When placed before a name, it ſignifies *Caius, Ceſar*, &c. With Roman Lawyers, it ſignified *condemn*, from *condemno*. See A. When double, it ſignified *conſuls*. In Commerce, it is uſed by merchants to mark their books. In Muſic, it denotes the higheſt part of a thorough baſs.

CA'BAL, S. See CABALA.

CA'BAL, S. [*cabaler*, Fr.] a body of men united in ſome deſign to diſturb or change the adminiſtration of a ſtate, diſtinguiſhed from *party*, in the ſame degree as *few* from *many*. Figuratively, an intrigue or plot to introduce change in an adminiſtration.

To CA'BAL, V. N. [*cabaler*, Fr.] to form plots.

CA'BALA, S. [Chald. to receive by tradition from father to ſon] any ſentiment, opinion, uſage, or explication of ſcripture, tranſmitted from father to ſon. The word *Cabala* is alſo applied to the abuſe of ſome text of ſcripture, whereby viſionaries pretend to diſcover future events from the combinations of words, letters, and numbers in the ſacred writings.

CA'BALIST, S. a ſect among the Jews who interpret ſcripture. The Jews are divided into Karaites, and the Rabbiniſts or Talmudiſts. Theſe are again ſub-divided into pure Rabbiniſts, and the Cabaliſts, who pretend to diſcover hidden, myſtical ſenſes, and make uſe of the Cabala, and its rules of interpretation.

CABALI'STIC, or CABALISTICAL, Adj. ſomething relating to the Cabaliſts; ſomething myſtical.

CABA'LLER, S. [from *cabal* and *er*] one who enters into plots and intrigues to diſturb and change the adminiſtration of any government.

CA'BBAGE, S. [*chou*, or *chou cabus*, Fr. *cabaccio*, Ital. *kabuys*, Belg.] in Botany, the *braſica*, a kitchen plant with large fleſhy and glaucus coloured leaves. Linnæus ranges it in the ſecond ſect, of his 15th claſs, joining the turnep, navew, and rocket to it; and its ſpecies are eight; the varieties of the firſt being eleven, and thoſe of the third ſort two. It is likewiſe a cant word among taylors for remnants of cloth which are not returned to their cuſtomers.

To CA'BBAGE, V. A. to defraud a perſon of part of his cloth.

CA'BIN, S. [*caban* or *chabin*, Brit. *cabane*, Fr. *cabanna*, Span. *caganna*, Ital. a little ſtraw hut] a little hut or cottage. On board a ſhip, ſmall apartments, of different dimenſions for the officers to lie in.

To CA'BIN, V. N. to live in a cabin. Figuratively, to live or lie in any narrow or ſmall places. "And *cabin* in a cave." *Shak.*

CA'BINED, Adj. belonging to a cabin. Figuratively, narrow, or belonging to a bed-chamber. "From her *cabin'd* loop-hole peep." *Milt.*

CA'BINET, S. [*cabinet*, Fr. *cabinetto*, Ital.] among Joiners, a kind of preſs or cheſt with ſeveral doors and drawers for preſerving curioſities, or keeping cloaths. Figuratively, a room in which private conſultations are held. Hence a *cabinet council*, is that which is held with great privacy, and wherein the moſt important articles, which concern a ſtate, are determined.

CA'BINET MAKER, S. one who makes cabinets, cheſts of drawers, and other wooden furniture for chambers, or dining-rooms.

CABLE, S. [*ca'l*, Brit. *cable*, Fr. *cabel*, Belg.] a thick, large, ſtrong, three-ſtrand

rope, from three to twenty inches in diameter, faſtened to an anchor to hold the ſhip when ſhe rides. When two pieces of cable are ſpliced together, it is called a *ſhot of the cable*.

CA'BLED, Adj. belonging to, or reſembling cables. *Cabled flutes*, in Architecture, are thoſe which are filled up with pieces in the form of a cable. In Heraldry, *a cabled croſs*, is that which is formed of the two ends of a ſhip's cable.

CA'BOCHED, Adj. in Heraldry, the head of a beaſt cut off behind the ears by a ſection parallel to the face.

CA'BURNS, S. ſmall ropes uſed in a ſhip.

To CACK, V. N. [*cacare*, Lat. *kick*, Belg. a ſtraining for want of breath] to unload the body by ſtool.

CA'CKLE, S. the noiſe made by a gooſe or fowl.

To CA'CKLE, V. N. [*kaeckelen*, Belg. *caccherare*, or *chiccolare*, Ital.] to make a noiſe like a gooſe; applied likewiſe to that of a hen. Figuratively, to laugh heartily.

CA'CKLER, S. [from *cackle* and *er*] a fowl that cackles. Figuratively, a perſon who divulges a ſecret; a tell-tale; a tatler.

CA'COCHYMY, S. [from κακος, bad, and χυμος, Gr. juice] in Medicine, a vicious or corrupt ſtate of the vital humours.

CA'COPHONY, S. [Gr. from κακος, Gr. bad, and φωνη, the voice] in Grammar and Rhetoric, the meeting together of letters, ſyllables, or words, which form a harſh and diſagreeable ſound.

CADA'VEROUS, Adj. [*cadaver*, Lat. a dead body, corpſe, or carcaſe] having the appearance or qualities of a dead body.

CA'DDIS, S. a kind of tape or ribbon. In Natural Hiſtory, a kind of worm or grub found in a caſe of ſtraw, derived from *codde*, Sax. a bag.

CADE, Adj. ſoft, tender, tame, delicate. In Huſbandry, a *cade* lamb, is one that is bred in a houſe; a houſe lamb. Hence *to cade*, the verb, to bring up tenderly.

CADE, S. [*cadus*, Lat.] a cag, caſk, or barrel. A *cade* of herrings, is a veſſel containing 500, and a *cade* of ſprats, 1000.

CA'DENCE, S. [*cadence*, Fr. of *cadens*, Lat.] a fall, decline, or deſcent. "Now was the ſun in weſtern *cadence* low." *Par. Loſt.* In Muſic, *cadence* is a certain reſt either at the end of a ſong, or of ſome of its parts, into which it is divided, as into members or periods. *Cadence* in Dancing, is when the ſeveral ſteps and motions follow or anſwer the different notes or meaſure of the muſic.

CADE'T, S. [Fr.] the younger brother of a family; a volunteer in an army, who ſerves in expectation of a commiſſion.

CA'DEW, or CADEWORM, S. [of *cadus*, Lat. a caſk] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of worms, which in time change into butterflies.

CA'DMIA, S. a recrement of copper ore produced in furnaces, when that metal is ſeparated from its ore.

CADU'CEUS, S. [Lat.] a ſcepter or wand, entwined with two ſerpents, borne by Mercury, as the enſign of his office.

CÆ'CUM, S. [Lat. *hid*, or, *blind*] in Anatomy, one of the three portions of the larger inteſtines.

CÆ'STUS, S. [Lat. from *cedo*, Lat. to beat] a large gauntlet made of raw hides, uſed in combats among the ancients; they were ſtudded with nails, or ſtrengthened with lead or plates of iron, and ſurrounded the hand, wriſt, and arm, to guard them from blows, and prevent their being broken or diſlocated.

CÆSU'RA, S. [Lat.] in Poetry, a figure whereby a ſhort ſyllable at the end of a verſe is accounted long.

CA'FTAN, S. [Perſ.] a Perſian veſt or garment.

CAGE, S. [*cage*, Fr. *gaggia*, Ital.] an incloſure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept; a place for wild beaſts, incloſed with palliſadoes; a priſon for people guilty of petty crimes.

To CAGE, V. A. to incloſe or confine in a cage.

To CA'JOLE, [*cajoler*, Fr. *gazzolare*, Ital.] to flatter, ſooth, or coax, including the idea of diſſimulation.

CA'JOLER, S. [from *cajole* and *er*] a flatterer or wheedler.

CAISON, S. [Fr.] a cheſt of bombs or powder, laid in an enemy's way, to be fired on his approach.

CAI'TIFF, S. [*chetif*, Fr. *cattivo*, Ital. a ſlave] a criminal who is guilty of meanneſs; a deſpicable contemptible villain.

CAKE, S. [*caccen*, Brit. *kuch*, Teut. *koek*, Belg.] a rich kind of baked bread, generally thin and round. Figuratively, any thing compoſed of flour and baked, made in a thin or flattiſh form.

To CAKE, V. A. to harden like dough in the oven.

CALABASH TREE, S. in Botany, a large tree growing from twenty-three to thirty feet high. The ſhells of the fruit are uſed by the negroes for cups.

CALAMA'NCO, a kind of woollen ſtuff, with a gloſſy ſurface.

CA'LAMINE, S. [*lapis calaminaris*, Lat.] a hard heavy mineral ſubſtance, appearing of a ſtony nature, but a lax and cavernous ſtructure, generally found in looſe maſſes, from the ſize of a walnut to thoſe of three pounds and upwards.

CA'LAMINT, S. [*calamintha*, Lat.] in Botany, a ſpecies of the *meliſſa* or *baum*, which grows naturally in the mountains of Tuſcany.

CALA'MITOUS, Adj. [*calamitoſus*, Lat. involved in misfortunes; wretched; unfortunate; unhappy, oppreſſed with miſery, applied to perſons. Fatal, noxious, unwholeſome,

ſome, or productive of miſery, or diſtreſs, applied to things.

CALA'MITY, S. [*calamitas*, Lat. derived, according to Bacon, from *calamus*, a reed, or ſtalk, that is, when the corn could not get out of the ſtalk] a ſtate of indigence, diſtreſs, miſery, or wretchedneſs, which deſerves pity, and demands relief.

CA'LAMUS, S. [Lat. a reed] in Botany, a reed, or ſweet-ſcented wood.

CALA'SH, S. [*caleche*, Fr.] a light four-wheeled, uncovered carriage, drove by the traveller himſelf.

CALCEDO'NIUS, S. [Lat.] a precious ſtone of the agate kind.

CALCINA'TION, S. [*calcination*, Fr.] the rendering a body reducible to powder by means of fire.

CALCINA'TORY, S. a veſſel uſed in calcining.

To CALCINE, V. A. [*calciner*, Fr. from *calx*, Lat. lime] to make a thing eaſily powdered by means of fire; to burn in the fire to a ſubſtance, which a ſmall force will crumble; to reduce to aſhes; to burn to a cinder. Figuratively, to conſume or deſtroy.

CALCO'GRAPHY, S. [from καλκος, braſs, and γραφω, Gr. to write] the art of engraving on braſs or copper-plates.

To CA'LCULATE, V. A. [*calculer*, Fr. from *calculus*, Lat. a little ſtone or bead uſed in arithmetical computations] to find out the value or amount of any thing by arithmetic; to compute or find the ſituation of the planets; to contrive or adapt to a certain end.

CA'LCULATION, S. an operation in arithmetic. Figuratively, a deduction of reaſon; the reſult of an arithmetical operation.

CALCULATOR, S. one who computes, or calculates.

CA'CULATORY, Adj. belonging to calculation or computation.

CALCULO'SE, or CALCULOUS, Adj. ſtony, gritty; having the ſtone or gravel.

CA'LCULUS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the ſtone in the kidneys, ureters, or bladder. *Calculus literalis*, is the ſame as algebra, ſo called, becauſe letters are uſed in its operations, inſtead of figures.

CA'LDRON, or CAULDRON, S. [pronounced *cauldron*, from *chaudron*, Fr. of *calidus*, Lat. hot] a large veſſel to heat water, or dreſs victuals in; a pot.

CALEFA'CTORY, S. that which heats, or has the power of heating.

To CA'LEFY, V. N. [*calefio*, Lat.] to grow hot; to be heated.

CA'LENDAR, S. [*calendarium*, Lat. ſo called from the Romans writing *calendæ* in large characters, at the beginning of every month] a table containing the days, months, feſtivals, &c. happening in the year. The Roman *calendar*, from which ours is borrowed, was compoſed by Romulus, who made the year conſiſt of no more than 364 days; Numa Pompilius corrected his error, by making it conſiſt of twelve lunar months of thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, which made 354 days; but being fond of an odd number, he added one day more, which made it 355 days; and that the civil year might equal the ſun's motion, he added a month every ſecond year. Julius Cæſar, as a farther improvement, made the year conſiſt of 365 days, and left the ſix hours to form a day, at the end of every fourth year, which was added to the month of February. This calendar was called the Julian, or the old ſtile, in oppoſition to the new ſtile introduced by Gregory XIII. who finding the Julian gone too forward, cut off ten days from the calendar; and, to remedy this defect for the future, left out one biſſextile day every 100 years, making every fourth hundred a leap year. By act of parliament, to remedy the inconveniencies ariſing from the differences of ſtyle, this kingdom adopted the Gregorian, or new ſtyle, by leaving out eleven days of the month of September in the year 1752. *Calendar*, is likewiſe the name of a machine, or hot-preſs, made uſe of to preſs, ſmooth, or water manufactures of ſilk, wool, or linen. In Natural Hiſtory, the word is applied to an inſect, which preys on corn, leaving nothing but the huſks, and giving the flour made of it a very bad taſte.

To CA'LENDER, V. A. to ſmooth, water, or dreſs any manufacture in a hot-preſs, or calendar.

CA'LENDARED, Adj. applied to corn devoured by the calendar, an inſect.

CA'LENDERER, S. [from *calender* and *er*] one who preſſes, ſmooths, or waters manufactures in a hot-preſs or calendar.

CA'LENDS, S. [it has no ſingular, from *calendæ*, Lat.] the firſt day of the month among the Romans: they were reckoned backwards thus, the firſt day of February was called the calends of February, the thirty-firſt of January the ſecond of the calends of February, and ſo on to the 13th, when the ides commenced.

CA'LENTURE, S. [*caleo*, Lat.] in Medicine, an inflammatory fever, frequent at ſea.

CALF, S. [in the plural, *calves*, [*calf*, Sax. *kalf*, Belg. *kalb*, Teut.] the young of a cow. Figuratively, a ſacrifice, or ſomething ſubſtituted inſtead of a ſacrifice, "So will we render the *calves* of our lips." *Hoſea* xiv. 2. The ſwelling fleſhy part of a man's leg. Perhaps derived from *cal*, Cimb. handſome.

CA'LIBER, [*calibre*, Fr.] the extent or diameter of any round thing; an inſtrument uſed by carpenters. Among the Gun-ſmiths, *wooden calibers* are models by which they cut the ſtocks whereon they mount their guns, piſtols, &c. *Steel calibers*, are inſtruments with which they turn and file their ſcrews. In Gunnery, the diameter of the mouth or bore of a piece of cannon, or of the ball it

carries. *Caliber compaſſes*, a pair of compaſſes, with the legs bent inwards, furniſhed with a tong, which moves on a rivet on one of its legs, and is uſed to take the dimenſions of the bore of a cannon, together with the ſize and weight of the ball it can carry.

CA'LICE, or CHALICE, S. [*calix*, Lat.] a cup; appropriated to the cups or veſſels which the communicants drink out of at the Lord's ſupper.

CA'LICO, S. [from *Calcut*, in India] a kind of linen manufacture imported by the Eaſt-India company.

CA'LIF, or CALIPH, S. [*khalifah*, Arab. a ſucceſſor] a title firſt aſſumed by Abubeker, the ſucceſſor of Mahomet, calling himſelf *khalifah reſſoul Alla*, the ſucceſſor of the meſſenger of God, and borne by thoſe which ſucceeded him.

CALIGA'TION, S. [from *caligo*, Lat. to be dark] a want of light; darkneſs; dimneſs, of ſight.

CA'LIGRAPHY, S. [καλιγραφια, Gr. from καλος, fair, and γραφη, writing] a neat and handſome hand, applied to writing; beautiful writing.

CA'LIX, S. [Lat. a cup] in Botany, the outward greeniſh cover which encompaſſes the petals and other parts of a flower.

To CALK, V. A. [*calage*, Fr. hemp, which is made uſe of to ſtop leaks; or from *cæle*, Sax. a ſhip or keel] to ſtop the ſeams or other leaks of a ſhip with oakum or tow, or ſpun-yarn, to keep the water out.

CA'LKER, S. [from *calk* and *er*] the perſon who ſtops the leaks of a ſhip.

CA'LKING, S. ſtopping the leaks or ſeams of a ſhip with oakum or tow, which is afterwards covered with a mixture of tallow, pitch, and tar, as low as it draws water.

To CALL, V. A. [pronounced *caul*, from *kalien*, Belg. καλεω, Gr.] to name; to ſpeak to a perſon, or give notice to him by mentioning his name, ringing a bell, or other ſignal, to come towards the perſon calling, or to be preſent at a particular place. Uſed with *on* and *upon*, to viſit or go to a perſon's houſe. In Divinity, to receive a miſſion from God; and uſed with *upon*, to implore; to pray to in diſtreſs, with confidence of aſſiſtance. "*Call upon* me in the day of diſtreſs." *Pſal.* ii. 15. *To call names*, to abuſe a perſon by ſome reproachful term or word. *To call in*, applied to money, to collect or demand a ſum lent; Joined with *out*, to challenge, provoke, or excite to combat, or danger. In Law, joined with the particle *to*, to be admitted as a barriſter or counſellor. "*Called to* the bar."

CALL, S. an addreſs by word of mouth. Figuratively, a miſſion from God. In Law, a nomination, or admiſſion. Uſed with *upon* a claim or demand. "A perpetual *call upon* humanity." *Spect.* No 181. *Within call*, not far off; within hearing. An inſtrument imitating the notes of birds, and uſed by birdcatchers to bring them into their traps.

CA'LLING, S. the buſineſs or trade a perſon profeſſes; ſtation, employment, or profeſſion.

CA'LLIPERS, S. See CA'LIBER, of which this is a corruption.

CALLO'SITY, S. [*calloſité*, Fr. from *callus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a hardneſs of the ſkin, owing to hard labour, or frequent rubbings, whereby it becomes inſenſible.

CA'LLOUS, Adj. grown hard, ſwelling, and inſenſible. Applied to the mind or conſcience, not to be moved by threats or promiſes.

CA'LLOUSNESS, S. [from *callous* and *neſs*] inſenſibility of the body, wherein the ſkin grows into knobs, and loſes all ſenſation; the hardneſs of the juices which knit together the extremities of a broken bone. Figuratively, inſenſibility, applied to the mind.

CA'LLOW, Adj. unfledged; without feathers.

CA'LLUS, S. [Lat.] See CALLOSITY.

CALM, Adj. [*kalme*, Belg. *calme*, Fr. *calma*, Span.] undiſturbed by tempeſts, or violent winds, applied to the ſea and elements. Undiſturbed by boiſterous paſſions, applied to the mind. Subſtantively, uſed for a freedom from tempeſts or wind at ſea.

To CALM, V. A. to put an end to a tempeſt. Figuratively, to ſooth or pacify; to appeaſe.

CA'LMER, S. [from *calm* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] the perſon or thing which reduces from a ſtate of turbulence and violence to one of quietneſs, reſt, and ſerenity.

CA'LMLY, Adv. [from *calm* and *ly*] free from violence, furiouſneſs, or tempeſtuous commotion. Figuratively, in a ſerene, cool manner.

CA'LMNESS, S. [from *calm* and *neſs*] a ſtate of quiet free from the diſturbance of violent winds. Figuratively, a ſtate of cool and ſedate tranquillity; mildneſs.

CA'LOMEL, S. [καλος and μελος Gr.] in Chemiſtry, a name given to mercury, ſublimated a fourth time, or upwards, which makes it more gentle in its operation, and fits it to act as an alterative.

CALORI'FIC, Adj. [*calorificus*, Lat.] that which has the power of heating.

CALO'TTE, S. [Fr.] a cap or coif of hair, worn firſt by cardinal Richlieu. A red calotte is become the badge of a cardinal. In Architecture, a round cavity or depreſſure.

CALO'YERS, S. [καλογεροι, Gr.] monks of the Greek church, who live a very retired and auſtere life, eat no fleſh, keep four Lents, and never break their faſts till they have earned that meal by their labour.

CA'LTROPS, S. [*coltræppe*, Sax.] an inſtrument with four iron ſpikes, diſpoſed in ſuch a manner, that one of them will always be upright, and three of them in the ground. They are uſed to annoy, embarraſs, and wound the horſe's feet of the cavalry. In Botany, a plant ſo called from its reſembling the inſtrument juſt deſcribed, and being very troubleſome

troubleſome to cattle by pricking their feet.

To CALVE, V. A. to bring forth a calf.

To CALU'MNIATE, V. N. [from *calumniar*, Lat.] to accuſe falſely; to ſlander.

CALU'MNIATION, S. [from *calumniate*] a falſe repreſentation of a perſon's words and actions, in order to render his character ſuſpected.

CALUMNIA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who ſlanders another, to ruin his reputation.

CALU'MNIOUS, Adj. ſlanderous; falſely accuſing.

CA'LUMNY, S. [*calumnia*, Lat.] the falſely accuſing of a perſon with crimes, or miſrepreſenting his words and actions, in order to make his character ſuſpicious.

CALX, S. [Lat.] lime, or a ſort of ſtone burnt in a kiln in order to make mortar. In Chemiſtry, a kind of aſhes.

CAMAI'EUS, [*camachuia*, Ital.] a particular kind of onyx, which can be engraved either in *relievo*, or *creux*; a kind of onyx, on which are repreſented landſkips, &c.

CA'MBAYES, S. cottons made at Bengal, and imported by the Eaſt India company.

CA'MBRICK, S. [*toil de Cambray*, Fr.] a ſpecies of linen made of flax, very fine and white, at firſt manufactured at Cambray.

CA'MBRIDGE, S. [in Latin *Cantabrigia*] the capital of the county of the ſame name. It ſtands in a ſpacious, delightful and fertile plain on the river Cam, by which it is divided into two equal parts: it is a pretty large place; but moſt of its ſtreets are narrow, and many of the houſes much out of repair; ſo that, were it not for the colleges, for which it is famous, and other public edifices, it would make no ſtriking appearance. The town is governed by a mayor and aldermen. The univerſity has a chancellor, an honorary title, now in the Duke of Grafton, under whom is a commiſſary, who holds a court of record; a high ſteward; a vice-chancellor, who is independent of the chancellor, and has the exerciſe of the government in the univerſity; under him are two proctors, and two taxers for weights and meaſures; a regiſter; beſides four beadles; a librarian. To the univerſity belong ſixteen colleges, halls, or houſes, with the ſame number of heads or maſters, 406 fellowſhips, added to the maſters, and, in conjunction with them, have the overſight of the ſtudents, 662 ſcholarſhips, and 236 exhibitions. The number of all theſe, together with the other ſtudents, has been about 1500 for ſome years paſt. All the colleges, two only excepted, lie round the ſkirts of the town, have a beautiful proſpect into the fields, a pure air, and fine gardens. The ſenate-houſe lies in the middle of the town, a new and handſome building. Near it are the public halls, the conſiſtory or vice-chancellor's court-houſe, and the cabinet of natural curioſities, which were collected by Dr. John Woodward. The univerſity library is over the halls, containing about 44,000 books; it was greatly augmented by King George I. with the library of Dr. John More, biſhop of Ely, which conſiſted of thirty thouſand volumes, and coſt his majeſty 6000 guineas, &c. in acknowledgment of which, and other favours, the ſenate decreed a ſtatue to be erected to him, which Charles' lord Townſhend cauſed to be made of marble at his own expence; and his ſon Charles finiſhed it. The univerſity, as well as the town, ſend each two members to parliament. Contiguous to the town-hall is a new ſhire-houſe of brick and ſtone. The weekly market at Cambridge is on Saturday, and an annual fair on June 24, for horſes, wood, and earthen ware; it holds a week; beſides, the greateſt in England is near it at Stourbridge, which ſee. Here are fourteen pariſh churches, and 6000 inhabitants. It lies 50 miles N. of London, and ſixty N. of Oxford.

CAME, the preter of the verb *Come*.

CA'MEL, S. [*camelus*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a large four-footed animal, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies: one ſort being large, is able to carry burdens of a thouſand pounds weight, having one bunch on its back; another ſort has two bunches, like a natural ſaddle, and are uſed either for carrying burdens, or to ride on; they have large ſolid feet, but not hard; in ſpring they caſt their coats, and will, it is ſaid, continue ten or eleven days without eating or drinking.

CAME'LEON, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a little animal of the lizard kind. Its tongue is half as long as itſelf, round as far as the tip, which is hollow, on that account called a trunk, and uſed by it in catching flies, on which it ſubſiſts.

CA'MELOT, CAMBLET, or CAMLET, S. [from *camelot*, Fr.] a ſtuff made of goat's hair, with wool, or ſilk, or both.

CA'MERA OBSCURA, S. [Lat. a dark chamber] in Optics, a machine for exhibiting the pictures of external objects in their proper colours, by means of a convex glaſs or ſcioptric ball, either in a portable box, or a darkened chamber.

CAMERA'TED, Adj. [*cameratus*, Lat.] arched or vaulted.

CAMERA'TION, S. [*cameratio*, Lat.] a vaulting or arching.

CA'MLET, See CAMELOT.

CAMP, S. [*camp*, Sax. and Fr.] the order of tents pitched by an army when they keep the field; the place where an army reſts, or dwells in tents in barracks. A *flying camp*, is a ſtrong body of horſe, &c. which always keep the field, and are continually in motion, either to cover any place, or to ſurpriſe, or fatigue an enemy, and cauſe a diverſion.

To CAMP, V. A. to fix tents, and remain in a field, applied to an army.

CAMPA'IGN, S. [pronounced *campain*, *campaine*, Fr. *campania*, Ital.] that ſpace of time during which an army keeps the field, without going into winter quarters.

CAM-

CAMPHIRE, or CAMPHOR, S. [*caphur*, or *capur*, Arab. *camphora*, Lat.] in Pharmacy and Natural Hiſtory, a peculiar kind of ſubſtance, being neither a roſin, volatile ſalt, oil, bitumen, juice, nor gum, but a mixed ſubſtance, white, tranſparent, dry, brittle, of a ſtrong and penetrating ſmell, eaſily evaporated in the air, when heated, and when in flames, not eaſily extinguiſhed, but burning even in water and in ſnow. There are two ſorts, natural and factitious. The camphire-tree is a ſpecies of the *laurus*, pretty large and thick; its branches are garniſhed with oval ſpear-ſhaped leaves, when fully grown, of a yellow colour, and when broken, emit a ſtrong odour of camphire.

CA'MPHORATED, Adj. [from *camphora*, Lat.] that which has camphire mixed with it.

CAN, S. [*canne*, Sax. *kanna*, Ital.] a drinking veſſel, or a cup made of wood in the form of a caſk or barrel. Figuratively, any drinking veſſel not made of earth.

CAN, V. N. [*konen*, Belg. *echokan*, Teut. *kand*, Dan. it is ſometimes, but ſeldom uſed as an abſolute verb, but conſtantly joined with another verb, as a ſign of the potential mood. Its preſent is declined thus: *I can, thou canſt, they can, we can*, &c. and its preter, *I could, thou couldſt*, &c.] to be able; to have power ſufficient to do an action. Though taken as a ſign of the potential mood; yet it differs very much from *may* of *mæg*, Sax. the proper auxiliary of that mood; *may* denoting right, lawfulneſs, or a permiſſion to do a thing; but *can* the power or ſtrength of the doer or agent, and with the verb active is applied to perſons, as I *can* do it; but, with the paſſive, relates to things; as it *can* be done.

CANAL, S. [*canalis*, Lat.] a place cut in a garden to receive water from a river or pipes; a hollow place cut for the reception of the ſea; any tract of water made by art. In Anatomy, a duct or paſſage through which any the juices flow.

CANA'RIES, S, in Geography, twelve ſmall iſlands in the Atlantic ocean, weſt of Africa, diſcovered by Bothencourt, a Frenchman, but now belonging to Spain. They make a great deal of wine, which is called *canary*, from one of the moſt conſiderable of all theſe iſlands.

CANA'RY-BIRD, S. a ſinging bird formerly peculiar to the Canaries, of the linnet kind, of a yellow, or yellowiſh green colour, a very loud note, and of great boldneſs.

To CA'NCEL, V. A. [*canceller*, Fr. *cancellare*, Ital. from *cancellis notare*, Lat.] to croſs a writing, and thereby render it of no effect. Figuratively, to deſtroy a deed by tearing off the ſeal, or name; to efface, or obliterate.

CANCELLA'TION, S. an expunging, or annulling the power of an inſtrument.

CA'NCER, S. [Lat. a crab] in Aſtronomy, a ſign of the Zodiac, into which the ſun enters in June, and repreſented on globes by the figure of a crab, in order to expreſs the returning of the ſun, or its coming back to the equator from thence; or from its ſeeming not to advance, but rather to go back for ſome days when in the ſolſtitial point, in which reſpect it imitates the motion aſcribed to that animal. The ſtars in this conſtellation, according to Flamſtead, are 71. The tropic of *Cancer*, is a leſs circle of the ſphere, parallel to the equator, and paſſing through the beginning of the ſign *Cancer*; all the inhabitants within this ſpace have the ſun perpendicular or vertical twice a year, and are ſituated in the torrid zone. In Surgery, a roundiſh, unequal, livid, hard tumor.

To CA'NCERATE, V. N. [from *cancer*] to grow cancerous; to turn to a cancer.

CA'NCEROUS, Adj, [from *cancer*] having the virulence of a cancer.

CA'NCEROUSNESS, S. [from *cancerous* and *neſs*] the quality ariſing from a cancer.

CA'NDID, Adj. [*candidus*, Lat.] white, Figuratively, impartial, mild; uninfluenced by ſiniſter motives; free from malice or prejudice.

CA'NDIDATE, S. [*candidatus*, Lat. white; thoſe who offered themſelves to be elected into any office among the Romans wearing white garments, in order to diſtinguiſh them from the reſt of the crowd] one who ſollicits the votes of others, in order to attain any place, poſt, or office conferred by a majority; one who oppoſes another; a competitor.

CA'NDIDLY, Adv. [from *candid* and *ly*] in an impartial manner, without prejudice, malice, or envy; fairly; kindly.

CA'NDLE, S. [*candela*, Lat.] a wick of cotton covered with wax, ſperma ceti, or tallow, of a cylindrical form, uſed to ſupply the want of day-light. Figuratively, light, or any thing which gives light, "The *candle* of the wicked ſhall be put out." *Prov.* xxiv. 20. *Sale by the candle*, or *inch of candle*, is an auction which laſts only while a piece of candle, lighted for that purpoſe, continues burning, the laſt bidder, before it is extinct, being adjudged the purchaſer.

CA'NDLE-LIGHT, S. the light afforded by a candle.

CA'NDLEMAS, S. [from *candle* and *maſs*, *la chandeleure*, Fr. *liechtmeiſz*, Teut.] a feaſt of the church, celebrated on the ſecond of February, in commemoration of the Bleſſed Virgin's purification.

CA'NDOUR, S. [*candor*, Lat.] a temper of mind unſoured by envy, unruffled by malice, and unſeduced by prejudice; ſweet without weakneſs, and impartial without rigour.

To CA'NDY, V. A. [from *Candia*, in Spain, a place abounding in ſugar; or from *elkende*, or *elkendit*, Arab. ſugar; or laſtly, from *candire*, low Lat. to whiten] to preſerve by

by boiling in ſugar; to melt and cryſtalize ſugar ſeveral times, to render it hard and tranſparent. Figuratively, to freeze, or be covered with a hard ſubſtance, or flakes. "*Candied* with ice." *Shak.* To flatter, or make uſe of ſoothing and inſinuating expreſſions. "Let the *candy'd* tongue like abſurd pomp." *Shak.* Neuterly, to grow hard; to grow thick, or be covered with flakes.

CANE, S. [*canne*, Span.] in Botany, a kind of reed growing in ſeveral joints, and of different dimenſions. The bamboo, which grows in the Indies, eſpecially at Bengal, to a prodigious ſize, is wrought into bowls, or other houſhold utenſils, by the inhabitants; the ſmaller ſort are made into fiſhing rods. The walking *cane*, is that which grows in the Eaſt Indies; thoſe which are without joints are by far the beſt, and more elaſtic. Hence the word ſignifies, figuratively, a walking ſtaff.

To CANE, V. A. to beat a perſon with a cane, or a walking ſtaff.

CANI'CULA, S. [Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the name of one of the ſtars in the conſtellation of Canis Major, called the Dog-ſtar; from whoſe heliacal riſing with the ſun, that is, its emerſion from the ſun's rays, the ancients reckoned their dog-days; and the Ægyptians and Æthiopians began their years.

CANI'CULAR, S. [*canicularis*, Lat.] of or belonging to the dog-days. The *canicular* days are a certain number of days preceding, or enſuing, the heliacal riſing of the *Canicula*, or Dog-ſtar.

CANI'NE, Adj. [*caninus*, Lat. from *canis*, a dog] having the properties of, or reſembling a dog. *Canine appetite*, in Medicine, an inordinate appetite, or hunger not to be ſatisfied.

CANI'NE-TEETH, S. [*dentes canini*, Lat. or dogs-teeth] in Anatomy, two ſharp-edged teeth in each jaw, between the inciſores and molares, ſo called from their reſembling the correſpondent teeth in a dog.

CA'NIS MAJOR, S. [Lat. the Great Dog] in Aſtronomy, a conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere, conſiſting, according to Flamſtead, of 32 ſtars.

CA'NIS MINOR, or the Leſſer Dog, is the ſame as *Canicula*, which ſee.

CA'NISTER, S. [*caniſtrum*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, which is now obſolete, a baſket. In its ſecondary, a ſmall box or receptacle made of tin, or other metal, or porcelain, to hold tea, ſugar, &c.

CA'NKER, [*canchero*, Ital. *chancre*, Fr. from *cancer*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall worm, which preys upon fruit, joined with the word *worm*. In Medicine, a ſpeck made by a ſharp humour, which grows or corrodes the fleſh like a cauſtick, and is common to children; a corroſive humour. Figuratively, that which gradually and inevitably deſtroys. A diſeaſe incident to trees, which makes the bark rot and fall off. Applied to braſs, a kind of ruſt or verdigreaſe, which covers its ſurface with a green colour.

To CA'NKER, V. N. to ruſt or grow green, applied to braſs or other metals; to be corroded, to grow foul or corrupt. Actively, to corrode; to pollute; to eat or gnaw; to infect; including the idea of acrimony.

CA'NNIBAL, S. one who lives upon human fleſh.

CA'NNIBALLY, Adv. [from *cannibal* and *ly*] after the manner or practice of *cannibals*. "Had he been *cannibally* given."

CA'NNON, S. [*canon*, Fr. *cannone*, Ital. from *canna*, Lat. a reed or tube] a hollow cylindrical inſtrument, made of a mixt metal, furniſhed with a touch-hole, and uſed to ſhoot a ball by the force of gun-powder. This military engine is ſuppoſed to have been invented by J. Owen, an Engliſhman, and it is evident that the firſt which were ever ſeen in France belonged to this nation, and were uſed in the battle of Creſſy, 1346; and Mezeray aſſerts that the Engliſh, by five or ſix pieces of *cannon*, ſtruck terror into the French, who had never ſeen ſuch thundering machines before.

CA'NNON-BALL, or CANNON-BULLET, S. the ball or bullet with which a cannon is charged.

To CA'NNONADE, V. A. to attack with, or fire cannon againſt. Sometimes uſed neuterly, as, "Both armies *cannonaded* all the enſuing day." *Tatler*, No. 63.

CA'NNONIER, S. [pronounced *cannoneer*] the perſon who diſcharges or fires a cannon.

CA'NNOT, V. N. [compounded of *can* and *not*] not able, not having power enough for the performance of a thing. "He *cannot* do it." Joined with *but*, it implies neceſſity, and ſignifies *muſt*. "I *cannot but* believe." *Locke*.

CA'NOA, or CANOE, [pronounced *canoo*] an Indian veſſel or boat, made of the trunk of a tree, dug hollow; pieces of bark ſewed together; or of the ſmall ſticks of a pliant wood, covered with ſeal-ſkins.

CA'NON, S. [κανων, Gr.] in Eccleſiaſtic Hiſtory, a law or rule, relating either to the doctrine or diſcipline of a church, enacted by a general council, and confirmed by the principal magiſtrate. Applied to the Scripture, ſuch books as are held to be really inſpired. A law or rule in any ſcience. In Surgery, an inſtrument uſed in ſewing up wounds. In Geometry and Algebra, a general rule for the ſolution of all queſtions of the ſame nature. In Printing, the largeſt ſize of types, as in the following line,

mercy.

CA'NON, S. *chanoine*, Fr. *canonicus*, Lat. of κανων, Gr. a law, rule, penſion, or liſt] a perſon who poſſeſſes a prebend, or revenue allotted for performance of divine ſervice in a cathedral or collegiate church.

CANO'NICAL, Adv. [*canonicus*, Lat.] applied to ceremonies and diſcipline, thoſe which are eſtabliſhed by the laws of the church. Applied to books, thoſe which are generally allowed to be divinely inſpired. Applied to time, or hours, thoſe which are preſcribed or limited by the church for the performance of, or celebrating, any ceremony or act of religion.

CANO'NICALLY, Adj. [from *canonical* and *ly*] in a manner agreeable to the preſcriptions and laws of the church.

CANO'NICALNESS, S. [from *canonical* and *neſs*] the quality which denotes a thing to be founded on, or agreeable to, the laws of the church.

CA'NONIST, S. one who makes the canons his peculiar ſtudy; a profeſſor of the canon law; a perſon ſkilled in eccleſiaſtic law.

CANONIZA'TION, S. [from *canon*, a law or regiſter] in the Romiſh Church, a declaration of the pope's, whereby, after ſome ſolemnity, a perſon, who has been eminent for an exemplary life, and a ſuppoſed power of working miracles, enters into the liſt of the ſaints.

To CA'NONIZE, V. A. [from *canon*, a liſt of ſaints acknowledged in the Romiſh church] to enter a perſon's name in the liſt of ſaints; to make a ſaint.

CA'NONRY, or CA'NONSHIP, S. [from *canon* and *ry*, of *ric*, Sax.] the benefice, office, or duty of a canon.

CA'NOPIED, Adj. [from *canopy*] covered above with a canopy, ſpread above, or over the head.

CA'NOPY, S. [from *canopium*, low Lat. of κανωπειον, Gr. nets ſpread over a bed to keep off the gnats] any thing which is extended over the head.

To CA'NOPY, V. A. to form a canopy over a perſon's head.

CA'NOROUS, Adj. [*canorus*, Lat.] given to ſinging; muſical; tuneful.

CANT, S. [from *cantus*, Lat. a whining tone of voice] applied to language, a dialect made uſe of by beggars and vagabonds, to conceal their meaning from others; a whining tone of voice; a particular form of ſpeaking peculiar to any body of men; a whining, formal pretenſion to goodneſs, generally attended with hypocriſy.

To CANT, V. N. [from the noun] to make uſe of the dialect, abſurd jargon, or private gibberiſh of vagabonds and thieves; to ſpeak or read in a whining tone; to endeavour to impoſe upon a perſon by a formal pretence to uncommon piety; to flatter.

CANTA'TA, S. [Ital.] in Muſic, a ſong compoſed of recitative airs, and a variety of motions, generally for a ſingle voice, with a thorough baſs; ſometimes for two, three, or more voices, with violins, and other inſtruments.

CA'NTER, S. [from *cant* and *er*] one who endeavours to paſs himſelf upon the world as a religious perſon, by a fair outſide, and formal appearance of religion, without obeying it in his heart.

CA'NTERBURY, S. [called by the Romans *Durobernium* or *Durovernium*, from *durrubern*, Brit. a rapid river, and by the Saxons, *Cant-wara-burig*, i. e. the city of the men of Kent] the chief city of the county of Kent, and an archbiſhoprick, ſo ancient as to have been built 900 years before Chriſt; and famous for being the place where Thomas a Becket was killed and buried, and likewiſe for the burial-place of that great warrior, Edward the Black Prince, and Henry IV. Being inhabited by the Walloons in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and by the French in that of queen Anne, who fled hither for refuge, it has been noted for the ſilk manufactories carried on by thoſe foreigners. It is governed by a mayor, enjoys many privileges, ſends two members to parliament, has a market on Wedneſday and Saturday weekly, is in 51 deg. 20 min. latitude, and diſtant from London 43 computed, or 56 meaſured miles. The brawn of this place is reputed to be the beſt in England. A *Canterbury Tale* implies a tedious, diſmal, and diſagreeable ſtory or narrative; alluding perhaps to the ſtories of Becket's death, who was aſſaſſinated here.

CA'NTERBURY BELLS, S. in Botany, a plant called likewiſe the *bell-flower*.

CANTHA'RIDES, S. [Lat. the plural of *cantharis*] in Natural Hiſtory and Pharmacy, called *Spaniſh flies*, but properly a beetle formed from an egg, which produces a worm, that is peculiar to the fig-tree, pine-tree, white brier, and poplar, whoſe juices being very corroſive or biting, are by Bacon ſuppoſed to be the cauſes of its corroſive or cauſtic quality. It is needleſs to mention their ſervice in bliſters, or the danger of too free a uſe of them, ſince experience has confirmed the former, and given us too dreadful examples of the latter.

CA'NTHUS, S. [Lat.] the corner of the eye, formed by the meeting of the eye-lids.

CA'NTICLE, S. [a diminutive noun, from *cantus*, Lat.] a ſong; applied to ſome hymn in Scripture, and uſed by divines in the plural, to ſignify Solomon's ſong.

CANTI'LIVERS, S. in Building, pieces of wood framed into the front, or ſides of a houſe, to ſuſtain the moulding or eaves over it. *Cantiliver cornice*, is a cornice with cantilivers or modillions under it.

CA'NTO, S. [Ital a diviſion, ſection, or book of a poem. In Muſic, a ſong, or the treble part of it.

CA'NTON, S. [*cantone*, Fr. Span. and Ital. *kant*, Belg. κανθος, Gr. a corner] a ſmall part of a city detached from the reſt; a parcel or diviſion of land; a diſtrict, or part of a country governed by its own chief or magiſtrates; a ſmall community or clan. In Heraldry, a ſquare portion of an eſcutcheon ſeparated from the reſt, when on the left ſide, called *ſiniſter*; and like the ſpaces between the croſs or ſaltire.

To CA'NTON, V. A. [from the noun] to divide into ſmall parts, parcels, or diſtricts, uſed with the particle *into*, and ſometimes both with *out* and *into*. "*Cantoned out into* petty ſtates." *Addiſ.* "*Cantoned out into* parcels." *Swift.*

To CANTONI'ZE, V. A. to parcel out; to allot in ſmall diviſions, uſed with *among*. "All Ireland was *cantonized among* ten perſons."

CA'NVASS, S. [*canevas*, F. *kannufas*, Belg. *cannevaccio*, *cannevazzio*, Ital. *canabis*, Lat. κανναβις, Gr. hemp] very clear unbleached cloth of hemp or flax, wove in little ſquares, uſed for working tapeſtry by the needle; for blinds of windows, towels, and to cover ſtays, &c. likewiſe a coarſe cloth of hemp, of which ails are made.

To CA'NVASS, V. A. [*canvaſſer*, Fr. to beat hemp, which requiring ſome labour may be uſed figuratively] to ſearch a truth to its firſt principles; to enquire into; to examine; to debate, or diſpute; to controvert. Uſed neuterly, to ſolicit; aſk people for their votes; or make intereſt at an election.

CA'NY, Adj. [from *cane*] abounding in canes.

CAP, S. [*cap*, Brit. *cæppe*, Sax. *cappe*, Teut. *cappa*, Ital *capa*, Span. *kappe*, Belg.] a cloathing worn on the head. Being worn by cardinals, it is figuratively uſed for the office or dignity of a cardinal. In Gunnery, a piece of lead laid over the touch-hole to preſerve the prime. *Cap of Maintenance*, is one of the regalia carried before the king at a coronation.

To CAP, V. A. to cover the top of a thing; to pull off a cap in play.

CAP-A-PI'E, or CAP-A-PE', [Fr.] from head to foot, all over, uſed with the verb *arm*.

CAPABI'LITY, S. [from *capable*] the quality of being able to undertake or perform a thing.

CA'PABLE, Adj. [Fr.] endued with power or underſtanding equal to an undertaking; ſuſceptible; fitted for, or adapted to.

CAPA'CIOUS, Adj. [*capax*, Lat.] applied to bodies, of large dimenſions, or of a large cavity; able to contain much. Applied to the mind, extenſive, or containing a great ſtock of knowledge.

CAPA'CIOUSNESS, S. [from *capacious* and *neſs*] the quality of containing or receiving a great number of things or large bodies.

To CAPA'CITATE, V. A. [from *capacity*] to render a perſon fit by inſtruction, diſcipline, ſtudy, or exerciſe; to qualify a perſon for an undertaking.

CAPA'CITY, S. [*capacité*, Fr.] the dimenſions or cavity of a thing fitting it for the reception of other bodies. Applied to the mind, underſtanding; a power of receiving inſtruction; a ſtate, condition, or character.

CAPAR'ISON, S. [*caparaſſon*, Fr. *capariſone*, Ital. *caparazon*, Span.] the cloathing or covering ſpread over an horſe of ſtate, or ſumpter-horſe; anciently a kind of iron-armour wherewith horſes were covered in war.

To CAPA'RISON, V. A. to dreſs a horſe in its houſings for ſhew and oſtentation. Figuratively, to adorn a perſon with pompous and ſplendid dreſs. "Though I am *capariſoned* like a man." *Shak.*

CAPE, S. [*cap*, Fr. *cape*, Ital] in Geography, a piece of land running or projecting into the ſea; a head-land, or promontory; the neck-pieces of a coat.

CAPE'LLA, S. [Lat.] a bright ſtar of the firſt magnitude in the left ſhoulder of Auriga. Its longitude is 17 deg. 31 min. 41 ſec. of Gemini, and lat. 22 deg. 51 min. 47. ſec. N.

CA'PER, S. [*capriole*, Fr. *capriola*, Ital. *cabriole*, Span. from *caper*, Lat. a goat] in Dancing, a ſpring or leap, in which the feet are moved acroſs each other ſeveral times before a perſon reaches the ground again.

CA'PER, S. [*capparis*, Lat.] the flower of the caper-buſh, of which a pickle is made, called *capre* in French. Linnæus places it in the firſt ſect. of his 15th claſs.

To CA'PER, V. A. to croſs the feet ſeveral times in the air in a leap, applied to dancing; to ſkip for joy; to dance with great activity.

CA'PERER, S. [from *caper* and *er*] one who cuts capers in dancing.

CA'PIAS, S. [Lat. from *capio*, to take] in law, a writ of two ſorts, one before judgment, called *capias ad reſpondendum*; the other is a writ of execution after judgment.

CAPILLA'CEOUS, Adj. See CAPILLARY.

CAPI'LLAMENT, S. [*capillamentum*, Lat.] in Botany, the ſmall threads or hairs, which grow in the middle of a flower, adorned with little herbs at the top. Likewiſe the ſtrings or threads about the roots of plants.

CA'PILLA'RY, Adj. [*capillus*, Lat. hair] reſembling hairs. In Botany, applied to ſuch plants as have no main ſtem, their leaves ariſing from the roots, and produce their ſeeds in little tufts or protuberances on the back of their leaves; as the fern, maiden-hair, of which the ſyrup of capillaire is made. In Anatomy, applied to the minute arteries, which, in the brain, are not equal to one hair, and the ſmalleſt lymphatic veſſels, which are 100 times ſmaller than the ſmalleſt arteries. In Phyſic, *capillary tubes* are thoſe whoſe diameter is one-half, one third, or one-fourth of a line, or the leaſt that can be made.

CAPILLA'TION, S. [from *capillus*, Lat. a hair] a dividing into branches as ſmall as hairs. "In ſmaller veins, or obſcurer *capillations*." *Brown.*

CA'PITAL, Adj. [*capitalis*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, that which belongs or relates to the head. "Needs muſt the ſerpent now his *capital* bruiſe expect." *Par. Loſt.* Applied to crimes, that which affects a perſon's life; criminal in the higheſt degree; chief or principal. Applied to letters or types, the larger ſort, which are made uſe of at the beginning and heads of books. *Capital ſtock*, the fund of a trading company.

CA'PITAL, S. among Merchants, the ſum of money brought in by each party to make up the common ſtock. Likewiſe, the money which a merchant firſt brings into trade on his own account. In Geography, the chief city of a kingdom, or reſidence of its monarch.

CA'PITALLY, Adv. [from *capital*, and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as affects a perſon's life. *Capitally convicted*, is applied to a perſon who is caſt for his life, or condemned to die. Applied to productions of art, in a perfect, high-finiſhed, or excellent manner.

CAPITA'TION, S. [from *caput*, Lat. a head] a numbering by the heads; a certain ſum of money impoſed at ſo much *per* head, in exigencies of ſtate.

To CAPI'TULATE, V. A. to draw articles; to ſet down the heads of a remonſtrance; to make a head. "Douglas and Mortimer *capitulate* againſt us." *Shak.* Moſtly uſed by moderns, to ſurrender a place upon certain conditions.

CAPITULA'TION, S. the ſurrender of a place upon certain conditions; the conditions or terms agreed upon for the ſurrender of a place.

CAPI'TULUM, S. [Lat. a little head] in Botany, the head of any flower or plant. In Anatomy, a ſmaller proceſs or protuberance of a bone received into another.

CA'POT, S. [Fr.] at picquet, when one party wins all the tricks.

To CA'POT, V. A. [from the noun] to win all the tricks at the game at picquet.

CAPRI'CE, or CAPRI'CCIO, S. [*caprice*, Fr. *capricchio*, Span. *capriccio*, Ital.] a ſudden change of ſentiment, not founded on reaſon; a whimſey, freak, or fantaſtic humour.

CAPRI'CIOUS, Adj. [*capricieux*, Fr.] a variable and inconſtant behaviour founded on mere whim and fancy; a ſudden and frequent change of opinion, or ſentiment, inconſiſtent with reaſon.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY, Adv. [from *capricious* and *ly*] in a whimſical, humourſome, fanciful manner.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, S. [from *capricious* and *neſs*] the quality of changing or commanding, according to the ſtarts of fancy, without any regard to reaſon or propriety.

CA'PRICORN, S. [*Capricornus*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the tenth ſign of the zodiac, repreſented on ancient medals in the form of a goat, with the hinder parts of a fiſh; for the ſun entering that ſign on the winter ſolſtice, from whence he begins to aſcend towards the northern hemiſphere, the hieroglyphic ſign of a goat, which is fond of climbing, and aſcends as it browſes, ſeemed to be proper to repreſent that circumſtance.

CAP'STAN, S. [corruptly ſpelt *capſtern*, *capeſtan*, Fr. *cap*, Sax. a head, and *ſtein*, Sax. a bar or bolt] a large cylinder, or barrel, placed perpendicular on the deck of a ſhip, and turned by four levers or bars, which croſs it, ſerving, by means of a cable which winds round it, to draw up heavy burdens. It is likewiſe uſed to tow a ſhip, and to weigh the anchors.

CA'PSULAR, Adj. [*capſula*, Lat. a bag or pouch] hollow like a cheſt or pouch.

CAP'SULATE, Adj. [from *capſula*, Lat.] incloſed as in a box. *Capſulated plants*, in Botany, are ſuch as produce their ſeeds in ſhort dry pods, or huſks.

CA'PTAIN, S. [*capitaine*, Fr.] an officer in an army, or one who commands ſoldiers, or other men. *Captain of a company*, is one who commands a company under a colonel. *Captain of a ſhip*, is the perſon who has the command of her.

CA'PTION, S. [from *capio*, to take] in Law, is when a commiſſion is executed, and the commiſſioners ſubſcribe their names to a certificate, declaring when and where the commiſſion was executed.

CA'PTIOUS, Adj. [*captioſus*, Lat. *captieux*, Fr.] given to cavils, or forming objections; enſnaring; inſidious.

CA'PTIOUSLY, Adv. [from *captious* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as ſhews a great inclination to raiſe objections; in a ſly, enſnaring or inſidious manner.

CA'PTIOUSNESS, S. [from *captious* and *neſs*] the quality of forming cavils, or unneceſſary objections; peeviſhneſs.

To CA'PTIVATE, V. A. [*captivo*, Lat. *captiver*, Fr.] to take priſoner. Figuratively, to charm or ſubdue by the power of ſuperior excellence.

CAPTIVA'TION, S. [from *captivatum*, ſupine of *captivo*, Lat. to take priſoner] the act of taking a perſon priſoner; the ſtate of a perſon taken priſoner.

CA'PTIVE, S. [*captivus*, Lat. *captif*, Fr.] one taken priſoner in war. Figuratively, one charmed or ſubdued by the beauty or excellence of another.

CA'PTIVE, Adj. [*captivus*, Lat.] taken priſoner in war; in confinement, impriſoned. Figuratively, ſubdued, or kept under great reſtraints.

To CA'PTIVE, V. A. [formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable] to take or make a perſon priſoner.

CAPTI'VITY, S. [*captivité*, Fr. *captivitas*, Lat.] a ſtate of ſervitude, owing to a perſon's being taken priſoner in war.

CA'PTOR, S. [from *captum*, ſupine of *capio*, Lat. to take] the perſon who takes a priſoner, or prize.

CA'PTURE, S. [*capture*, Fr. *captura*, Lat.] the taking of any prey; the thing taken. In Law, the ſeizing a perſon for a debt, or the apprehending a criminal.

CAPUCHI'NS, S. [pronounced *câpuſheens*] monks of the order of St. Francis, founded by Matthew Baſchi. They are cloathed with brown or grey, are always bare-footed, never go in a coach, and never ſhave their beards. Uſed in the ſingular for a woman's cloak, with a hood ſewed to it, made in imitation of the dreſs of the capuchins, and deriving its name from thence.

CAR, S. [*car*, Brit. *carre*, Belg. *carrus*, Lat.] a ſmall carriage with one or two horſes. Figuratively, uſed by the poets for a chariot or genteel vehicle, in which a perſon is drawn.

CA'RABINE, or CARBINE, S, [Fr.] a ſmall kind of fuſee, or fire-arm, about two feet long in the barrel.

CARABINI'ER, S. [pronounced *carabineer*] a ſort of light horſe, carrying longer carabines than the reſt, uſed ſometimes on foot.

CA'RAT, or CA'RACT, [*carat*, Fr. from *carecta*, a weight, *quilate*, Span. Kennet] a mark, that is to ſay, an ounce troy, divided into 24 equal parts, called *carats*, and each carat into four grains, is a weight by which the mint-maſters diſcover the fineneſs of gold. *Carat*, or carat fine, is the 24th part of the goodneſs of a piece of pure gold. *Carat* is a weight uſed by jewellers, equal to four grains, but lighter than the mark weight above.

CA'RAVAN, S. [*caravane*, Fr. from *kirawan*, or *cairoan*, Arab. of *kerwan*, or *kirvân*, Per. a dealer, trader, or merchant] a body or company of merchants or traders travelling together in great numbers through deſarts, or other dangerous places in the Eaſt, for their mutual ſafety and defence. Their beaſts are horſes, but moſt commonly camels, and they are eſcorted by a chief or aga, with a body of janizaries.

CA'RAWAY, S. [from *carum*, Lat. from *caria*, the place where it originally grew] in Botany, the ſeed is ſtomachic, diuretic, and carminative, one of the four hot ſeeds in the ſhops.

CARBONA'DO, S. [*carbonado*, Span. *carbonata*, Ital. *carbonnade*, Fr. from *carbo*, Lat. coal] meat cut acroſs, or in ſquares, with a knife, to be broiled.

To CARBONA'DO, V. A. to cut acroſs, in Cookery. Figuratively, to cut or hack.

CARBU'NCLE, S. [*carbunculus*, Lat. a little coal] a jewel of the ruby kind, whoſe weight exceeds 20 carats of a rich blood-red colour. Figuratively, a large red pimple, breaking out upon the face.

CARBU'NCLED, Adj. ſet with carbuncles; covered with large red pimples.

CARBU'NCULAR, Adj. reſembling, or partaking of the qualities of a carbuncle.

CA'RCASE, or CARCASS, S. [*carcaſſe*, Fr.] a dead body. Figuratively, a body or perſon in a reproachful ſenſe; the decayed parts, ruins or remains of a thing. "The rotten *carcaſe* of a boat." *Shak.* In Gunnery, a kind of bomb, of an oblong form, filled with combuſtibles, and thrown from a mortar.

CARD, S. [*carte*, Fr. *carti*, Ital. *charta*, Lat.] in Gaming, pieces of fine thin paſteboard, cut in oblong ſquares, on which are painted ſeveral marks and figures, and uſed in ſeveral games. A *court card* is that which has the image of ſome perſon painted on it. A *pack of cards* conſiſts of 52 of theſe ſquares. In Sea Affairs, the upper part of the mariner's compaſs, on which the names of the winds are marked.

CARD, S. [*kadre*, Belg. *cardo*, Ital. and Span.] an inſtrument or comb, compoſed of ſeveral ſmall pieces of iron-wire, hooked in the middle, faſtened by the feet in rows; they are generally uſed in pairs, placed with their points oppoſite to each other, having the materials between them, and ſerve to comb, diſentangle, and range wool or flax, in a proper order for ſpinning.

To CARD, V. A. [from *kaerden*, Belg. or *karden*, Teut.] to comb wool, &c. or make it fit for ſpinning, by drawing it through the card or comb. Neuterly, to game; or play inordinately at cards. "A *carding* wife."

CA'RDAMOM, S. [*cardamomum*, Lat.] a medicinal ſeed, that aſſiſts digeſtion, ſtrengthens the head and ſtomach, and is diuretic.

CA'RDER, S. [from *card* and *er*] one who combs or prepares wool by paſſing it through a card.

CA'RDINAL, Adj. [*cardinalis*, Lat. from *cardo*, Lat. a hinge, becauſe all of the ſame kind are ſuppoſed to depend, and, as it were turn on them like a door upon its hinges] principal, chief, prime, or moſt conſiderable. In Coſmography, *cardinal points*, are the four chief points of the horizon; from whence all the reſt are named, *viz.* the North and South, Eaſt and Weſt; and *cardinal winds* are thoſe which blow from either of thoſe quarters. *Cardinal numbers*, are thoſe integers or numbers from which the others are named and compoſed.

CA'RDINAL, S. one of the chief governors of the Romiſh church, by whom the pope is elected out of their own number, which contains ſix biſhops, fifty prieſts, and fourteen deacons, who conſtitute the ſacred college, choſen by the pope.

CARDINALADE, or CARDINALSHI'P, S. [from *cardinal* and *ſhip* or *ſcyp*, Sax.] the office and rank of a cardinal.

CA'RDUUS, S. [Lat.] a kind of thiſtle, uſed in medicine, as a gentle vomit.

CARE,

CARE, S. [*care* or *cara*, Sax. *kar*, Goth. *ear* and *charchar*, Perſ. *cura*, Lat.] attention to a particular ſubject; concern or anxiety of mind, ariſing from the uncertainty of ſomething future, or the oppreſſion of a preſent calamity; caution, protection, regard, and ſupport, when followed with the particle *of*, "There is a God that *takes care of* us." *Tillotſ.* A too great anxiety for the events of this world; an affectionate regard for a perſon. "That our *care for* you might appear." 2 *Cor.* vii. 12.

To CARE. V. N. [See the noun] to be anxious, ſolicitous, or concerned for a perſon; to be diſpoſed, or inclined. "Not *caring to* obſerve the wind." *Waller.* "Great maſters never care for drawing people in the faſhion." To have a ſympathy or affectionate regard *for*. "Not that he *cared for* the poor." *John* xii. 6.

To CARE'EN, V. A. [*carener*, Fr. from *carina*, Lat.] to lay a veſſel upon one ſide, in order to calk, ſtop the leaks, trim, or repair the other ſide.

CAREE'R, S. *carriere*, Fr.] a courſe or race; the ground on which a race is run; full ſpeed; very ſwift motion; a courſe of action without any interruption.

CA'REFUL, Adj. abounding or perplexed with great ſollicitude, apprehenſions, or anxiety.

CA'REFULLY, Adv. [from *careful* and *ly*] in an attentive, cautious, circumſpect, and diligent manner.

CA'REFULNESS, S. [from *careful* and *neſs*] cautious, diligent, and conſtant application; heedfulneſs; vigilance.

CA'RELESS, Adj. [from *care* and *leſs*] without due attention, labour, application, caution, or concern; without thought, or premeditation.

CA'RELESSLY, Adv. [from *careleſs* and *ly*] without anxiety; without care; with negligence; in a manner void of care.

To CARE'SS, V. A. [*careſſer*, F. *carezzare*, Ital. *accariciar*, Span. from *carus*, Lat. dear] to embrace with great affection; to treat a perſon with great civility and endearments.

CARE'SS, S [from the verb] an embrace of great affection; an endearing profuſion of civilities and kind actions.

CA'RET, S. [*caret*, Lat. it wants] in Grammar, a mark implying that ſomething is omitted in writing, or printing, which ought to come in where this ſign (^) ſtands.

CA'RGO, S. *carguaiſon*, Fr. *cargacon*, Ital.] the lading of a ſhip; all the merchandizes and wares on board a ſhip.

CA'RIES, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, the ſolution of continuity in a bone, attended with a waſte of its ſubſtance, occaſioned by the corroſion of ſome acrimonious matter. In popular language, the rottenneſs of a bone.

CARIO'SITY, S. [from *carious*] that quality of a bone, which putrifies and waſtes its ſubſtance.

CA'RIOUS, Adj. S. [from *caries*, Lat.] rotten, generally applied to bones.

CA'RMAN, S. [from *car*, Sax. a cart, and *man*] one who drives a cart, or keeps carts for hire.

CA'RMELITE, S. [*carmel*, Fr. of *Carmel*, the name of a mount] an order of friars; one of the four tribes of mendicants, or begging friars, taking both their name and origin from mount Carmel, formerly inhabited by the prophets Elias and Eliſha.

CA'RMINE, S. a very bright red colour, bordering ſomewhat on a purple, uſed moſtly, on account of its exorbitant price, in miniature; and is the ſettling of the water into which cochineal, conan, and antour have been ſteeped.

CA'RNAGE, S, [Fr. from *carnis*, genitive of *caro*, Lat. fleſh] ſlaughter, havock, or heaps of bodies ſlain in battle.

CA'RNAL, Adj. [*charnel*, Fr. from *carnis*, genitive of *caro*, Lat.] proceeding from, or belonging to the fleſhy part of a man, oppoſed to *ſpiritual*. Figuratively, ſenſual, luſtful, lecherous, voluptuous.

CARNA'LITY, S. [from *carnal*] luſt, wantonneſs, propenſity to luſt; unchaſte pleaſure. Figuratively, immerſed in ſenſe.

CA'RNALLY, Adv. [from *carnal* and *ly*] in a groſs ſenſual manner, oppoſed to *ſpiritual*.

CA'RNATION, S. [*carnandino*, Ital. from *carnes*, plural of *caro*, Lat. fleſh] in Botany, a ſpecies of the clove-gilly flower. In Painting, a lively red colour, reſembling that of fleſh newly cut.

CARNE'LIAN, S. [improperly ſpelt *cornelian*, as appears from its being derived of *caro*, Lat. fleſh] in Natural Hiſtory, a precious ſtone of which there are three ſpecies, a red, a yellow, and a white; the red ſort is again ſubdivided into two ſpecies, the pale being called the female, and the deep red, the male carnelian.

CA'RNIVAL, S. [*carnaval*, Fr.] the ſeaſon of mirth and luxury celebrated by the Italians, eſpecially at Venice, laſting from Twelfth day to Lent, and attended with balls, feaſts, operas, concertos, and every thing which pomp, oſtentation, or feſtivity can furniſh.

CA'RNIVOROUS, Adj. [from *carnis*, of *caro*, Lat. fleſh, and *voro*, Lat. to devour] eating fleſh, or that which lives on fleſh.

CA'RNOSITY, S. [*carnoſité*, Fr.] in Surgery, a fleſhy excreſcence, a fungous, or proud fleſh. "Ulcers are healed, and that *carnoſity* reſolved." *Wiſem.*

CA'RNOUS, Adj. [*caro*, Lat.] fleſhy, applied to animals. In Botany, a ſoft ſubſtance ſimilar to that of fleſh in animals.

CA'ROL, S. [*carolle*, Fr. *carolla*, Ital. from *chorola*, Lat. a ſmall choir, or χαιρω, Gr. joy] a ſong of joy, exultation of feſtivity, applied to the ruſtic anthems of country ſingers

gers at Chriſtmas; any kind of ſong.

To CA'ROL, V. N. [*carolare*, Ital.] to g with great joy and feſtivity. Actively, praiſe in anthems or ſongs.

CARO'USAL, S. [from *carouſe*] a feſtival, holiday, celebrated with mirth, pomp, and tivity. "This game, theſe *carouſals*, Aſnius taught." *Dryd.*

To CARO'USE, V. N. [pronounced *carowze*; from *carouſſer*, Fr. *carace*, Span.] to ink freely. Actively, to drink to; to drink health.

CARO'USE, S. [pronounced *carowze*] a inking match; a large draught.

CARO'USER, S. [from *carouſe* and *er*] e who drinks freely; a toper.

CARP, S. [*carpe*, Fr.] a large freſh-water ſh, remarkable for its being able to live out water.

To CARP, V. N. [*carpo*, Lat.] to cenre, find fault with, or blame, including the dea of forwardneſs and reproach.

CARPENTER, S. [*charpentier*, Fr.] one ho performs the ſeveral offices of cutting, ining, flooring, or other wood-work, relative houſes, buildings, or ſhips.

CA'RPENTRY, S. [from *carpenter* and , of *ric*, Sax.] the art of building either ouſes or ſhips with wood.

CARPER, S. [from *carp* and *er*] a perſon nd of raiſing objections; a caviller, or cenrious perſon.

CARPET, S. [*karpet*, Belg. *carpetta*, Ital.] covering of ſtuff or other materials, comonly ſpread over tables, or laid on floors. he phraſe of a *thing's being on the carpet*, is expreſs its being in hand, in debate, or the bject of conſideration.

To CA'RPET, V. A. to ſpread with a rpet. Figuratively, applied with great elegance to the earth, to embelliſh or adorn with owers and herbs. "Every where *carpeted* er with graſs." *Denham.*

CA'RPING, Part. [from *carp*] fond of cailling, raiſing objections, or finding fault; enſorious; captious.

CA'RPINGLY, Adv. [from *carping* and] in a captious and cenſorious manner.

CARPOCRA'TIANS, S. a branch of the oſtics, deriving their name from *Carpocrates*, ho held, that women ſhould be common, d that the ſoul could not be purified, till it ad committed the moſt flagrant vices.

CAR'RAT, S. See CARAT.

CAR'RAWAY, S. See CARAWAY.

CA'RRIAGE, S. [Fr.] a vehicle uſed to nvey perſons or goods from one place to anther; the act of conveying things from one ace to another; the price paid for the conying of goods. Figuratively, perſonal adreſs and behaviour; conduct, or practices; oceedings, or the manner of tranſacting any fair. The *carriage of a cannon* is the frame timber on which it is mounted.

CA'RRIER, S. [from *carry* and *er*] one who conveys or moves a thing from one place to another; one who conveys goods from on town or place to another. In Natural Hiſtory, a ſpecies of pigeons, ſo called from their carrying letters, &c. tied to ther necks, to the place where they were bred, be it ever ſo remote.

CA'RRION, S. [*charogne*, Fr. *carogna*, Ital. *caro*, Lat.] the fleſh of a dead carcaſs; any purified fleſh not fit for food. Figuratively, a coarſe, groſs, diſagreeable perſon; a term of reproach.

CA'RRION, Adj. [See the noun] relating to a dead or putrified carcaſs; feeding on dead carcaſſes. "A prey for *carrion* kites and crows." *Shak.*

CA'RROT, S. [*carote*, Fr. *carota*, Ital.] In Botany, a well known kitchen root, called the *daucus*. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 2d ſect. of his 5th claſs.

CA'RROTY, Adj. red, applied to red-hair'd people, from the reſemblance of the colour of their hair to that of a *carrot*.

To CARRY, V. A. [*charier*, Fr. *acariar*, Ital. *kiranidan*, Perſ.] to remove a thing from one place to another. Uſed with *off*, to kill or put an end to a perſon's life. "If the change of the weather had not *carried* him *off*." *Temple.* To *carry on*, to proſecute, continue, or perſevere in an undertaking, notwithſtanding all oppoſitions. Joined with *through*, to ſupport, or enable a perſon to ſuſtain and ſurmount. "That grace will *carry* us victoriouſly *through* difficulties." *Hammond.*

CART, S. [*cart*, Brit.] a land-carriage, with two wheels, drawn by horſes. Figuratively, any vehicle, or carriage." "Triptolemus ſtrewed plenty from his *cart* divine." *Dryd.*

CARTEL, S. [Fr. *cartello*, Ital.] certain terms or ſtipulations ſettled between perſons at variance. In War, applied to the conditions made by enemies for the mutual exchange of priſoners.

CARTER, S. one who drives, and gets his living by driving a cart.

CA'RTILAGE, S. [*cartilago*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a ſmooth, ſolid, uniform, elaſtic ſubſtance, ſofter than a bone, but more ſolid than any other part, without cavities for marrow, or any nerves or membranes for ſenſation.

CARTILA'GINEOUS, or CARTILA'GINOUS, Adj. [from *cartilage*] conſiſting of cartilages.

CARTO'ON, S. [*cartone*, Ital.] in Painting, a drawing or ſketch upon ſtrong paper, to be chalked through upon a wall, in order to be painted in freſco.

CARTO'UCH, S. [F. pronounced *cartooch*, from *cartouche*, or *gurgouche*, Fr.] a caſe of wood three inches thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, containing 48 muſket-balls, and 6 or 8 balls of iron of a pound weight; being fired out of a hobit, or ſmall

mortar, for the defence of a paſs; likewiſe uſed for a cartridge.

CA'RTRAGE, or CARTRIDGE, S. [*cartouche*, Fr.] a charge of powder wrapped up in thick paper, paſte-board, or parchment, for charging fire-arms with the greater expedition.

CA'RTULARY, S. [from *charta*, Lat.] a place where papers or records are kept.

To CARVE, V. A. [*ceorfan*, Sax. *kerven*, Belg. *kerbe*, Teut.] in Sculpture, to cut wood, ſtone, or other matter, into the forms of animals, vegetable, *&c.* In Cookery, to cut or divide meat.

CA'RVER, S. one who forms ſtatues, or other likeneſſes, in wood, ſtone, or marble. In Cookery, one who cuts the meat.

CA'RVING, S. [verbal noun] the art of cutting images, or other likeneſſes in wood, ſtone, or marble.

CA'RUNCLE, S. [*caruncula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a little piece of fleſh. The *caruncuiæ lachrymales*, are two ſmall eminences in the inner corners of the eyes.

CA'SCADE, S. [*caſcade*, Fr.] a fall of water from a higher to a lower place. They are either natural, as thoſe of Tivoli; or artificial, as thoſe at Verſailles.

CA'SCAN, S. in Fortification, holes or cavities, like wells, near a rampart, from whence a gallery, dug in the ſame manner, is conveyed, to give air to the enemy's mine.

CASE, S. [*caſſe*. Fr.] ſomething made to cover or contain a thing; a covering, ſheath, or box.

CASE, S. [*caſus*, Lat. *cas*, Fr. *caſo*, Ital.] the outward or external condition, circumſtance, or ſtate of a perſon; the ſtate of a thing. In Phyſic, the ſtate of the body. Uſed with the particle *in*, and the word *good*, fat or plump, and with the word *bad*, lean or emaciated. In law, the repreſentation of any fact, queſtion, or the whole arguings of counſel on a particular point or circumſtance of a trial. *Caſe*, in Grammar, implies the various changes which nouns in Greek and Latin undergo in their ſeveral numbers, to expreſs the ſeveral views or relations, under which the mind conſiders things with regard to one another.

To CASE, V. A, to put in a caſe or cover. Figuratively, to ſurround or incloſe, like a *caſe*. "The *caſing* air." *Shakeſp.* In Building, to cover with materials different from thoſe in the inſide. "*Caſe* their houſes with marble. *Addiſ.* To ſkin, or ſtrip off the ſkin. "Some ſport with the fox, ere we *caſe* him." *L'Eſtran.* Neuterly, to repreſent an affair in all the various lights it will bear; to put caſes.

To CASE-HA'RDEN, V. A. [from *caſe* and *harden*] to prepare iron, ſo as to render its outward ſurface hard, and capable of reſiſting the file or any edged tool.

CA'SEMENT, S. [*caſamento*, Ital.] a window, opening upon hinges.

CASH, S. [*caiſſe*] in Commerce the ready money a perſon is poſſeſſed of.

CASHIE'R, S. [pronounced *caſheér*] a perſon who keeps the money at a banker's or any public office.

To CASHIE'R, V. A. [pronounced *caſheér*, from *caſſer*, Fr.] to diſcard; to deprive a perſon of his place or poſt for ſome malpractice.

CA'SH-KEEPER, S. one who is entruſted with the money of another.

CASK, [*caſque*, Fr.] a round hollow cyclodial veſſel, uſed for keeping liquors, proviſions, or dry goods.

CA'SKET, S. a ſmall box for jewels, or things of ſmall dimenſions, but great value. Figuratively, any thing which contains ſomething of great value. "Locked up within the *caſket* of thy breaſt." *Davies.*

CA'SPIAN Sea, S. a large collection of water (which ſome reckon a lake, as it has no known efflux, or viſible communication with any other ſea) lying between Tartary and Perſia, in Aſia. It is bounded by Aſtracan and Calmuck Tartary on the N. Bocharao and part of Perſia on the E. another part of Perſia on the S. and another part of the ſame and Circaſſia on the W. It is ſituated between lat. 36 deg. 40 min. N. and between long. 47 deg. 50 min. E. Its length from N. to S. is upwards of 400 miles; and its breadth from E. to W. 300; but in many places much narrower. Though it receives the great river Wolga, and near 100 others into its boſom, it never is increaſed or diminiſhed; nor does it ebb or flow, though once in ſixteen years it is obſerved to riſe ſeveral fathoms, and to overflow the neighbouring countries; by which inundation Aſtracan has ſometimes ſuffered conſiderably. In it are many iſlands, but none large or inhabited, except Enſil near Terabad, where are only a few huts for fiſhermen. It has various kinds of fiſh; alſo ſome good harbours, but fit only for ſmall craft.

CASSA'TION, S. in Civil Law, the annulling or abrogating any procedure.

CA'SSIA, S. in Botany, a tree growing in Alexandria, and in the Weſt-Indies, affording a clammy ſubſtance, uſed in the ſhops for a purge. Likewiſe a fragant ſpice, ſuppoſed to be the bark of a tree very like cinnamon. "All thy garments ſmell of myrrh, aloes and *caſſia*." *Pſ.* xlv. 2.

CA'SSIOWARY, S. a large Eaſt Indian bird of prey.

CA'SSOCK, S. a cloſe, long garment worn by clergymen, when in their robes, under their gown.

To CAST, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive *caſt*; from *kaſter*, Belg.] to throw at a diſtance from a perſon by the hand. *To caſt aſide*, to lay by as uſeleſs. Uſed with *down*, to fling or throw from a high place. In Law, to condemn, or get the better of an adverſary. In Arithmetic, *to caſt* up a ſum, in order to

s amount. *To caſt an eye*, to glance, or look . In Foundery, to make an image, &c. by ouring metal into a mould. *To caſt a light*, o reflect, or impart. Joined with *away*, to reck or ſhipwreck, applied to ſea affairs. *To caſt down*, to be diſconſolate. low-ſpirited, dejected on account of ſome misfortune ſed with *out*, to ſpeak, give vent to, or utter ith raſhneſs and vehemence. "Why doſt ou *caſt out* ſuch ungenerous terms?" *Addiſ. ato.* Uſed with *upon*, to be driven by vio- nce of the wind or ſtreſs of weather. "*Caſt pon* a certain iſland." *Acts* xxvii. 26.

CAST, S. the act of throwing a thing at a ſtance by the hands. A ſpecimen, or ſtroke; particular motion of the eye; a throw, or hance of a throw, at dice. In Painting, a ade or tendency to any colour.

CA'ST-AWAY, S. a perſon that is in- olved in a multiplicity of misfortunes, and emingly abandoned by Providence. "Leſt hen I have preached to others, I myſelf ould be *caſt away*." 1 *Cor.* iv. 27.

CA'STER, S. [from *caſt* and *er*] one who ngs or throws. In Arithmetic, one who lculates.

CASTIGA'TION, S. [*caſtigatum*, Lat.] niſhment inflicted on a perſon in order to ake him amend his faults; penance, diſci- ine, or correction.

CA'STIGATORY, Adj. puniſhing, to ake a perſon amend.

CA'STING-NET, S. a net which is ead by throwing it in the water, uſed in hing.

CASTLE, S. [*caſtellum*, Lat.] a place or fice fortified by art or nature to defend a wn or city from an enemy. *Caſtles in the air*, ply ſome chimerical project.

CA'STLE-SOAP, S. a corruption of *Caſtile p.*

CASTING. S. the young of a brute ani- l, which is *caſt* before its time.

CA'STOR and POLLUX, S. in Meteoro- y, a fiery meteor, which appears in the m of one, two, or three balls, adhering ſome part of a ſhip. When ſeen ſingle, it amed *Helena*, and ſhews that the ſevereſt t of a ſtorm is yet to come; when double, ed *Caſtor and Pollux*, and portends a ceſſa- of a ſtorm.

CASTO'REUM, S. [Lat.] in Pharmacy, iquid matter contained not in the teſticles, in little bags, near the anus of the caſtor.

To CA'STRATE, V. A. [*caſtro*, Lat.] to . Figuratively, to cut ſentences out of book.

CAS'TRATION, S. gelding.

CA'SUAL, Adj. [*caſuel*, Fr. from *caſus*, chance] ſomething done without deſign; ething happening contrary to the common of nature.

CASUALLY, Adv. [from *caſual* and *ly*] n accidental manner; without deſign; by nce.

CASUALTY, S. an event that is not foreſeen, or intended. Figuratively, any accident which puts an end to a perſon's life.

CA'SUIST, S. [*caſuiſte*, Fr.] one who ſtudies and revolves nice points in caſes of conſcience.

CASUI'STICAL, Adj. belonging to caſes of conſcience, or practical parts of ethics.

CA'SUISTRY, S. the ſcience employed about caſes of conſcience, or nice points in practical divinity, or ethics.

CAT, S. [*cath*, Brit. *chat*, Fr.] a domeſtic animal, which catches mice, reckoned the loweſt order of the lion ſpecies, and ſuppoſed to ſee in the dark, or with the leaſt glimmerings of light, which may be owing to the faculty it has of contracting and dilating the pupil of the eye in an extraordinary manner. *Cat in the pan*, a phraſe uſed for a perſon's changing ſides, and oppoſing that intereſt which he before promoted. *Cat o' nine tails*, a whip with nine laſhes, uſed in puniſhing criminals.

CA'TACHRE'SIS, S. [Gr. an abuſe] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein the words are wreſted too much from their primary ſignification.

CA'TACHRE'STICAL, Adj. [from *catachreſis*] applied to language, improper; farfetched; forced.

CA'TACOMBS, S. [from κατα and κυμβος, Gr. hollow] grottoes or ſubterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATACOU'STICS, S. [from κατα and ακουω, Gr. to hear] the ſcience of reflecting ſounds or ecchoes.

CATALE'PSIS, S. [Gr. from καταλαμβανω, Gr. to ſeize upon] a diſeaſe, wherein a perſon loſes the uſe of all his ſenſes.

CA'TALOGUE, S. [καταλογος, Gr.] a liſt or particular enumeration of things in ſome order, wherein they are mentioned in ſeparate lines or articles.

CA'TAMITE, S. a perſon kept by the antient Romans, and the modern Italians, for the vileſt of purpoſes.

CATAMO'UNTAIN, S. a fierce and wild animal, reſembling a cat.

CA'TAPULT, or CA'TAPULTA, [Lat.] a military engine invented by the Syrians, for throwing ſtones, and ſometimes huge darts or javelins of 10 or 12 feet in length.

CA'TARACT, S. [from καταρασσω, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, and Coſmography, a precipice in the middle of a river, cauſed by a rock ſtopping its ſtream, from whence the water falls with great violence and noiſe. Among the moſt remarkable are thoſe of the Nile and Danube in Europe; and that of Niagara in America. In Medicine, a total or partial loſs of ſight.

CATA'RRH, S. [from κατα and ῥεω, Gr.] to flow] in Medicine, a defluxion of ſerous matter from the head on the mouth, aſpera arteria, and the lungs, ariſing from a cold, or diminution of inſenſible perſpiration, which occaſion irritations.

CATAR'RHAL, or CATAR'RHOUS, Adj. proceeding from a catarrh.

CATA'STROPHE, S. [Gr.] in Poetry, the change or revolution in the laſt act of a play, or the turn which unravels the intrigue, and concludes the piece. Figuratively, a dreadful event or accident, which terminates in a perſon's ruin, miſery, or death.

CA'TCALL, S. a kind of ſhort whiſtle, with a pea included in its inſide, made uſe of at play-houſes, to hinder an actor from proceeding in his part, and to ſhew diſapprobation of any dramatic performance.

To CATCH, V. A. [preter, I *catched*, or *caught*, I *have catched*, or *have caught*, from *ketſen*, Belg.] to ſeize or lay hold on ſuddenly with the hand. Figuratively, to intercept any thing in motion. "To *catch* the breeze of breathing air." *Addiſ.* To purſue, or take any thing that is running from one; to receive any falling body, or prevent it from reaching the ground; to receive a diſeaſe by infection; to contract; to ſeize ſuddenly; to captivate, charm, or ſeize the affections, alluding to the taking prey in toils. "The ſoothing arts that *catch* the fair." Uſed neuterly, to be infectious; to ſpread by contagion. Figuratively, to ſpread or increaſe from one to another, applied to bodies or things which lie near one another. "Does the ſedition *catch* from man to man." *Addiſ.*

CATCH, S. [from the verb] the act of ſeizing any thing which flies, or hides; the poſture proper for ſeizing. "Lay upon a *catch*." *Addiſ.* A taint; any thing which faſtens by a ſudden ſpring, or by entering into a loop or cavity. "The *catch* of a door." In Muſic, a ſhort ſong, containing ſome merry tune.

CA'TCHER, S. [from *catch* and *er*] one who *catches*, or that in which any thing is caught.

CA'TCH POLL, S. at preſent a word of reproach, and contempt for a bailiff, or his followers; formerly uſed without reproach for a ſerjeant at mace, or any other, who uſed to arreſt men upon any juſt cauſe.

CA'TCH-WORD, S. in Printing, the word under the laſt line, at the corner of a page, with which the next page begins.

CATECHETI'CAL, Adj. [from καληχιζω, Gr.] conſiſting of queſtions and anſwers.

CATECHETI'CALLY, Adv. by way of queſtions and anſwers.

To CA'TECHISE, V. A. [from καληχιζω, Gr.] to aſk a perſon queſtions in order to diſcover ſecrets; to examine, interrogate, or queſtion.

CA'TECHIZER, S. [from *catechiſe* and *er*] one who teaches a perſon, or tries whether he can ſay his *catechiſm*; one who queſtions, examines, or endeavours to make diſcoveries by queſtions.

CA'TECHISM, S. the peculiar doctrines or articles of Chriſtianity, drawn by way of queſtion and anſwer. This method of inſtruction was practiſed even by the Jews, and to mention it being adopted by Socrates almoſt all nations.

CA'TECHIST, S. [καληχιστης, Gr.] who teaches or inſtructs perſons in the principles of religion, by way of queſtion anſwer.

CATECHU'MEN, S. [καληχουμενος] the Primitive Church, a candidate for

CATECHU'MENICAL, Adj. to a catechumen.

CATEGO'RICAL, Adj. [from κατηγ poſitive; abſolute; affirmative; adequate.

CATEGO'RICALLY, Adv. in a expreſs, abſolute manner.

CA'TEGORY, S. [καληγορια, Gr.] gic, a ſyſtem or aſſemblage of all the ranged under one kind or genus, calle Latin a predicament.

CA'TENARIAN, Adj. [from *catena*, La relating to a chain; reſembling a chain Mathematics, the *Catenarian Curve* is form by a rope or chain hanging freely between points whereon its extremities are faſtened.

CATENA'TION, S. [from *catena*, La chain] the act of linking together, or containing like a chain.

To CA'TER, V. N. [See CATES] provide food; to buy in victuals.

CA'TERER, S. a man employed to vide and buy in victuals for a family.

CA'TERESS, S. a woman who buys proviſions for a family.

CA'TERPILLER, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a reptile, from whence butterflies or moths are produced, covered with hair, formed annular ſcales, having ſmall holes on its ſide for reſpiration, with ſeveral feet, and furniſhed with a glutinous ſubſtance, which it emits from its mouth, and makes uſe of as ropes to deſcend from any height.

To CA'TERWAUL, V. N. to make noiſe like cats in their rutting time. Figuratively, to make a diſagreeable noiſe; to abandon one's ſelf to luſt.

CATES, S. [*katter*, Belg.] nice and elegant food; cakes; or rich diſhes.

CATHA'RPINGS, S. ſmall ropes in a ſhip, running on little blocks from one ſide of the ſhrouds to the other, near the deck.

CATHA'RTIC, or CATHA'RTICAL, Adj. [from καθαρτικος, of καθαιρω, Gr. cleanſe] cleanſing. Applied in Medicine to purges, or thoſe medicines which cleanſe the body by ſtool; but in a more extenſive ſenſe to all kinds of medicines which cleanſe the body. Figuratively, any thing which cleanſes the body from impurities. "*Cathartics* of the mind." *Dec. of Piety.*

CATHA'RTICALNESS, S. the quality of cleanſing, or purging.

CA'THEAD, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a foſſil, conſiſting of nodules with leaves in it, an iron ſtone, and found in the rocks Whitehaven, and Cumberland.

CATHE'DRAL, Adj. [from *cathedra*, Lat. εδρα, Gr.] epiſcopal, or containing the ſee or ſeat of a biſhop; belonging to a cathedral.

CATHE'DRAL, S. [from καθεδρα, Gr. a ſeat] the chief church of a dioceſe, where the epiſcopal ſee is ſung.

CATHE'TER, S. [Gr.] in Surgery, a hollow probe or inſtrument, uſually of ſilver, and ſometimes crooked, generally thruſt up the bladder to aſſiſt the diſcharge of urine, when the paſſage is ſtopt by the ſtone, or any other diſorder.

CATHE'TUS, S. in Geometry, a perpendicular, or a line falling perpendicularly on another line, or ſurface. In Architecture, a line ſuppoſed to croſs the middle of a cylindrical body, as a column, &c.

CA'THOLIC, Adj. [καθολικος, Gr. univerſal. Uſed ſometimes for true, in oppoſition to heretical or ſchiſmatical. *Roman Catholic*, is a title which the papiſts claim or arrogate to themſelves. *Catholic king*, or *majeſty*, is the title of the king of Spain.

CATHO'LICON, S. in Medicine, a remedy which cures all diſorders. Figuratively, "that which is an univerſal preſervative."—"The contemplation of the laſt judgment. This is indeed a *catholicon* againſt all ſins." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

CA'TLING, S. [*kats leins*, Teut.] in Surgery, a diſmembering knife, uſed for cutting off any corrupted part of the body. In Botany, the down or moſs growing about walnut-trees, reſembling the hair of a cat.

CATO'PTRICAL, Adj. [from *catoptric*] relating to catoptrics, or viſion by reflection.

CATO'PTRICS, S. [from κατοπτρον, Gr.] the doctrine of reflex viſion; or that part of optics which treats of, or delivers the laws of, light reflected from mirrors or poliſhed ſurfaces.

CAT'S-EYE, S. among jewellers, a ſtone of the opal kind, but far inferior to it in beauty.

CA'T'S-SILVER, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a foſſil compoſed of plain, parallel, flexible, elaſtic plates, and of a yellow or golden, white, ſilvery, or black colour.

CA'TTLE, S. a collective noun for four-footed animals, which ſerve either for tilling the ground, or for food to mankind; diſtinguiſhed into *black cattle*, which comprehend horſes, oxen, bulls, cows, and their young; and likewiſe into *ſmall cattle*, under which are comprehended rams, ewes, lambs, goats, &c. Figuratively, perſons; a word of reproach and contempt, as it places the human ſpecies on a level with brutes.

CA'VALCADE, S. [from *cavalcade*, Fr.] a pompous proceſſion on horſeback, or in coaches.

CA'VALIER, S. [*cavalier*, Fr.] a knight, gentleman, or ſoldier who rides on horſeback; a horſeman. Figuratively, a term of reproach given to thoſe who adhered to king Charles in the great rebellion.

CA'VALIER, Adj. [from the ſubſt.] gay, ſprightly, warlike, brave, generous, polite. Sometimes in a quite contrary ſenſe, *i. e.* proud, haughty, diſdainful.

CA'VALIERLY, Adv. in a brave or polite manner. But, by the writers in king Charles's time, uſed for a diſdainful, haughty, and arrogant manner.

CA'VALRY, S. [*cavaliere*, Fr. *cavaliere*, Ital.] ſoldiers who fight and march on horſeback, divided into horſe and dragoons. The horſe never ſerve but on horſeback, being named likewiſe *troopers*, or *heavy cavalry*. The dragoons fight either on horſeback or on foot, as occaſion requires, and are named light horſe. When an army is drawn up in battle array, the *cavalry* are poſted in the wings; and bodies of *cavalry*, ranged in order of battle, are termed *ſquadrons*.

To CAVA'TE, V. A. [from *cavatum*, ſupine of *cavo*, Lat.] to ſcoop, bore, or dig any ſolid matter into a hollow; to make hollow.

CA'UDLE, S. [*chadeau*, Fr.] a liquor ſometimes made with beer, oatmeal, &c. ſometimes with water, oatmeal, ſpices, and a ſmall daſh of wine, uſed by women in their lying-in, being both diaphoretic and balſamic, and adminiſtered with ſucceſs to thoſe who have the ſmall-pox.

To CAU'DLE, V. A. to make caudle; to mix as caudle. Figuratively, to have the effects or properties of caudle. "Can the cold brook—candied with ice, *caudle* thy morning taſte?" *Shakeſp.*

CAVE, S. [*cave*, Fr.] a hollow place made in a rock, or under ground, which runs in an horizontal direction. Figuratively, an hollow thing. "The *cave* of the eye." *Bacon.*

To CAVE, V. N. [from the noun] to dwell in a cave, or ſubterraneous place. "Such as we *cave* here, haunt here." *Shakeſp.*

CA'VEAT, S. [Lat.] in Law, a kind of proceſs in the ſpiritual court to ſtop the probate of a will, the granting letters of adminiſtration, or the inſtitution of a clerk to a benefice, &c. *Roll. Rep.* 191.

CA'VERN, S. [*caverna*, Lat.] a hollow place under ground.

CA'VERNED, Adj. full of caverns; hollow; undermined. Figuratively, dwelling in a cavern. "No *cavern'd* hermit." *Pope.*

CA'VERNOUS, Adj. full of caverns, or hollow places under ground.

CAVE'TTO, S. [Ital. from *cavus*, Lat. hollow] a hollow member, or round concave moulding, containing a quadrant or quarter of a circle.

CAUGHT, Participle preter of *Catch.*

CA'VIARE, CA'VEARE, or CA'VIER, S. [*caviare*, Ital.] the hard roes of ſturgeon ſalted, made into ſmall cakes, and dried in the ſun.

To CA'VIL, V. N. [*caviller*, Fr. *cavillari*, Ital.] to raiſe frivolous objections.

CA'VIL, S. a groundleſs or frivolous objection.

CAVILLA'TION, or CAVILLING, S. a diſpoſition, inclination, or quality of raiſing groundleſs objections, or finding fault with things without reaſon.

CA'VILLER, S. one who makes groundleſs, frivolous, or impertinent objections.

CA'VILLINGLY, Adv. objecting in a groundleſs or frivolous manner.

CA'VILLOUS, Adj fond of objecting, or ſtarting groundleſs objections.

CA'VIN, S. [Fr. from *cave*] a natural hollow, fit to cover a body of troops, and favour their approaches.

CA'VITY, S [*cavitas*, Lat.] hollowneſs: a hollow; a hollow place.

CAUK, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a coarſe ſtalky ſpar.

CAU'KY, Adj. reſembling, or partaking of the qualities of cauk.

CAUL, S. [*caul*, Brit.] a kind of netting, or hair cap, uſed by women to incloſe their hair in; the hinder part of a woman's cap; the ſilk netting in the inſide of a wig, on which the rows of curls are ſewed. Figuratively, a kind of net. In Anatomy, the omentum, or reticulum, a membrane in the abdomen. Likewiſe a membrane found on the head of ſome children at their birth.

CAULI'FEROUS, Adj. in Botany, applied to ſuch plants as have a true ſtalk.

CAULI'FLOWER, S. [generally pronounced *colliflower*, from *caulis*, Lat. a ſtalk, and *flower*] in Botany, a ſpecies of cabbage: this plant was brought from Cyprus, and not raiſed to ſuch perfection as to be ſold in a market till 1680.

To CAULK, V. A. See CALK, which is the moſt proper ſpelling.

CAU'SABLE, Adj. [from *cauſe* and *able*] that which may be produced or effected.

CAUSE, S. [*cauſe*, Fr. of *cauſa*, Lat.] that which makes a thing begin to be; that which produces any thing. A *firſt cauſe*, is that which operates of itſelf, and from its own proper power or virtue. A *ſecondary cauſe*, is that which derives its power from ſome other. Figuratively, the reaſon or motive for any undertaking. In a Law Senſe, the matter in diſpute, or ſubject of a law-ſuit; ſometimes a law-ſuit.

To CAUSE, V. A. to produce any effect; to effect.

CAU'SELESLY, Adv. [from *cauſeleſs* and *ly*] in a groundleſs manner; without foundation; without reaſon; unjuſtly.

CAU'SELESS, Adj. derived from no cauſe. "His *cauſeleſs* power the cauſe of all things known." *Milt.* Without juſt grounds, reaſons, or motives. "My fears are *cauſeleſs* and ungrounded." *Denham.*

CAU'SER, S. [from *cauſe* and *er*] he that produces, or the agent by which any thing is effected or produced.

CAU'SEY, or CAU'SEWAY, S. a maſſive collection of ſtones, ſtakes, and faſcines, bricks, broken tiles, and lumber; or an elevation of viſcous earth well beaten together, ſerving as a narrow road or path in wet or marſhy places.

CAU'STIC, or CAUSTICAL, Adj. [καυω, Gr.] in Medicine, that which operates like fire, both with reſpect to the heat it occaſions, and the conſumption it cauſes in the parts to which it is applied.

CAU'STIC, S. in Medicine, a remedy which operates like fire, by deſtroying the veſſels of the part to which it is applied. It is uſed to eat off proud fleſh, fungus's, &c.

CA'UTELOUS, Adj. [*cauteleux*, Fr.] wary, cautious, circumſpect. Sometimes uſed in a bad ſenſe for wily, cunning, treacherous. "They are ſo *cautelous* and wily-headed." *Spenſer.*

CAUTERIZA'TION, S. [from *cauterize*] the act of conſuming fleſh by burning hot irons, or cauſtic medicines.

To CA'UTERIZE, V. A. [*cauteriſer*, Fr.] in Surgery, to eat or conſume a part by the application of a cautery.

CAU'TERY, S. See CAUSTIC.

CA'UTION, S. [Fr. *cautio*, Lat.] a prudent manner of acting; warineſs; foreſight; warning.

CA'UTIONARY, Adj. given as a pledge, or a ſecurity.

CA'UTIOUS, Adj. [from *cautus*, Lat.] guarding againſt any ſuſpected trick; wary; watchful.

CA'UTIOUSLY, Adv. in a wary manner, oppoſed to raſhneſs.

CA'UTIOUSNESS, S. the quality of taking ſuch meaſures as may prevent any misfortune; a prudent, wary conduct.

To CA'W, V. N. [formed from the ſound] to make a noiſe like a crow, raven, or rook.

To CEASE, V. N. [*ceſſer*, Fr. from *ceſſo*, Lat.] to forbear or diſcontinue an action or cuſtom a perſon is engaged in. To reſt, uſed with *from*. Actively, to put a ſtop or an end to.

CEASE, S. death, or extinction. "The *ceaſe* of majeſty."

CE'ASELESS, Adj. [from *ceaſe* and *leſs*] without ſtop, intermiſſion, pauſe, reſpite, or diſcontinuation; without end.

CECU'TIENCY, S. [*cæcutientia*, Lat.] a tendency to blindneſs; a dimneſs of ſight.

CE'DAR, S. [*cedrus*, Lat.] in Botany, a famous tree, a native of mount Libanus, mentioned in Scripture as remarkable for its height, and the extent of its branches. It is an ever-green, prodigious thick, and reſembles a pyramid.

CE'DRINE, Adj. [*cedrinus*, Lat.] of or belonging to the cedar-tree.

To CEIL, V. A, [*cælo*, Lat.] to overlay, or cover the inner roof of a building.

CE'ILING, S. [from *ceil*] the upper part or roof of a room.

To CE'LEBRATE, V. A. [*celebro*, Lat.] to

te make honourable mention of; to make a thing famous. Figuratively, to praiſe or commend; to enumerate the bleſſings received from the Divine Being, with a heart full of gratitude; to perform the ſolemn rites appropriated to any particular day or feſtival.

CELEBRA'TION, S. [from *celebratum*, of *celebro*, Lat.] the performance of any rite appropriated to ſome feſtival or ſolemnity. Figuratively, praiſe, fame, renown, memorial, or honourable mention.

CELE'BRIOUSLY, Adv. in a famous manner; in ſuch a manner as to communicate fame.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS, S. [from *celebrious*, and *neſs*] renown, fame, or qualities which are the objects of eſteem and approbation.

CELE'BRITY, S. [*celebritas*, Lat.] the performing of any rite; renown; fame. "The manner of her receiving, and the *celebrity* of the marriage." *Bacon.*

CE'LERITY, S. [*celeritas*, Lat.] ſwiftneſs of motion; velocity; rapidity.

CE'LERY, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of parſley.

CELESTIAL, Adj. [*cæleſtis*, Lat. from *cælum*, heaven] in the heavenly regions; belonging to heaven, or angelical. Uſed ſubſtantively for an inhabitant of heaven. "The unknown *celeſtial* leads." *Pope's Odyſſ.*

CELE'STIALLY, Adv. in a heavenly manner, oppoſed to earthly.

To CELE'STIFY, V. A. [from *cæleſtis*, Lat. heavenly, and *fio*, to become] to communicate or endue with the properties of heaven. "Earth but heaven *celeſtified*." *Brown.*

CELI'BACY, S. [from *cælebs*, Lat.] the unmarried or ſingle ſtate, oppoſed to marriage.

CE'LIBATE, S. [*cælibatus*, Lat.] a ſingle life; the ſame as *celibacy*.

CELL, S. [*cella*, Lat. from κοιλος, Gr. hollow] a hollow place; a little houſe, apartment, or chamber, wherein the ancient monks uſed to dwell in their retirement; a ſmall or cloſe apartment in a priſon. In Anatomy, little bags, bladders, or cavities wherein fluids, or other humours are lodged. In Botany, the partitions or hollow places in the huſks or pods of plants, which contain the ſeeds. In Natural Hiſtory, the little diviſions, or partitions of bee-hives, in which the honey is ſtored.

CE'LLAR, S. [*cella*, Lat. *kellar*, Belg. and Teut. κοιλος, Gr. hollow] in Building, a place under-ground for keeping ſtores, or the loweſt room of a houſe.

CE'LLARAGE, S. the part of a building appropriated to cellars; cellar-room.

CELLU'LAR, Adj. [*cellula*, Lat. a little cell; a diminutive from *cella*, Lat. a cell] conſiſting of, or abounding in little cells or cavities.

CEMENT, S. [*cæmentum*, Lat.] any glutinous ſubſtance uſed to ſtick two bodies together. Figuratively, that which unites, or forms an union between things.

To CE'MENT, V. A. to unite by ſome glutinous ſubſtance, ſuch as mortar, &c. Figuratively, to unite different people in the bonds of friendſhip, or by ſome common tie of intereſt, &c.

To CE'MENT, V. N. to join together, ſo as not to be eaſily divided. In Surgery, applied to broken bones.

CEMENTA'TION, S. the act of joining bodies together by cement.

CE'METRY, S. [κοιμητηριον, Gr.] a place wherein the bodies of the dead are buried; a church-yard, or burying ground.

CE'NOTAPH, S. [from κενος, and ταφος, Gr.] an honorary monument erected for a perſon, whoſe remains are buried in another place; ſuch are moſt of the monuments in Weſtminſter-abbey.

To CENSE, V. A. [*encenſer*, Fr.] to perfume with incenſe. Uſed only in Poetry.

CE'NSER, S. [*encenſoire*, Fr.] the pan or veſſel in which incenſe is burnt.

CE'NSOR, S. [Lat.] a Roman magiſtrate, employed to ſurvey and rate the people, and to inſpect and correct their manners. Uſed by moderns to ſignify a perſon given to find fault with and cenſure the conduct, actions, or productions of others.

CENSO'RIAN, Adj. [from *cenſor*] relating to a cenſor.

CENSO'RIOUS, Adj. moroſely animadverting on the faults of others. Uſed with *of*, or *upon*, before the object of cenſure. "*Cenſorious of* his neighbours." *Watts.* "*Cenſorious upon* all his brethren." *Swift.*

CENSO'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a ſevere manner; in ſuch a manner as to condemn the foibles of others with the greateſt rigour.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, S. a diſpoſition of finding fault with the actions of others.

CE'NSORSHIP, S. the office of a cenſor; or the time during which he continued in his office.

CE'NSURABLE, Adj. [from *cenſure* and *able*] liable to be found fault with; worthy of cenſure; blameable.

CE'NSURABLENESS, S the quality which makes a thing the object of blame or cenſure.

CE'NSURE, S. [*cenſura*, Lat.] the act of blaming, or noting the defects which make any thing blameable; a reproof or reprimand given by a perſon in authority. In Eccleſiaſtic Government, a puniſhment inflicted on a perſon for ſome remarkable miſdemeanor.

To CE'NSURE, V. A. to reprove a perſon publicly for ſome miſdemeanor, applied to the reproofs of a ſuperior; to reprimand; blame; or find fault with.

CE'NSURER, S. [from *cenſure* and *er*] a perſon who is fond of taking notice of the faults of others; one who is addicted to reproving others for their defects.

CENT, S. [an abbreviation of *centum*, Lat.] in Commerce, uſed to expreſs the profit or loſs ariſing from the ſale of any commodity, the

rate of commiſſion, exchange, or the intereſt of money, &c. and ſignifies the proportion or ſum loſt, &c. in every 100; thus 10 *per cent.* loſs implies, that the ſeller hath loſt ten pounds on every 100 pounds of the price for which he bought the commodity.

CE'NTAUR, S. [*centaurus*, Lat.] an imaginary, or chimerical being, repreſented, by ancient poets, as compoſed partly of the human and partly of the brute ſpecies, *i. e.* half a man and half a horſe. In Aſtronomy, a conſtellation in the ſouthern hemiſphere, joined with the Wolf, containing thirteen ſtars.

CE'NTO, S. [Ital. and Lat. a cloak made of patches] in Poetry, a piece wholly compoſed of verſes from other authors, wherein ſometimes whole lines, and at others, half verſes, are borrowed, but ſet down in a new order, and applied to a ſubject different from that in which they were originally introduced.

CE'NTRAL, Adj. [from *centre*] relating to the centre, or placed in the centre. "*Central* earth." *Pope.* Darkeſt, or as dark as at the centre of the earth. "*Central* night." *Par. Loſt. Central forces*, are thoſe by which a body tends to, or removes from the centre.

CE'NTRALLY, Adv. entirely; perpendicularly; in a manner relating to the centre of gravity. "The whole weight reſts *centrally* upon it." *Dryd.*

CE'NTRE, or CENTER, S. [*centrum*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, a point equally remote from either of the extremities of a line, figure, or body; or the point or middle of a line or plane, which divides it into two equal parts. The *center of a circle*, is a point within it, from whence all lines drawn to the circumference are equal. *Center of gravitation* or *attraction*, is that point to which a planet is impelled in its motion by the force of gravity. *Centre of gravity*, is that point about which all the parts of a body, in any ſituation, ballance each other. *Centre of motion*, is that point which remains at reſt, while all the other parts of a body move about it. *Centre of oſcillation*, is that point in which, if the whole gravity of the pendulum were collected, the time of its vibration would receive no alteration. *Centre of percuſſion*, is that point in which the force of a ſtroke is the greateſt poſſible. *Centre* is uſed figuratively, for the earth, in the Ptolemaic ſyſtem placed in the *centre*. "The heavens themſelves, the planets, and this *centre*." *Shak.*

To CENTRE, V. A. to fix on, or as a centre; to attend to, or be collected together, as in a centre. "Thy joys are *centred* all on me alone." *Prior.* Uſed neuterly, to meet, like rays in a centre; to be placed in the centre of the mundane ſyſtem. "So thou *cent'ring*, receiv'ſt from all theſe orbs." *Par. Loſt.*

CENTRI'PETAL, Adj. [from *centrum*, Lat. and *peto*, Lat. to tend towards] tending towards the centre. *Centripetal force*, is that by which a body tends, acts, or, is impelled towards the centre.

CE'NTRY, S. See SE'NTRY, or SENTINEL.

To CENTU'RIATE, V. A. [*centurio*, Lat.] to divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR, S. [from *centuriate*] an hiſtorian who divides time into centuries, or ſpaces conſiſting of an hundred years.

CENTU'RION, S. [*centurio*, Lat.] a military officer among the Romans who commanded an hundred men.

CE'NTURY, S. [*centuria*, Lat.] the ſpace of a hundred years, applied to time. A hundred men, applied to perſons.

CE'PHALALGY, S. [from κεφαλη, Gr. a head, and αλγη, pain] the head-ach.

CEPHA'LIC, Adj. [from κεφαλη, Gr. the head] in Medicine, remedies for diſorders in the head.

CE'RATE, S. [from *cera*, Lat. wax] in Medicine, a kind of ſtiff ointment, made of oil, wax, and other ingredients, uſed externally.

CE'RATED, Adj. [*ceratus*, Lat.] covered with wax, or cerate.

To CERE, V. A. [from *cera*, Lat. wax] to rub upon, or cover with wax. "Brown thread *cered*." *Wiſem.*

CE'REBEL, S. [*cerebellum*, Lat.] the hinder part of the brain.

CE'REBRUM, S. [Lat.] the brain, properly ſo called. See BRAIN.

CE'RECLOTH, S. a cloth covered or ſpread with cerate or other ointment.

CE'REMENTS, S. [from *cera*, Lat. wax] cloths dipped in melted wax or gums, in which dead bodies were formerly wrapped when embalmed.

CEREMO'NIAL, Adj. [from *ceremony*] that which relates to a ceremony, or external rite. Figuratively, conſiſting in mere external ſhow; formal. Subſtantively, an external rite, or book containing the ceremonies to be obſerved in religious worſhip.

CEREMO'NIALNESS, S. the quality of abounding in external rites, and modes of worſhip; the mere external ſhew of devotion, piety or virtue.

CEREMO'NIOUS, Adj. [from *ceremony*] conſiſting in external or outward rites; ſuperſtitious, or fond of ceremonies; formal; too much given to the practice of external acts of civility and polite addreſs. Figuratively, awful. "O the ſacrifice, how *ceremonious*, ſolemn, and unearthly." *Shak.*

CEREMO'NIOUSLY, Adv. in a polite and civil manner.

CEREMO'NY, S. [*ceremonia*, Lat.] an aſſemblage of ſeveral actions, forms and circumſtances, in order to render a thing more ſolemn; an outward rite, or external form in religion; polite addreſs.

CE'RTAIN, Adj. [*certus*, Lat.] that which cannot be denied without obſtinacy; reſolved, or determined; ſure, ſo as to admit no doubt.

CE'RTAINLY, Adv. without doubt, queſtion, ſcruple, or fail.

CE'RTAINTY, S. [from *certain*] divided by Metaphyſicians, into *certainty of truth*, which is when words are ſo put together in propoſitions, as exactly to expreſs the agreement or diſagreement of ideas, as expreſſed in any propoſition. 2dly, *Certainty of knowledge*, which is the perceiving the agreement or diſagreement of ideas, as expreſſed in any propoſition; this is called the *knowing* or being *certain* of the truth of any propoſition. A *phyſical certainty* is that which depends on the evidence of ſenſe. A *mathematical certainty*, is that which no man any ways doubts of, as that 100 is more than 1. A *moral certainty*, is that whoſe proof depends on a due connexion of circumſtances, and clearneſs of teſtimony; and when theſe concur, cannot be doubted of without obſtinacy. Figuratively, an event which muſt neceſſarily and unavoidably happen.

CERTI'FICATE, S. [*certificio*, low Lat. to certify] a teſtimony given in writing, to certify or make known any truth. Figuratively, any teſtimony.

To CERTI'FIE, or CERTIFY, V. A. [*certifier*, Fr.] to give certain notice of a thing.

CERTIORA'RI, S. [Lat.] a writ iſſued out of the Chancery or court of King's Bench, directed to an inferior court, to call up the records of a cauſe there depending.

CE'RTITUDE, S. [*certitude*, Lat.] an act of the judgment, importing the adheſion of the mind to the propoſition it affirms, or the ſtrength of evidence which occaſions that adheſion; free from doubt. See CERTAINTY.

CERVI'CAL, Adj. [*cervicalis*, Lat.] belonging to, or ſituated in the neck; the *cervical nerves* and *veſſels*, in Anatomy, are ſo called from their being ſituated in the neck.

CE'RVIX, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the hind part of the neck, oppoſed to the *jugulum*, throat, or fore-part.

CERU'LEAN, or CERU'LEOUS, Adj. [*cæruleus*, Lat.] blue, or ſky-blue.

CERU'MEN, S. [Lat.] ear-wax.

CE'RUSSE, S. [*ceruſſa*, Lat.] white-lead reduced to a powder, diluted with water on porphyry, and formed into a paſte.

CESA'RIAN, Adj. [from *Cæſar*] in Anatomy, the *ceſarean ſection*, is the cutting a child from its mother's womb, either dead or alive.

CESS, S. a tax; the act of levying rates, or taxing.

CESSA'TION, S. [*ceſſatio*, Lat.] a pauſe, reſt, ſtop, or vacation, including the idea of a change from a ſtate of activity or motion to its contrary, that of reſt. Figuratively, a truce, or forbearance of hoſtile acts between two armies, without a peace.

CESSA'VIT, S. in Law, a writ which lies againſt a perſon who has not paid his rent, or performed his due ſervice for the ſpace of two years, and has not ſufficient goods and chattels to make an equivalent diſtreſs.

CE'SSION, S. [Fr. *ceſſio*, Lat.] the act of yielding or giving way to a ſtroke or force, without reſiſtance. "If there be a mere yielding, or *ceſſion*." *Bacon*. In Common Law, an act whereby a perſon transfers his right to another.

CE'SSIONARY, Adj. See CESSION.

CE'SSOR, S. [*ceſſer*, Fr. *ceſſo*, Lat.] in Law, a perſon who ceaſeth or neglecteth to pay rent, or perform a duty, ſo long, that a writ of *ceſſavit* may be taken out againſt him.

CES'TUS, S. [Lat.] a girdle, which the poets aſcribe to Venus, and pretend, that it adorns the perſon who wears it with irreſiſtible charms.

CETA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *cete*, Lat. a whale] reſembling a whale; of the whale-kind.

C FAUT, in Muſic, one of the notes in the gamut, or ſcale.

CH, in words purely Engliſh, is pronounced ſomewhat like *tch*, or a ſound not eaſily to be conveyed by writing. In words derived from the French, it is ſometimes pronounced like an *ſh*, as *chaiſe* is pronounced like *ſhaiſe*, &c. In words derived from the Greek, like a *k*, as *choleric*, *koleric*; *chronology*, pronounced *kronology*.

CHACE, S. See CHASE.

CHAD, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a round kind of fiſh.

To CHAFE, V. A. [*echauffer*, Fr.] to warm by rubbing. Figuratively, to make ſore by friction, and heat. "Like an angry boar, *chafed* with ſweat." *Shak.* To warm, or ſcent with aromatic perfumes. "Whoſe ſcent ſo *chaf'd* the neighbour air." *Dryd.* To make a perſon grow warm with anger. Neuterly, to grow angry, or fret at any oppoſition or diſappointment, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "The troubled Tiber *chafing* with his ſhores." *Shak.*

CHAFE, S. [from the verb] anger, or peeviſh warmth, owing to oppoſition, ſlight, contempt, or diſappointment.

CH'AFER, S. [in Natural Hiſtory] a kind of a yellow beetle, with two antennæ or horns, terminated with a kind of bruſh or comb, making a very loud buzzing noiſe when flying, and appearing generally in the month of May, whence they are called *May bugs* by the vulgar.

CHA'FERY, S. [from *chafe*] a forge in an iron mill, wherein the iron is wrought into bars.

CHAFF, S. [*cheaf*, Sax. *kaf*, Belg.] the huſks, or outward ſkins of corn, which is ſeparated from the flour by threſhing and winnowing. Figuratively, any thing of ſmall value; any thing worthleſs.

To CHA'FFER, V. N. [*kauffen*, Belg.] to treat about or make a bargain; to haggle, to beat down a perſon in his demands or price. Uſed actively, to buy; to truck or exchange one commodity for another.

CHA'FFERER, S. one who buys bargains, or endeavours to purchaſe a thing at leſs than the market-price; a haggler.

CHAF-

CHA'FFERY, S. the act of buying or selling; traffic.

CHA'FFINCH, S. a ſong bird, ſo called from its delighting in chaff.

CHAF'FING-DISH, S. [from *chafe* and *diſh*] an utenſil made uſe of to contain coals for keeping any thing warm, or warming it when cold.

CHA'FFLESS, Adj. without defect or levity. "The gods made thee—unlike all others, *chaffleſs*." *Shak.*

CHA'FFY, Adj. full of chaff; like chaff. Figuratively, light.

CHA'GRIN, S. [pronounced *ſhagreen*, from *chagrine*, Fr.] unevenneſs of temper; ill humour; diſpleaſure or peeviſhneſs, ariſing from any thing done to vex, or in oppoſition to a perſon's inclinations.

To CHA'GRIN, V. A. [*chagriner*, Fr.] to teaſe; to make uneaſy.

CHAIN, S. [*chaine*, Fr.] a collection of rings or round pieces of metal linked to each other, of divers lengths and thickneſs; an ornament uſed by ſeveral magiſtrates, and borrowed from the Goths. In Surveying, a ſeries of iron links, diſtinguiſhed into 100 equal parts, uſed for meaſuring land. Figuratively, a ſtate of ſlavery, or confinement; a ſeries of things linked to, and dependent on one another.

To CHAIN, V. A. [from the noun] to faſten, ſecure, or confine with a chain. Figuratively, to enſlave, or bring into a ſtate of ſlavery. "Who *chained* his country." *Pope.* To be defended by a chain. "The mouth of the haven *chained*." *Knolles.* To unite in firm and indiſſoluble friendſhip. "In this vow do *chain* my ſoul with thine." *Shak.*

CHA'IN-PUMP, S. a double pump uſed in large ſhips.

CHA'IN-SHOT, S. two half bullets faſtened together by a chain, uſed in an engagement at ſea.

CHA'IN-WORK, S. work with open ſpaces, or interſtices repreſenting the links of a chain.

CHAIR, S. [*chair*, Fr.] a moveable ſeat for a ſingle perſon, with a back to it. A covered carriage in which perſons are conveyed from one place to another, borne by two men; a ſedan. Figuratively, the place or poſt of a great officer. *Above the chair*, in London, is applied to thoſe aldermen who have borne the office of lord-mayor; *below the chair*, to thoſe who have not yet enjoyed that dignity. The ſeat of juſtice, or authority; *to take the chair*, or *be in the chair*, implies that a perſon is preſident, and preſides at an aſſembly.

CHA'IRMAN, S. one who ſits in a higher chair than the reſt of the members, and preſides at an aſſembly or club; one who carries a chair, or ſedan.

CHAISE, [Fr.] a high open carriage, running on two wheels, and drawn by a ſingle horſe; likewiſe a vehicle called a *four wheeled chaiſe*, and drawn by two or more horſes.

CH'ALDER, CHA'LDRON, or CHAUDRON, S. a dry meaſure uſed for coals, containing 12 ſacks, or 36 buſhels heaped up, according to a ſtandard ſealed and kept at Guildhall, London.

CHA'LICE, [Fr. *calc*, Sax. *kelch*, Teut. from *calyx*, Lat.] formerly uſed for a cup, or drinking veſſel, with a foot to it. At preſent appropriated to the vaſes or veſſels uſed at the celebration of the Euchariſt, or Lord's Supper.

CHALK, S. [pronounced *chaulk*, *calk*, Brit. *cealc*, *cealcſtan*, Sax. *chaulx*, Fr.] a white foſſil ſubſtance or marle; for its purity, the briſkneſs with which it ferments with acids, the quickneſs with which it calcines with fire, and the time which it requires to unite with water, exceeding all other marles.

To CHALK, V. A. to rub with chalk; to manure with chalk; uſed with *out*, to mark, or deſcribe with chalk. Figuratively, to direct, point out, or diſcover. "I might have *chalked out* a way for others." *Dryd.*

CHAL'KY, Adj. conſiſting of chalk; white with chalk. Applied to fluids, ſuch as have chalk ſteeped in them, and are impregnated with it.

To CHA'LLENGE, V. A. [*challenger*, Fr.] to call, dare, or provoke a perſon to fight, either by ſpeaking or writing. Figuratively, to dare or defy a perſon to enter into a literary conteſt on any ſubject; to lay claim to as a right.

CHA'LLENGE, S. a provocation, or ſummons to engage in a duel, or combat, either uttered, or written; a claim of a thing as a due, or right, uſed with *of*. In Law, an exception againſt either perſons, or things.

CHA'LLENGER, S. one who defies, provokes, or ſummons another to fight him; one that claims a ſuperiority; one who claims a thing as his due; a claimant. In Law, one who objects to a juror.

CHALY'BEATE, Adj. [from *chalyb*, Lat. ſteel] partaking of the qualities, or impregnated with ſteel.

CHAM, S. the title given to the ſovereign princes in Tartary.

CHAMA'DE, S. [from *chiamata*, Ital. to cry out] a certain beat of drum, or ſound of a trumpet, whereby notice is given to the enemy of ſome propoſition to be made to them, either to ſurrender, have leave to bury the dead, make a truce, *&c.*

CHA'MBER, S. [*ſiamber*, Brit. *chambre*, Fr. *camera*, Lat.] in Building, any room ſituated between the ground floor and garrets of a houſe. Figuratively, a retired room in a houſe; an apartment, occupied as a public office, or court of juſtice; any cavity or hollow; that part of a gun wherein the charge is lodged.

To CHA'MBER, V. N. to be too free with women; to be wanton. Figuratively, to be contained as in a *chamber*. "The beſt blood *chambered* in his boſom." *Shak.*

CHA'MBERER, S. [from *chamber* and *er*] one given to women.

CHAM'BERLAIN, S. [*kammerling*, Teut. *chambellan*, Fr. *ceambellano*, Ital.] an officer who has the care of a chamber. The *lord great chamberlain*, is the sixth officer of the crown. *Lord chamberlain of the houſhold*, has the overſight of all the officers belonging to the king's chambers, excepting the precinct of the bed-chamber. In great towns, a receiver of their rents and revenues; and in London, the *chamberlain* has likewiſe the cognizance of all diſputes between maſters and apprentices, the power of impriſoning the latter for miſdemeanors, and makes freemen, *&c.*

CH'AMBERLAINSHIP, S. [from *chamberlain* and *ſhip*] the office of a chamberlain.

CH'AMBERMAID, S. a maid-ſervant, who takes care of the chambers, the lady's dreſſing-room, and aſſiſts the lady's woman in dreſſing her.

CH'AMBLET, S. See CAMELOT.

To CH'AMBLET, V. N. [*zamelot*, Arab. watered cloth] to be variegated; to appear like cloth or ſilk watered by the callenderer.

CHA'MBRANLE, S. in Building, an ornament of wood or ſtone, ſurrounding doors, windows, or chimnies.

CHA'MBREL, S. in Farriery, the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg of a horſe.

CHAME'LION, S. [χαμαιλεων, Gr.] See CAMELEON. This is the proper ſpelling, as appears from its etymology.

To CHA'MFER, V. A. [*chambrer*, Fr. to furrow] to furrow; to make channels or hollow places in a column.

CHA'MOMILE, [χαμαι, and μηλον, Gr.] in Botany, a plant ſo called, from its trailing along the ground. It has a compound flower with an hemiſpherical empalement, compoſed of many rays.

To CHAMP, V. A. [*champayer*, Fr.] to bite with a frequent and forcible action of the teeth; to grind any hard and ſolid body with the teeth, ſo as to render it fit to ſwallow. Uſed with *up*. "A tobacco pipe left ſuch a delicious roughneſs—that I *champed up* the remaining part." *Spect.* No. 431. Neuterly, to open and cloſe the jaws together, or perform the action of biting often.

CHA'MPAIGN, S. [*campagne*, Fr. from *champs*, fields, Fr.] a flat, open, or level country.

CHA'MPIGNON, S. [Fr. pronounced *champinion*] in Botany, a plant of the muſhroom kind.

CHA'MPION, [Fr. *campione*, Ital. *campa*, Lax. a ſoldier] one who undertakes a combat in behalf of another. The *king's champion*, is an officer, who, while he is at dinner on his coronation day, challenges any to conteſt the king's right with him in combat; after which the king drinks to him, and ſends him a gilt cup and cover full of wine, which he keeps as a fee. Figuratively, any one who undertakes the defence of any ſentiment, or topic in literature, or religion. In Law, not only a perſon who fighteth for another, but likewiſe one who fights in his own cauſe.

CHANCE, S. [Fr.] a word which implies that an event produced is not owing, but contrary, to the eſtabliſhed laws of nature; or that the cauſe of a thing is unknown; a future event. Figuratively, an unforeſeen or unexpected calamity or misfortune; a thing which was not intended, or deſigned.

To CHANCE, V. N. to fall out unexpectedly, or contrary to the neceſſary laws of motion or nature; to proceed from ſome unknown cauſe; or without any deſign of the agent.

CHA'NCE-MEDLEY, S. the killing of a perſon, without deſign, but not without ſome fault; as when a perſon, in lopping a tree, ſhould kill a paſſenger by means of a bough he flings down; for though it may happen without deſign, yet as he ought to have given notice, it is not without fault.

CHA'NCEL, S. [*chancel*, Norman Fr.] the eaſtern part of a church, between the altar and the rail that incloſes it.

CHA'NCELLOR, S. [*chancellier*, Fr. *cancelliere*, Ital. *cancellarius*, low Lat.] The *lord high chancellor*, is the chief adminiſtrator of juſtice next the king; poſſeſſes the higheſt honour of the long robe, is inveſted with abſolute power to mitigate the ſeverity of the law in his deciſions, enters into his office by taking an oath, and having the great ſeal committed to him by the king; has the diſpoſal of all eccleſiaſtic benefices in the gift of the crown under 20l. per ann. peruſes all patents before they are ſigned, and takes place of all the nobility, excepting thoſe of the royal family and the archbiſhop of Canterbury. *Chancellor*, in an eccleſiaſtical court, is one bred to the law, and uſed by the biſhops to direct or adviſe them in ſuch cauſes as come before them. *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, is an officer who preſides in that court, and takes care of the intereſt of the crown. *Chancellor of an Univerſity*, is the chief magiſtrate, who ſeals diplomas, letters of degrees, and defends the rights and privileges of the place: in Oxford this place is enjoyed for life; but at Cambridge only for the ſpace of three years. *Chancellor of the order of the Garter*, is the perſon who ſeals the commiſſions and mandates of the chapter, keeps the regiſter, and delivers tranſcripts of it under the ſeal of their order. *Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter*, is an officer appointed to determine controverſies between the king and his tenants of the duchy land, being aſſiſted in difficult points by two judges of the common law.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP, S. the office of a chancellor.

CHA'NCERY, S. the higheſt court of judicature in this kingdom, except the parliament, whereof the lord chancellor is chief judge.

CHA'NCRE, S. [Fr. pronounced *ſhanker*] in Surgery, a tubercle, which has its ſeat in the

the unctuous humour that fills the vesicular texture; an ulcer usually arising from the foul distemper.

CHA'NCROUS, Adj. having the qualities of a *chancre*.

CHA'NDELIER, S. [Fr. pronounced *shandeléer*, from *chandel*, Fr. a candle] a branch for holding candles. In Fortification, a wooden frame on which fascines or faggots are laid for covering the workmen, instead of a parapet.

CHA'NDLER, S. [*chandelier*, Fr.] a seller of divers sorts of wares.

To CHANGE, V. A. [*changer*, Fr.] to give or take one thing for another. To resign or quit one thing for the sake of another, used with *for*. "Cannot *change* that *for* another." *South*. To give a person the value of money in coin of a different metal; to alter. Applied to the moon, to increase, or decrease.

CHANGE, S. the alteration of a person's circumstances; the act of taking or giving any thing for another; a succession of things in the place of one another. In Astronomy, the time in which the moon begins a new revolution. Figuratively, novelty. In Ringing, the alteration of the order in which any set of bells are rung; that which may be used for another, or another of the same kind, though of different colour. "Thirty *changes* of raiment." *Judges* xiv. 12. Money of a different metal.

CHA'NGEABLE, Adj. [from *change* and *able*] that which may be altered; that which does not always remain in the same situation, or circumstances; inconstant; fickle.

CHA'NGEABLENESS, S. applied to the mind, want of constancy; fickleness. Applied to laws or qualities, liable to alteration.

CHA'NGEABLY, Adv. in a manner subject to alteration; inconstancy.

CHA'NGEFUL, Adj. [from *change* and *full*] altering very often, and upon slight grounds; a word of reproach; fickle; inconstant; full of change.

CHA'NGELING, S. [from *change* and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive particle] a child left or taken in room of another; a person who does not enjoy a proper use of his understanding; a fool, natural, or ideot; one apt to alter his sentiments often; a fickle person.

CHA'NNEL, S. [*canal*, Fr. *canalis*, Lat.] in Cosmography, the hollow, or cavity in which running waters flow; the arm of a sea, or a narrow river, between two adjacent islands or continents.

To CHA'NNEL, V. A. to cut any thing in narrow cavities, for containing water; or for the sake of ornament, applied to buildings.

To CHANT, V. A. [*chanter*, Fr.] to sing; to celebrate in songs; to perform divine service with singing, as in cathedrals. Used neuterly, to harmonize or sound a chord with the voice to any musical instrument, used with the particle *to*.

CHANT, S. [from the verb] a song; a particular tune; the peculiar tune used in a cathedral.

CHA'NTER, S. one who sings in a cathedral; a singer; a songster.

CHA'NTRESS, S. a female who sings.

CH'ANTRY, S. a church or chapel, endowed for one or more priests to say mass in it daily.

CHA'OS, S. [Gr.] the original confused mass of matter out of which all visible things were made. Figuratively, any confused irregular mixture; any thing whose parts are not easily distinguished.

CHA'OTIC, Adj. resembling, or like a chaos.

To CHAP, V. A. [*kappen*, Belg. to cut] to break into chinks by excessive heat, applied to the grounds. To appear as if cut, applied to the effects of cold on the hands.

CHAP, S. [from the verb] an opening, cleft, or chink in the ground, owing to excessive drought or heat.

CHAP, S. the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHAPE, S. [*chappe*, F.] the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place; the hook by which a sword is fastened in its scabbard; the steel ring with two points by which a buckle is held to the back-strap; a piece of brass or silver, which covers the end of the scabbard of a sword.

CHA'PEL, S. [Fr. *capella*, Lat.] a little church; or small building, wherein divine service is performed.

CHA'PELRY, S. the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON, S. [Fr.] a kind of hood or cap worn by knights of the garter when dressed in their robes.

CHA'PFALN, Adj. having the mouth shrunk, or the projecting part fallen down, applied to an helmet.

CHA'PITER, S. [*chapiteau*, Fr.] in Architecture, the upper part or capital of a pillar.

CHA'PLAIN, S. [*capellanus*, Lat.] a person who performs divine service in a chapel; or is retained in the service of some noble personage to perform divine service.

CHA'PLAINSHIP, S. the office, possession, or revenue of a chaplain.

CHA'PLET, S. [*chapelet*, Fr.] a garland, or wreath of flowers to be worn round the head. In the Romish church a string of beads.

CHA'PMAN, S. [*ceapman*, Sax. one that cheapens or buys goods; a buyer and seller.

CHAPS, S. the mouth of a beast. Used by the vulgar, and in contempt, for the mouth of a man or woman.

CHA'PTER, S. [*chapitre*, Fr.] the division of a book. In Canon Law, a congregation of clergymen, under the dean, in a cathedral church; an assembly held both by religious and military orders for deliberating on their affairs, and regulating their discipline; the places in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHAR, S. [wrote likewise *charr*] in Natural History, a fish; a kind of golden alpine trout.

To

To CHAR, V. A. [See *Charcoal*] to burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, S. work done by the day by a woman; a single job.

To CHAR, V. N. [pronounced *chair*] to do the house-work of a family occasionally, opposed to regular service.

CHARACTER, S. [Lat. χαραχτηρ, Gr.] a figure or mark drawn on paper, or other substance, to convey some idea to the mind; a letter of the alphabet; an assemblage of virtues or vices, whereby one person is distinguished from another; or that which a person has peculiar in his manners, which makes him differ from others; office, dignity or authority.

To CHA'RACTER, V. A. used with *in*, *on*, or *upon*, to engrave.

To CHARACTERI'SE, V. A. to describe a person or thing by the properties which distinguish it from others; to impress a thing in lasting characters on the mind; to mark with a peculiar stamp or form.

CHARACTERI'STIC, or CHARACTERI'STICAL, Adj. that which distinguishes a person or thing from others of the same species.

CHARACTERI'STIC, S. a peculiar mark, or assemblage of qualities, which distinguishes a person or thing from others of the same kind.

CHA'RACTERLESS, Adj. without any mark to distinguish a thing.

CHA'RACTERY, S. a mark which distinguishes a thing from others of the same kind.

CHA'RCOAL, S. a kind of fuel, or coal made of oak half burnt, under a covering of turf; that for powder-mills is made of elder-wood.

To CHARGE, V. A. [*charger*, Fr. *caricare*, Ital.] to entrust, or commit to a person's care; to make a person debtor. Figuratively, to impute or ascribe; or impose as a task; to accuse, applied to crimes, sometimes having the particle *with*. "His angels he charged *with* folly." *Job.* iv. 18. To oblige a person to give evidence; to adjure; to command; to attack, applied to an engagement in war. To load a person, applied to burthens. Applied to fire-arms, to load with powder or shot.

CHARGE, S. a thing delivered to a person's care or custody; a command, precept, or law. "This one, this easy *charge*." *Par. Lost.* A commission, post, or public employment. Applied to crimes, accusation, or imputation; the speech or exhortation of a judge to a jury; expence or cost; a quantity of money a person carries with him. "He had a great *charge* of money about him." The quantity of powder, ball, or shot, with which fire-arms are loaded.

CHA'RGEABLE, Adj. expensive; costly; liable to be blamed or accused.

CHA'RGEABLENESS, S. expensiveness, costliness.

CHA'RGEABLY, Adv. in a costly, expensive manner; at a great expence.

CHA'RGED, Part. in Gunnery, a *charged cylinder* is the part of the chase of a great gun, where the powder and ball are contained.

CHA'RGER, S. a very large dish.

CHA'RILY, Adv. in a deliberate, circumspect cautious manner.

CHA'RINESS, S. a nicety, or delicacy, whereby a person is offended at any thing which is inconsistent with the highest degree or idea of justice; scrupulousness.

CHA'RIOT, S. [*char-rod*, Brit. a wheeled car, *chariot*, or *caroſſe coupée*, Fr. half a coach, *carreta*, Ital.] a covered four-wheeled carriage suspended on leathers, or springs, drawn by two or more horses, and having only back seats. *War-chariots*, used by our ancestors, were open vehicles drawn by two or more horses, with scythes at the wheels, and spears at the pole. *Chariot-race*, a public game among the Romans, *&c.* wherein chariots were driven for a prize.

To CHA'RIOT, V. A. figuratively, to convey, as in a chariot. "In a fiery column *charioting* his godlike presence." *Milt.*

CHARIOTEE'R, S. one who drives a chariot.

CHA'RITABLE, Adj. [*charitable*, Fr.] having a benevolent and humane disposition, inclining a person to assist the afflicted.

CHA'RITABLY, Adv. in a kind, benevolent, tender, affectionate manner.

CHA'RITY, S. [*charité*, Fr. *charitas*, Lat. χαριτης, Gr.] a benevolent principle, exerting itself in acts of kindness and affection to all persons without respect to party or nation.

To CHARK, V. A. to burn to a coal, or cinder.

CHA'RLATAN, S. a person who pretends to a knowledge of physic; a quack; a mountebank.

CHARLATA'NICAL, Adj. vainly pretending to a knowledge of physic; quackish.

CHA'RLATANRY, S. the practice of a quack.

CHARLES's-WAIN, S. [in Astronomy] seven remarkable stars in the constellation of *Ursa Major*.

CHARM, [*charme*, Fr.] a kind of spell, supposed by the ignorant to have an irresistible influence, by means of the concurrence of some infernal power, both on the minds, lives, and properties of those whom it has for its object. Figuratively, any excellence which engages and conquers the affections.

To CHARM, V. A. to fortify, or secure against evil by some spell; to influence, or subdue the mind by some excellence or pleasure.

CHA'RMER, S. one who deals in spells or magic; one whose personal perfections irresistibly attract admiration and love.

CHA'RMING, Part. of *charm*, possessed of such perfections as work irresistibly on the mind, and fill it with pleasure.

CHA'RMINGLY, Adv. in such a manner

ner as to convey inexpreſſible pleaſure.

CHA'RMINGNESS, S. that quality which renders a thing capable of working on the affections, and filling the mind with pleaſure.

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE, S. [*charnier*, Fr.] the place in or near a church, where the bones of the dead are depoſited.

CHART, S. [*charta*, Lat.] an hydrographical map, or projection of ſome part of the earth's ſuperficies, for the uſe of navigation.

CHA'RTER, S. [*chartre*, Fr.] in Law, a written evidence or inſtrument of things done between two parties. The *king's charter*, is where he makes a grant to any perſon or body politic; ſuch as a *charter* of exemption, &c. *Charters* of private perſons, are deeds and inſtruments. Figuratively, the act of beſtowing any privilege or right, exemption or claim.

CHA'RTERED, Adj. inveſted with privileges by *charter*, beautifully applied in the following ſentence. "The air, a *chartered* libertine, is ſtill." *Shak.*

CHA'RTER-LAND, S. land which is held by *charter*, or evidence in writing, likewiſe named freehold.

CHA'RTER PARTY, S. [*charte*, or *carte partie*, Fr.] a deed or writing indented, made between merchants and ſea-faring men concerning their merchandize.

CHA'RWOMAN, S. a woman hired accidentally, or for odd days, to clean a houſe, or do other offices of a maid-ſervant.

CHARY, Adj. cautious, ſcrupulous, careful of giving any cauſe for ſuſpicion or cenſure.

To CHASE, V. A. [*chaſſer*, Fr.] to follow after a beaſt, &c. for pleaſure; to hunt; to purſue as an enemy; to drive from, or keep off. "Morn had *chas'd* away the flying ſtars." *Dryd.*

CHASE, S. the purſuit or following of game; hunting; that which is the proper object of hunting. "A beaſt of *chaſe*." *Dryd.* The purſuit of an enemy, or of ſome deſireable object. Figuratively, purſuit. "Honour's the nobleſt *chaſe*." *Granv.* In Law, a large extent of woody ground, privileged for the reception of deer and game. In Gunnery, the *chaſe of a great gun*, is the whole length of the bore, or inſide. *Chaſe guns*, are thoſe which are placed in the head or ſtern of a ſhip.

CHA'SER, S. one who purſues.

CHASM, S. [χασμα, Gr.] a breach or hollow ſpace ſeparating the parts of any body; a vacant ſpace.

CHASTE, Adj. [*chaſte*, Fr. *caſtus*, Lat.] free from luſt either with reſpect to the inclination or act; free from any commerce with the other ſex; true to the marriage-bed. Applied to expreſſions, free from any obſcenity, or immodeſt words. In Grammar, free from any foreign mixture.

To CHA'STEN, V. A. [*chaſtier*, Fr.] to correct or puniſh a child, in order to deter him from faults. Figuratively, to humble, or mortify.

To CHASTI'SE, V. A. [formerly accented on the firſt ſyllable, *chaſtier*, Fr.] to puniſh or afflict for faults.

CHASTI'SEMENT, S. [formerly accented on the firſt ſyllable] correction, or puniſhment, generally applied to the diſcipline of parents and tutors. Figuratively, any calamity inflicted by Providence.

CHASTI'SER, S. the perſon that puniſhes.

CHA'STITY, S. [*caſtité*, Fr. *caſtitas*, Lat.] an entire freedom from any imputation of luſt either in thought or deed. In Expreſſions, free from immodeſt words. In Grammar, freedom from any foreign or bad mixture.

CHA'STELY, Adv. without the leaſt incontinence, or any inclination to luſt.

CHA'STENESS, S. freedom from incontinence, or any breach of modeſty.

To CHAT, V. N. [a contraction of the verb *chatter*] to talk on indifferent ſubjects, or without any deep thought, or profound attention.

CHAT, S. trifling, idle, and unimproving diſcourſe, made uſe of merely to paſs time away.

CHA'TTELANY, S. [*chatelenie*, Fr.] the diſtrict belonging to a caſtle.

CHA'TTELS, S. any moveable poſſeſſion. At preſent uſed only in Law, for all things moveable and immoveable.

To CHAT'TER, V. A. [*caqueter*, Fr. *keuten*, Belg.] to make a noiſe like a pie. Figuratively, to talk very much; to make a noiſe by frequently and forcibly cloſing the teeth, owing to the effects of cold; from *citeren*, Belg.

CHA'TTER, S. a noiſe like that of a pie, or monkey when angry; impertinent talk.

CHA'TTERER, S. one who ſpends his time in idle or unimproving talk.

CHAUMONTE'LLE, S. [Fr.] in Gardening, a kind of pear.

To CHAW, V. A. [*kauwen*, Belg. *kawen*, Teut.] to cut meat or food into ſmall pieces by a frequent action of the teeth.

CHA'WDRON, S. a large meaſure; the entrails or maw of a beaſt.

CHEAP, Adj. to be purchaſed with little money; of ſmall value, or worth.

To CHE'APEN, V. A. [*kaupa*, Iſl. *kaupiti*, Boh. See CHEAP] to bargain for or aſk the price of a commodity; to endeavour to purchaſe a thing at a leſs price than the ſeller firſt aſks for it.

CHEA'PLY, Adv. at a very low price or rate; with very little money.

CHE'APNESS, S. purchaſed with little money.

To CHEAT, V. A. to deceive or impoſe upon; to defraud a perſon by ſome artifice of low cunning.

CHEAT, S. a fraud, or impoſture, whereby a perſon is deceived or impoſed upon; a perſon who impoſes on others.

CHE'ATER,

CHE'ATER, S. one who practiſes fraud, in order to deprive people of their properties.

To CHECK, V. A. to reſtrain the cravings of any appetite; to ſtop a thing in motion; to chide or reprove a perſon. In Commerce, to compare the flouriſhed or ornamented part of a draught or bank bill, with that which remains in the book from whence it was cut.

CHECK, S. [*ſchach*, Teut.] a reſtraint, diſappointment, repulſe, curb, reproof. Figuratively, a ſlight; a counter cypher of a bank bill; an account kept privately to examine that which is kept with a banker, or public office; a perſon who examines any account; a kind of linen with blue ſtripes croſſing each other, uſed by ſailors for ſhirts, *&c.*

To CHE'CKER, or CHE'QUER, V. A. [from *echecs*, Fr.] to vary with different colours like a cheſs-board; to variegate. Figuratively, to diverſify with different ſtates of proſperous or unſucceſsful circumſtances.

CHE'CKER, or CHE'CKER-WORK, S. any thing painted in ſquares, with different colours, like a cheſs-board.

CHE'CK-ROLL, S. a book or roll containing the names of the king's houſhold ſervants.

CHEEK, S. the fleſhy part of the ſide of the face below the eye. The *cheeks of a grate*, are flat pieces of iron ſtanding perpendicular, and ſerving ao confine or enlarge the dimenſions of a fire.

CHEER, S. [*chere*, Fr.] proviſion for an entertainment; gaiety, or fullneſs of ſpirits.

To CHEER, V. A. to inſpire with courage; to animate, or incite; to make joyful; to gladden.

CHE'ERER, S. the perſon or thing which communicates joy, or comforts in diſtreſs.

CHE'ERFULL, Adj. that which abounds in gaiety, life, and ſpirits, oppoſed to dejection; that which has the appearance of joy and lightſomeneſs.

CHE'ERFULNESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind unclouded by deſpair; alacrity; vigour.

CHE'ERLESS, Adj. ſad, dejected, or comfortleſs.

CHEE'RLY, Adv. in a gay, cheerful, joyous manner.

CHEE'RY, Adj. gay, joyful, or communicating pleaſure and gaiety.

CHEESE, S. [*cyſe*, Sax. *caws*, Brit. *caſeus*, Lat.] a food made of milk, curdled by means of rennet, ſqueezed dry in a preſs, and hardened by time. The art of making this neceſſary food, was, according to Pliny, introduced into this iſland by the Romans. The beſt reputed is that of Glouceſterſhire and Cheſhire.

CHE'ESECAKE, S. [in Paſtry] is made of ſoft curds, butter, and ſugar, baked.

CHE'ESEMONGER, S. one who deals in *cheeſe*.

CHE'ESE PRESS, S. a preſs, wherein the curds of which the *cheeſe* is made are preſſed dry from the whey.

CHE'ESE-VAT, S. the wooden caſe in which the curds are confined, when preſſed for cheeſe.

CHE'ESY, Adj. having the qualities of *cheeſe*.

CHEMISE, S. [Fr. pronounced *ſhameeſs*] in Fortification, a wall lining a baſtion or ditch, in order to ſtrengthen and ſupport it; alſo a ſhirt or ſhift.

To CHE'RISH, V. A. [*cherir*, Fr.] to nouriſh or promote the growth of a thing; to help; to encourage; to protect, ſhelter, and nouriſh.

CHERI'SHER, S. one who protects, and contributes to the growth of a thing.

CHE'RRY, S. in Gardening, a fruit-tree, with ſhining leaves; its fruit grows on long pedicles, is roundiſh or heart-ſhaped; though included by Linnæus under the genus of *prunus*, or plumb, yet they cannot be engrafted on each other.

CHE'RRY, Adj. reſembling a cherry in colour; red.

CHERSONE'SE, or CHERSONESUS, S. [χερσονησος, Gr.] in Geography, a tract of land ſurrounded by the ſea, excepting at a narrow ſpace or neck, by which it is joined to the main land or continent.

CHE'RUB, S. a celeſtial ſpirit in the order of angels, placed next to the Seraphim; in ſcripture variouſly deſcribed under the ſhapes of men, eagles, oxen, lions, *&c.* and ſometimes compoſed of all of them.

CHE'RUBIC, Adj. angelic, or partaking of the nature of a cherub.

CHE'RUBIN, Adj. like a cherub; heavenly; angelical. "Her *cherubin* look." *Shakeſp.* Seldom uſed.

CHE'RVIL, S. [*cærophy'lum*, Lat.] in Botany, an umbelliferous plant. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 2d ſection of his 5th claſs.

To CHE'RUP, V. N. [from *cheer up*] to make a noiſe by drawing in the air through the lips, after they are drawn into a kind of circle, in order to encourage any beaſt, or to ſet a ſong bird a-ſinging.

CHE'SHIRE, S or county of Cheſter. It is very rich in paſture and corn land; and, for the moſt part, level. In it are alſo ſeveral heaths and moors, upon which horſes and ſheep feed. It contains about 72,000 acres, ſeventy-one pariſhes, thirteen cities and market-towns, and ſends four members to parliament. Here they make excellent cheeſe, well known by the name of Cheſhire, and in ſuch quantities, that London alone takes off 14,000 tons annually, beſides vaſt quantities which they ſend to Briſtol and York, alſo to Scotland and Ireland. The whole county is indeed employed in it, and part of the neighbouring ones too. For though it goes commonly by the name of Cheſhire cheeſe, yet a great deal of it is made in Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, and Lancaſhire. The ſoil of Cheſhire is extremely good, and as the graſs has a

peculiar

peculiar richneſs in it. There is no part of England where are equal numbers of gentry of ſuch ancient extraction. Beſides, it is a county palatine, and has a diſtinct government from any other, being adminiſtered by a chamberlain, a judge ſpecial, called Chief Juſtice of Cheſter, a puiſne judge, &c. Its ancient counts palatine were very powerful; the firſt of which was Gherbord, whom William the Conqueror made ſo; and the laſt was Simon of Montford, earl of Leiceſter; after whoſe death, about the twelfth century, this county was annexed to the crown. It however enjoys its ancient privileges; and at Cheſter, the capital, are the palatine courts holden for its inhabitants.

CHES'NUT, or CHESNUT-TREE, S. [*ciſten-beam, cyſt-beam*, Sax. *chaſtaigne*, Fr. *caſtagna*, Ital. *caſtanea*, Lat.] in Botany, has male and female flowers on the ſame tree. The male flowers are fixed to a long ſtring, forming a kind of cat's ſkin, having an impalement of one leaf, but no petals. The female flowers have alſo an impalement of one leaf, no petal, but a germen, fixed to the baſe of the epalement, which becomes a roundiſh fruit, armed with ſoft ſpines, including one or more nuts. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 8th ſection of his 21ſt claſs.

CHESS, S. [*echecs*, Fr. *ſchack*, Belg.] a game played with little round pieces of wood on a board divided into 64 ſquares, each ſide having eight noblemen and as many pawns, which are to be moved or ſhifted into the different ſquares, according to the laws of the game.

CHE'SSOM, S. in Gardening, a mellow earth, between the two extremes of clay and ſand.

CHEST, S. [*ciſta*, Lat. κιςα, Gr.] a large ſtrong wooden box, greater than a trunk, uſed for keeping cloaths, linen, &c. The cavity of a human body from the neck to the belly, called the breaſt or ſtomach. A *cheſt of drawers*, is a wooden frame which contains ſeveral drawers placed above each other.

CHE'STER, S. [called *Deia* or *Deunana*, by the Romans; *Caer-leon*, the town of the legion, or *Caer-leon Vaur*, the town of the great legion, by the Welch; and *Lageaceſter*, which ſignifies the ſame, by the Saxons] the chief city in Cheſhire, which took its name from its being the place of a Roman camp. It was incorporated by Henry III. into a diſtinct county, to be governed by a mayor and aldermen. It is diſtant 140 computed, or 182 meaſured miles from London, being, according to Camden, in 20 deg. 23 min. long. and 53 deg. 11 min. lat.

CHEST-FOU'NDERING, S. in Farriery, a diſeaſe in horſes which reſembles a pleuriſy, or peripneumony in men.

CHE'TON, S. in Gardening, a ſpecies of plum.

CHE'VALIER, S. a knight. In Heraldry a horſeman armed at all points, or in complete armour.

CHE'VAL DE FRISE, S. [pronounced *ſhevául de freeze*, Fr. a Frieſland horſe, becauſe invented in thoſe parts; the plural *chevaux de friſe*] in Fortification, a piece of timber traverſed with wooden ſpikes, five or ſix feet long, pointed with iron, uſed for ſtopping up breaches, or ſecuring any avenue from the enemy's cavalry.

CHE'VERIL, S. [*chevrehuil*, Fr.] a kid. Figuratively, kid leather.

CHE'VRON, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, one of the honorary ordinaries, repreſenting two rafters of a houſe, joined together, ſo as to form an angle, and is the ſymbol of protection. *Per chevron*, is when the field is divided only by two ſingle lines, riſing from the two baſe points, and meeting in a point above, like the chevron this is termed *party per chevron*.

To CHEW, V. A. to bite or grind meat into ſmall pieces between the teeth, proper for ſwallowing. Figuratively, to meditate, ruminate, or revolve in the mind. "*Chewing* revenge." *Prior*. Neuterly, to revolve often in the thoughts, to ruminate, or meditate upon. Uſed with *on*, or *upon*.

CHICA'NE, S. [Fr.] in Law, the art of protracting a cauſe by frivolous objections In the Schools, the uſe of ſophiſms, diſtinctions, and ſubtleties, in order to prolong diſputes, and obſcure the truth; artifice.

To CHICA'NE, V. A. [*chicaner*, Fr.] to prolong a conteſt by artifice and ſubtleties.

CHICA'NER, S. [*chicaneur*, Fr.] one who makes uſe of quirks, ſubtleties, or any other artifice to obſcure the truth.

CHICA'NERY, S. [*chicanerie*, Fr.] an artful prolonging any diſpute by frivolous objections, or ſubtleties.

CHICHE'STER, S. the capital of Suſſex on the river Levant. It is not very populous, yet a neat city, and the ſee of a biſhop. Its croſs, that of Coventry excepted, is the fineſt in all England. The ſpire of its cathedral is a curious piece of workmanſhip, and though damaged by lightning ſome years ago, yet not ſo much but that it has ſince been ſubſtantially repaired. In 1723, at Chicheſter, was found, pretty deep in the ground, a large ſtone with a Roman inſcription, denoting that a temple was dedicated here to Neptune and Minerva, in the reign of Tiberius Claudius. It returns two members to parliament. The principal trade of this place is in grinding and dreſſing all the corn that ſide of the country can ſpare, and ſending it to London in the meal by ſea. Beſides the cathedral, here are five ſmall churches. Chicheſter was formerly the reſidence of the Saxon kings. It lies fifteen miles E. of Portſmouth, and fifty-two S. W. of London. Lat. 50 deg. 50 min. N. long. 48 min. W. It has three weekly markets, on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday; and its annual fairs are held on April 23, Whitſun

Whitſun Monday, Auuſt 5, for horſes and horned cattle, October 10, for the latter article, and October 20 for both.

CHICK, or CHICKEN, S. [*cicen*, Sax. *kicken*, or *kuycken*, Belg. *kuçklein*, Teut.] the young of a fowl, or hen. Chick is uſed figuratively for a word of tenderneſs. Sometimes it is uſed for a perſon not arrived to the years of maturity, and void of experience.

CHI'CKEN-HEARTED, Adj. timorous; cowardly.

CHI'CKEN-POX, S. in Medicine, a ſpecies of the ſmall-pox, but the puſtules are not ſo large.

CHI'CKLING, S. a ſmall or young chicken.

CHI'CK-WEED, S. [*ciccen metan*, Sax. ſo called from its being much delighted in by chickens] in Botany, a trailing kind of a weed, much uſed by bird-breeders.

To CHIDE, V. A. [preter. *chide*, particip. paſſ. *chid*, or *chidden*; *ciden*, Sax. *cidde*, preter. and part. paſſive] to reprove with ſome degree of warmth and anger for faults. "*Chide* him *for* faults." *Shak.* To blame or find fault with, beautifully applied to inanimate things. "Fountains, o'er the pebbles, *chid* your ſtay." *Dryd.* To ſcold or reprove ſeverely. "What had he to do to *chide at* me?" *Shakeſp.* To make a noiſe as in a paſſion, elegantly applied to inanimate things. "As doth a rock againſt the *chiding* flood." *Shak.*

CHI'DER, S. one that is addicted to reproof, or fond of blaming.

CHIEF, Adj. [pronounced *cheef*, from *chef*, Fr. the head] the major part, or greateſt member; principal, including the idea of ſuperior rank and activity.

CHIEF, S. [pronounced *cheef*. See the adjective] a commander, applied to one who commands an army. In Heraldry, the upper part of an eſcutcheon, running acroſs from ſide to ſide.

CHIE'FLESS, Adj. without a chief or commander.

CHIE'FLY, Adv. generally; for the moſt or greateſt part; principally.

CHIE'FRIE, S. an acknowledgment paid to the lord.

CHIE'FTAIN, S. one who commands an army; the head of a clan.

CHI'LBLAIN, S. ſmall red ſhining tumors, appearing on the fingers, toes, and heels, and when breaking out on the heels, called kibes.

CHILD, S. [plural, *children*, in imitation of the Dutch *cild*, Sax.] an infant, or perſon in its tendereſt years; the offspring of a perſon; the deſcendant of a man of any age.

To CHILD, V. N. to bring forth, or bear children. Figuratively, to be prolific, or fruitful, oppoſed to barren.

CHI'LD-BEARING, the act of bearing children; pregnancy.

CHI'LD-BED, S. a lying-in; or the ſtate of a woman juſt after her delivery.

CHI'LD-BIRTH, S. labour; travel; delivery.

CHILDERMAS-DAY, S. the day on which Herod's maſſacre of the children at Jeruſalem, on account of Chriſt's birth, is commemorated.

CHI'LDHOOD, S. the ſtate of a child; the interval between infancy and youth.

CHI'LDISH, Adj. reſembling a child in ignorance, ſimplicity, and trifling; fit for, and only becoming a child.

CHI'LDISHLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as only becomes a child; in a trifling, indiſcreet manner.

CHI'LDISHNESS, S. want of diſcretion, knowledge, experience, and gravity.

CHI'LDLESS, Adj. without children.

CHI'LDLIKE, Adj. that which reſembles the actions and ſentiments of a child.

CHI'LI, S. a kingdom extending from the frontiers of Peru to the ſtreights of Magellan, in South America, being 530 leagues. Chili and Peru are ſeparated by the deſart of Atacamo. Eaſtward ſome parts of Chili terminate on the frontiers of Paraguay; though ſome uninhabited deſarts intervene; and others confine on Buenos Ayres. Its Weſtern boundary in the South Sea, extending from lat. 27 deg. nearly to that of Copoyapu, to 53 deg. 30 min. S. But this kingdom, as inhabited by Spaniards, begins at Copoyapu, and terminates at the iſland of Chiloe; the ſouthern extremity of which is in lat. 34 deg. S. and its extent from W. to E. is the diſtance between the Cordillera, which is here ſtupendouſly high, and the coaſt of the South Sea, that is, about thirty leagues. The martial genius of the Indians of this kingdom hath conſiderably retarded the reduction of it by the Spaniards; ſo that its captain-generalſhip has only four particular governments; namely, the major-generalſhip of Chili, Valparaiſo, Valdivia, and Chiloe. Its juriſdictions are, 1. Santiago. 2. Rancagua. 3. Colchagua. 4. Chillan. 5. Aconcagua. 6. Melipilla. 7. Quillota. 8. Coquimbo. 9. Copoyapu and Guaſco. 10. Mendoza. And, 11. La Conception.

CHI'LIAD, S. [χιλιας, Gr.] a thouſand, or a collection of things or years amounting to a thouſand.

CHILIFA'CTION, S. the art of turning or converting any food or ſubſtance into chyle.

CHILIFA'CTIVE, Adj. [from *chyle* and *factive*] producing, or forming chyle.

CHILIFA'CTORY, Adj. that which can produce chyle.

CHILL, S. [*kiligh*, Belg. *cele*, Sax. cold] cold, or that which ſtops the circulation of any fluid by its coldneſs. Figuratively, ſhivering with, or having the ſenſation of cold; depreſſed, dejected; diſcouraged, or rendered inactive by ſome diſappointment or terrible object.

To CHILL, V. A. to reduce from a ſtate

of warmth to one of coldneſs. Figuratively, to ſtop or repreſs any motion; to diſcourage and deject; to blaſt or deſtroy by cold.

CHI'LLINESS, S. cold; a ſenſation which produces ſhivering.

CHI'LLY, Adj. [from *chill* and *ly*, of *lig*, Sax. implying plenty or exceſs] that which abounds in refrigerating particles; that which proceeds from chilneſs or cold.

CHI'LMINAR, S. the nobleſt and moſt beautiful piece of architecture among all the ruins of antiquity, being the ruins of the famous palace of Perſepolis, fired by Alexander the Great, when intoxicated, at the perſuaſion of Thais his courtezan.

CHI'LNESS, S. the ſenſation of cold productive of ſhivering; the quality of producing the ſenſation of cold.

CHIMB, S. [*kimbe*, Belg.] the end of a barrel or tub.

CHIME, S. [from *chirms*, or *churm*, harmony produced either by a concert of birds or muſical inſtruments] in Muſic, formerly uſed for a concord, or the ſounding of the ſame note on ſeveral inſtruments at once. In Ringing, the ſounding all the bells of a ſteeple after one another, with all the variations in their order that can produce muſic, or an agreeable harmony. Applied to Clocks, a kind of periodical muſic, produced by a particular apparatus, wherein hammers of different ſizes are put in motion, and play ſome tune on bells. Figuratively, harmony of tempers, proportion, or other relations. In Poetry, the ſyllable at the end of a verſe, which has the ſame ſound as that of the preceding one.

To CHIME, V. N. to ſound a concord; to agree in ſound. Figuratively, to be muſical. To anſwer each other, applied to relative terms; to acquieſce in; to agree with. Applied to Poetry, to make the concluding ſyllables of two verſes end with the ſame letters or ſound.

CHIME'RA, S. [*chimæra*] a poetical fiction of a monſter, compoſed of an union of the parts of different animals. Figuratively, a groundleſs or vain imagination, which has no foundation in reaſon or nature.

CHIME'RICAL, Adj. that which is the mere product of fancy or imagination; imaginary, fantaſtic.

CHIME'RICALLY, Adv. in a wild, fantaſtic, vain manner; without any reality; without any exiſtence but in the imagination.

CHI'MNEY, S. [*cheminée*, Fr. *cheminea*, Span. *caminus*, Lat.] in Architecture, the paſſage or funnel through which the ſmoak aſcends in a building. A turret or building at the top of a houſe, through which the ſmoak paſſes: the hearth or fire-place. *Chimney-corner*, is the fire-ſide, or, in country places, a ſeat at each end of the fire-grate. *Chimney-pieces*, is a compoſition of certain mouldings ſtanding on the foreſide of the jaumbs, and coming over the mantle-tree.

CHIN, S. the lower part of the face from the under lip.

CHI'NA, S. in Geography, an opulent empire, ſituated on the eaſtern verge of the Aſiatic continent, bounded on the North by Eaſt and Weſt Tartary, from which it is divided by a prodigious wall, 1500 miles in length. On the Eaſt it is bounded by the Eaſt ocean; on the Weſt by the empire of the Mogul and India beyond the Ganges; and on the South by the kingdom of Lao, Tonquin, Ava, Cochin China, and the Indian ſea.

CHI'N-COUGH, S. in Medicine, a violent dry cough, affecting children, even to a danger of ſuffocation. It is generally cured by bleeding and balſamics.

CHINE, S. [*cein*, Arm. *eſchine*, or *chine*, Fr. *chiena*, Ital.] the part of the back containing the ſpine or back-bone.

To CHINE, V. A. to cut into chines; to ſplit along the back-bone.

CHINK, S. [*cine*, Sax. *klineke*, Belg, *cinan*, Sax. to gape] a narrow gape, or opening whereby the contact of the parts of a body is diſſolved; a ſmall or narrow opening lengthwiſe.

To CHINK, V. A. to make money or pieces of any metal ſound by ſhaking them together. Neuterly, to make a ſound by being ſhaken together; to break in clifts or gapes, applied to ground.

CHI'NKY, Adj. full of narrow holes, gapes, or clifts.

CHINTS, S. a fine cloth manufactured of cotton in the Eaſt-Indies, generally printed with lively and durable colours.

To CHIP, V. A. to cut wood into ſmall pieces. To cut off the cruſt of a loaf, applied to bread.

CHIP, S. [*cyp*, Sax. See the verb] a ſmall piece of wood ſeparated from a larger by a bill, or cutting tool; any ſmall piece cut off from a larger.

CHI'PPING, S, the action of cutting off ſmall pieces from timber or other matter. Figuratively, a ſmall piece.

CHI'RAGRA, S. [from χειρ, Gr. a hand, and αγρα, a ſpoil] in Medicine, the gout in the hand.

CHI'RAGRICAL, Adj. [from *chiragra*] being ſubject to the gout in the hands.

CHIRO'GRAPHY, S. [from χειρ, Gr. a hand, and γραφω, to write or deſcribe] a perſon's hand-writing; a deſcription of the lines of a perſon's hand, or palmiſtry.

CHIRO'MANCER, S. [from χειρ, Gr. and μαντις, a prophet] one who pretends to foretel future events by inſpecting the lines of a perſon's hand.

CHI'ROMANCY, S. the pretended art of foretelling what ſhall happen to a perſon, by inſpecting the lines of his hand; palmiſtry.

To CHIRP, V. N. [formed from the ſound] to make a noiſe like a ſparrow, or birds which call to one another. Uſed actively, to make gay, or cheerful.

CHI'RPER,

CHIR'PER, S. a bird that makes a noiſe like a ſparrow, or calls to another; a perſon that is gay, cheerful, or merry.

CHIRURGEON, S. [commonly and corruptly pronounced *ſurgeon*, from χειρ, Gr. a hand, and εργον, Gr. a work] one who cures ſuch diſorders, hurts, or ailments, as require external applications, or the operations of the hand.

CHIRURGERY, S. [See *Chirurgeon*] the art of curing wounds and diſeaſes, by external applications, or operations of the hand.

CHIRU'RGIC, or CHIRU'RGICAL, Adj. having qualities fit for external or outward application. "The *chirurgical* or phyſical virtues of wax." *Martin*. Belonging to external or manual operation, or applications in healing.

CHI'SEL, S. [*ciſeau*, Fr. *ciſello*, Ital. of *ciſſum*, ſupine of *ſcindo*, Lat.] a tool made of iron, pretty long, thin, and ſometimes ground to an edge, uſed in carpentry, joining, maſonry, ſculpture, &c.

CHIT, S. [from *cito*, Ital.] a young, little child; a mere baby; a word uſed in anger, and expreſſive of contempt.

CHIT-CHAT, S. [a cant-word formed from the reduplication or repetition and corruption of the word *chat*] idle and unimproving diſcourſe.

CHI'TTERLINGS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, from *ſchyterling*, Belg. *ſhitterlings*, Eng. according to Skinner, from *kutteln*, Teut. the inteſtines] the guts or bowels, generally applied to thoſe of beaſts fit for food. Likewiſe the frill, or border ſewed on the boſom of a man's ſhirt.

CHI'VALRY, S. [*chevalerie*, Fr. knighthood, from *cheval*, Fr. a horſe] knighthood, or military dignity. The qualification of a knight, including courage, honour, and dexterity in the uſe of arms; the profeſſion, or rules to be obſerved by a knight; an adventure, or exploit.

CHIVES, S. [*cive*, *ceve*, Fr.] in Botany, the ſtamina which ſupport the ſummits in the center of flowers; or the ſmall knobs growing on the ends of the fine threads or ſtamina of flowers.

CHLORO'SIS, S. [χλωρος, Gr. from χλοη, graſs] in Medicine, the green-ſickneſs.

CHO'COLATE, S. [Spaniſh] ſometimes uſed for the nut of the cocoa-tree, which, in botany, has an empalement of fine ſpear-ſhaped leaves; the flower has five petals irregularly indented, and five erect ſtamina; in the center is an oval germen, which afterwards becomes an oblong pod, woody, warted, and divided into five cells, filled with oval compreſſed, fleſhy ſeeds. It has but one ſpecies; and was claſſed by father Plumier, who communicated its characters to Mr. Tournefort. *Chocolate*, when applied to ſignify the cake from whence the liquor is made, is a compoſition of the nut, ſugar, and vanilla; to this ſome add ſpices, eſpecially the Spaniards, but this mixture is diſagreeable to an Engliſh palate. *Chocolate-houſe*, is a place where only chocolate is ſold ready made, and reſembling a coffee-houſe.

CHOICE, S. [*choix*, Fr.] a faculty or act of the will, by which it prefers one thing to another, including that it is in our power to have determined otherwiſe. Figuratively, the preferring or determining in behalf of a thing on reaſonable motives; the thing choſen; that which merits a preference, or ought to be preferred; a variety of things offered to the mind or judgment, that it may ſelect from thence thoſe which are beſt. *To make choice of*, is to prefer or ſelect one or more things from ſeveral which are propoſed to the judgment or will.

CHOICE, Adj. [comparative *choicer*, ſuperlative *choiſeſt*, *choiſi*, Fr.] of ſuperior excellence. Moſt valuable, or beſt. "My *choiceſt* hours of life are loſt." Careful, frugal, oppoſed to prodigal, or profuſe. "He that *is choice of* his time, will *be choice of* his company." *Taylor*.

CHOI'CELESS, Adj. without the power of chooſing.

CHOI'CELY, Adv. with all the qualifications which ſhould determine the will to give a preference.

CHOI'CENESS, S. that quality, which determines the will to give it a preference; value, or ſuperior excellence which claims a preference.

CHOIR, S. [pronounced *quir*; *chorus*, Lat.] a band or company of ſingers. "The *choir* together ſung Te Deum." *Shak*. "The *choir* of angels." *Waller*. That part of a church where the choriſters and clergy are placed.

To CHOKE, V. A. to ſtop up the paſſage of the throat ſo, that a perſon cannot breathe; to kill by ſtopping a perſon's breath. To ſtop up any paſſage; to intercept or obſtruct the motion of any thing,

CHOKE, S. in Botany, the filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke, immediately covering the fleſhy part of the bottom.

CHO'KE-PEAR, S. in Gardening, a rough, harſh, unpalatable pear.

CHO'KY, Adj. that which cannot eaſily be ſwallowed, but is apt to ſtick in the paſſage, and ſtop the breath.

CHO'LER, S. [*cholera*, Lat. *colere*, Fr.] in Anatomy, the bile; which abounding very much in angry perſons, is uſed figuratively for anger.

CHO'LERIC, or CHO'LERICK, Adj. abounding with *choler*. Figuratively, angry; eaſily provoked; paſſionate.

To CHOOSE, V. A. [preter *I choſe*, *I have choſen*, or *choſe*, from *ceoſan*, Sax. *choiſer*, Fr. *kieſen*, Teut. *kbyſer*, Belg. *chozidan*, Perſ. *chcice*, Pol. *ſchoxete*, Ruſſ.] to prefer, or take from ſeveral things offered; to give the preference to; to will; to elect, or pick out of a number.

CHO'OSER, S. one who has the power of chooſing; one who has a right to vote for a perſon who is candidate for any poſt; an elector.

To CHOP, V. A. [preter *chopt*, or *I have chopt*, *kapper*, Belg. *couper*, Fr.] to cut with a cleaver, axe, or chopping knife, by a quick and ſudden ſtroke; to devour or eat quickly. "*Chopping* up your entertainment." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to change with a quick and unexpected motion. "The wind *chops* about." To appear as if cut, applied to the effects of cold or hard weather on the hands. "Her pretty *chopt* hands." *Shak.*

To CHOP, V. A. [*koopen*, Belg. *ceapen*, Sax. to buy] to purchaſe by exchanging one thing for another; to take a thing back again which had been given in exchange; to be fickle in one's choice.

CHOP, S. a piece cut off by a ſudden blow; a piece of meat cut off from a joint, generally confined to mutton. A chink, cleft, hole, or vacuity made by the warping of wood. *Chop-houſe*, a kind of cook's ſhop, where meat is ready dreſſed, ſo called from their dealing moſtly in mutton chops.

CHO'PPING, Adj [from *chioppine*] large or luſty, applied to infants. "The fair and *chopping* child." *Fent.* *Chopping-block*, a long thick block of wood, uſed by butchers to cleave or chop their meat upon. *Chopping-knife*, a larger ſort of knife, uſed for chopping or mincing meat.

CHOP'PY, Adj [from *chop*] full of holes, or clefts; appearing as if cut, or chopt, owing to the effects of cold, applied to the hands, &c.

CHOPS, S. [it has no ſingular, and is ſuppoſed by Johnſon to be a corruption of *Chaps*] the mouth of a beaſt. Figuratively, uſed in contempt for the mouth of a man.

CHO'RAL [from *chorus*, Lat.] belonging to, or compoſing a choir, or chorus.

CHORD, [pronounced hard, as if the *h* was dropped; when it implies a ſtring made of hemp or ſilk, it is ſpelt *cord*, but when it retains its primitive ſenſe, the *h* is retained] the ſtring of a muſical inſtrument, by the vibration of which all ſounds are excited, as by its diviſions the ſeveral degrees of tune are determined. In Geometry, a right line, terminated at each end of its extremities in the circumference of a circle, but not paſſing through its centre. *Line of chords*, is one of the lines of the ſector or plain ſcale. In Anatomy, a little nerve extending over the drum of the ear, ſuppoſed by ſome to vary and modify ſounds that beat on the tympanum, in the ſame manner as the braces or ſtrings ſtretched over the war-drum.

CHORIA'MBUS, S. [Lat.] in Latin Poetry, a foot conſiſting of four ſyllables, the firſt and laſt of which are long, and the two middle ones ſhort.

CHO'RION, S. [from χωρειν, Gr. to hold or contain] in Anatomy, a thick, ſtrong, whitiſh membrane, covered with a great number of branches of veins and arteries, and the outward membrane which wraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER, S. one who ſings in a choir, generally applied to ſignify a ſinging boy. Figuratively, one who ſings or makes part of a chorus, beautifully applied to birds.

CHORO'GRAPHER, S. [from χωρα, Gr. a region, and γραφω, to deſcribe] he that deſcribes particular regions or countries.

CHORO'GRAPHY, S. [See CHOROGRAPHER] the art of deſcribing particular regions and countries, either in words or by maps. Its object is more confined than that of geography, and more extenſive than that of topography.

CHO'RUS, S. [Lat.] a number of ſingers joining in the ſame piece or tune. Figuratively, that part of a ſong in which a whole company join. In Antient Drama, one or more perſons preſent on the ſtage during a dramatic performance, ſuppoſed ſometimes as by-ſtanders, at others ſerving to introduce or prepare the audience for the introduction of any particular incident; and originally the only performers on the ſtage.

CHOSE, the preter of CHOOSE.

CHO'SEN, the participle paſſive of CHOOSE.

CHOUGH, S. [*ceo*, Sax. *choucas*, Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a bird, like a jack-daw, but ſomewhat bigger, which frequents rocks by the ſea-ſide.

CHOULE, S. [commonly pronounced and written *jowl*, from *gula*, Lat. a throat] the crop of a bird, adhering to the lower ſide of the bill, and deſcending by its throat, ſomewhat reſembling a bag or ſatchel, and ſerving as a kind of firſt ſtomach to prepare its food for digeſtion.

To CHOUSE, V. A. to deprive a perſon of any thing by plauſible ſtories, or falſe pretences.

CHOUSE, S. one who is a proper object for fraud; a bubble, or tool; a trick or ſham.

CHRISM, S. [from χρισμα, Gr. of χριω, to anoint] the act of anointing; applied generally to anointing, as the initiation into ſome office, or rendering a perſon qualified for ſome profeſſion, a ſcriptural ſenſe.

CHRIST, S. [*Chriſtus*, Lat. of χριστος, Gr. anointed, *Criſt*, Sax.] one of the appellations given to our Lord and Saviour Jeſus, ſignifying the ſame as *Meſſiah*, uſed by the Jews, and both importing the validity of his claim to the high character he aſſumed, and the reality of his being qualified to undertake the great work of redemption.

To CHRI'STEN, V. A. [*chriſtnian*, Sax. from *Criſt*, Sax. Chriſt] to initiate or enter into the church of Chriſt by the ſacrament of baptiſm. Figuratively, to give a thing a name, alluding to the practice of naming perſons at this ceremony. "*Chriſten* the thing what you will." *Burnet.*

CHRIS-

CHRI'STENDOM, S. [*chriſtendome*, Sax. *om criſtene*, Sax. Chriſtian, and *dome*, Sax. *ice*, province, or dominion] the collective *dy* of Chriſtians; thoſe parts wherein Chri*anity* is profeſſed.

CHRI'STENING, S. the ceremony of bap*m*.

CHRI'STIAN, S. [*chriſtianus*, Lat. χριστια*, Gr.] a perſon who believes in Chriſt, and *ofeſſes* the principles of his religion. They *o* profeſſed the religion of Jeſus, were at *t* termed Diſciples, but the title of *Chriſ*s was firſt given to thoſe of Antioch, as *pears* from the *Acts of the Apoſtles*.

CHRI'STIAN, Adj. [*chriſtianus*, Lat. *criſ*e, *criſtene folc*, *criſtene men*, Sax.] profeſſing *e* Chriſtian religion. The *Moſt Chriſtian* king *a* title aſſumed by the king of France, ſup*ſed* by French antiquarians to have been giv*originally* by Gregory the Great, to Charles *artel*.

CHRI'STIAN-NAME, [from *criſtene na*e, Sax.] is that name which is given a per*n* at his baptiſm.

CHRISTIA'NITY, S. [*chrêtiente*, Fr.] *e* doctrines delivered by Chriſt and his Apoſ*s*, and profeſſed by Chriſtians.

To CHRISTIAN'IZE, V. A. [from *criſt*n, Sax.] to convert a perſon, or convince *n* of the truth of the doctrines of Chriſtia*y*.

CHRIST'MAS, S. the day on which the *ivity* of our bleſſed Saviour is celebrated. *riſtmas-box*, a box in which money collected, *gifts*, by ſervants, at Chriſtmas, is kept. *guratively*, the collections made at *Chriſt*s.

CHRO'MA, S. [Gr. colour] in Rhetoric, *e* method made uſe of to palliate any circum*nce*.

CHROMA'TIC, Adj. [from *chroma*] in *inting*, that part which conſiſts in colouring.

CHRO'NIC, or CHRONICAL, Adj. [from *v*, Gr.] that which endures or laſts a *g* time. In Medicine, applied to thoſe diſ*es* which are oppoſed to the acute, or ſuch *oon* come to a criſis.

CHRO'NICLE, S. [*chronique*, Fr.] a re*ar* account of tranſactions in the order they *ppen*; a hiſtory.

To CHRO'NICLE, V. A. to inſert in a *ory*; to be recorded; to be made famous, *handed* down to the memory of poſterity.

CHRO'NICLER, S. one who writes a re*ar* account of tranſactions according to the *er* in which they were performed; an hi*ian*.

CHRO'NOGRAM, S. [from χρονος, Gr. *e*, and γραμμα, a writing, of γραφω, to *te*] an inſcription, whoſe numeral letters *mpoſe* ſome particular date.

CHRONO'LOGER, S. one who makes *ſettling* the dates of former tranſactions *particular* ſtudy.

CHRONOLO'GICAL, Adj. relating to chronology; the periods in which any tranſactions happened.

CHRONOLO'GICALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as is conſiſtent with the rules of chronology.

CHRONOLO'GIST, S. See CHRONOLOGER.

CHRONO'LOGY, S. [See CHRONOLOGER] the art of tracing the times wherein any remarkable tranſaction is performed.

CHRONO'METER, S. [from χρονος, Gr. and μετρον] an inſtrument uſed for the meaſuring time.

CHRY'SALIS, S. [of χρυσος, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a worm or caterpillar in its ſecond ſtate, wherein it continues without eating, or any motion unleſs in its tail, for ſome time, till it burſts its pellicle, and changes into a moth or butterfly.

CHRY'SOLITE, S. [from χρυσος, Gr. and λιθος] a general term given by the ancients to all precious ſtones, that had a caſt of gold or yellow in their compoſition. Among moderns, a precious ſtone of a duſky-green colour, with a caſt of yellow.

CHUB, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a non-ſpinous fiſh, or that which has no prickly fins, and only one on its back.

CHU'BBED, Adj. Figuratively, having a large head, alluding to that of a chub.

To CHUCK, V. N. to make a noiſe like a partridge, or a hen calling her chickens.

To CHUCK, V. A. [*choc*, Fr.] to give a perſon a gentle ſtroke under the chin; to endeavour to throw money into a hole, made in the ground, at ſome diſtance.

CHUCK, S. the noiſe of a hen; an expreſſion of endearment; a caſt, by which a perſon endeavours to throw money into a hole made in the ground for that purpoſe. *Chuck-farthing*, a play wherein money is chucked into a hole made in the ground.

To CHUC'KLE, V. A. [*ſchaecken*, Belg.] to laugh vehemently, ſo as to be out of breath; to call like a hen. Figuratively, to fondle, or chuck under the chin.

CHUFF, S. a coarſe, heavy, blunt, ſurly, and paſſionate clown.

CHU'FFY, Adj. ſurly, moroſe.

CHUMP, S. a thick heavy piece of wood, leſs than a block.

CHURCH, S. [*cyric*, *circe*, Sax. *kerke*, Belg. *kirch*, Teut. κυριακη, Gr. from κυριος, Lord, and οικος, a houſe] the whole collective body of Chriſtians. "The whole *catholic church*." A body or aſſembly of Chriſtians, united by the ſame principles and doctrines, and making uſe of the ſame mode of worſhip; a place of worſhip. In Architecture, a large oblong building, conſiſting of a ſteeple, belfry, nave, choir, iſles, &c.

To CHURCH, V. A. To read the peculiar ſervice, of returning thanks to God for a happy delivery, with the perſon who is recovered from child-bed.

CHURCHILL [JOHN] duke of Marlborough, born June 24, 1650, was second son of Sir Winston Churchill, knight, of Wotton, in the county of Wilts, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Drake, baronet. His sister, who was maid of honour to the duchess of York, recommended him to the duke; who made him one of his pages of honour; and soon afterwards presented him with a pair of colours in the Guards. In 1672, the duke of Monmouth gave him a captain's commission in his own regiment, when he served under his Grace, in the Netherlands, against the Dutch, who were at variance with Lewis XIV. At the siege of Maestricht, the next year, he was the first who mounted a breach in a half moon that the Dutch had retaken, and planted the French colours thereon with his own hand. Upon his return to England, king Charles promoted him to be lieutenant-colonel of Sir Charles Lyttleton's regiment of foot. In 1681 he married Sarah, daughter and coheiress of Richard Jennings, Esq; of Sandridge, in Hertfordshire. In 1683, he was created lord Churchill, and baron of Eymouth, and had the command of the third troop of horse-guards given him. Upon the accession of James II. he continued him in all his employments, created him baron Churchill of Sandridge, in the county of Hertford, advanced him to be a brigadier-general, and sent him ambassador to France, to notify king Charles's death, and his own accession. Upon his return, he was sent to command the troops in the West, against the duke of Monmouth, who had taken up arms against his sovereign, and greatly contributed to the victory at Sedgemore, which put an end to the rebellion. As he was one of those who had invited the prince of Orange over, he joined him, upon his landing at Sherborne, excusing himself to the king by letter for this conduct. His highness continued him a gentleman of the bedchamber; promoted him to the rank of a lieutenant-general; and, in April 1689, he was created earl of Marlborough, in the county of Wilts; and the same year he commanded the English forces in Flanders. Next year he was sent over to Ireland, and reduced Cork and Kinsale. In 1691, he attended king William all the summer in Flanders. In 1692 he fell into disgrace (upon what occasion is not clearly known) and the king dismissed him his service, and soon after he was sent to the Tower, with some other peers, upon a false accusation of high treason. In 1698 he was taken into favour again, and appointed governor to the duke of Gloucester, and sworn of the privy council. Towards the latter end of the king's reign, he was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the States-General, general of foot, and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in Holland. In 1702, upon the death of the king, he was entrusted with the chief command of the confederate forces, and a salary of 10,000 l. per annum allowed him, when, May 4, war was declared against France by Great-Britain, the Emperor, and the States-General, though the French did not proclaim till July 3. Upon his return to England, he had the thanks of the parliament for his conduct, and the queen created him marquis of Blandford, and duke of Marlborough, and gave him 5000 l. a year out of the post-office for life. In the campaign of 1703, his grace took Bonne, with Huy and Limbourg. On July 2, 1704, his grace attacked the enemy, strongly intrenched at Schellenberg, and entirely defeated them, and next morning he took possession of Donawert. On August 4, at the famous battle Blenheim, he totally routed the enemy, and took Marshal Tallard prisoner, whom he afterwards brought with him to England. Upon his arrival in England, he not only had the thanks of both houses of parliament, but the commons addressing the queen to perpetuate his memory, her majesty declared her intention of granting the interest of the crown in the manor of Woodstock, free from all incumbrances; and a bill passed both house for that purpose. In June 1705, his grace raised the siege of Liege, and the next month retook Huy, and passed the enemy's lines, who retreated with so much precipitation, that they left 1000 men behind them, who were made prisoners. The emperor, as an acknowledgment of his eminent services, made him an actual grant of the territory of Mindelheim in Swabia. May the 23d, 1706, was fought the memorable battle of Ramillies, in which the enemy had about 8000 killed, and 6000 taken prisoners. He arrived in England the latter end of November, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament; and an act passed, settling the honours and dignities of duke of Marlborough upon his posterity, annexing the manor of Woodstock and Blenheim-house. On July 12, 1708, the duke and prince Eugene beat the French at Oudenard, where the enemy had 4000 killed, 5000 wounded, and 7000 taken prisoners. On September 11, he attacked the French at Malplaquet, and obtained a victory. In 1710, Doway, Fort Scarpe, Bethune, and some other places were taken. On December 28, he arrived in England; but the ministry being changed, and not meeting with the usual reception, he resigned all his places; but her majesty renewed his commission; and in April 1711, his grace joined the army, and on the 10th of August he invested Bouchain, which surrendered Sept. 13th, the garrison being made prisoners of war. This was his last military exploit; for he now found himself accused by the house of commons of taking large sums yearly from the contractors for bread and bread waggons, which was voted illegal; and that the two and a half per cent deducted from the foreign troops ought to be accounted

accounted for. This accuſation his grace anſwered. However, on January 1, 1712, he was removed from all his offices of truſt; and finding every attempt made uſe of to render him odious, he wiſely withdrew, and embarked for Oſtend Nov. 30; but returning again to England in 1714, he landed at Dover the very day queen Anne died; and king George reſtored him to all his dignities, tho' he never more appeared ar the head of an army. He died at Windſor-lodge, June 16, 1722, in the 73d year of his age, and was buried, Auguſt 9, with all the pomp due to his great ſervices, in Weſtminſter Abbey.

CHURCHILL, (Charles) the moſt remarkable ſatyriſt of the preſent age, was ſon of the Rev. Mr. Churchill, lecturer and curate of St. John's, Weſtminſter. He was educated in Weſtminſter-ſchool, where he acquired the character of a boy who could do well if he would. His imagination was ſtrong, but his temper inflexible; ſo that he found great difficulty in conforming to the regularity of a ſchool-education. This was, probably, the reaſon of his being refuſed admittance into the univerſity of Oxford, as not being ſufficiently acquainted with the learned languages.—He, however, returned to Weſtminſter-ſchool, and, at the uſual age, was admitted into holy orders, by the late biſhop of London; and ſoon retired to a ſmall curacy in Wales, where, in order to add ſomething to an inconſiderable income, he commenced dealer in cyder. This ſcheme proving unſucceſsful, he was obliged to quit the country; and underwent a variety of diſtreſſes, till, rouzed by the efforts of his friend Mr. R. Lloyd, he produced the *Roſciad*, generally allowed to be his beſt performance. His *Apology to the Critical Reviewers* ſoon followed; which being likewiſe well received, our poet became intoxicated with profit and praiſe, threw off his clerical habit, commenced a man of the town, and thought his merit a ſufficient excuſe for his irregularities. It muſt be confeſſed by Mr. Churchill's warmeſt admirers, that much of his ſucceſs aroſe from the choice of ſubjects, joined to the national and perſonal invectives, with which his pieces abound; for his poem called *Night*, being written upon a general ſubject, found few readers, and fewer admirers; while his *Proſpect of Famine* was bought up with avidity, being, in the words of his friend Mr. Wilkes, perſonal, poetical, and political. The *Ghoſt*, *Farham, Independence*, and *The Times*, ſeem rather to be aimed at the pockets than the heads of his readers; and it is univerſally allowed, that the laſt-mentioned piece is diſgraceful to his country, and diſhonourable to himſelf.—He died of a milliary fever, at Boulogne, where he went on a viſit to Mr. Wilkes, who loſt in him a warm friend and an able coadjutor.—Death alſo deprived the public of an epic poem, called *Culloden*, the plan of which Mr. Churchill had formed, and in part executed. Had he lived to have completed his deſign, there is reaſon to believe he would have acquired more reputation from this work than all his other productions.

CHU'RCHMAN, S. one who profeſſes the religion or mode of worſhip by law eſtabliſhed; a miniſter, a perſon who officiates in a church.

CHURCHWARDEN, S [*cyricean ealder*, Sax. or from *church* and *warden*, of *wearden*, to watch, or keep] an officer elected yearly, by the miniſter and pariſhioners of every pariſh, to look after the church, church-yard, and the things belonging to them.

CHURCH-YARD, S. the ground adjoining to a church, wherein the dead are buried.

CHURL, S. [*carl*, Brit. a ruſtic, or clown, *karl*, Iſl. an old man, *kaerl*, Belg. ſtrong] a clown, or unpoliſhed countryman. Figuratively, a moroſe, ſurly, or ill-bred perſon; a niggard, or a miſer.

CHU'RLISH, S. like a rude, ill-bred clown; ſurly, uncivil, ſelfiſh, avaricious.

CHU'RLISHLY, Adv. in a rude, uncivil, unkind, or brutal manner.

CHU'RLISHNESS, S. rude, obſtinate, and ſurly behaviour.

CHURN, S. a veſſel in which cream, by violent or long agitation, is turned into butter.

To CHURN, V. A. to make butter, by frequent and continual motion.

To CHUSE. See CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *chyle*] conſiſting of chyle; partaking of the qualities of chyle; reſembling chyle.

CHYLE, S. [χυλος, Gr.] in the Animal œconomy, a milky, inſipid liquor, conſiſting of oily and mucilaginous particles extracted from diſſolved aliments of every kind, and by a peculiar mechaniſm conveyed to the blood.

CHYLEF'ACTIVE, Adv. [See CHYLIFACTION] having the power of making chyle; endued with the quality of converting aliment into chyle.

CHYLIFAC'TION, S. the act of converting the juice of aliments into a white liquor, alſo the *chyle*.

CHYLOPO'ETIC, Adj. [from χυλος, and ποιεω, Gr.] having the power or office of converting aliment into chyle.

CHY'LOUS, Adj. conſiſting of chyle; reſembling or partaking of the qualities of chyle.

CHY'MIC, or CHYMICAL, Adj. [*chymicus*, Lat.] made by, or relating to chymiſtry.

CHY'MICALLY, Adv. in a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST, or CHEMIST, S. [See CHYMISTRY] a profeſſor of chymiſtry.

CHY'MISTRY, S. [from χυμος, Gr.] an art by which ſenſible bodies, contained in veſſels, are ſo changed by means of fire, that their ſeveral powers and virtues are thereby diſcovered, their ſeveral ſubſtances ſeparated, and new bodies compoſed by the mixture of

different ſubſtances or ingredients.

CIBA'RIOUS, Adj. [*cibarius*, Lat.] proper for food; partaking of the qualities of food.

CI'CATRICE, or CICATRIX, S. [Lat.] a little ſeam, or elevation of callous fleſh, riſing and remaining on the ſkin, after the healing of a wound.

CICATRI'SANT, or CICATRISIVE, Adj. in Medicine, applied to ſuch applications as are deſiccative, aid nature to repair the ſkin of a wound, and form an *eſchar*.

CICATRIZA'TION, S. in Surgery, the act of healing a wound; the ſtate of being healed or ſkinned over.

To CICATRI'ZE, V. A. [from *cicatrix*] to apply ſuch medicines to wounds, as heal and ſkin them over; to heal and ſkin a wound over.

CICHORA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *cichorium*, Lat.] having the qualities of ſuccory.

CICU'TA, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a vegetable poiſon, divided into *major* and *minor*; likewiſe a poiſonous juice or liquor expreſſed from the *cicuta aquatica*.

CI'DER, S. [*cidre*, Fr. *ſidra*, Ital. *ſicera*, Lat, σικερα, Gr.] a brisk, cool liquor prepared from the juice of apples.

CI'DERKIN, S. [from *cider* and *kin*, a diminutive particle] the liquor made of the groſs matter of the apples, after the cider is preſſed out, by the addition of boiled water.

CIE'LING, See CEILING.

CIE'RGE, S. [Fr.] a candle carried in proceſſions.

CI'LIA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the palliſadoes of ſtiff hairs wherewith the eyes are guarded.

CI'LIARY, Adj. [*cilium*, Lat.] in Anatomy, belonging to the eye-lids.

CI'METER, S. [*cimetarra*, Span. and Port. from *chimeter*, Turk.] a ſort of ſword, uſed by the Turks, ſhort, heavy, flat, with but one edge, and curved towards the point. It is ſometimes ſpelt *ſcymeter*, or *ſcimetar*.

CIN'CTURE, S. a girdle, or cloathing worn round the body. Figuratively, an incloſure.

CIN'DER, S. [*cindre*, Fr. *ſinder*, Sax. and Teut. *cineri*, Ital. of *cineres*, Lat.] coals burnt till moſt of their ſulphur is conſumed, reduced to a porous cake, and quenched before they turn to aſhes; a red hot coal that has ceaſed to flame.

CI'NERATION, S. [*cineres*, Lat.] in Chymiſtry, the act of reducing a body to aſhes.

CINERI'TIOUS, S. [*cineritius*, of *cineres*, Lat.] having the form, or reſembliſh aſhes.

CI'NNABAR, S. [κινναβαρ, Gr. *cinnabaris*, Lat.] a mineral ſubſtance, red, heavy, and brilliant; the ore out of which quickſilver is drawn, conſiſting partly of a ſulphureous, and partly of a mercurial nature.

CI'NNAMON, S. [*cinnamomum*, Lat.] the bark of an aromatic tree reſembling the camphire, or olive tree, and growing in the iſland of Ceylon.

CINQUE, S. [Fr.] in gaming, a five on dice, *&c.*

CIN'QUEFOIL, S. a kind of five-leaved clover.

CI'ON, S. [*ſion*, or *ſcion*, Fr.] in Botany, a young twig, ſhoot, or ſprout of a tree; a ſhoot ingrafted or inſerted on a ſtock.

CI'PHER, S. [*chifre*, *cifra*, Ital. *ſiphra*, Heb. numbers] an arithmetical character or number marked (o) thus: though of no value itſelf, in integers it increaſes the value of figures, when ſet on the right hand, and decreaſes them in the ſame proportion, when ſet before them in decimal fractions; a collection or aſſemblage of letters, conſiſting of the initials of a perſon's name, interwoven together, and engraved on plate, or painted, inſtead of eſcutcheons, on coaches; certain characters made uſe of by perſons to conceal the ſubjects they write about from others; the key to explain any private characters. *A mere cypher*, a perſon of no importance or intereſt.

To CI'PHER, V. N. to perform the operations of arithmetic.

CIR'CLE, S. [*circulus*, Lat. *circle*, Fr.] in Geometry, a plane figure, comprehended under one line only, to which all lines drawn from a point in the middle are equal. Figuratively, a curve line, which being continued, ends in the point from whence it begun, having all its parts equidiſtant from a point in the middle, called the center: but this is properly the periphery or circumference of a circle; the circumference or extremities of any round body; an aſſembly of people forming a ring; a company; a ſeries of things following one another alternately. *A ſyllogiſtic circle*, is when one of the premiſes is queſtioned and oppoſed, and attempted to be proved by the concluſion. *Circles of the Empire*, are ſuch as have a right to be preſent at the diets: they are ten in number.

To CI'RCLE, V. A. to move round any thing; to ſurround, encompaſs, or incloſe to confine, or keep together.

CI'RCLED, Part. having the form of a circle.

CI'RCLET, S. [a diminutive of *circle*] a circle; an orb.

CIR'CLING, Adj. ſurrounding or encompaſſing like a circle.

CI'RCUIT, S. [*circuit*, Fr. *circuitus*, Lat. from *circumeo*, Lat. to go round] the motion round any thing; the motion or revolution of a planet round its orbit; a ſpace incloſed with a circle; the circumference of any thing; the ſpace which any thing meaſures in going round it; a ring, a crown, or that which encircles any thing; the journeys taken by the judges into different counties, to adminiſter juſtice in thoſe places that are diſtant from London; the particular tract viſited by a judge.

To CI'RCUIT, V. N. to move round, or in a circle.

CIRCUITE'ER, or CIRCUITER, S. one that travels in a circuit; that which moves in an orbit.

CIRCUI'TION, S. [*circuitio*, Lat.] the act of going round about. Figuratively, circumlocution; compass, or comprehension of argument.

CIRCU'LAR, Adj. [*circulaire*, Fr. *circularis*, Lat.] round, in the form of a circle. Figuratively, succession, in which that which proceeds first returns again. *Circular letter*, a letter addressed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair. *Circular lines*, such straight lines as are divided by the divisions made in the arch of a circle. *Circular sailing*, is that which is performed in the arch of a great circle.

CI'RCULARLY, Adv. in the form of a circle; with a circular motion.

To CI'RCULATE, V. N. [from *circulus*, Lat.] to move in a circle; to be in use, so as to be constantly changing its owner.

CIRCULA'TION, S. the act of moving in a circle; a motion wherein a body returns in a curved line to the point from which it set out; a series or succession, in which things preserve the same order, and return to the same state. The *circulation of the blood*, was discovered in England in 1628, by *Harvey*. *Circulation*, in Chymistry, is a motion given to liquors, in a circulating glass, causing them to ascend and descend.

CIRCULA'TORY, S. [from *circulate*] in Chymistry, a glass vessel, consisting of two parts, luted on each other, wherein the finest parts mount to the top, and finding no passage fall down again.

CIRCU'MAMBIENCY, S. [*circum*, Lat. and *ambio*, Lat.] the act of encompassing or surrounding.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, Part. [*circumambiens*, Lat.] compassing a thing round; encircling; inclosing; surrounding; encompassing.

To CIRCUMCI'SE, V. A. [from *circum*, Lat. round about, and *scindo*, Lat. to cut] to cut off the prepuce or foreskin. Figuratively, to reduce the mind to such a state as was typified by circumcision, *i. e.* to live in a conformity with the divine commands. "*Circumcise* the foreskin of your heart." *Deut.* x. 16.

CIRCUM'CISION, S. [from *circumcise*] the act of cutting off the foreskin. Figuratively, Judaism, or a Jew. "Cometh his blessedness on the *circumcision* only." *Rom.* iv. 9.

CIRCU'MFERENCE, S. [*circumferentia*, Lat. of *circum*, round, and *fero*, Lat. to carry] the periphery of a circle; the line including and surrounding any thing; the space inclosed in a circle, the extremities of a round body. Figuratively, any thing of a round form. "The broad *circumference* hung on his shoulder like a moon." *Par. Lost.*

To CIRCU'MFERENCE, V. A. to include in a circle; to circumscribe, or confine. "Included only in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface." *Bacon.*

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR, S. [from *circumfero*, Lat.] an instrument used by surveyors in taking angles, consisting of a brass index with sights, a compass, and mounted on a staff with a ball and socket.

CIR'CUMFLEX, S. [*circumflexus*, Lat.] an accent marked thus (^) used to regulate the pronunciation, and requires an undulation between the grave and acute.

CIRCU'MFLUENCE, S. [*circumfluentia*, Lat.] an inclosure made by waters flowing round any thing.

CIRCU'MFLUENT, Part. flowing round any thing, or inclosing any thing with water.

To CIRCUMFU'SE, V. A. [*circumfusus*, Lat. from *circumfudo*] to pour round; to diffuse, or spread every way.

CIRCUMFU'SILE, Adj. [from *circum*, and *fusilis*, Lat.] that which may be poured, diffused, or spread round any thing.

CIRCUMJA'CENT, Part. [*circumjacens*, Lat.] lying round any thing; bordering on every side; contiguous.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, S. [from *circum*, Lat. about, and *locutum*, supine, of *loquor*, Lat. to speak] the expressing a sentiment in a number of words; a periphrasis; an indirect way of expressing a person's sentiments.

CIRCUMMU'RED, Adj. [from *circum*, Lat. about, and *murus*, Lat. a wall] encompassed, or surrounded with a wall.

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE, Adj. [*circumnavigo*, Lat.] that which may be sailed round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, S. [*circumnavigatum*, supine of *circumnavigo*, Lat. the sailing round any tract of land.

CIRCUMPO'LAR, Adj. [from *circum*, and *polaris*, Lat.] in Astronomy, applied to stars near the north pole, which move round it without setting.

CIRCUMPOSI'TION, S. [from *circum*, and *positio*, Lat.] the act of setting or placing any thing in a ring or circle. "Now is your season for *circumposition*." *Evelyn.*

CIRCUMROTA'TION, S. from [*circum*, and *roto*, Lat.] the act of whirling a thing round with a motion like that of a wheel; the state of a thing whirled round.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE, V. A. [from *circumscribo*, Lat.] to inclose in certain lines or limits. Figuratively, to bound, limit, confine or restrain. In Geometry, the describing a figure, with many angles, about a circle, in such a manner as all the sides shall be tangents to the circumference.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TION, S. [*circumscriptio*, Lat.] the determination to a particular figure; limitation, restraint, boundary.

CIRCUMSCRIP'TIVE, Adj. [See CIRCUMSCRIPTION] that which determines the shape or figure of a body.

CIRCUM'SPECT, Adj. [*circumspectum*, Lat.] cautious; a person attentive to the effects

of his actions, and who weighs the dangers and difficulties with which they are attended.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, S. [See CIRCUMSPECT] looking round about one. A cautious or wary conduct, wherein a person weighs the dangers and difficulties with which his actions are attended, and endeavours to guard against them.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE, Adj. looking round about; taking all the measures which may prevent a disappointment, or secure a person from any maliciousness of an enemy.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY, Adv. in a cautious, discreet, and prudent manner; guarding against accidents, and precluding any disappointments.

CI'RCUMSTANCE, S. [*circonſtance*, Fr.] the particular incident belonging to any action, which determines it to be either good or bad, or a fact probable or improbable; an event. Used in the plural, for the state or condition of a person; *bad circumſtances* signifying distress or poverty, and *good circumſtances*, riches or affluence.

To CI'RCUMSTANCE, V. N. to be placed in a particular light; to be attended with peculiar incidents.

CI'RCUMSTANT, Part. [*circumſtans*, Lat.] standing round, surrounding.

CIRCUMSTAN'TIAL, Adj. [*circumſtantialis*, low Lat.] accidental, opposed to essential. Minute; particular, wherein all the different relations and attendant reasons of an action are enumerated.

CIRCUMSTANTI'ALITY, S. the state of a thing, with all the peculiarities attending it.

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE, V. A. to place a thing or action in a particular situation or relation, with respect to the accidents which attend or determine its quality.

To CIRCUMVA'LLATE, V. A. [*circumvallatum*, of *circumvallo*, Lat.] to enclose; to surround with trenches and fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION, S. the art of entrenching or fortifying a camp or place with works. In fortification, a line or trench with a parapet, thrown up by the besiegers, encompassing all their camp, to defend it against any force that may attempt to relieve the place.

To CIRCUMVE'NT, V. A. to overreach a person by superior craft; to deceive, or impose upon, by specious pretences, and secret artifices.

CIRCUMVE'NTION, S. [*circumventio*, Lat.] the imposing upon, or over-reaching a person by secret artifices and subtlety.

To CIRCUMVE'ST, V. A. from *circum*, and *veſtio*, Lat.] to clothe all over with a garment; to clothe, or surround as with a garment.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE, V. A. [*circumvolvo*, Lat.] to roll round; to roll any body in an orbit or circle.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, S. [*circumvolutio*, Lat.] the act of rolling a thing round; the state of being round; the thing rolled round.

CI'RCUS, or CIRQUE, S. [*circus*, Lat.] in Antiquity, a large building, either round or oval, arched at one end, encompassed with porticoes, furnished with rows of seats rising above each other, and used for the exhibiting shews to the people.

CIST, S. [*ciſta*, Lat. *ciſte*, Sax.] a case; a covering. In Medicine, the coat of a tumor.

CI'STED, Adj. [from *ciſt*] inclosed in a bag, or membrane.

CI'STERN, S. [*ciſterna*, Lat.] a receptacle for water or rain, placed in yards or kitchens for family use; a large reservoir of water, or inclosed fountain. Figuratively, a reservoir or repository.

CIT, S. [a contraction of *citizen*] one who lives in the city, opposed to one at the court; a word of contempt.

CITA'DEL, S. [*citadelle*, Fr.] a fort, or place fortified with four, five, or six bastions, in order to defend a city against enemies, and to keep the inhabitants in their obedience.

CI'TAL, S. [from *cite*] a reproof, or impeachment; a summons, or a call to appear in a court.

CITA'TION, S. [from *citatum*, Lat.] in Law, a summons to appear before an ecclesiastical judge, on some cause relating to the church; quoting or mentioning an author's name; the passage quoted from an author; a mention, detail, enumeration.

CI'TATORY, Adj. having the power of a summons, or used as a summons.

To CITE, V. A. [from *cito*, Lat.] to summons or call a person to appear in a court of justice; to enjoin, or call on a person with authority; to quote.

CI'TER, S. one who summonses a person to appear in a court; one who quotes a passage from an author.

CITI'ZEN, S. [*citoyen*, Fr.] a person who is free of a city; one who carries on a trade in a city, opposed to a gentleman, or a soldier. "When he speaks not like a *citizen*, you find him a soldier." *Shak.*

CI'TRINE, Adj. [*citrinus*, Lat.] lemon-coloured, of a dark yellow.

CI'TRINE, S. [*citrinus*, Lat. *citrine*, Fr. and Ital.] a species of cryſtal of an extremely beautiful yellow. It is generally clear, fine, and free from flaws.

CI'TRON, S. [*citrus*, Lat.] a fruit which comes from a hot country, and is in smell, taste, and shape, somewhat like a lemon.

CI'TRONNATE, S. citron peel candied and cut into pieces.

CI'TY, S. [*cite*, Fr. *citta*, Ital.] a large town inclosed with a wall. In Law, a town corporate, that hath a bishop and a cathedral church; the inhabitants of a city; the heart or middle of a place, opposed to the extremities.

CI'TY, Adj. living in a city; like a citizen; with vain parade or ostentatious affluence. "Make not a *city* feast of it." *Shakeſ.*

CI'VET,

CI'VET, S. [*civet*, Fr.] in Natural History, a little animal, a native of Peru and Guinea, not much unlike our cat.

CI'VIC, Adj. [*civicus*, Lat.] that which relates to civil matters, opposed to military. A *civic crown* among the Romans, was made of oaken leaves, and given to those that had saved the live of a citizen.

CI'VIL, Adj. [*civilis*, Lat.] that which belongs to a city, or the government thereof; polished; well regulated. *Civil war*, is that which citizens or people of the same nation wage with one another. *Civil death*, is that which is inflicted by the laws, in opposition to natural. Joined with *power* or *magistrate*, that which is exercised on the principles of government, opposed to military. Figuratively, civilized; humane; well-bred; complaisant; gentle; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "The rude sea grew *civil* at her song." *Shak.* *Civil law*, is that which is opposed to the common, and implies the Roman law, contained in the institutes, digests, and code. *Civil year*, that which is established by law in any country, and is so called to distinguish it from the natural year, which is determined by the revolution of the heavenly bodies.

CIVI'LIAN, S. [*civilis*, Lat.] one who professes and makes the civil law his peculiar study.

CIVILISATION, S. a law which renders a criminal process civil, by turning an information into an inquest, *&c.*

CIVI'LITY, S. politeness; a polite address attended with humane and benevolent actions; a kindness bestowed in a polite manner.

To CIVILI'ZE, V. A. to instruct in such sciences us tend to render men humane.

CIVILI'ZER, S. one that reforms the savage manners of barbarians, and renders them both humane and polite.

CI'VILLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to the principles of government, and the rules of society; in a kind, condescending, good-natured, and genteel manner.

CI'ZE, S. [generally written *size*, perhaps from *incisum*, supine of *incido*, Lat. to cut] the dimensions of any thing with respect to magnitude or bulk. "Give them the *cize* and figure which they have." *Grey.*

CLACK, S. [*clice*, Brit. *clac*, Fr. *klack*, Belg.] any thing which makes a continued and lasting noise, applied to that of a mill. Figuratively, incessant and importunate tattle; the tongue. "He knows not when my *clack* will lie." *Prior.*

To CLACK, V. N. *cleceian*, Bait. *klatschen*, Teut.] to make a noise like that which is heard in a mill when going; to let the tongue run, or to talk much.

CLAD, Part. preter from CLOATH.

To CLAIM, V. A. [*clamer*, Fr.] to demand as a right or due.

CLAIM, S. a demand, or right of demanding a thing, as a due.

CLA'IMABLE, Adj. that which may be demanded as a due, or as belonging to a person.

CLA'IMANT, S. he that pretends a right to any thing in the possession of another, and demands it as his property.

CLA'IMER, S. one who demands a thing as his property.

CLA'IR-OBSCURE, S. See CLARE-OBSCURE.

To CLAM, V. A. to clog with any glewish or viscous matter.

To CLA'MBER, V. N. [*klemmen*, Belg. perhaps corrupted from *climb*, or *climber*] to ascend or go up a steep place with difficulty, so as to be forced to use both the knees and hands.

CLA'MMINESS, S. the quality by which any substance sticks to, or glews any thing that touches it; viscidity; ropiness.

CLA'MMY, Adj. viscous, ropy, glutinous, or adhering to any thing which touches it.

CLA'MOROUS, Adj. [from *clamour*] making a noise with the voice; speaking loud and turbulent.

CLA'MOUR, S. [*clamor*, Lat.] a noise, or outcry; an exaltation of the voice in anger. Applied with elegance to inanimate things. "The loud Arno's boist'rous *clamours*." *Addis.*

To CLA'MOUR, V. N. to make a noise; or speak in a loud, passionate, and turbulent manner.

CLAMP, S. [*klamme*, *klampe*, Belg.] a piece of wood added to another to strengthen it, and prevent its bursting; a little piece of wood in the form of a wheel, used in a mortice, instead of a pully; a quantity or collection of bricks. *Clamp-nails*, are such as are used to fasten on clamps in the building or repairing of ships.

To CLAMP, V. A. in Joining, to fit a board with the grain to another piece across the grain; this is of use to prevent warping.

CLAN, S. [*klaan*, Scot. children, *claan*, Brit.] a family, race, or tribe; a body of persons.

CLANDES'TINE, Adj. [*clandestinus*, Lat.] underhand; secret; in order to evade any law; private; always used in a bad sense.

CLANDES'TINELY, Adv. in a secret or private manner, including some illegal or bad practice.

To CLANG, V. A. [*clango*, Lat.] to make a loud shrill noise, with a brazen sound, like that of a trumpet; or to make a noise like that of armour when struck with a solid body, or like swords when beat together; to clash or strike together, so as to make a noise.

CLA'NGOUR, S. [*clangor*, Lat.] a loud shrill sound.

CLA'NGOUS, Adj. [pronounced *clangus*] making a loud and shrill noise.

CLANK, S. a loud shrill or harsh noise made by hard bodies when clashed together.

To

To CLAP, V. A. [*clappen*, Sax. *klappen*, Belg. *klapffen*, Teut.] to ſtrike together with a quick motion, ſo as to make a noiſe; to put one thing upon another with a haſty, ſudden, and unexpected motion; to perform any action in a quick and unexpected manner; to applaud or praiſe a perſon by ſtriking the hands together; to ſhut up with a quick or ſudden motion. "*Clap* to the door."

CLAP, S. [*clap*, Brit. *klapf*, Teut.] a loud noiſe, made by the ſtriking of two ſolid bodies together, or by exploſion, when applied to thunder; applauſe or approbation, teſtified by ſtriking the hands together. In Medicine, the firſt ſtate or ſtage of the venereal diſeaſe.

CLA'PPER, S. one who ſtrikes his hands together by way of applauſe; the tongue or piece of iron, which hangs in the inſide of a bell, and makes it ſound; a piece of wood in a mill for ſhaking the hopper. Figuratively, the tongue of a perſon that is very talkative, a word of reproach.

To CLA'PPER-CLAW, V. A. to ſcold.

CLARENCE'UX, or CLARENCIEUX, S. [Fr. pronounced *clauraunſſu*] the ſecond king of arms, ſo called from the duke of Clarence, ſon of Edward III. who firſt bore this office. He marſhals and diſpoſes the funerals of all the lower nobility on the ſouth ſide the Trent, and is therefore likewiſe called Surroy, *i. e.* South-roy or South-king.

CLARE-OBSCURE, [*chiaro-ſcuro*, Ital. from *clarus*, bright, and *obſcurus*, Lat. obſcure or dark] in Painting, the lights and ſhades in a picture; the art of diſtributing the lights and ſhades in a piece to the greateſt advantage.

CLA'RET, S. [*vin clairet*, Fr.] French wine, of a clear, pale, red colour.

CLA'RICORD, or CLA'RICHORD, S. [from *clarus*, Lat. clear, and *chorda*, Lat. a ſtring, *clavicordio*, Span.] a muſical inſtrument, in form of a ſpinnet, with 49 or 50 keys, and 70 ſtrings.

CLARIFICA'TION, S. the clearing any thing from impurities; the fining liquors.

To CLA'RIFY, V. A. [*clarifier*, Fr. *clarus*, clear, and *fio*, Lat. to become] to fine or make any liquor clear.

CLA'RION, S. [*clairon*, Fr. *clarino*, Ital. *claren*, Span.] a trumpet with a narrower tube and ſhriller ſound than the common ſort.

CLA'RITY, S. [*clarite*, Fr. *claritas*, Lat.] brightneſs, ſplendor.

CLARK, S. See CLERK.

To CLASH, V. N. [*kletzen*, Belg. to make a noiſe by beating; *glas*, *gles*, *glos*, Scalv. Boh. Celt. Pol. Dalm. *glaſe*, *glaſne*, Ruſſ. a claſh, or claſhing] to make a noiſe, applied to two bodies ſtruck together; to act with oppoſite views; to contradict, oppoſe, or diſagree. "Every time *claſhing* metaphors are put together." *Spect.* No. 595.

CLASH, S. [See the verb] a noiſe made by colliſion, or the ſtriking two bodies together; oppoſition of ſentiments, opinions, or intereſts.

CLASHING, S. See CLASH.

CLASP, S. [*gheſpe*, or *cheſpe*, Belg.] a thin piece of metal curved at the extremities, which enters into a hole made in another piece, and is uſed to faſten two things together, ſuch as the two covers of a book, or the two fore-parts of a garment, *&c.* Figuratively, an embrace, wherein the arms are thrown round the body of a perſon.

To CLASP, V. A. [from the noun] to ſhut or faſten by a claſp; to hold within the hands; to make the fingers meet round the circumference of any thing held in the hand; to incloſe. "*Claſp* their joints in arms." *Shak.*

CLA'SP-KNIFE, S. a knife which is furniſhed with a ſpring, and folds into the handle.

CLASS, S. [*claſſis*, Lat.] a collection of things ranged according to their different natures, and value; a rank or order. In Schools, a number of boys placed according to their attainments, and the authors they read.

CLA'SSIC, or CLA'SSICAL, Adj. [*claſſicus*, Lat.] in antient Literature, the authors of the Auguſtan age, of received note, and acknowledged abilities.

CLA'SSIC, S. an author of the firſt rank for abilities, and eſteemed a ſtandard for ſtyle, *&c.*

To CLATTER, V. N. [*clatrung*, *cleadur*, Sax. a rattle, *klattern*, Belg. to make a noiſe] to make a noiſe by being ſtruck often together, applied to ſonorous or metalline bodies; to make a noiſe by talking aloud, faſt, and little to the purpoſe. A low word.

CLA'TTER, S. a rattling noiſe made by the frequent ſtriking of hard bodies together; a confuſed and tumultuous noiſe.

CLAVA'TED, Part. [*clavatus*, Lat.] knobbed; or abounding with knobs.

CLAVE, the preter of CLEAVE.

CLA'VELLATED, Part. [*clavellatus*, Lat.] in Chymiſtry, made with burnt tartar.

CLA'VICLE, S. [*clavicula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the collar-bone, of which there are two, ſituated between the ſcapula and ſternum, each of them reſembling an Italic *S*, but in women more ſtraight than in men.

CLAUSE. S. [*clauſula*, Lat.] a ſentence; a ſingle article; ſo much of a ſentence as will make ſenſe.

CLAU'STRAL, Adj. [from *clauſtrum*, Lat.] belonging to a cloiſter, or religious houſe.

CLAU'SURE, S. [*clauſura*, Lat. [confinement; the ſtate of a perſon ſhut up or confined in a monaſtery.

CLAW, S. [*clawan*, Sax. *klauw*, Belg. *klauw*, Teut. *clow*, Dan.] the foot of a bird or beaſt, armed with a ſharp-pointed horny ſubſtance.

To CLAW, V. A. [*clawan*, Sax. *klauwen*, Belg. *klaven*, Teut. *klaar*, Dan.] to ſcratch, or tear with the nails.

CLA'WED, Adj. having claws. Participially, ſeized or ſcratched with a claw.

CLAY,

CLAY, S. [*clai*, Brit. *kley*, Belg. *kaly*, Perſ.] a compact, weighty, ſtiff, viſcid, and ductile earth, when moiſt; ſmooth to the touch, eaſily diſſolving in water, and when mixed with it, not quickly ſubſiding. Figuratively, the earth or ſubſtance, out of which our bodies are by Scripture ſaid to be produced.

To CLAY, V. A. to cover with clay. In Agriculture, to manure with clay.

CLA'Y-COLD, Adj. [a compound word] as cold as clay. Figuratively, lifeleſs.

CLA'YEY, Adj. conſiſting of, or abounding in clay.

CLA'YISH, Adj. of the nature of clay, like clay.

CLA'Y-MARL, S. a whitiſh, ſmooth, chalky earth, reſembling clay, but ſomewhat more fat, and ſometimes mixed with chalk ſtones.

CLEAN, Adj. [*clæne*, Sax. *glan*, Brit.] free from dirt or ſoil. Figuratively free from any moral ſtain, wickedneſs, or impurity. Adverbially uſed, it implies entirely, perfectly, fully or completely. "Domeſtic broils *clean* overblown." *Shak.*

To CLEAN, V. A. [from the Adjective] to free from dirt or filth.

CLE'ANLY, Adj. free from dirt or filth; free from moral impurity; innocent; chaſte.

CLE'ANLY, Adv. in a clean, neat manner; free from dirt or filth.

CLE'ANNESS, S. neatneſs; free from dirt or filth; elegance; exactneſs; freedom from any immoral impurity.

To CLEANSE, V. A. [*cloænſian*, Sax.] to free from dirt or filth by waſhing or rubbing; to free from bad humours by purges, in Medicine. To free from matter of funguſes, applied to wounds.

CLE'ANSER, S. in Medicine, that which removes any humour, or expels any noxious fluid from the body; a detergent.

CLEAR, Adj. [from *clair*, Fr. of *clarus*, Lat.] that which may be ſeen through. That which is free from filth, applied to ſtreams. Free from clouds or miſts, applied to the weather. Without mixture; poſitive; plain, or free from any ambiguities or doubtful expreſſions; void of guilt; free from an undue bias or impediment, applied to the judgment. Uſed adverbially, for entirely or quite. "Bit it *clear* off." *L'Eſtrange.*

To CLEAR, V. A. to remove any filth, dirt, or other obſtruction; to free from obſcurity, perplexity, or difficulty; to juſtify, or remove any charge of guilt, or accuſation, by manifeſting innocence; to cleanſe; to brighten; to remove any thing which intercepts the light. *To clear a ſhip*, is to obtain leave for ſailing, or ſelling the cargo, by paying the cuſtoms.

CLE'ARANCE, S. a certificate that a ſhip has been cleared at the cuſtom-houſe, by paying the duties.

CLE'ARER, S. the perſon or thing that removes any filth or obſtruction; that which communicates light to the mind, or removes any difficulty or prejudices which may obſcure the judgment. "Gold is a wonderful *clearer* of the underſtanding." *Spectat.*

CLE'ARLY, Adv. free from darkneſs, obſcurity, ambiguity; plainly; without any undue influence or prejudice. "Deal *clearly* and impartially with yourſelves." *Tillotſon.* Without deduction or diminution, applied to gains; without evaſion or reſerve.

CLEA'RNESS, S. tranſparency, which renders a thing eaſy to be ſeen through, applied to glaſs. Freedom from dregs, or filth, applied to liquors. Diſtinctneſs, plainneſs, freedom from obſcurity, or ambiguity, applied to ideas.

CLEA'R-SIGHTED, Adj. [a compound word] able to diſcern and diſtinguiſh things; judicious; ſeeing into the conſequences of things.

To CLEA'R-STARCH, V. A. to ſtarch in ſuch a manner, that linen may appear tranſparent and clearer than in common waſhing.

To CLEAVE, V. A. [preter *I clave*, part. *cloven*; *cleowan*, Sax. *klaevan*, Belg. *klaowen*, Teut. of *klaeve*] to ſtick; to adherre to; to unite one's ſelf to a perſon.

To CLEAVE, V. A. [preter *I clave*, *clove*, or *cleft*, particip. *cloven*, or *cleft*; from *cleafan*, *cleofen*, *clyfan*, Sax. *klyf*, preter. *klauf*, Iſl. *kloven*, Belg. *kloffver*, Dan.] to divide a thing with a chopper and with violence; to divide by a ſwift or rapid motion. "The fierce eagles *cleave* the liquid ſky." *Prior.* To divide or ſeparate; to part aſunder.

CLEA'VER, S. a large flat inſtrument made of metal, with a handle, and of a long ſquare form, uſed by butchers to ſeparate the joints of meat from their carcaſes; one who chops any thing. In Botany, a weed, named likewiſe *cliver*.

CLEF, S. [from *cléf*. Fr. a key] in Muſic, a mark placed at the beginning of the lines of a piece of muſic, which determines the name of each line, according to the ſcale; the tune or key in which it is to begin, and all the uniſons in a piece.

CLEFT, participle paſſive, from CLEAVE.

CLEFT, S. [from *cleave*, *kluff*, Teut.] a ſpace made by the ſeparation of the parts of any body; a crack. In Farriery, a diſeaſe in horſes, which appears on the hough of the paſterns.

To CLE'FT-GRAFT, V. A. in Gardening, to engraft by cleaving the ſtock of a tree, and inſerting a branch into it.

CLEMENCY, S. [*clementia*, Lat. *clemence*, Fr.] unwillingneſs to puniſh, and tenderneſs in the inflicting puniſhment.

CLE'MENT, Adj. [*clemens*, Lat.] unwilling to puniſh, and tender in executing, or in limiting puniſhment.

CLE'RGY, S. [*clergé*, Fr. *clerus*, [Lat. κληρος;

κληρος, Gr. ſelected] a body of men officiating in the public ſervice of the church, and ſet apart for that purpoſe.

CLE'RGYMAN, S. a perſon dedicated by ordination, to the ſervice of the church; a perſon in holy orders.

CLE'RICAL, Adj. [*clericus*, Lat.] belonging to the clergy.

CLERK, S. [*clerc*, Fr. *cleric*, Sax. *clericus*, Lat.] in Law, a title appropriated to the clergy. In ancient authors, a ſcholar, or man of letters; a writer in a public office, in commerce, a perſon employed in a merchant's compting-houſe to tranſact ſuch buſineſs as is performed by the pen; and when an out-door clerk, to attend at the cuſtom houſe, water-ſide, and 'Change. In the Church Service a layman, who has a ſeat adjoining to the reading deſk, pronounces the reſponſes with an audible voice, gives out the ſinging pſalms, *&c.*

CLE'RKSHIP, S. the office or employ of a clerk.

CLE'VER, Adj. dexterous, quick, or ſkillful in the performance of any thing; well-pleaſing, convenient, well. "'Twould ſound more *clever*." *Pope.* Well-made handſome.

CLEV'ERLY, Adv. in a dexterous, ingenious, ſkilful, and proper manner.

CLEV'ERNESS, S. a proper, ſkilful, and dexterous performance; a quality which conveys the idea of fitneſs, ingenuity, and perfection, and thereby excites ſatisfaction in the mind.

CLEW, S. [*clywe*, Sax. *klowe*, Belg. *klawel*, Teut.] any thing in a globular form; a ball of thread. Figuratively, any guide or direction, by means of which a perſon may ſurmount any difficulty, alluding to a ball of thread, made uſe of by perſons to find their way back again from a labyrinth. The *clew of a ſail*, is the lower corner, reaching down to the earing, where the tackle and ſheets are faſtened.

To CLEW, V. A. among ſailors, joined with the word *ſail*, ſignifies to raiſe them in order to be furled by means of a rope faſtened to the clew, and called a *clew garnet*.

To CLINK, V. N. [*clicken*, Belg. *cliqueter*, Fr.] to make a ſmall, ſharp, and ſucceſſive noiſe, like that of the beats of a watch.

CLI'ENT, S. [*cliens*, Lat.] in Law, one who employs a lawyer for advice, or defence. Among the Romans, one who was dependent on ſome great perſonage, who undertook to defend him from oppreſſion. "They are your friends and *clients*." *Johnſon Catal.*

CLIENTE'LE, S. [*clientela*, Lat.] the condition of a client. "Under the pretext of *clientele*." *Johnſon.*

CLI'ENTSHIP, S. the office or condition of a client.

CLIFF, S. [*cliff*, Sax. *kliff*, Belg. *clivus*, Lat.] a ſteep or craggy rock, generally applied to one on the ſea-coaſt. In Muſic, uſed, improperly, for *Clef*.

CLIMA'CTER, S. [κλιμακτηρ, Gr.] a certain period of life or portion of years, ſuppoſed to terminate in ſome great danger.

CLIMA'CTERIC, or CLIMACTERICAL, Adj. [from κλιμαξ, Gr. a ſcale] containing a certain number of years, at the expiration of which, ſomething dangerous is ſuppoſed to happen to the body. The *climateric year*, is a critical year in a perſon's life, where-in he is ſuppoſed to ſtand in great danger of death.

CLI'MATE, S. [κλιμα, Gr.] in Geography, a ſpace on the ſurface of the earth, contained between two parallel circles, and meaſured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which ſpaces the longeſt days are half an hour longer in thoſe near the poles, than in thoſe neareſt the equator. From the polar circles to the poles, the climates increaſe the ſpace of a whole month. In a popular ſenſe, any country differing from another, either in reſpect of the ſeaſons, the quality of the ſoil, or the manners of its inhabitants, without any regard to the length of the day.

CLI'MAX, S. [κλιμαξ, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein the ſenſe of a period aſcends or increaſes every ſentence, till it concludes; as in the following: "Whether Paul or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things preſent, or things to come, are all yours, and ye are Chriſt's, and Chriſt is God's." 1 *Cor.* iii. 22, 23.

To CLIMB, V. N. [preter and participle paſſive, *climbed*, ſometimes pronounced *clime*, from *climan*, Sax. *klimmen*, Teut. *klemmen*, Belg.] to aſcend; to aſcend by their ſpecific levity, *&c.* applied to vapours; to mount or go upwards.

CLIM'BER, S. one who mounts, aſcends, or ſcales any high or ſteep place; a plant ſo called, from its creeping up on other ſupports.

CLIME, S. [from κλιμα, Gr.] the ſame as *climate*; generally uſed in poetry.

To CLINCH, V. A. to hold a thing in the hand with the fingers and thumbs meeting over it; to ſhut the hand, ſo as the fingers and thumb may reach over each other; to bend the point of a nail, when driven through any thing; to confirm, eſtabliſh, or puſh home, applied to an argument.

CLINCH, S. a word which has a double meaning; a pun; a word made uſe of to conclude ſeveral lines in the different parts of a poem, and to rhime to as many different words. "Here one poor word a thouſand *clinches* makes." *Pope.* In Navigation, that part of a cable which is faſtened to the ring of an anchor.

CLI'NCHER, S. a cramp or hold-faſt, made of a piece of iron bent, or making an angle at the top, and uſed to faſten planks.

To CLING, V. A. [preter, *I clung*, or *have clung*, part. *clung*, *klynger*, Dan.] to ſtick cloſe to, or hang upon, by twiſting round a thing.

CLI'NIC, or CLINICAL, Adj. [from κλινω, Gr.] thoſe who keep their beds on account of the violence of any diſorder. At preſent uſed, when applied to perſons, for a quack.

To CLINK, V. A. to ſtrike metals together ſo as to make them ſound. Neuterly, to make a noiſe, applied to the ſound made by two pieces of metal ſtruck together.

CLINK, S. a noiſe made by the ſtriking of two pieces of metal, whether iron or ſteel, on each other.

CLI'NQUANT, S. [Fr.] embroidery; ſplendor of dreſs; or tinſel finery.

To CLIP, V. A. [*clippan*, Sax. to embrace] to embrace by folding the arms cloſely round; to enfold in the arms; to hug; to cut with ſheers, from *klepper*, Dan. or *klupper*, Dut. Figuratively, to diminiſh, applied to coin. To cut ſhort, not to pronounce fully, applied to language.

CLI'PPER, S. one that debaſes the coin, by cutting, filing, or otherwiſe diminiſhing its ſize and weight.

CLI'PPING, S. [See CLIP] that which is cut off from a thing.

CLI'VER, S. [more properly written *cleaver*] in Botany, an herb, whoſe ſeeds ſtick to the cloaths of ſuch as touch it; and uſed in medicine.

CLOAK, S. a looſe outer garment without ſleeves, worn over the reſt of a perſon's cloaths, either to defend them from cold or rain. Figuratively a pretext or pretence, in order to conceal any deſign.

To CLOAK, V. A. to cover with a cloak. Figuratively, to conceal any deſign by ſome ſpecious pretext or artifice.

CLO'AK-BAG, S. a *bag* in which cloaths are carried; a portmanteau.

To CLOATH, V. A. [*clad*, Sax. *kleder*, Dan.] to furniſh or cover with cloaths; to dreſs.

CLO'ATHING, S. dreſs; garments; or that which a perſon wears to cover and defend his body from the weather.

CLOCK, S. [*cocle*, Brit. from *colch*, Brit. and Arm. a bell, *cloche*, Fr. *clugga*, Sax. *kloke*, Belg. and Dan. and *glocke*, Teut.] a kind of movement or machine, going by a pendulum, ſerving to meaſure time, and ſhew the hour by ſtriking on a bell. Huygens was the firſt perſon who brought the art of clock-making to any perfection; and the firſt pendulum clock made in England, was in the year 1622, by Formantil, a Dutchman. *What's o'clock*, is a phraſe importing what hour is it? *'Tis nine o'clock*, implies, it is the ninth hour. Applied to ſtockings, *clock* ſignifies the work with which the ankles are adorned.

CLO'CK-WORK, S. any movements which go by means of ſprings, wheels, and a pendulum, and in that reſpect reſemble the movements of a clock.

CLOD, [*clud*, Sax. a little hillock, *klotte*, Belg.] a ſmall maſs of moiſt earth; a lump of earth or clay. Figuratively, a turf; the ground; any thing vile, baſe and earthly; a dull, groſs, ſtupid perſon.

To CLOD, V. N. [from the noun, *klotteren*, Belg.] to unite into a maſs, on account of its moiſture or viſcidity. To curdle, uſed inſtead of *clot*. Actively, to pelt with clods.

CLOD'DY, Adj. conſiſting of little heaps ſmall maſſes or clods of earth.

CLOD'PATE, S. a ſtupid fellow; one who cannot eaſily apprehend the meaning of another. Hence *clod pated*, an adjective, implying dull of apprehenſion, or ſtupid.

To CLOG, V. A. to load with ſomething that may hinder motion; to burthen; to embarraſs; to be obſtructed by the ſticking of ſomething to a thing.

CLOG, S. any weight or thing which impedes or hinders the motion of a thing; a reſtraint; an incumbrance, hindrance, obſtruction, or impediment; a compoſition of leather, conſiſting of a ſoal and two ſtraps, worn by women over their ſhoes, to keep their feet clean, or warm.

CLO'GGINESS, S. the ſtate of being hindered from motion; obſtruction.

CLO'GGY, Adj. that which, by adhering to any inſtrument, ſtops up the paſſages, or otherwiſe hinders its motion.

CLOI'STER, S. [*clâs*, Brit. *clauſter*, Sax. *cloiſtre*, Fr. *clauſtro*, Ital. *clauſtrum*, Lat.] a habitation ſurrounded with walls, and dwelt in by monks or religious; a monaſtery for the religious of either ſex. In a more reſtrained ſenſe, the principal part of a regular monaſtery, conſiſting of a ſquare built on each of its ſides. In Architecture, a court which has buildings on each of its fours ſides; a periſtile or piazza.

To CLOI'STER, V. A. to ſhut up in a monaſtery; to confine in a religious houſe.

CLOI'STERAL, Adj. ſhut up in a monaſtery or nunnery; ſolitary; retired; recluſe.

CLOI'STERED, Part. ſolitary; inhabiting a cloiſter; confined in a monaſtery, or religious houſe. In Architecture, built round, or ſurrounded with a piazza, or periſtile.

CLOKE, S. See CLOAK.

To CLOOM, V. A. to cover or ſtop up with clay, mortar, or any glutinous matter.

To CLOSE, V. A. [*cloſ*, Fr. *cluſus*, Lat.] to ſhut any thing that is open; to conclude, finiſh, or perfect; to confine; to join any thing broken. To heal, applied to wounds; to join two parts together, after being ſeparated. "the earth *cloſed upon them.*" To join with a party.

CLOSE, S. any thing ſhut, without paſſage or outlet; a ſmall field ſurrounded with a hedge or rails. Applied to time, the end of any particular period or portion. "The *cloſe* of night." *Dryd.* The end of a ſentence; a concluſion.

CLOSE, Adj. uſed with the verbs, *tie, ſhut,*

or *faſten*, ſhut ſo as nothing can come out, nor any air make its entrance. "A *cloſe* box." "A *cloſe* room." Without vent or inlet; without motion; ſtagnating; ſultry, or not eaſily breached in, applied to the air. Having very few pores, applied to metals. "That very *cloſe* metals." *Locke*. Denſe; conciſe; ſhort; without any redundances; or thick, applied to the manner of expreſſion. "Your thoughts lie ſo *cloſe* together." Applied to ſituation, touching, or without any diſtance between the things mentioned Applied to deſigns, ſecret, or without diſcovery; having the appearance of reſerve and ſecrecy; without wandering. "To keep our thoughts *cloſe* to their buſineſs." *Locke*, Home; to the point; retired; without going abroad. "He keeps very *cloſe*." Under great reſtraint. "A *cloſe* priſoner." Narrow, dark, cloudy, miſty, and ſultry, applied to the ſky, or weather. Uſed adverbially, either by itſelf, or in compoſition.

CLO'SE-BODIED, Adj. that which comes tight round the body, oppoſed to that which hangs looſe.

CLOSE-HA'NDED, Adj. covetous; illiberal; void of generoſity.

CLO'SE-LEAGUED, Adj. ranged near one another; in a thick impenetrable body; ſecretly leagued, or privately conſpiring againſt.

CLO'SELY, Adv. applied to ſhutting any veſſel, &c. without vent or paſſage for the internal or external air; very near; not deviating from, applied to the tranſlation of authors. "I have tranſlated *cloſely*."

CLO'SENESS, S. the ſtate of having no paſſage for the air; narrowneſs; want of air; denſeneſs; compactneſs; recluſeneſs; ſolitude; reſerve; ſecreſy; avarice; connection.

CLO'SER, S. a finiſher; or concluder.

CLO'SET, S. [from *cloſe*] a ſmall room for privacy and retirement; a ſhallow place furniſhed with ſhelves, and with a door, ſerving as a repoſitory for curioſities, or family utenſils.

To CLO'SET, V. A. [from the noun] to ſhut up or conceal in a cloſet; to take into a cloſet, for the ſake of privacy.

CLOSH, S. a diſtemper in the feet of cattle, called likewiſe the *founder*.

CLOSU'RE, S. the act of ſhutting or ſtopping up any aperture or clift; confinement; concluſion; end.

CLOT, S. [*klot*, Belg.] a maſs formed by thickening of any fluid body.

To CLOT, V. N. [*klotteren*, Belg.] to grow into ſmall maſſes, applied to any fluid ſubſtance. To gather into clods, applied to moiſt or clayey earth.

CLOTH, S. [plural, *cloths*, or *clothes*] in a general ſenſe, any thing woven, either from animal or vegetable ſubſtances, for garments; the linen wherewith a table is covered at any meal; the canvaſs on which pictures are painted; the ſeveral coverings which are laid on a bed.

CLO'THIER, S. one who carries on the manufactory of woollen cloth.

CLOTH-SHEARER, S. one who ſhears the nap of woollen cloth, after it has been raiſed by the carders or teazers.

CLO'T-POLL, S. a word of contempt and reproach, implying a ſtupid perſon; a block-head, or thick-ſkull.

To CLO'TTER, V. A. See To CLOT.

CLO'TTY, Adj. full of clots or lumps.

CLOUD, S. [from *clod*, according to Sommer, or from *clodde*, Belg. a ſpot] a collection of condenſed vapours ſuſpended in the atmoſphere. *Clouds* are the moſt conſiderable of all the meteors, as furniſhing water and plenty to the earth; mitigating the exceſſive heats of the torrid zone, and ſcreening it from the beams of the ſun; collecting the rays of light by the numerous refractions they ſuffer in their paſſage through them, thereby prolonging the ſtay of light, after the ſun is deſcended below the horizon, and anticipating its coming ſome time before it has aſcended above it; without their medium, the heavens would be one uniform ſable ſubſtance, the rays of light would be ſcattered abroad in the immenſe regions of ſpace without reaching our eyes, and the raviſhing proſpect of nature would become a large blot; they conſiſt of very ſmall drops of water detached by external or internal heat, and elevated by electricity, and the laws of hydroſtatics, above the ſurface of the earth, till they arrive at a collection of vapours of the ſame ſpecific gravity with themſelves, when meeting with cold, and by running into each other, they form maſſes, or collections heavier than that part of the atmoſphere which they ſwam in before, and ſo fall down in rain. Figuratively, the veins, or duſky marks in agates, or ſtones; any thing which obſcures; a ſtate of darkneſs; a crowd, or great number. "A *cloud* of witneſſes." *Atterb.*

To CLOUD, N. A. to darken; to make the countenance appear lowring; to render truth obſcure, or difficult to be underſtood; variegated, or diverſified with dark veins, applied to wood and ſtones. Neuterly, to grow cloudy, dark, or over caſt, applied to the ſky or weather.

CLOU'D-BERRY, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of the *robus* or *bramble*.

CLOU'D-CAPT, Adj. covered, topped by, or touching the clouds. "The *cloud-capt* towers," *Shak.*

CLOU'DILY, Adv. in a cloudy or dark manner.

CLOU'DINESS, S. a ſtate wherein clouds procure darkneſs and obſcurity; want of brightneſs or luſture; foulneſs, applied to precious ſtones.

CLOU'DLESS, Adj. without clouds, clear, applied to the weather. Without ſpots or foulneſs, applied to jewels,

CLO'UDY, Adj. [See CLOUD.] formed of clouds; dark, obſcure, or over-caſt with *clouds*. Figuratively, obſcure; dark; imperfect; ſullen; gloomy; dejected.

CLOVE, the preter of CLEAVE.

CLOVE, S. [*clou*, Fr. *clavo di eſpecias*, Ital. *chido de girofano*, Span.] an aromatic fruit, brought from the Eaſt Indies, growing on a tree twenty feet high, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the bay-tree.

CLO'VE-GILLYFLOWER, S. [ſo called from its ſmelling like cloves] in Botany, the *dianthus*, or *caryophilus*.

CLO'VEN, participle from CLEAVE.

CLO'VEN-FOOTED, or CLO'VEN-HOOFED, Adj. having the foot or hoof divided into two parts.

CLO'VER, or CLO'VER-GRASS, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of trefoil. *To live in clover*, is a phraſe for living luxurioufly, becauſe clover is reckoned a delicious food for cattle.

CLOUGH, S. [Sax. pronounced *cloff*] the cliſt of a hill; a cliſt.

CLOUT, S. [*clut*, Sax. *cluyte*, Belg. *clod*, Teut.] a ſquare piece of cloth made double, ſerving, among other uſes, to keep infants clean from their evacuations; a patch on a ſhoe or garment.

To CLOUT, V. A. to patch or mend in a coarſe and clumſy manner; to cover with a thick cloth; to join aukwardly or clumſily together.

CLO'UTED, Part. patched or mended; joined in a clumſy manner.

CLO'UTERLY, Adj. clowniſhly; clumſily; or performed in an aukward manner.

CLOWN, S. a ruſtic or country fellow; one whoſe behaviour is rude, and manners are unpoliſhed.

CLO'WNISH, Adj. in a manner agreeable to clowns; rude; aukward; ill-bred; and coarſe, like a clown.

CLO'WNISHLY, Adv. in a clumſy, coarſe, rude, an ill-bred manner.

CLOWNISHNESS, S. unpoliſhed rudeneſs, ruſtic ſimplicity, or aukward addreſs; broadneſs and coarſeneſs of expreſſion.

To CLOY, V. A. [*enclouer*, Fr.] to fill ſo with food, as to leave no appetite for any more; to ſurfeit almoſt to loathing.

CLUB, S. [*clwppa*, Brit. *kloppel*, Belg. *kolb*, Teut.] a heavy and ſtrong ſtick, uſed as an offenſive weapon. In Gaming, the name of one of the ſuits of cards, called in French *treſle*, from its reſembling the trefoil leaf, or that of clover graſs. The money-proportion or ſum every member is obliged to pay at a drinking ſociety; an aſſemby meeting at a public houſe to ſpend the evening, generally incorporated and regulated by orders eſtabliſhed among themſelves; concurrence; joint expence or contribution.

To CLUB, V. A. to contribute one's proportion to a public expence; to join and unite in one common deſign; to carry on ſome common deſign which requires the aſſiſtance of many.

CLU'BHEADED, Adj. having a round or thick head.

CLUB-LAW, S. the compelling the aſſent of a perſon by external force or violence.

To CLUCK, V. N. [*cloccian*, Brit. *clochat*, Arm. *cloclan*, Sax. *klocken*, Belg.] to make a noiſe like a hen when calling her chickens.

CLUMP, S. [*klomp*, *klumpe*, Teut.] a ſhapeleſs thick piece of wood, nearly as broad as long.

CLU'MSILY, Adv. in an uncouth, aukward, graceleſs, and unpleaſing manner.

CLU'MSINESS, S. want of ingenuity, ſkill, dexterity, or readineſs in performing any thing; aukwardneſs.

CLU'MSY, Adj. aukward, artleſs, unhandy, and without grace, in the performance of any thing, heavy, thick, and coarſe, with reſpect to weight and ſhape.

CLUNG, the preter and part. of CLING.

To CLUNG, V. N. [*clingan*, Sax. to waſte away] to dry or waſte like wood, after it is cut.

CLUNG, Part. waſted away, by a conſumption, or other diſorders; ſhrunk.

CLU'STER, S. [*cluſter*, *clyſte*, Sax. *klyſter*, Belg.] a bunch, or ſeveral things of the ſame ſort, growing cloſe together, and on one common ſtalk. Figuratively, a number of inſects crouding together; a body of, or ſeveral people collected together.

To CLU'STER, V. N. to grow in bunches cloſe together, and one ſtalk, applied to vegetables. To gather cloſe together in bodies, applied to bees. To collect into bunches.

CLU'STER-GRAPE, S. in Botany, the ſmall black grape, generally the forwardeſt of any.

CLU'STERY, Adj. growing cloſe together on one common ſtalk.

To CLUTCH, V. A. to hold in the hand with the fingers and thumbs cloſed together; to gripe, or graſp; to ſhut the hand cloſe, ſo as to ſeize and hold a thing faſt.

CLUTCH, S. a gripe, graſp, or ſeizure with the hand ſhut very faſt and cloſe. Figuratively, in the plural, *clutches*, the paws or talons of a bird or wild beaſt. Poſſeſſion, including the idea of rapaciouſneſs.

CLUTTER, S. [See CLATTER] a noiſe made by a perſon's being in a hurry about ſome trifling affair; a hurry or clamour: a low word.

CLY'STER, S. [κλυστερ, from κλυζω, Gr. to waſh] in Medicine, a decoction of various ingredients injected into the anus by means of a ſyringe, or pipe and bladder.

To COA'CERVATE, V. A. [*coacervatum*, ſupine of *coacervo*, Lat.] to heap together.

COA'CERVATION, S. [from *coacervate*] the act of heaping, or the ſtate of things heaped together.

COACH, S. [*coche*, Fr. *kotzy*, Boh. *kochy*, Hung. *cuchy*, Tur.] a carriage of pleasure and ſtate, having both back and front ſeats, hung upon ſtraps or ſprings, running on four wheels, and diſtinguiſhed from a *chariot*, becauſe it has two ſeats fronting each other, and from a *vis-a-vis*, becauſe more than one perſon can ſit oppoſite to another. This carriage was originally intended for the country, and when firſt introduced into cities, there were but two even at Paris, one of which belonged to the queen, and the other to Diana, natural daughter of Henry II. The firſt courtier who ſet up this equipage, was John de Laval de Bois Dauphin, who could not travel on horſeback, on account of his enormous bulk. We find even in England, that as low as queen Elizabeth's time, the nobility of both ſexes attended her in proceſſions on horſeback.

To COACH, V. A. to carry or convey in a coach.

COACH-BOX, S. the ſeat whereon the perſon ſits to drive a coach.

COACH-HIRE, S. the fare of a hackney coach, or money paid for the uſe of a hired coach.

COA'CTION, S. the obliging to do, or to refrain from doing any action; force; compulſion.

COA'CTIVE, Adj. having the force of reſtraining from, or compelling to any action; acting in concert with.

COADJU'TANT, Part. [from *con* and *adjutans*, Lat.] helping, aſſiſting, or taking part with a perſon in any action; co-operating.

COADJU'TOR, S. [from *con*, together, and *adjutor*, Lat.] one engaged in aſſiſting an other; an aſſiſtant, aſſociate, or partner in any undertaking. In the Canon Law, one appointed and empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJU'VANCY, S. [from *con*, and *adjuvans*, participle of *adjuvo*, Lat. to aſſiſt] help; concurrence in any proceſs or operation; a contributing to effect any particular deſign.

COADUNI'TION, S. [from *con*, *ad*, and *unitio*, Lat.] the uniting of ſeveral things or particles, ſo as to form one common maſs.

To COAGME'NT, V. A. [from *coagmento*, Lat.] to join, glue, or heap together, ſo as to form one maſs. "Had the world been *coagmented* from that fortuitous jumble." *Glanv.*

COAGMENTA'TION, S. [*coagmentatio*, Lat.] a joining, uniting, gluing, or otherwiſe heaping ſeveral particles or ſubſtances together, ſo as to form one common maſs. The joining ſeveral ſyllables or words together, ſo as to form one word, or ſentence, applied to ſtyle, or grammar. "Cementing and *coagmentation* of words." *Johnſon.*

COA'GULABLE, Adj. [from *coagulo*, Lat. to curdle] that which may thicken, grow denſe, or concrete.

To COA'GULATE, V. A. [*coagulo*, Lat.] to make a thing curdle, or turn into clots, applied to the turning of milk into curds by means of rennet. Neuterly, to curdle; to form concretions; to congeal.

COA'GULATION, S. [*coagulatio*, Lat.] the act of turning into curds. Concretion; congelation; or growing thick and tangible, applied to fluids; the ſtate of a thing congealed, curdled or condenſed; the ſubſtance or body formed by congelation or concretion.

CO'AGULATIVE, Adj. [from *coagulate*] that which has the power of cauſing coagulations, concretions; curdling, or depriving a body of its fluidity.

COAGULATOR, S. that which cauſes condenſations, or concretions.

COAL, S. [*col*, Sax. *kol*, *kohl*, Teut. *koll*, Belg. *kul*, Dan.] a ſolid, dry, opake, inflammable ſubſtance, found in large ſtrata, ſplitting generally in an horizontal direction, of a black, gloſſy hue, ſoft and friable, not fuſible, but eaſily inflammable, and leaving, when burnt, a great quantity of aſhes. Uſed ſometimes for charcoal.

COAL-BLACK, Adj. of the colour of coal; the deepeſt black.

TO COALE'SCE, V. N. to unite together.

COALE'SCENCE, S. [*coaleſcens*, Lat.] the act of coaleſcing or uniting of ſeveral particles, whereby they adhere together, and form one body, or common maſs.

COA'LIERY, S. a place where coals are dug. *Coal-mine* is moſt frequently uſed.

COALI'TION, S. [*coalitum*, ſupine of *coaleſco*, Lat. to unite together] the uniting or joining of different particles, ſo as to compoſe one common maſs.

CO'AL-WORK, S. a coal-mine, or place where coals are dug.

COA'LLY, Adj. abounding in coal.

COAPTATION, S. the fitting, or artful diſpoſition or arrangement of the parts of a thing, or of the words of a ſentence.

COARSE, Adj. mixed with droſs, not refined, applied to metals. Rough, and conſiſting of large threads, applied to cloth or ſilk manufactures. Rude, uncivil, indelicate, ill-bred, applied to behaviour, or manners. Unpoliſhed, and not elegant, applied to language. Mean, vile, rough, and of no value.

COA'RSELY, Adv. [from *coarſe* and *ly*, of *lice*, Sax.] in a rude, rough, inelegant manner, free from any graces, or appearance of politeneſs.

COA'RSENESS, S. want of purity; abounding in droſs; want of elegance or delicacy; clowniſhneſs, rudeneſs, ruſticity; a compoſition of mean and cheap materials.

COAST, S. [*coſte*, Fr. *coſta*, Ital. and Lat.] a ſhore or land, which lies near, and is waſhed by, the ſea. Uſed by Sir Iſaac Newton, in the ſenſe of the original French and Latin, for a ſide, or part. "Otherwiſe would

not

not to be refracted towards that *coaſt*, rather than any other *coaſt*." *The coaſt is clear*, a phraſe implying that any danger is over, and that there are no obſtacles in a perſon's way

To COAST, V. N. in Navigation, to ſail near a coaſt, or keep within ſight of land.

CO'ASTER, S. one who makes a voyage from port to port on the ſame coaſt, keeping at the ſame time within ſight of the ſhore; one who ſails near the ſhore.

COAT, S. [*cotte*, Fr. *cotta*, Lat.] the outward garment of a man, made with plaits at the ſides; the lower part of a woman's dreſs tied round the waiſt, and covering the legs. Figuratively, any covering or tegument. "The eye has its *coats*." The hairs or fur of a beaſt. In Heraldry, the eſcutcheon, field, or habit, on which a perſon's arms are pourtrayed.

To COAT, V. A. to cover or ſpread over.

To COAX, V. A. to endeavour to perſuade a perſon by flattery, or inſinuating addreſs; a low word.

COA'XER, S. one who endeavours to perſuade a perſon by flattery, or artful and inſinuating behaviour.

To COBBLE, V. A. [*kobler*, Belg.] to mend any thing in a clumſy manner, generally applied to ſhoes. To do or make any thing in a coarſe, unhandy, or aukward manner.

CO'BBLER, S. [from the verb] a mender of old ſhoes. Figuratively, a very bad workman; one who cannot perform any thing with elegance.

COBI'RONS, S. [from *cop*, Sax. or *kopff*, Belg. an head, and *irons*] irons with a knob at the upper end, uſed in fire-places where wood is burned.

COB-SWAN, the head or leading ſwan in a ſwannary.

CO'BWEB, S. [from *kop*, Belg. a ſpider, and *web*] the web or net of a ſpider. Figuratively, any ſnare, or trap. Sometimes uſed for a reſtraint which may be eaſily broken through.

COCCI'FEROUS, Adj. [from κοκκος and φερω, Gr.] in Botany, a term applied to all plants having berries.

COCHINE'AL, S. [*cochinilla*, Span.] an inſect found upon the opuntia, originally of a white or pellucid colour, but turning red by means of the food it eats, and when dried affording a beautiful purple colour, made uſe of by dyers.

CO'CHLEARY, Adj. [from *cochlea*, Lat. ſcrew] made in the form of a ſcrew.

CO'CHLEATED, Adj. [from *cochlea*, Lat.] twiſted in form of a ſcrew. Turbinated, applied to ſhells.

COCK, S. [*coce*, Sax. *kock*, Belg. *coq*, Fr.] the male of the ſpecies of domeſtic fowls famous for its courage, pride, and gallantry; the male of any birds or fowls. *Weather cock* an inſtrument turning round a pivot, uſed to ſhew the point from which the wind blows; an inſtrument, turning with a ſcrew, made of bell-metal, and uſed in drawing liquors from caſks; the notch of an arrow; that part of the lock of a gun, which holds the flint; the particular form in which the brims of a hat are placed; the ſtyle or gnomon of a dial; the needle of a ballance. *Cock a hoop*, or *cock on the hoop*, a phraſe implying triumphant exultation, or elation on account of ſome ſucceſs.

To COCK, V. A. to erect, or ſet upright. "*Cocks* his ears." *Gay*. To mould the ſhape of a hat; to wear the hat with an air of petulance, and ſmartneſs; to fix the cock of a gun ready for diſcharging; to lay hay in ſmall heaps. Neuterly, to ſtrut, hold up the head, or look big on account of any little ſucceſs.

COCKA'DE, S. a ribband, tied in a bow, or formed in the ſhape of a roſe, worn in a man's hat.

COCKA'TRICE, S. [from *cock* and *atter*, Sax. a ſerpent] a ſerpent ſuppoſed to be formed from a cock's egg. Figuratively, a perſon of an inſidious, venomous, and treacherous diſpoſition.

COCK-BOAT, S. a ſmall boat belonging to a ſhip.

CO'CK-CROWING, S. the time at which cocks crow. Figuratively, the morning.

To CO'CKER, V. A. [*coqueliner*, Fr.] to indulge too much; to fondle, or treat with too much fondneſs.

CO'CKER, S. one who keeps cocks for fighting.

CO'CKEREL, S. a young cock.

CO'CKET, S. a ſeal belonging to the cuſtom-houſe; an inſtrument drawn on parchment, ſigned, ſealed and delivered to merchants, as a certificate that they have paid the cuſtoms for their goods.

CO'CK-HORSE, Adv. triumphant; exulting; a kind of low word.

CO'CKLE, S. [*coquille*, Fr.] a ſmall ſhell fiſh.

To COCKLE, V. N. to contract any ſtuff into wrinkles by wet, or rain.

CO'CKLED, Part. ſhelled; wrinkled by wet.

CO'CKLOFT, S. a room over a garret, ſo called from its ſmallneſs.

CO'CKNEY, S. [*pais de cocaigne*, in Boileau, is a country of dainties; ſimilar to this is "*a lond yhote cocayng*." Sax. On which Dr. Hicks remarks, that the laſt word implied a perſon given to luxury, voluptuouſneſs, and effeminate pleaſures, and from hence was given, as a term of reproach, to thoſe that live in cities, being at firſt wrote *cocaigne*, and by time corrupted into *cockney*] a perſon born in London; a word of contempt. Figuratively, any effeminate, luxurious, ignorant, or inexperienced perſon dwelling in a city.

CO'CKPIT, S. a place wherein cocks ge-

nerally fight. In a ſhip, a place on the lower deck of a man of war, in which are diviſions for the purſer, the ſurgeon, and his mates.

CO'CK's-COMB, S. a plant, the ſame as *Loneſwort*. See COXCOMB.

CO'CK's-HEAD, S. in Botany, a plant called likewiſe *ſanſoin*, and eſteemed one of the beſt ſorts of fodder for cattle.

CO'CK-SHUT, S. the cloſe of the evening, at which time poultry go to rooſt.

CO'CK-SPUR, S. in Botany, the Virginian hawthorn.

CO'CKSURE, Adj. confident; certain.

CO'CKSWAIN, S. [*coggſwaine*, Sax. from *cogg*, a boat, and *ſwain*] an officer on board men of war, who has the command of the boat.

CO'CKWEED, S. in Botany, the *dittander*, or pepper-wort.

CO'COA, S. See CHOCOLATE-NUT.

CO'CTILE, Adj. [*coctilis*, Lat.] made by baking.

CO'CTION, S. [Lat.] a boiling. In Surgery, a digeſtion of matter. "Taken off by a *coction* and reſolution of the feveriſh matter." *Arbut.*

COD, or CO'DFISH, S. a ſea-fiſh, caught on the banks of Newfoundland, and many other parts.

COD, S. [*codde*, Sax.] in Botany, any caſe, or huſk, in which ſeeds are lodged.

To COD, V. N. to incloſe in a huſk, caſe, or cod.

CODE, S. [from *codex*, Lat.] a book; a book of civil laws, appropriated by way of eminence, to the collection made by Juſtinian.

CO'DICIL, S. [a diminutive of *codex*, Lat.] a writing made by way of ſupplement to a will, in order to ſupply ſomething omitted, or alter and explain ſomething contained in the teſtament.

COD'ILLE, S. [Fr. *codillo*, Span.] in Gaming, a term at ombre, implying that the game is won againſt the player; this is termed *baſted* in quadrille.

To CODLE, V. A. [of *coctulo*, a diminutive of *coquo*, Lat.] to parboil; to ſoften by the heat of water.

CO'DLING, S. an early kind of apple, ſo called from its being generally boiled for eating.

COE'FFICACY, S. [from *con* and *efficacio*, Lat.] the united power of ſeveral things acting together to produce an effect.

COEFFI'CIENCY, S. [from *con* and *efficiens*, part. of *efficio*, Lat.] the acting together, or joint act of ſeveral things to produce any effect.

COEFFI'CIENT, Part. [*con* and *efficiens*, Lat.] that which acts jointly with another. *Coefficients*, in Algebra, numbers or uneven quantities prefixed to letters, in which they are ſuppoſed to be multiplied. In Fluxions, applied to any generating term, it is the quantity ariſing from the diviſion of that term by the generated quantity.

COE'LIAC, Adj. [from κοιλια, Gr. the belly] in Medicine, joined to *paſſion*, a diarrhœa, looſeneſs, or flux, wherein the aliment comes away either indigeſted, or turned to chyle, inſtead of excrements.

COE'LIAC-ARTERY, S. in Anatomy, the firſt artery detached from the deſcending trunk of the aorta into the abdomen.

COE'QUAL, Adj. [from *con* and *equalis*, Lat.] being in the ſame ſtate, condition, and circumſtances as another.

COEQUA'LITY, S. the ſtate of two perſons or things which are equal to each other.

To COE'RCE, V. A. [*coerceo*, Lat.] to reſtrain by force, or puniſhments, from the committing any crime, or performing any action.

COE'RCIBLE, Adj. that which may, or ought to be reſtrained.

COE'RTION, S. [from *coerceo*, or *coercio*, Lat.] a check, or reſtraint. A reſtraining from the violation of any law, by means of puniſhment.

COE'RCIVE, Adj. that which has the power of reſtraining; that which has the authority of reſtraining by means of puniſhment.

COESSE'NTIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *eſſentia*, Lat.] partaking of the ſame eſſence.

COESSENTIA'LITY, S. the quality of partaking of the ſame eſſence with another.

COETA'NEOUS, Adj. [from *con* and *ætas*, age] of the ſame age with another.

COETERNAL, Adj. [from *con* and *æternus*, Lat.] exiſting eternally with another; equally eternal with another.

COETER'NALLY, Adv. in a manner equally eternal with another.

COETE'RNITY, [from *con* and *æternitas*, Lat.] having an eternity of exiſtence together with, or equal to, the eternity of another.

COE'VAL, Adj. [*coævus*, Lat.] born or produced at the ſame time; of the ſame age as another.

COE'VOUS, Adj. [*coævus*, Lat.] of the ſame age; living at the ſame time.

To COEXI'ST, V. N. [from *con* and *exiſto*, Lat.] to exiſt, or be at the ſame time, or in the ſame place.

COEXI'STENCE, S. [from *coexiſt*] the having exiſtence at the ſame time or place with another.

COEXI'STENT, Adj. having exiſtence at the ſame time with another. "*Coexiſtent* with the motions." *Locke.*

To COEXTE'ND, V. A. [from *con* and *extendo*, Lat.] to extend to the ſame ſpace, period, or duration with another, followed by *with*, before the object with which the co-extenſion is formed.

COEXTE'NSION, S. the act or ſtate of extending to the ſame ſpace or duration with another.

CO'FFEE, S. [*cahuch*, Turk. *cahuah*, Arab. *caffé*, Fr.] the berry of a tree, formerly peculiar to the kingdom of Yaman, in Arabia, but now propagated in moſt of our colonies, in Jamaica eſpecially, where it is little inferior to the beſt Turky. It grows on a tree forty feet high, which in Arabia is always covered with flowers and fruit. Its leaves reſemble the common laurel. The liquor or decoction made from the berry roaſted, was introduced into England firſt by Mr. Daniel Edwards, a Turky merchant, in the year 1652, bringing with him one Paſquet, a Greek ſervant, to make coffee for him; who was the firſt perſon that ever ſet up a coffee-houſe.

CO'FFEE-HOUSE, S. a place where coffee is ſold, perſons generally meet, if near 'Change, tranſact buſineſs, and the newspapers are taken in for the accomodation of cuſtomers.

CO'FFEE-MAN, S. one who keeps a coffee-houſe.

CO'FFER, S. [*coffre*, Sax.] a cheſt for keeping money. Figuratively, treaſure. In Fortification, a hollow lodgment acroſs a dry moat, the upper part of which is raiſed with pieces of timber above the moat's level, is covered with hurdles laden with earth, and ſerves as a parapet with embrazures. It is generally uſed by the beſieged to repulſe the enemy, when rhey endeavour to paſs the ditch.

To CO'FFER, V. A. to put into cheſts or coffers, followed by *up*. "Might *coffer up*." *Rowe.*

CO'FFERER *of the king's houſhold*, S. a principal officer at court, in the counting-houſe, or elſewhere, next to the comptroller, who inſpects over the behaviour and conduct of the other officers of the houſhold, and pays them their reſpective ſalaries.

C'OFFIN, S. [*cofin*, Fr. *cofano*, Ital. *coſa*, Sax. *koſe*, Iſl. a little houſe] the receptacle wherein a dead body is placed for its interment. In Paſtry, a mould of paſte for a pye. A paper caſe, in form of a cone or pyramid; a round piece of paper with the edges bent up perpendicularly, uſed by the apothecaries to drop their boluſſes in, to keep the outward part clean.

To CO'FFIN, V. A. to place, or incloſe in a coffin.

To COG, V. A. to perſuade, wheedle, or gain a perſon over by flattery, or an inſinuating addreſs. "I'll *cog* their hearts from them." *Sha.* To falſify, or corrupt a manuſcript, by inſerting ſome word or ſentence; to obtrude falſhoods, or endeavour to make them paſs current. To *cog a die*, is to ſecure it ſo, as to direct it in its fall. To lye; to wheedle.

COG, S. the tooth of a wheel by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG, V. A. to fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY, S. [*cogens*, Lat. from *cogo*, Lat. to force] the power of compelling; the power of extorting aſſent, or obedience.

CO'GENT, Part. [*cogens*, Lat.] able to compel to action; powerful; reſiſtleſs.

CO'GENTLY, Adv. in a forcible manner. Extorting conviction and aſſent, applied to arguments.

CO'GGER, S. a flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GITABLE, Adj. [*cogitabilis*, Lat.] that which may be thought on, or may be the ſubject of thought.

COGITA'TION, S. [*cogitatio*, Lat.] the beholding an idea in the mind; the act of thinking. Figuratively, thought, purpoſe, intention, or deſign; meditation.

CO'GITATIVE, Adj. [*cogitatus*, Lat.] having the power of thought; given to thought, ſtudy, or reflection.

CO'GLE STONE, S. [*cuogolo*, Ital.] a ſmall pebble; a little ſtone.

COGNA'TION, S. [*cognatio*, Lat.] in Civil Law, the relation between both males and females deſcending from the ſame ſtock; relation; a partaking of the ſame nature.

COGNISE'E, S. in Law, the perſon to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

CO'GNISOR, S. in Law, one that paſſes or acknowledges a fine in lands or tenements to another.

CO'GNITIVE, Adj. that which has the power of knowing or apprehending.

COGNIZABLE, Adj. [*cogniſable*, Fr.] proper for the conſideration or inſpection of a perſon ſubject to judicial examination and notice.

CO'GNIZANCE, S. [*connoiſſance*, Fr.] in Law, an acknowledgement of a fine, or confeſſion of ſomething done; the hearing of a matter judicially; the particular juriſdiction of a magiſtrate, or an object which more particularly falls under his inſpection or notice; a badge by which any perſon may be known or diſtinguiſhed.

COGNOS'CIBLE, Adj. [*cognoſco*, Lat.] that may be known; poſſible to be known; being the object of knowledge.

To COHA'BIT, V. N. [from *con*, together, and *habito*, to dwell] to dwell in the ſame place with another; to live together as man and wife.

COHA'BITANT, S. [*con* and *habitans*] one who dwells in the ſame place with another.

COHABITA'TION, S. [the act of dwelling with another in the ſame place; the living together as man and wife.

CO'HEIR, S. [from *cohæres*, Lat.] a man who enjoys an inheritance together with another.

CO'HEIRESS, S. a female who enjoys an inheritance with another.

To COHE'RE, V. N. [from *cohæreo*, Lat. to ſtick together; to hold faſt to one another, as parts of the ſame body. To be well connected; to depend on what has preceded,

and connect with what follows, applied to literary compoſitions. To ſuit, fit, or be fitted to; to agree.

COHE'RENCE, or COHE'RENCY, S. [*cohærentia*, Lat.] in Phyſics, the ſtate of bodies in which their parts are joined together ſo as to reſiſt divulſion, or ſeperation; relation; dependency; conſiſtency, ſo as one part of a diſcourſe does not contradict another.

COHE'RENT, Part. [*cohærens*, Lat.] ſticking together ſo as to reſiſt a ſeparation; ſuitable; adapted to one another; conſiſtent, or not contradictory.

COHE'SION, S. [from *cohere*] the action whereby the atoms or primary corpuſcles of bodies are connected together, ſo as to form particles, and the particles are kept together, ſo as to form ſenſible maſſes. Figuratively, *cohæſion* ſignifies the ſtate of union or inſeparability both of the particles of matter and other things; connection.

COHE'SIVE, Adj. that has the power of ſticking faſt, ſo as to reſiſt ſeparation.

COHE'SIVENESS, S. the quality of uniting, ſo as to reſiſt any attempt to ſeparate them, applied to the particles of matter.

To CO'HOBATE, V. A. to pour any diſtilled liquor upon its reſiduum, or remaining matter, and diſtil it again.

COHOBA'TION, S. the returning any liquor diſtilled upon that which remains, after the diſtillation, and the diſtilling it again.

CO'HORT, S. [*cohortis*, genitive of *cohors*, Lat.] a troop of ſoldiers, in the Roman armies, containing about 500 foot. In Poetry, uſed for any company of ſoldiers or warriors.

COIF, S. [*coeffe*, Fr. *cuffia*, Span. *cofia*, Ital. *quehf*, Arab. the head, *queſia*, Arab. a head-dreſs] a head-dreſs; a lady's cap; a ſerjeant at law's cap.

COI'FFED, Adj wearing a cap.

COI'FURE, S. [from *coeffure*, Fr.] head-dreſs. "I am highly pleaſed with your *coiffure*." *Spect.* No. 98.

COIGNE, S. [Fr.] a corner, a wooden wedge uſed by printers.

TO COIL, V. A. [*cuelleir*, Fr. *cogliare*, Ital.] to reduce into a narrow compaſs. *To coil a rope*, is to wind it in a ring.

COIL, S. [*kolleren*, Teut.] a tumult, noiſe, confuſion, or buſtle, occaſioned by ſome quarrel; a rope wound into a ring.

COIN, S. [*coigne*, Fr.] a corner; any thing ſtanding with a corner outwards; a brick cut diagonally, pronounced *quoin*, or *quine*.

COIN, S. [*coin*, Fr. *conio*, Ital.] money, or metal ſtamped with a lawful impreſſion; payment of any kind; compenſation.

TO COIN, V. A. to mint, or ſtamp metals for money; to make or forge any thing, uſed in an ill ſenſe.

CO'INAGE, S. the ſtamping metals; or making money. This was formerly performed by a hammer, but at preſent by a mill; the former was the only method known till the year 1553. The Engliſh coinage, by adding the letters on the edges, contributed not a little to its perfection. Figuratively, this word is uſed for coin or money; the charges or expence of coining. Forgery, or invention, uſed in a bad ſenſe.

To COINCI'DE, V. N. [*coincido*, Lat.] to fall upon, or meet in the ſame point; to be conſiſtent with; to concur.

CO'INCIDENCE, S. the ſtate of ſeveral bodies or lines falling upon the ſame point; concurrence; conſiſtency or uniting to effect the ſame end, or eſtabliſh the ſame point.

CO'INCIDENT, Adj. [*coincidens*, Lat.] falling upon the ſame point, applied to bodies, or lines. Concurring; conſiſting; agreeing; mutually tending to the ſupport of any particular point.

COINDICATION, S. [from *con* and *indico*, Lat.] the concurrence of many ſymptoms, beſpeaking or betokening the ſame cauſe.

COI'NER, S. one that makes money. Figuratively, a maker of counterfeit money; an inventor.

TO COJOIN, V. N. [*conjungo*, Lat.] to join with another in the ſame office.

CO'ISTRIL, S. a coward, or run-away cock.

COIT, S. [*kote*, Belg. a die] a thing thrown at a mark. See QUOIT.

COI'TION, S. [from *coitio*, Lat.] the act of propagating the ſpecies; the act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, S. [perhaps from *coquo*, Lat. to bake] fewel made by burning pit-coal under the ground, and quenching the cinders; as in making charcoal. It is frequently uſed in drying malt.

COLA'NDER, S. [pronounced *cullender*, from *colandus*, part. of *colo*, Lat. to ſtrain] a ſieve, either of hair, twigs, or metal, through which any mixture is ſtrained, and leaves the groſſer parts behind it.

COLA'TION, S. [from *colatum*, ſupine of *colo*, Lat.] the act of filtering, ſtraining, or ſeparating any fluid from its dregs or impurities.

CO'LATURE, S. [*colatus*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating the dregs of any fluid by ſtraining it through a ſieve, or filtrating it through paper: the matter ſtrained or filtrated.

CO'LBERTINE, S. a kind of a fine lace worn by women.

COLCOTHAR, S. in Chemiſtry, the dry ſubſtance remaining after diſtillation, but generally applied to the caput mortuum of vitriol.

COLD, Adj. [*cole*, Sax. *coel*, Belg. *kuhl*, Teut.] without warmth, or warming; having a ſenſation of cold, or ſhivering, becauſe the particles of air are leſs in motion than thoſe of our body, or being mixed with nitrous particles, diminiſh the motion of thoſe of the body; that which is not volatile, or eaſily put in motion by heat. Figuratively, unaffected

unaffected; not eaſily excited to action; indifferent; not able to move the paſſion; reſerved, or void of the warmth of friendſhip and affection; chaſte, temperate, not eaſily provoked to anger; not meeting with a warm or affectionate reception; deliberate; calm.

COLD, S. ſomething void of heat or motion, and which contains in it no particles of fire; that which produces the ſenſation of cold; a diſeaſe cauſed by ſtopping perſpiration, and other effects of cold weather.

CO'LDLY, Adv. without warmth or heat; with great indifference or unconcern.

CO'LDNESS, S. oppoſite to heat; that quality which cauſes a ſenſation of cold, and deprives a perſon of his natural warmth and heat; want of kindneſs, love, eſteem, or affection; coyneſs, chaſtity, or freedom from any immodeſt deſires.

COLE, S. [*caul*, Sax.] a general name for all ſorts of cabbage.

CO'LESEED, S. in Botany, the rape, from whence rape-ſeed oil is drawn, cultivated for feeding cattle.

CO'LEWORT, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of the cabbage.

CO'LIC, S. [*colicus*, Lat.] in Medicine, a ſevere pain in the lower venter, and ſo called becauſe it was formerly thought to be ſeated in the *colon*. A *bilious colic*, proceeds from bilious, ſharp, and ſtimulating humours. A *flatulent colic*, is a pain in the bowels, owing to dry fœces contained in the inteſtines. A *nervous colic*, is from convulſive ſpaſms, or contortions of the guts, whereby their capacities are ſtrangled. An *hyſteric colic*, ariſes from diſorders peculiar to women, and from a conſent of parts. The *ſtone colic*, proceeds, by conſent of parts, from the irritation of the ſtone or gravel in the bladder or kidneys.

CO'LIC, Adj. affecting the bowels.

To COLLA'PSE, V. N. [*collapſum*, ſupine of *collabor*, Lat.] to fall together; to cloſe together ſo as one ſide ſhall touch another. Uſed moſtly by medical writers.

COLLA'PSION, S. the ſtate of veſſels cloſing of themſelves; the act of cloſing together.

CO'LLAR, S. [of *collum*, Lat. the neck] an ornament of metal worn by knights of ſeveral military orders, hanging over the ſhoulders on the mantle, and generally conſiſting of a gold chain, enamelled with cyphers and other devices, and having the badge of the order ſuſpended at the bottom. That of the order of the garter conſiſts of SS, with roſes enamelled red, within a garter enamelled blue, and St. George at the bottom. *Collar*, is likewiſe that part of the harneſs, which is round a horſe's neck; the part of the dreſs which ſurrounds the neck; *To ſlip the collar*, is a phraſe for getting free, eſcaping, or extricating one's ſelf from any difficult engagement. *Collar of brawn*, is a quantity of brawn rolled and bound up in a roundiſh parcel.

To COL'LAR, V. A. to ſeize by the collar. Joined with *brawn*, to roll it up and bind it tight with a ſtring, in order to make it retain a round form.

COLLAR-BONE, S. the clavicle, one of the bones which are on each ſide of the neck.

To COLLA'TE, V. A. [*collatum*, ſupine of *confero*, Lat.] to compare one thing with another of the ſame kind. Applied to books, to compare and examine them, in order to find whether any thing be deficient, corrupted, or interpolated. Uſed with *to*, to place in an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

COLLA'TERAL, Adj. [from *con* and *lateris*, genitive of *latus*, Lat. a ſide] ſide to ſide; running parellel; mutual or ſuch as becomes near relations, applied to affection. In Geography, ſituated by the ſide of another. Not direct, oblique, concurrent, applied to proofs. In Coſmography, intermediate, or lying between the cardinal points. In Genealogy, applied to relations of the ſame ſtock; but not in the ſame line of aſcendants and deſcendants; ſuch are uncles, aunts, nephews, couſins. *Collateral deſcent*, in Law, is that which paſſes to brothers children. *Collateral aſſurance*, is a bond made over and above the deed itſelf for the performance of a covenant. *Collateral ſecurity*, is a deed made of other lands, beſides thoſe granted by the deed of mortgage, on their not being a ſufficient ſecurity.

COLLA'TERALLY, Adj. ſide by ſide applied to poſition of ſituation. In an indirect manner, without deſign, applied to argument. Not in the ſame line of deſcendants, though from the ſame ſtock, applied to genealogy.

COLLA'TION, S. [*collatio*, Lat.] the act of beſtowing or conferring, applied to gifts or favours; the comparing one copy or thing of the ſame kind with another. In Canon Law, the beſtowing of a benefit by a biſhop, who has right of patronage; an elegant public entertainment or feaſt.

COLLA'TOR, S. [from *collate*] one who examines copies or manuſcripts, by comparing them with ſome other writing. In Law, one who preſents to an eccleſiaſtical living or benefice, generally applied to the preſentation of a biſhop.

CO'LLEAGUE, S. [*collega*, Lat.] a partner or aſſociate in the ſame office.

To COLLEA'GUE, V. N. to unite or join with.

To COLLE'CT, V. A. [*collectum*, ſupine of *collego*, Lat.] to gather together; to bring ſeveral things together, or into the ſame place; to add into a ſum; to infer, draw, or deduce from arguments. Followed by the reciprocal pronouns *himſelf*, &c. to recover from a ſurprize; to reaſſemble one's ſcattered ideas.

CO'LLECT, S. [*collectum*, ſupine of *collego*, Lat.] a ſhort comprehenſive prayer, uſed in the church ſervice.

COLLECTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*collectaneus*, Lat.] gathered together, collected. *Collectanea*, are notes or remarks gathered or compiled from various books.

COLLE'CTIBLE, Adj. that which may be gathered, or deduced from any premiſes.

COLLE'CTION, S. [*collectio*, Lat.] the act of gathering ſeveral pieces together; an aſſemblage of things in the ſame place.

COLLECTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*collectitius*, Lat.] gathered up. Wants authority.

COLLE'CTIVE, Adj. [*collectivus*, Lat. *collectif*, Fr.] gathered together, conſiſting of ſeveral members or parts, forming a whole, or one common maſs. In Logic, a *collective idea*, is that which unites ſeveral things of the ſame kind. In Grammar, a *collective noun*, is a noun which expreſſes a multitude, or ſeveral of the ſame ſort, though uſed in the ſingular number; as a *company*; an *army*; a *fleet*. Employed in deducing conſequences; argumentative.

COLLE'CTIVELY, Adv. in a body, taken together, oppoſed to ſingly or ſeparately. In general; or generally; in one maſs or heap.

COLLE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who gathers ſcattered things together.

COL'LEGE. S. [Fr. *collegium*] a collection or body of animals. "Thick as the *college* of the bees." *Dryd.* This is an unuſual ſenſe. A ſociety of men dedicating themſelves to the ſtudy of divinity and learning: a public place endowed with certain revenues, where the ſeveral branches of learning, both divine and human, are taught; a collection of colleges form an univerſity.

COLLE'GIAL, Adj. [from *college*] relating to a college, or poſſeſſed by a college.

COLLE'GIAN, S. an inhabitant or member of a college.

COLLE'GIATE, Adj. conſiſting of colleges; inſtituted or regulated after the manner of a college. *Collegiate church*, is that which is endowed for a ſociety or body corporate, conſiſting of a dean and ſecular prieſts, without a biſhop; of this kind are Weſtminſter-Abbey, Windſor, &c.

COLLE'GIATE, S. a member of a college, or one bred at an univerſity.

CO'LLET, S. [from *collum*, Lat.] formerly any thing that was worn about the neck. Figuratively, the neck. Among Jewellers, that part of a ring in which the ſtone is ſet.

To COLLI'DE, V. A. [*collido*, Lat.] to ſtrike, beat, or daſh two things together, or againſt each other.

COL'LIER, S. one who digs for coals in a mine; one who ſells or deals in coals; a veſſel made uſe of to convey coals by water.

CO'LLIFLOWER. See CAULIFLOWER.

COLLIGA'TION, S. [*colligatio*, Lat.] the binding things cloſe, or together. "The *colligation* of veſſels." *Brown.*

COLLI'QUAMENT, S. the ſubſtance any thing is reduced to by diſſolution, or fuſion, *i. e.* by being diſſolved, or melted.

CO'LLIQUANT, Part. [*colliquans*, Lat.] that which has the power of diſſolving, melting, or waſting.

CO'LLIQUATABLE, Adj. [See COLLIQUATE] eaſily diſſolved, or melted.

To CO'LLIQUATE, V. A. [*colliqueo*, Lat.] to melt, diſſolve, or turn a ſolid into a fluid by heat, &c.

COLLIQU'ATION, S. [from *colliquate*] the melting of any thing by heat. In Medicine, a diſorder wherein the blood and other animal fluids flow through the ſecretory glands. *Colliquation* is applied to the blood, when it loſes its balſamic texture; and to the ſolids, when they waſte away.

COL'LIQUATIVE, Adj. [from *colliquate*] melting or diſſolvent. A *colliquative fever*, is that which is attended with a diarrhœa, or profuſe ſweats, from too lax a contexture of the fluids.

COLLIQUEFA'CTION, S. [from *colli, queo*, to melt, and *factum*, of *facio*, Lat. to make] the reducing different metals to one maſs, by melting them on a fire.

COLLI'SION, S. [*colliſio*, Lat.] the act of ſtriking two bodies together.

COLLOCA'TION, S. [*collocatio* Lat.] the act of placing; diſpoſition; the ſtate of being placed.

To COLLO'GUE, V. A. to wheedle, flatter, impoſe upon, or ſeduce by fair words. A low word.

CO'LLOP, S. a thin ſlice of meat, or ſteak; a piece or ſlice of any animal.

CO'LLOQUY, S. [*colloquium*, Lat.] a conference, or converſation; a diſcourſe in writing, wherein two or more perſons are repreſented as ſpeaking or talking together on any topic.

CO'LLOW, S. [ſuppoſed by Johnſon rather to be *colly*, from coal] the black grime of burnt coals or wood.

COLLUCTA'TION, S. [*colluctatio*, Lat.] the mutual ſtruggle or commotion of the particles of any fluid between themſelves; oppoſition; fermentation. Figuratively, conteſt; ſpite; mutual oppoſition.

To COLLU'DE, V. N. [*colludo*, Lat.] to join in a fraud; to conſpire in impoſing on a perſon.

COLLU'SION, S. [*colluſio*, Lat.] in Law, a deceitful contract or agreement between two or more perſons, for the one to bring an action againſt the other, in order to defraud a third perſon of his right.

COLLU'SIVE, Adj. fraudulently concerted or agreed upon between two perſons, in order to cheat a third.

COLLU'SIVELY, Adv. concerted or contrived in a fraudulent manner, or with a fraudulent deſign.

COLLU'SORY, Adj. carrying on a fraud by ſecret concert.

COLLY'RIUM, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, an

an external remedy for disorders in the eyes.

CO'LON, S. [from κωλον, Gr. a member, because it seems to bear the same resemblance to a period as a member does to a body] in Grammar, a point or stop marked thus (:) used to make a pause greater than that of the semicolon, and less than that of a period; and when stops were first invented, to separate any member of a sentence: but at present it is used in a period where the sense seems complete, but is lengthened by some supernumerary sentence, beginning with an adversative conjunction, as *but*, *nevertheless*, &c. likewise, in a very long period, to give ease and respite to the breath, and where the conjunct members of a sentence are capable of being divided into others, and a pause may be made between them while a person may count three, without confusion, or interrupting the sense of the rest of the period. In Anatomy, the greatest and widest of all the intestines.

CO'LONEL, S. [Fr. pronounced *kulnel*; *colonello*, Ital. derived by Skinner from *colonialis*, Lat. the leader of a colony; and by Minshew from *columen exercitus*, Lat. the pillar, or support of an army] an officer in the army who has the command in chief of a regiment. *Colonel lieutenant*, is one who commands a regiment of the guards, whereof the king or other great personage, is colonel. *Lieutenant colonel*, is the second officer of a regiment, at the head of the captains, who commands in the absence of the colonel.

CO'LONELSHIP, S. the office of a colonel.

To CO'LONISE, V. A. [from *colony*] to plant with inhabitants, to settle with people brought from some other place; to plant with colonies.

CO'LONNADE, S. [*colonna*, Ital.] a peristyle of a circular form; or a series of pillars placed in a circle, and insulated within-side. Figuratively, any series or range of pillars.

CO'LONY, S. [*colonia*, Lat.] a body of people sent from the mother country, to cultivate and settle some other place. Figuratively, the country settled by a body of people born and coming from some other place.

CO'LOPHONY, S. [from *Colophon*, a city, whence it is imported] a resinous substance prepared of turpentine boiled in water, and afterwards dried; or from a slow evaporation of a fourth or fifth part of its substance by fire.

COLOQUI'NTIDA, S. [*colocynthus*, Lat. from κολοκυνθις, of κοιλια, Gr. the belly, and κινεω, to move] the fruit of a plant in the Levant, about the bigness of a large orange, of a golden colour; its inside is full of kernels, which are taken out before it is used. Both the pulp and seed are intolerably bitter, on which account it is called *bitter apple*.

CO'LORATE, Adj. [*coloratus*, Lat.] coloured; dryed; marked or stained with any colour.

COLORA'TION, S. [*coloratum*, of *coloro*, Lat.] the art or practice of colouring or painting; the state of a thing coloured. Figuratively, colour or hue.

COLORI'FIC, Adj. [*colorificus*, Lat.] that which has the power of producing colours, or of colouring any body.

COLO'SSE, or COLO'SSUS, S. [Lat.] a statue of enormous size; that of Apollo at Rhodes, made by Chares, was so high that ships could pass, with full sails, between its legs; its height was 126 feet; few people could fathom its thumb; is was overthrown by an earthquake after standing 1360 years, and being found prostrate on the ground by the Saracens, when they became masters of the island, was sold by them to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with the brass of it.

CO'LOUR, S. [*coleur*, Fr. *color*, Lat.] the different sensations excited by the refracted rays of light, reflected on our eyes in a different manner, according to the different size, shape, or situation of the particles of which bodies are composed. In a popular or vulgar sense, the different hue in which bodies appear to the eye. Figuratively, the rosy hue of the cheeks; the tints or hues produced by covering any surface with paint. *Under colour*, appearance, or pretence. In the plural, an enfign or flag, applied to the foot, that of the horse being termed a *standard*.

To CO'LOUR, V. A. [*coloro*, Lat.] to mark, or dye with some hue or tint. Figuratively, to palliate, or excuse; to assign some plausible or specious reason for an undertaking; to blush.

COLOU'RABLE, Adj. specious, plausible.

CO'LOURABLY, Adv. in a specious or plausible manner, wherein a false reason is assigned, in order to palliate a bad intention or action.

CO'LOURED, Part. streaked; diversified with different hues.

CO'LOURING. S. that branch of painting which teaches the proper distribution of lights and shades, and laying the colours with propriety and beauty.

CO'LOURIST, S. a painter excellent in the tints he gives his pieces, and the manner in which he disposes his lights and shades.

CO'LOURLESS, Adj. without any colour, not any ways tinged; white; transparent.

COLT, S. [Sax.] a young horse that has never been ridden, or broke. Figuratively, a raw, ignorant person; a proper object for sharping and waggery.

CO'LT's-FOOT, S. [*koszbub*, Teut.] in Botany, the cacalia.

CO'LT's-TOOTH, S. an imperfect and superfluous tooth in the mouth of a young horse. Figuratively, an inclination to youthful pleasures, wantonness, or gaiety.

CO'LTER,

CO'LTER, S. [*culter*, Sax. *kouter*. Belg. *coltro*, Ital. *culter*, Lat.] the ſharp iron of a plough, which breaks up the ground perpendicularly to the plough-ſhare.

CO'LTISH, Adj. reſembling a colt; wanton.

CO'LUMBARY, S. [*columbarium*, Lat.] a place where doves or pigeons are kept; a dove cot, or pigeon-houſe.

CO'LUMBINE, S. [*columbina*, Lat.] in Botany, the aquilegia.

CO'LUMBINE, S. [*columbinus*, Lat.] in Dying, a pale violet, or changeable dove-colour. Likewiſe the heroine, or chief female character in pantomime entertainments.

CO'LUMN, S. [*columna*, Lat.] in Architecture, a round pillar made to ſupport or adorn a building. In War, a deep file or row of troops or diviſion of an army, marching at the ſame time towards the ſame place, with intervals between them to prevent confuſion. In Printing, half a page, when the lines terminate in the middle of it, and begin again at the left-hand margin. When the lines are ſhorter, a page is ſometimes divided into three, four, or more of theſe *columns*, either by interſtices or black lines running between them; any collection of particles preſſing perpendicularly on each other, and gravitating jointly to the center, or the baſe by which they are ſupported.

CO'LUMNAR, or COLUMNARIAN, Adj. formed in the ſhape of a column.

CO'LURES, S. [a word of two ſyllables from *colori*, Lat.] in Geography and Aſtronomy, two great circles imagined to interſect each other at right angles, in the poles of the world, one of which paſſes through the equinoctial points, Aries and Libra; the other through the ſolſtitial points, Cancer and Capricorn; the latter determining the ſolſtices, and the former the equinoxes, and, as they divide the ecliptic into four equal parts, mark out the four ſeaſons of the year, and the four points of the compaſs, the points, where they interſect the ecliptic, being termed the cardinal points.

CO'MA, S. [from κωμα, Gr.] in Phyſick, a kind of lethargy or ſleepy diſeaſe, wherein a perſon has a violent propenſity to ſleep.

COMATO'SE, Adj. lethargic; ſleepy; or affected with a coma.

COMB, S. [from *comb*, Sax. *cam*, Belg.] an inſtrument made of horn, tortoiſe-ſhell, or box, ſawed, through which the hair is paſſed in order to cleanſe or adjuſt it; likewiſe an inſtrument made of iron or ſteel wires fixed upright on a piece of wood, through which flax, wool, or hemp is paſſed, to prepare it for ſpinning; the top or creſt of a cock, ſo called from its reſembling the teeth of a comb; or from its being an ornament, and then derived from κομεω, Gr. to adorn; the receptacles or hollow places in a bee-hive, wherein the honey is ſtored, from κομβος, Gr.

To COMB, V. A. [*kemb*, North Brit. from *cæmben*, Sax. *coma*, Lat. κομη, Gr.] to clean or ſmooth the hair by paſſing a comb through it; to make wool or flax fit for ſpinning, by paſſing it through a comb.

To COMBAT, V. N. [*combattre*, Fr.] to fight, generally applied to a duel or a fight, where the perſons engage hand to hand. Actively, to fight. Figuratively, to engage. "Love *combated* by pride."

CO'MBAT, S. [Fr.] a conteſt; a battle, generally applied to an engagement between two perſons; a duel. Figuratively, oppoſition, or ſtruggle.

CO'MBATANT, S. [*combattant*, Fr.] he that fights with another; ſometimes reſtrained to a duel. Figuratively, a champion or ſtickler for any opinion.

CO'MBER, S. [from *comb* and *wær*, Sax. a man] one who paſſeth wool through the comb, and prepareth it for the ſpinner.

COMBINA'TION, S. [from *combine*] an union of private perſons for ſome peculiar purpoſe. Figuratively, union of qualities or bodies; mixture. Union or aſſociation, applied to ideas. In Mathematics, the variation or different order in which any number of things may be diſpoſed. We wonder at the multiplicity of words that are made out of the letters of the alphabet, in all the different languages of Europe, but our aſtoniſhment muſt increaſe when we recollect that the four and twenty letters of the alphabet may be combined, 1,391,724,228,887,252,999, 425,121,493,402,200 different ways

To COMBINE, V. A. to join together. Figuratively, to link together in unity, affection, or concord. Neuterly, to join together applied to things. Figuratively, to unite in one body. To unite in Friendſhip, applied to perſons.

CO'MBLESS, Adj. wanting a comb, without a comb, applied to a cock.

COMBU'ST, Part. burnt. In Aſtronomy, applied to a planet, when eight one-half deg. diſtant from the ſun.

COMBU'STIBLE, Adj [See COMBUST] that which may be burnt, or that which eaſily catches fire.

COMBU'STIBLENESS, S. the quality of catching fire eaſily.

COMBU'STION, S. [from *combuſtum*, ſupine of *comburo*, Lat. *combuſtion*, Fr.] the burning of ſeveral things together; conflagration; conſumption by fire. Figuratively, confuſion, noiſe, hurry, commotion, produced by reſtleſs minds, either in moral or political affairs.

To COME, V. N. [preter *I came*, or *have come*, particle *come*, from *comen*; Sax. *cuiman*, preter *cam*, Goth. *kem*, preter *kom*, Iſl. *komen*, Belg. *kommen*, Teut. *kommer*, Dan. κομαι, Gr. or, according to Skinner, κομιζω, which, in Herodotus and Euripides, implies the ſame] to move from a diſtant to a nearer ſituation, either

either to a thing or person; to approach, draw near to, or advance towards. *To come abroad*, to be publickly known or published. "As soon as the commandment *came abroad*, 2 *Chron.* xxxi. 5. *To come to*, to arrive at or attain. To follow as a consequence; to happen. *To come again*, to come a second time; to return. *To come at*, to reach. *To come by*, to obtain, gain, or acquire. *To come in for*, to be early enough to obtain a share of any thing, alluding to the custom in hunting, where those dogs that are slow *come in for* no share of the game. *To come near*, to approach; to resemble. *To come off*, to escape; to quit or fall from, or leave. "His hat *came off*." *To come on*, to thrive, or grow; to advance to combat. *To come to*, to agree or consent; to amount to, applied to arithmetic. *To come to himself*, &c. to recover from a fright, or a fit. *To come up with*, to overtake. "He *came up with* them at Oxford." *To come upon*, to invade, attack, or seize unexpectedly.

COME, Interjection, implying an exhortation to attention, dispatch, and courage, when used singly; but when repeated, it implies a grant, permission, supposition, or a transition from the topic, which preceded, to avoid giving offence.

COME'DIAN, S. [*comedien*, Fr.] one who acts on the stage. In a restrained sense, applied only to one who appears in a comedy; but in a more loose sense, any actor.

CO'MEDY, S. [*comedie*, Fr. *comedia*, Lat. from κωμη, Gr. a village, and ωδη, because it was at first only a poem exhibited in villages] a dramatic piece, representing some diverting transaction, being an exact picture of common life, expoſing the faults of private persons, in order to render them ridiculous and universally avoided. Obscenity, and two great an affectation of repartee should be avoided by the writers in this branch of poetry, as one is opposite to the very end of theatrical representations, and the other is inconsistent with the very essence of comedy, which is to be an exact representation of nature.

CO'MELINESS, S. grace; handsomeness, united with an appearance of dignity.

CO'MELY, Adj. handsome, graceful, applied to that appearance which excites reverence, rather than love. Applied to things, that which is suitable to a person's age, or condition, consistent with virtue, or agreeable to the rules of right reason.

CO'MELY, Adv. in a graceful, becoming, and pleasing a manner.

CO'MER, S. [from *come* and *er*, of *wær*, Sax. a man] that which soon grows, or rises above ground, applied to plants. A visiter; a person who enters or settles in a place. *To give up one's self to the first comers*, is to embrace any doctrine implicitly, and without examination.

CO'MET, S. [*cometa*, or *cometes*, Lat. a hairy star, from *coma*, Lat. a hair] in Astronomy, an opaque heavenly body, like the planets, moving in its proper orbit, which is very excentric, having one of its foci in the center of the sun. It is distinguished not only by its orbit, but likewise by its appearance from the planets, as being bearded, tailed, and haired; bearded when eastward of the sun, and its light marches before; tailed when westward of the sun, and the train follows it; and haired when diametrically opposite to the sun, having the earth between it, and all its tail hid, excepting a few scattered rays. The orbits of comets approaching near to a right line, in some parts thereof they go so near the sun, that according to Sir Isaac Newton's computation, their heat is 2000 times as great as that of red hot iron. To this let it be added, from the same great author, that these bodies are so far from being such tremendous objects as they are esteemed to be by the vulgar, and falsely pretended to be by atheists, that their atmospheres being dilated, rarified and diffused through the celestial regions, may be attracted down to the planets, become mingled with their atmospheres, and by that means supply the deficiences which would otherwise, by continual exhausting, affect this and other planets; so that their revolutions, instead of being looked on as the harbingers of terror and calamity, should rather be esteemed a friendly and benevolent visit, wherein they bestow such presents to every planet they pass by, as is requisite to prevent its decay, and supply its inhabitants with such things as are necessary to their existence.

COMETA'RIUM, S. [Lat.] a mathematical machine, representing the method of a comet's revolution.

CO'METARY, or COMETIC, Adj. that which belongs or relates to a comet.

CO'MFIT, S. [*confit*, Fr. *konfit*, Belg. from *confect*, of *confectio*, Lat.] a dry sweet-meat; any vegetable preserved by boiling it in sugar, and drying it afterwards.

COMFI'TURE, S. [from *comfit*, or *confectio*] a sweetmeat.

To COM'FORT, V. A. [*conforter*, Fr. *confortare*, Ital.] to strengthen, excite, invigorate, enliven, or make a person undertake a thing boldly by persuasions; to make a person grow chearful that is in sorrow, by advice and arguments.

CO'MFORT, S. [from the verb] support, assistance, or countenance; consolation, or support under calamity and danger.

CO'MFORTABLE, Adj. receiving relief or support in distress; affording consolation, having the power of lessening distress.

CO'MFORTABLY, Adv. in a chearful manner; in a manner free from dejection or despair.

CO'MFORTER, S. one that diminishes or lessens the degree of a person's sorrow under mis-

misfortunes; one who ſtrengthens and ſupports the mind in miſery or danger. In Scripture, applied as a title to the Holy Ghoſt, wherein it ſignifies not only a *comforter*, but likewiſe an inſtructor, or adviſer.

CO'MFORTLESS, Adj. without comfort, without any thing to lighten the burden, or allay the ſenſation of misfortunes, applied both to perſons and things.

CO'MIC, or COMICAL, Adj. [*comicus*, Lat. *comique*, Fr.] relating to, or fit for comedy; ridiculous, or cauſing mirth, either from an unuſual aſſemblage of ideas ſeeming inconſiſtent, or antic geſtures; and polite raillery.

CO'MICALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to raiſe mirth, either by an aſſociation or aſſemblage of ideas ſeemingly inconſiſtent; by polite or good-natured raillery, or by ſome odd and antic geſture; after the manner of a comedy.

CO'MICALNESS, S. that quality by which a thing appears odd or ridiculous, and raiſes mirth in the mind.

CO'MING, S. the act of moving towards a perſon or place; approach; preſence, or arrival; the preſence of a thing, which was abſent ſome time before. *Coming in*, the product of a perſon's eſtate, penſion, ſalary, or buſineſs.

CO'MING, Part. [from *come*] applied to the inclination, propenſity, or affection; fond; forward; eaſily complying. Applied to time, ſomething not preſent; ſomething future.

COMI'TIAL, Adj. [from *comitia*, Lat.] relating or belonging to an aſſembly, applied peculiarly to that of the Romans.

CO'MMA, S. [κομμα, Gr. the leaſt part or fragment of a diſcourſe, from κοπτω, to cut off] in Grammar, a pauſe, or ſtop, marked thus (,) uſed to diſtinguiſh ſuch members of a diſcourſe from each other wherein there is a verb, and nominative caſe, ſeveral nouns adjective, or ſubſtantives, in the ſame ſentence, not joined by a conjunction, and where the ſenſe is not complete. In Muſic, the ſmalleſt of all the ſenſible intervals of tune, ſeldom uſed but in theory, to ſhew the juſtneſs of the concords, and is about the ninth part of a tone, or interval, whereby a perfect ſemitone, or tone, ſurpaſſes an imperfect one. In Natural Hiſtory, a very beautiful moth, ſo called from its having a white mark on one of its wings, in the form of this point.

To COMMA'ND, V. A. [*commander*, Fr. *commandare*, Ital.] to order, including the idea of authority; to keep in ſubjection; to oblige a perſon to perform any thing. Figuratively, to arrogate or claim by mere force; to overlook; to be ſituated above any place, ſo as to be able to look into, or annoy it.

COMMA'ND, S. [from the verb] authority or power. Figuratively, the exerciſe of authority, or enforcing obedience. In a Military ſenſe, the power of overlooking, and taking or annoying any place.

COMMA'NDER, S. he that has the direction of, or authority over others. In a Military ſenſe, a leader, chief, or officer. A paving beetle, or rammer. In Surgery, an inſtrument, called likewiſe a gloſſocomium, uſed in moſt tough, ſtrong bodies, where a luxation has been of long continuance.

COMMA'NDERY, S. the exerciſe of a command, or the office of a commander. In Hiſtory, applied to a benefice or fixed revenue belonging to a military order, and conferred on antient knights, who had done ſome conſiderable ſervice to the order.

COMMA'NDMENT, S. [*commandement*, Fr.] an expreſs order to do or abſtain from any thing. When it orders any thing to be done, it is named a *poſitive command*; but when it forbids the doing a thing, it is then termed a *negative command*. The precepts of the decalogue, ſo called by way of eminence, and containing in a conciſe manner, the whole of our duty to God and man.

COMMATERIA'LITY, S. of the ſame matter or ſubſtance with another; reſemblance to ſomething in its matter or ſubſtance.

COMME'MORABLE, Adj. [*commemoro*, Lat.] deſerving to be mentioned with honour and reverence; worthy to be celebrated and kept in remembrance.

COMMEMORA'TION, S. the doing ſomething in order to preſerve the remembrance of any perſon or thing.

COMMEMO'RATIVE, Adj. tending to preſerve the remembrance of any perſon or thing.

To COMMENCE, V. N. [*commencer*, Fr.] to begin; to take its beginning; to aſſume a new character which it never did before, applied to perſons and things.

To COMME'ND, V. A. [*commendo*, Lat.] to repreſent a perſon as poſſeſſed of thoſe virtues that demand notice, approbation, and eſteem; to praiſe; to deliver or entruſt with confidence, and full aſſurance of protection. "*To* thee I do *commend* my watchful ſoul." *Shak.* To deſire to be mentioned in a kind and reſpectful manner.

COMME'NDABLE, Adj. worthy of praiſe.

COMME'NDABLY, Adv. in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMME'NDAM, S. [*commenda*, low Lat.] in Canons, a vacant benefice which is given to a perſon to ſupply till ſome other perſon is preſented or named to it.

COMME'NDATORY, S. one who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, S. a favourable repreſentation of a perſon's good qualities; praiſe; recommendation; a meſſage of kindneſs.

COMME'NDATORY, Adj. that which commends or engages notice, eſteem, and approba-

approbation, from a favourable display of good qualities; containing praise.

COMME'NDER, S. one who praises, or displays the virtues of another, in order to render him esteemed and beloved.

COMMENSA'LITY, S. [*commensalis*, Lat.] the act of eating, or sitting to eat, at the same table with another.

COMMENSURABI'LITY, S. [from *commensurable*] the capacity of being measured by some common measure or standard.

COMME'NSURABLE, Adj. [from *con* and *mensura*, Lat.] in Geometry, having some common aliquot part; or which may be measured by some common measure, so as to leave no remainder. Thus a foot and a yard are *commensurable*, because an inch taken 12 times is a foot, and 36 times a yard.

To COMME'NSURATE, V. A. [from *con* and *mensura*, Lat.] to reduce to one common measure; to extend as far as.

COMME'NSURATE, Part. [from the verb] reducible to one common measure; equal; proportionate; as extensive.

COMME'NSURATELY, Adv. in such a manner as to be measured by some common measure or standard, without leaving a remainder; with a capacity of measuring or being measured by another equally extensive.

COMMENSURA'TION, S. the reduction of, or measuring a thing by some common measure; proportion.

To CO'MMENT, V. N. [*commentor*, Lat.] to write notes; to explain, interpret, or expound.

CO'MMENT, S. [from the verb] notes or annotations, in order to explain an author; exposition; explanation; remark.

CO'MMENTARY, S. [*commentarius*, Lat.] a continued and critical explanation of the sense of an author.

COMMENTA'TOR, S. [from *comment*] one who writes remarks, notes, or explanations of an author.

COMME'NTER. See COMMENTATOR.

COMMENTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*commentitius*, Lat.] invented; forged; fictitious; without any existence, but in the brain.

COMMERCE, S. [*commercium*, Lat.] the exchange of commodities, or the buying and selling merchandize both at home and abroad, in order to gain profit, and increase the conveniencies of life. *Commerce* is used figuratively, for intercourse of any kind.

COMME'RCIAL, Adj. belonging or relating to trade or commerce.

To CO'MMIGRATE, V. A. to move in a body, or with one common consent, from one country to another.

CO'MMIGRATION, S. [from *commigrate*] the removal of a large number of persons or animals from one country to another.

CO'MMINATION, S. [*comminatio*, Lat.] a threat; a declaration or denunciation of punishment or vengeance for any crime; an office of the church, containing the threatenings denounced against any breach of the divine laws, and recited on Ash-Wednesday.

COMMINA'TORY, Adj. applied to Laws, a clause in any law or edict, importing a punishment for the breach or violation of it.

COMMI'NUBLE, Adj. [from *comminuo*, Lat.] that which may be broken, powdered, or reduced into small parts.

COMMI'NUTION, S. the act of reducing into small particles, either by grinding, powdering, breaking, or chewing.

COMMI'SERABLE, Adj. [from *commiseror*, Lat.] that which deserves, or is an object of pity and relief; shewing pity and compassion to persons in distress.

To COMMI'SERATE, V. A. [*commiseratus*, part. of *commiseror*, Lat.] to pity; to compassionate.

COMMISERA'TION, S. [*commiseratus*, Lat.] a tender, sympathizing, and affectionate regard for those in distress.

CO'MMISSARY, S. an officer commissioned occasionally for a certain purpose; a delegate or deputy. In Church Government, one who exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in such places as are at a considerable distance from the bishop's see. In the army, a *commissary general* of the musters, is one who takes a view of the numbers or strength of every regiment, sees that the horse be well mounted, and that the men be well clothed, and accoutred. *Commissary general* of provisions, furnishes the army with every thing necessary for its food.

CO'MMISSION, S. [*commissum*, supine of *committo*, Lat.] the act of entrusting any person, or the employing him to transact a thing for one's self; the sum allowed or demanded for selling or buying, &c. for another; a warrant for the exercise of any office. In Divinity, the actual performing of some action forbidden by the Scriptures, distinguished from sins of omission, which are barely the not performing something enjoined; charge, office, or employment. A *Commission of bankruptcy*, is made out under the great seal, and directed to several persons to enquire into the several circumstances of a person that is broke, and to act according to the particular laws made in that case.

To COMMI'SSION, V. A. to authorize, empower, appoint, or give a person authority to discharge an office.

COMMI'SSIONER, S. one whose name is inserted in any warrant for the discharge of a public office; one empowered to act in a particular quality by patent, or warrant.

CO'MMISSURE, S. [*commissura*, Lat.] a joint; or a place where two bodies, or the parts of an animal body, are joined together.

To COMMI'T, V. A. [*committo*, Lat.] to intrust, or trust a person; to send a person

to

to prison; to perform, act, or perpetrate some crime or fault.

COMMI'TABLE, Adj. [from *commit*] liable to be committed; an object worthy of imprisonment.

COMMI'TMENT, S. the act of sending a person to prison; the state of a person in prison

CO'MMITTEE, S. a number of persons to whom the consideration or examination of an affair is referred.

TO COMMI'X, V. A. [*commixtus*, Lat.] to mix, blend or join several things together, or into one mass.

COMMO'DE, S. the head-dress of a woman.

COMMO'DIOUS, Adj. [*commodus*, Lat. *commode*, Fr.] the suitableness of a thing to any particular purpose; free from any hindrance or obstruction; convenient; seasonable, or suitable; spacious, well contrived, applied to buildings.

COMMO'DIOUSLY, Adv. in a convenient manner, applied to situation. Enjoying the necessaries and comforts of life, applied to condition. "To pass *commodiously* this life." Fitted or suited to any particular end or view.

COMMODIOUSNESS, S. the fitness or suitableness of a thing to any end; advantage,

COMMO'DITY, S. [*commodité*, Fr. *commoditas*, Lat.] conveniency, profit, interest, or advantage. In Commerce, wares, goods, merchandize, or that which is the object of trade.

COMMODO'RE, S. in the Navy, an under-admiral, or person commissioned to command a squadron of ships. When three or more sail of ships are in company, the eldest captain assumes this post, and has this title.

COMMON, Adj. [*commun*, Fr. *communis*, Lat.] that which is enjoyed by different species of animals; belonging equally to more than one; the property of no person; without a proprietor or possessor; vulgar; mean; trifling; frequently seen; usual; easily to be had; of little value; general; public; intended for the uses of every body. A *common woman*, not confined to one person, but prostituted to any one. In Grammar, applied to such verbs as signify both action or passion. Applied to nouns, such as signify both sexes under one term, as *parent* signifies both father and mother.

COMMON, S. an open field, free for any inhabitant of the lordship wherein the common lies to graze his cattle in.

To CO'MMON, V. N. to enjoy a right of pasture in an open field in conjunction with others.

COMMONABLE, Adj. that which may become open or free, applied to ground.

CO'MMONAGE, S. [from *common*] in Law, the right of pasture in a common: of fishing in another person's water; or of digging turf in the ground of another; the joint right of using any thing equally and together with others.

COMMO'NALTY, S. [*communauté*, Fr.] the people of the lower rank; the common people. Figuratively, the major part, or bulk of mankind. "The *commonalty* bearing record of the God of gods." *Hooker.*

COMMO'NER, S. one of the common people; one of low rank; a person who bears no titles; one who has a seat in the house of commons. In Law, one who has a joint right to pasture, *&c.* in an open field. In the University, one who wears a square cap with a tassel when under-graduate, is of a rank between a battler and gentleman commoner, and eats at the common table. Applied to a woman, a lewd person, or prostitute. "A public *commoner*." *Shakesp.*

CO'MMONLY, Adv. generally; frequently; usually.

CO'MMONNESS, S. frequency, or repetition; participation among, or application to several.

To COMMO'N-PLACE, V. A. to reduce to, and transcribe under general heads,

COMMON-PLACE-BOOK, S. a book wherein things or extracts are recorded alphabetically, or reduced to general heeds, in order to assist a person's memory, or enable him to supply himself with any curious observation on any topic he wants.

CO'MMON-PLEAS, S. the king's court, now held at Westminster, but formerly moveable: it was erected at the time that Henry III. granted the great charter. In personal and mixed actions, it has a concurrent jurisdiction with the King's Bench; but has no cognizance of the pleas of the crown; the actions come hither by originals; the chief judge is called, *Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas*, who is assisted by three other judges, all of them created by letters patent from the king.

COMMO'NS, S. the vulgar; the lower sort of people; the lower house of parliament, consisting of members chosen by the people. A portion of food or victuals usually eaten at one meal, so called at the universities.

COMMO'NWEAL, or COMMONWEALTH, S. in its primary sense, used in Law, the common good; a regular form of government or polity, established by common consent; a form of government, in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic; a democracy.

COMMO'TION, S. [*commotio*, Lat.] tumult, disturbance, sedition, disorder or confusion, arising from the turbulent disposition of its members, applied to a state. Figuratively, inward confusion or violence; disorder of mind; perturbation; a violent motion or agitation. "The *commotion* of the waters." *Woodw.*

To COMMU'NE, V. A. [*communico*, Lat.] to converse; to talk together;

impart ſentiments mutually to each other.

COMMUNICABI'LITY, S. [from *communicable*] an open or generous diſpoſition, whereby a perſon is willing to impart his ſentiments to another; the poſſibility or power of being imparted or communicated to another.

COMMUNICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which may become the property of, or be related or imparted to, another; uſed with *to*.

To COMMU'NICATE, V. A. [*communico*, Lat.] to impart to another; to make another a joint partaker with ourſelves; to confer or beſtow a poſſeſſion; to diſcover one's ſentiments or knowledge to another. Neuterly, in Theology, to receive the ſacrament of the Lord's-Supper; to be connected or joined; to have ſomething common with another. "The houſes *communicate*." "The canals *communicate* with one another."

COMMUNICA'TION, S. [Fr.] applied to ſcience, the act of imparting, diſcovering, or revealing. A common inlet, or paſſage, leading from one place to another; the mutual intelligence kept up between perſons or places; converſation, conference, or imparting a perſon's ſentiments in mutual diſcourſe.

COMMU'NICATIVENESS, S. readineſs of imparting benefits or knowledge to others.

COMMU'NION, S. [*communio*, Lat.] intercourſe; fellowſhip; common poſſeſſion; partaking of the ſame thing. In Divinity, the common or public celebration of the Lord's Supper.

COMMU'NITY, S. [*communitas*, Lat.] a government; a body of people united together in the ſame form of government; common participation, poſſeſſion, or enjoyment, oppoſed to appropriation.

COMMUTAB'ILITY, S. [See COMMUTABLE] the quality of being the proper object of interchange, or of being capable of exchange.

COMMU'TABLE, Adj. [from *commute*] of alteration or change of diſpoſition or ſentiments, applied to the mind. A change of form or quality, applied to bodies; the giving one thing in exchange for another; the act of ſubſtituting a pecuniary for a corporal puniſhment; ranſom, or redemption.

COMMU'TATIVE, Adj. [*commutatus*, Lat.] relating to exchange. *Commutative juſtice*, is that which is exerciſed in trade, and oppoſed to fraud or extortion in buying or ſelling.

To COMMUTE, V. A. [*commuto*, Lat.] to exchange; to put one thing in the place of another; to buy off, or ranſom.

COMPACT, S. [from *con* and *pactum*, Lat.] a bargain or agreement entered into between two or more parties; a contract.

To COMPA'CT, V. A. [*compactum*, ſupine of *compingo*, Lat.] to unite or join together cloſely; to conſolidate, or render ſolid by preſſing the particles of a body cloſe together; to league or enter into a bargain.

CO'MPACT, Adj. [from the verb] cloſe, denſe, and heavy; having few pores, and thoſe very ſmall. Applied to Stile, conciſe, or containing much matter in few words.

COMPA'CTNESS, S. firmneſs; hardneſs; denſity.

COMPA'CTLY, Adv. in a cloſe, neat manner.

COMPA'CTURE, S. the manner in which any thing is joined; a joint or joining.

COMPA'GES, S. [Lat.] a compoſition or ſyſtem wherein ſeveral things are joined or united.

COMPAGINA'TION, S. union, or joining of ſeveral parts together.

COMPA'NION, S. [*compagnon*, Fr. *compagno*, Ital.] one with whom a perſon frequently converſes, or with whom he is generally ſeen.

COMPA'NIONABLE, Adj. fit for the company of others; agreeable; ſociable.

COMPA'NIONSHIP, S. a body of men forming one company; fellowſhip or aſſociation.

COMPANY, S. [*compagnie*, Fr. *compagnia*, Ital. See ACCOMPANY] ſeveral perſons aſſembled in the ſame room, either for converſation, or mutual entertainment; ſeveral perſons united together to carry on one general and common deſign; a number of perſons united or incorporated by ſome charter; a body corporate; a corporation. In War, a ſmall body of infantry under one captain. In the Marine, a number of merchants ſhips going the ſame voyage, and mutually bound, by charter-party, to ſtand by and defend each other. *To bear or keep company*, is to go with a perſon, or to viſit him often.

To CO'MPANY, V. A. [from the noun] to be often in a perſon's preſence; to go or walk with a perſon; to attend; to aſſociate with.

CO'MPARABLE, Adj. worthy to be compared; equal to, or reſembling.

CO'MPARABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as is worthy of compariſon; in a comparative manner.

COMPARA'TES, [*comparata*, Lat.] in Logic, the terms or ſubjects of a compariſon; the two things between which a compariſon is formed.

COMPA'RATIVE, Adj. [*comparatif*, or *comparative*, Fr. *comparativus*, Lat.] that which reſults merely from a compariſon with another; that which has the power of forming a compariſon, or comparing two things or ideas together, in order to find out their reſemblance or difference. In Grammar, the comparative degree, wherein two or more ideas are compared together, and the difference either in exceſs or diminution is expreſſed.

COMPA'RATIVELY, Adv. in a comparative manner; according to the diſtance or likeneſs found from comparing.

To COMPA'RE, V. A. [*comparo*, Lat.] to bring two or more things together, in order, by an inſpection of them, to find in what they agree or differ; to apply one thing as the meaſure of another; to liken. When the compariſon intends only an illuſtration of a thing by its likeneſs, then *to* and *unto* is uſed before the thing brought by way of illuſtration. "Solon *compared* the people *unto* the ſea." *Bac.* But when perſons or things are compared together, to diſcover in what they agree, or diſagree, or their relative proportions, then *with* is uſed. "If he *compares* his tranſlation *with* the original." *Spect.* No. 229.

COMPA'RE, S. [from the verb] the ſtate of being compared; likeneſs; eſtimate or judgment formed on comparison; the poſſibility of being compared. "Beyond *compare*." *Milton.*

COMPA'RISON, S. [*comparaiſon*, Fr.] judging of the difference of two things, by examining, or comparing them together. The ſtate of a thing compared. In Grammar, the formation of an adjective through the various degrees in which the ſignification of the poſitive is heightened or diminiſhed, as *ſoft, ſofter, ſofteſt.*

To COMPART, V. A. [*compartir*, Fr.] to divide, or lay down a general deſign or plan, in all its different parts, diviſions, or ſub-diviſions.

COMPA'RTIMENT, S. [Fr.] a deſign compoſed of different figures, diſpoſed with ſymmetry, either as ornaments of a parterre, cieling, or picture; a diviſion of a picture, or deſign.

COMPARTI'TION, S. [from *compart*] the act of comparting or laying down the ſeveral parts or diviſions of any plan or deſign. Figuratively, the part of any plan. In Architecture, the uſeful and graceful diſtribution of the whole ground plot of an edifice into rooms of office, of reception, and entertainment.

COMPA'RTMENT, S. [See COMPARTIMENT] a diviſion or ſeparate part of a deſign.

To COMPASS, V. A. [*compaſſer*, Fr. *compaſſare*, Ital.] to ſurround; to incloſe; to ſtand round in a ring; to beſiege or block up; to graſp or incloſe in the arms; to obtain, attain, ſecure, or have.

COMPASS, S. orbit; revolution; extent or limit; incloſure. In Muſic, the power of the voice, or of an inſtrument, to ſound any particular note. An inſtrument conſiſting of a box, including a magnetical needle, which points towards the North, and is uſed by marineers to ſteer their ſhips. *Compaſſes*, a mathematical inſtrument, conſiſting of two branches, faſtened together at the top by a pivot, about which they move as on a centre, and are uſed in taking diſtances, drawing circles, and in working problems in the mathematics.

COMPA'SSION. S. [Fr. from *con* and *paſſum*, Part. of *patior*, Lat. to ſuffer] a diſpoſition of mind which inclines us to feel the miſeries of others with the ſame pain and ſorrow as if they were our own.

COMPA'SSIONATE, Adj. eaſily affected with ſorrow or pain, on viewing the calamities and diſtreſſes of others.

To COMPA'SSIONATE, V. A. [from the adjective] to pity, and be moved with ſorrow at the ſufferings of others.

COMPA'SSIONATELY, Adv. in a pitying, tender, and ſympathizing manner.

COMPATIBI'LITY, S. [from *compatible*] conſiſtency; the power or poſſibility of coexiſting in the ſame ſubject, or at the ſame time; agreement.

COMPA'TIBLE, Adj. conſiſtent with; fit for; ſuitable to; becoming or agreeable to.

COMPA'TIBLENESS, S. the quality of agreeing with.

COMPA'TIBLY, Adv. fitly; ſuitably, ſo as to be applicable to the ſame ſubject, and coexiſt in it at the ſame time.

COMPA'TRIOT, S. [*compatriote*, Fr.] one of the ſame country.

COMPE'ER, S. [*compere*, Fr.] an equal in rank; an aſſociate, or companion.

To COMPE'ER, V. A. [from the noun] to be equal with in any quality; to match.

To COMPE'L, V. A. [*compello*, Lat.] to make a perſon do or refrain from ſome act by force; to extort by force, uſed with *from*, before the perſon ſuffering the violence. "Compel *from* each the ſixth part." *Shak.*

COMPE'LLABLE, Adj. that which may be forced.

COMPE'LLER, S. he that makes a perſon do or refrain from an action by force.

COMPE'NDIOUS. Adj. conciſe; brief, or containing much in few words, applied to ſtile. Near or ſhort, applied to travelling.

COMPE'NDIOUSLY, Adv. in a ſhort or conciſe manner

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS, S. brevity, ſhortneſs; the quality of containing much in a ſhort ſpace, or performing much in a ſhort time.

COMPE'NDIUM, S. [Lat.] an abridgment of a diſcourſe; a ſhort or conciſe method of writing on any ſubject.

COMPE'NSABLE, Adj [from *compenſo*, Lat.] that for which an equivalent may be made; that which may be recompenſed.

To COMPENSA'TE, V. A. [*compenſo*, Lat.] to make amends for; to counterbalance to counterballance.

COMPENSA'TION, S. [See COMPENSATE] amends; recompence; a thing of equal value to another; an equivalent.

COMPE'NSATIVE, Adj. that which compenſates.

COMPE'TENCE, or COMPETENCY, S. [*competens*, Lat.] ſuch a quantity as is ſufficient, without ſuperfluity; ſuch a ſort

as is sufficient to supply the necessaries of life, and is between poverty on one side, and affluence on the other.

CO'MPETENT, Adj. [*competens*, Lat.] suitable; proportionable; sufficient in numbers, quantity, or power, to any undertaking; moderate; qualified or fit for; consistent with; applicable to.

CO'MPETENTLY, Adv. properly; sufficiently; without excess or defect.

COMPETI'TION, S. the endeavouring to gain something in opposition to another; rivalry; contest; opposition.

COMPE'TITOR, S. [from *con* and *petitor*, Lat.] one who claims or endeavours to gain a thing in opposition to another; a rival.

COMPI'LATION, S. [from *compilatum*, supine of *compilo*, Lat.] a collection from various authors; an assemblage or mass of things heaped together.

To COMPI'LE, V. A. [*compilo*, Lat.] to form or collect from various authors. Figuratively, to write; to compose; to form from an assemblage of various circumstances or incidents.

COMPI'LER, S. a collector; one who composes a work from various authors.

COMPLA'CENCE, or COMPLA'CENCY, S. [*complacens*, Lat. from *con*, and *placeo*, Lat.] a satisfaction arising in the mind on viewing some action which is worthy of its approbation; or in contemplating something, which, on account of its amiableness, produces joy; the cause of joy, or rational pleasure and satisfaction; a genteel address which bespeaks approbation, and causes pleasure; civility, complaisance, politeness, applied to behaviour.

COMPLA'CENT, Adj. [*complacens*, Lat.] affable; kind; civil; polite.

To COMPLA'IN, V. N. [*plaindre*, Fr.] to find fault with; to charge a person with having been guilty of some crime. Actively, to weep, lament, or bewail.

COMPLA'INT, S. [*plainte*, Fr.] a mournful representation of injuries or pain; grief; the act of finding fault with any thing. Figuratively, the cause of dissatisfaction, or complaining.

COMPLAISA'NCE, S. [Fr.] a civil behaviour, whereby a person complies with the inclinations of another, in order to insinuate himself into his esteem and favour.

COMPLA'ISANT, Adj. [Fr.] civil; polite; endeavouring to please.

COMPLA'ISANTLY, Adv. in a civil, kind, condescending, and polite manner.

To COMPLANA'TE, or COMPLA'NE, V. A. [from *con* and *planus* Lat.] to level, or make smooth and flat. "The vertebræ of the neck and back-bone are made short and complanated." *Derham.*

CO'MPLEMENT, S. [*complementum*, Lat.] that which perfects or completes any thing; full, complete, and requisite quantity or number. In Geometry, applied to the arch of a circle, what it wants of 90 degrees. In Navigation, applied to a course, what it wants of 90 deg. 8 points, or a quarter of a circle. In Astronomy, the distance of a star from the zenith. In Fortification, applied to a curtin, that part of the interior side, which makes a demigorge; and applied to a line of defence, the remainder of the line, after taking away the angle of the flank. In Arithmetic, applied to a logarithm, what it wants of 10,000,000.

COMPLE'TE, Adj. [*completus*, Lat. from *compleo*, Lat. to fill up] finished; perfect; wanting nothing; without defects; ended; concluded.

To COMPLE'TE, V. A. to perfect; to finish; to answer perfectly.

COMPLE'TELY, Adv. perfectly; fully; in a perfect manner.

COMPLE'TENESS, S. perfection; a quality which implies a thing to be finished without defect.

COMPLE'TION, S. [*completus*, Lat.] the existence of some circumstance predicted, whereby every part of a prophecy is fulfilled; accomplishment; the greatest height, or perfect state.

CO'MPLEX, S. [from the adjective] a collection, summary, or the whole of a thing; consisting of several parts.

CO'MPLEX, Adj. [Lat.] compounded; consisting of several parts; including several particulars.

COMPLE'XEDNESS, S. composition; containing a variety of circumstances or particulars.

COMPLE'XION, S. [*complexio*, Lat.] the containing or ranging several particulars different from each other; the colour of the outward parts of the body, particularly that of the countenance. In Physic, the temperature, habit or disposition of the body. *A sanguine complexion*, is that of hot or warm persons, and is so called from the blood's being thought to be more predominant in such.

COMPLE'XIONAL, Adj. depending merely on the habit or temperature of the body.

COMPLE'XIONALLY, Adv. by complexion, or by the habit of the body, or predominancy of some of the fluids.

COMPLE'XLY, Adv. in a compound manner; consisting of several particulars, opposed to *simply*.

COMPLE'XNESS, S. the state or quality of being compos'ed of several particulars different from each other.

COMPLE'XURE, S. the compounding or uniting one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE, S. [from *comply*] the yielding consent to a thing proposed; the ready performance of a thing requested; condescending so far to the humours of a person, as to do every thing he can desire, or expect; condescension.

COMPLI'ANT, Part. [from *comply*] yield-

ing to the touch; bending with any force; yielding, condescending.

To COMPLI'CATE, V. A. [*complico*, Lat.] to join or add one thing or action to another; to unite by wrapping one thing in another; to compose or make a whole, by the uniting of several things different from each other.

COMPLI'CATE, Adj. compounded of a variety of parts.

COMPLICA'TION, S. the joining, mixing, blending, or involving several things in one another; a whole consisting of several things.

COMPLI'MENT, S. [Fr.] a profession of great esteem, or an expression of approbation or praise, merely from ceremony and politeness; a mere ceremonious expression.

To COM'PLIMENT, V. A. to make use of expressions of respect, from a bare principle of good behaviour and ceremony; to speak in praise of a thing or person, contrary to one's real sentiments and opinion.

COMPLIME'NTAL, Adj. expressive of respect and civility; ceremonious.

COMPLIME'NTALLY, Adv. in a mere ceremonious manner.

COMPLIME'NTER, S. a person abounding in compliments.

CO'MPLOT, S. [Fr.] a plot, or ill design, concerted and carried on by two or more persons; a conspiracy or confederacy.

To CO'MPLOT, V. A. [*comploter*, Fr.] to join in a design; to bring about an ill design.

COMPLO'TTER, S. one who joins in a plot; a conspirator.

To CO'MPLY, V. N [from *con* and *plier*, Fr.] to consent to any request; to suit one's self to a person's humours; to yield to.

COMPO'NE, or COMPONED, Adj. [*componé*, Fr.] in Heraldry, composed or formed of a row of angular parts, or chequers of two colours.

COMPO'NENT, Part. that which composes, or contributes to the forming of a compound body.

To COMPO'RT, V. N. [*comporter*, Fr.] to suit; to agree with; to act agreeably or suitably to.

COMPO'RT, S. [from the verb] behaviour; manner of looking and acting; conduct.

COMPO'RTABLE, Adj. consistency, opposed to contradictory.

COMPO'RTMENT, S. behaviour or conduct.

To COMPO'SE, V. A. [*composer*, Fr.] to form a mass, consisting of several things joined together; to form or consist of; to place in a proper form; to join words together in a discourse with art and care; to reduce to a state of calmness, rest, and quiet; to reconcile. In Printing, to set letters or types in proper order; to place the letters in order in the forms. In Music, to set any thing to tune; to form a tune from a proper collection, order or disposition of the notes.

COMPO'SED, Part. calm, serious, sedate, undisturbed.

COMPO'SEDLY, Adv. in a calm, serious, serene, or sedate manner; free from any perturbation or confusion.

COMPO'SEDNESS, S. sedateness; calmness; tranquility of mind; a freedom from any disturbance or disorder, applied to the mind.

COMPO'SER, S. an author, or writer on any subject; one that adapts or sets words to music; or forms a tune from a peculiar assemblage of the notes of music.

CO'MPOSITE, Adj. [Fr. from *compositus*, Lat.] in architecture, the last of the five orders of columns, so called because its capital is framed from those of different orders; it is termed likewise the Italian or Roman order.

COMPOSI'TION, S. [from *compositio*, Lat.] the act of forming a whole from parts different from each other; the act of combining simple ideas together, in order to form a complex one; the distribution or orderly placing of the several parts of a plan, design, or picture; the work or production of an author; suitableness, or adapting to any particular sentiment, applied to gesture. An agreement, contract; a reconciliation, or terms on which differences or quarrels are settled. In Grammar, forming a sentence by joining words together, or prefixing a particle to a word, to increase, diminish, or alter its signification. In Music, the art of disposing notes, so as to form tunes or airs. In Printing, the ranging several types or letters together to make a page.

COMPO'SITIVE, Adj. formed of several substances or qualities; having the power of compounding.

COMPO'SITOR, S. [*compositeur*, Fr.] in Printing, the person who works at the case, sets up the forms, and prepares the types, by arranging them properly therein, for printing; a caseman.

COMPO'ST, S. a mixture of different soils together, in order to make a manure for assisting the natural earth, so as to mend, improve, and render it more fruitful.

To COMPOST, V. A. [from the noun] to manure; to enrich, or improve ground by a mixture of different soils.

COMPO'SURE, S. the writing or inditing a work; composition, or a production, applied to books. Arrangement, mixture, or order; frame; make; temperament; sedateness. Adjustment, or reconciliation, applied to difference or quarrels.

To COMPOU'ND, V. A. [*compono*, Lat.] to mingle several ingredients together; to form by uniting several things together; to place together in different lights, attitudes, or positions; to produce by being united; to reconcile, or put an end to a difference or quarrel, by concessions, or compliance with the demands of an adversary; to pay a part of a debt,

debt, for want of a capacity to discharge the whole, and to be cleared, for that reason, from any further demand; to agree on certain terms; to contract.

COMPOU'ND, Adj. [from the verb] formed or produced from several ingredients, opposed to simple. In Grammar, formed by joining two or more words.

COMPOU'NDABLE, Adj. that which may be united together so as to form one mass; capable of being united.

COMPOU'NDER, S. one who endeavours to bring adverse parties to an agreement; a reconciler. In the University, a person of superior rank or fortune, who is allowed to commute for residence, by paying extraordinary fines.

To COMPREHE'ND, V. A. [*comprehendo* Lat.] to comprise, include, contain, or imply; to have an adequate, clear, and determinate idea of any doctrine, or proposition.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being perfectly and clearly known.

COMPREHE'NSIBLY, Adv. in a large extent; applied to the acceptation of words.

COMPREHE'NSION, S. [Fr. *comprehensio*, Lat.] the act or quality of comprising or containing; a summary compendium, or abstract; capacity, or the power of the mind to admit several ideas at once.

COMPREHE'NSIVE, adj. able to understand many things at once; comprising much in a narrow compass; extensive.

COMPREHE'NSIVELY, Adv. in a compendious or concise manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS, S. the quality of including much in a narrow compass.

To COMPRE'SS, V. A. [*comprimo*, Lat.] to reduce into a narrower compass by force; to squeeze closer together.

COMPRE'SS, S. [*compressus*, Lat.] in Chirurgery, a bolster formed of linen cloth, folded in several doubles, laid under a bandage, to prevent a wound from bleeding or swelling; or to retain the remedies applied to it.

COMPRESSIBI'LITY, S. [from *compressible*] the quality of being reduced, by force, into a narrower compass.

COMPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRE'SSION, S. [*compressio*, Lat.] the action of bringing the particles of a body nearer together by external force, and thereby decreasing its bulk or dimension; the act of pressing together.

COMPRE'SSURE, S. [from *compress*] the act or force of a body pressing upon another.

To COMPRI'ZE, V. A. [*compris*, part. of *comprendre*, Fr.] to contain; to include; to comprehend.

COMPROBATION, S. [*comprobatio* Lat.] confirming by a joint testimony of two or more persons.

CO'MPROMISE, S. [*compromissum*, Lat.] a mutual promise of one or more parties to refer the determination of a dispute or controversy to the arbitration or decision of one or more persons; a compact or bargain, in which some concessions or compliances are made on each side.

To CO'MPROMISE, V. A. to settle, or put an end to a dispute or claim by mutual concessions.

COMPROMISSO'RIAL, Adj. relating to a compromise.

To COMPT, V. A. [pronounced *count*, from *compter*, Fr. *count* is the word now in use] to make an estimate; to add up, or find the amount of a row of figures in arithmetic.

COMPULSA'TORY, Adj. [*compulsatum*, supine of *compulso*, Lat.] having the power of forcing a person against his will.

COMPU'LSION, S. [*compulsus*, Lat.] the act of forcing a free agent to do or abstain from an action, contrary to the preference of his mind; a violence or force; the state of being compelled.

COMPU'LSIVE, Adj. [*compulser*, Fr. *compulsus*, Lat.] having the power to force a person to perform or abstain from an action; forcible.

COMPU'LSIVELY, Adv. in a forcible manner; by compulsion; by force.

COMPU'LSIVENESS, S. the quality of obliging a person to perform or abstain from any act contrary to his inclination.

COMPU'LSORILY, Adv. in a forcible manner, by force.

COMPU'LSORY, Adj. [*compulsoire*, Fr.] having the power of commanding and forcing obedience.

COMPU'NCTION, S. [Fr. *compunctio*, Lat.] the act of causing a pain, resembling that of pricking; irritation. In Divinity, an inward grief, caused by a consciousness of having offended God; sorrow, anxiety, contrition, or repentance, remorse.

COMPU'NCTIOUS, Adj. [from *compunction*] sorrowful; repentant; full of remorse; tender.

COMPU'NCTIVE, Adj. [*compunctum*, supine of *compungo*, Lat.] causing remorse; causing sorrow from a consciousness of guilt.

CO'MPUTABLE, Adj. [from *compute*] capable of being numbered or estimated.

COMPUTA'TION, S. the act of estimating or counting the value of things; a calculation; a sum or number found by calculation, or an arithmetical process.

To COMPU'TE, V. A. [*computo*, Lat.] to find by an arithmetical operation; to estimate, to reckon, to count.

COMPU'TE, S. a reckoning, calculation; the amount or sum total.

COMPU'TER, S. one who makes calculations, an accountant.

CO'MPUTIST, S. [from *compute*] one skilled in numbers, or calculations.

CO'MRADE, S. [*camerade*, Fr. *camerata*, Ital.] one who lives in the same house; a person who is jointly concerned with another in an undertaking.

CON, [Lat.] always joined or prefixed to words, signifying *together*, as *connect*; sometimes *against*, as *contend*; and sometimes something *great* or *immense*, as in *conflagration*; before a vowel or an *h*, it drops the *n*, as in *co-eternal*, *co-habit*; and before the labials *b* and *p*, it is changed into an *m*, as in *combustion*, *compare*; and before *l* and *m*, it assumes the same letter, as in *col-lect*, *com-mute*.

CON, [an abbreviation of *contra*, Lat. against] is used to imply an opposition to any motion; or that a person is on the negative side of a question: *nem. con.* for *nemine contradicente*, Lat. is used to signify that a motion is passed without any opposition.

To CON, V. A. to know; to learn perfectly.

CONCAMERA'TION, S. [*concameratio*, Lat.] an arch, or vault; any thing formed like an arch.

To CONCA'TENATE, V. A. [from *con*, together, and *catena*, Lat. a chain] to link together; to join or connect the parts of any thing, that they shall have mutual dependence on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONCATENA'TION, S. [from *concatenate*] a series of links. In Philosophy, a connection of things, which mutually depend on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONCA'VATION, S. [from *concave*,] the act of scooping a thing, or making it of a hollow or concave form.

CONCA'VE, Adj. [*concavus*, Lat.] hollow, applied to the inner suface of a circular body, such as that of an egg-shell, of an arch, or a ball, opposed to *convex*. Empty, without any thing to fill the cavity.

CONCA'VITY, S. the inner surface of a circular body.

CONCA'VO-CONCAVE, Adj. hollow, or concave on both sides.

CONCA'VO-CONVEX, Adj. hollow, or concave on one side, but convex or protuberant on the other.

CONCA'VOUS, Ad. hollow without angles, applied to the inward surface of a round body.

CONCA'VOUSLY, Adv. resembling the hollow of the inner surface of a round body.

To CO'NCEAL, V. A. [*con* and *celo*, Lat.] to hide or keep any thing from the sight or knowledge of others; to cover; to keep secret.

CONCEA'LABLE, Adj. capable of being kept from the sight or knowledge of others; possible to be kept secret.

CONCEA'LEDNESS, S. the state of being hid or kept from the sight or knowledge of others.

CONCEA'LMENT, S. [from *conceal*] the act of hiding from the knowledge, or sight of others; the state of being hid or kept secret; a place of retirement from the sight of others; an hiding-place.

To CONCE'DE, V. A. [*concedo*, Lat.] to grant, or admit a principle or opinion as true; to let a point pass without any dispute.

CONCE'IT, S. [*conceps*, Fr. *conceptus*, Lat.] a conception, thought, or idea; apprehension; understanding; strength of imagination; mere fancy; a pleasant thought or shining sentiment; an opinionative persuasion, or a high opinion of a person's judgment, which exposes him to ridicule; a word of reproach. *Out of conceit with*, a phrase of a person's being tired, or no longer being fond of a thing.

To CONCE'IT, V. A. [from the noun] to fancy; to imagine; to think, generally implying an opinion that has not the sanction of reason.

CONCE'ITED, Part. of a strong imagination; proud; or entertaining too high an opinion of one's abilities.

CONCE'ITEDLY, Adv. in a scornful, or whimsical manner; in a manner which discovers too high an opinion, or too great a fondness, in a person of his own parts.

CONCE'ITEDNESS, S. opiniated fondness.

CONCE'IVABLE, Adj. that of which a person can form some idea; that which may be understood or believed.

CONCE'IVABLENESS, S. the quality of being apprehended by the mind.

CONCE'IVABLY, Adv. in an intelligible manner; in such a manner as to be apprehended by the mind.

To CONCE'IVE, V. A. [*concevoir*, Fr.] to be formed in the womb; to form in the mind; to imagine; to form an idea of; to apprehend.

To CONCE'NTRATE, V. A. [from *con* and *centrum*, Lat.] to drive inwards, or towards the center; to drive into a narrow compass; to condense.

CONCENTRA'TION, S. forcing into a narrow compass, or driving towards the center; the highest degree of mixture, whereby two or more particles touch by a reception, or forcing one within the other.

To CONCE'NTRE, N. V. [*concentrer*, Fr.] to tend towards the same, or towards one common centre. Actively, to emit towards one centre.

CONCE'NTRIC, or CONCE'NTRICAL, Adj. having one common centre.

CONCE'PTACLE, S. [*conceptaculum*, Lat.] that in which any thing is contained; a reservoir.

CONCE'PTIBLE, Adj. that which may be apprehended or understood; intelligible.

CONCEP'TION, S. [*conceptio*, Lat.] the act of conceiving or becoming pregnant; the state of being conceived; notion; apprehension; idea. Sententious or pointed thought applied to stile. Sentiment; purpose.

CONCEP'TIOUS, Adj. [*conceptum*, Lat.] apt to conceive or become pregnant; fruitful

To CONCE'RN, V. A. [*concerner*, Fr. *concerno*, low Lat.] to relate, or belong to; to affect with ſome paſſion; to make uneaſy, or ſorrowful; to be of importance to; to be intruſted or commiſſioned to act for a perſon, uſed with *for*.

CONCE'RN, S. [from the verb] buſineſs; circumſtances; engagement; intereſt; importance.

CONCE'RNING, Prep. [from *concern*; *concernant*, Fr. though originally a participle, has the force of a preposition before a noun] about; of; relating to; with relation to.

CONCE'RNMENT, S. the thing in which a perſon is intereſted; an affair; buſineſs; influence; relation; importance; the engaging or taking part in an affair; paſſion; emotion of mind.

To CONCERT, V. A. [*concerter*, Fr.] to take meaſure with another to bring a deſign to paſs; to contrive.

CONCERT, S. a communication of deſigns; an eſtabliſhment of meaſures to be purſued by perſons engaged in one deſign. In Muſic, a number of muſicians and ſingers performing the ſame piece.

CONCERTA'TION, S. [*concertatio*, Lat.] ſtrife, conteſt, or contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE, Adj. [*concertativus*, Lat.] quarrelſome; contentious.

CONCE'SSION, S. [*conceſſio*, Lat.] an act of granting or yeilding; the thing granted or yielded.

CONCE'SSIONARY, Adj. given by indulgence, by allowance, or purely to terminate a diſpute.

CONCESSIVELY, Adv. by way of conceſſion.

CONCHA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the ſecond or inward cavity of the auricle or external ear.

CONCHORD, S. in Geometry, a curve line always approaching nearer a ſtraight line, to which it is inclined, but never meets it.

To CONCI'LIATE, V. A. [*concilio*, Lat.] to gain; to procure affection; to reconcile.

CONCILIATION, S. [from *concilliatum*, Lat.] the act of procuring eſteem; or reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who makes peace between parties at variance; a reconciler.

CONCI'LIATORY, Adj. relating to reconciliation.

CONCINNITY, S. [*concinnitas*, Lat.] decency; fitneſs,

CONCINNOUS, Adj. [*concinnus*, Lat.] comely; becoming; pleaſant; agreeable.

CONCISE, Adj. [*conciſus*, Lat.] ſhort; brief.

CONCISELY, Adv. in a brief, or ſhort manner; in a few words.

CONCISENESS, S. brevity; ſhortneſs.

CONCISION, S. [*conciſus*, Lat.] cutting off; total deſtruction.

CONCITATION, S. [*concitatio*, Lat.] the act of exciting; agitation; or ſetting into a ferment or commotion.

CONCLAVE, S. [*conclave*, Lat.] a private or inner apartment; the place wherein the election is held for a pope; a meeting or aſſembly of all the cardinals that are at Rome for the election of a pope; a cloſe or private aſſembly.

To CONCLU'DE, V. A. [*concludo*, Lat.] to draw as a concluſion or inference from certain premiſes; to infer; to judge, or determine; to end, or finiſh; to complete a period, applied to time; to acknowledge as truth, or ſufficiently proved.

CONCLU'DENT, Part. [*concludens*, Lat.] deciſive; following by direct conſequence; conſequential.

CONCLU'SIBLE, Adj. [*concluſus*, Lat.] following as a conſequence from certain principles; to be inferred.

CONCLU'SION, S. [*concluſio*, Lat.] determination, or putting an end to an affair or tranſaction; an opinion formed from experience, or from a collection of propoſitions; the event of experiments.

CONCLU'SIVE, Adj. [*concluſum*, Lat.] deciſive, or that which puts an end to any conteſt; that in which the concluſion follows, according to the rules of logic.

CONCLU'SIVELY, Adv. in a determinate, poſitive, peremptory manner.

CONCLU'SIVENESS, S. the power of gaining aſſent, or forcing conviction; regular conſequence; or following from any premiſes, according to the rules of logic.

To CONCOA'GULATE, V. A. [from *con* and *coagulate*] to curdle ſeveral things at the ſame time, followed by *with*. "*Concoagulated with* them." *Boyle*.

CONCOAGULA'TION, S. a coagulation of curdling, by which ſeveral bodies are joined in one maſs.

To CONCO'CT, V. A. [*concoquo*, Lat.] in Medicine, to digeſt in the ſtomach, ſo as to form into chyle; to putrify; to heighten the quality of a thing by heat.

CONCO'CTION, S. [*concoctio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the change with the food undergoes in the ſtomach ere it be converted into chyle; maturation, or heightening the powers or qualities of a thing by heat.

CONCO'MITANCE, or CONCO'MITANCY, S. [*concomitans*, Lat.] united to; attending; inſeparable from; accompanying.

CONCO'MITANT, S. a companion; an attendant.

CONCO'MITANTLY, Adv. accompanying; in the manner of an attendant.

To CONCO'MITATE, V. A. [*concomitatus*, Lat.] to attend; to be joined inſeparably with another.

CONCORD, S. [*concordia*, Lat.] agreement between perſons and things; the ſuitableneſs of one thing to another; peace, union,

or mutual kindneſs. In Grammar, that part wherein words are made to agree in number, perſon, and gender, &c. In Muſic, the relation of two ſounds that are always agreeable to the ear, whether applied in ſucceſſion or conſonance.

CONCO'RDANCE, S. [*concordantia*, Lat.] an agreement; a dictionary to the Holy Scriptures, wherein all the words are ranged alphabetically, and the various places where they occur referred to.

CONCO'RDANT, Part. agreeing with; conſiſtent with; correſpondent. In Muſic, conſiſting of concords or harmonies.

CONCO'RDATE, S. [*concordat*, Fr.] a compact, convention; or a ſociety held together by a common diſcipline, or ſtatutes.

To CONCO'RPORATE, V. A. to unite, blend, or mix ſeveral things together, ſo as to form one maſs, ſyſtem, &c.

CONCOU'RSE, S. a crowd, or ſeveral perſons aſſembled together in one place; the point wherein two bodies meet together; the force or action with which two or more bodies meet together.

CON'CREMENT, S. [from *concreſco*, Lat. to grow together] a maſs formed by concretion; a collection of matter growing together.

CONCRE'SCENCE, S. [*concreſcens*, Lat.] the act or quality of growing by the union of ſeveral particles.

To CONCRE'TE, V. A. to form from an union of ſeveral particles or bodies; to unite ſeveral maſſes or particles into one body. Neuterly, to coaleſce, cohere, or join together, ſo as to form one maſs.

CONCRE'TE, Adj. formed by the union or coheſion of ſeveral particles or ſubſtances In Logic, a *concrete term* is that which, while it expreſſes the quality, expreſſes, implies, or refers to ſome ſubject or ſubſtance in which it inheres, and is generally the ſame as a noun adjective in grammar.

CONCRE'TE, S. an aſſemblage or mixture; a body or maſs compoſed of ſeveral particles or principles.

CONCRE'TELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to include the ſubſtance with the quality.

CONCRE'TENESS, S. curdling, coagulation; or the gathering ſeveral fluids into a ſolid maſs.

CONCRE'TION, S. the act whereby a ſoft body becomes hard, or the particles of a fluid becomes fixed, ſo as not to yield to the touch; the coalition, or uniting of ſeveral particles ſo as to form one maſs. Figuratively the maſs formed by a coheſion or coalition of ſeveral particles.

CONCRE'TIVE, Adj. that which has the power of uniting ſeveral particles together, ſo as to form one maſs; that which has the power of turning a fluid into a ſolid; that which has the power of producing coagulation, or the curdling of a fluid body.

CONCRE'TURE, S. a maſs formed by the coheſion of ſeveral particles.

CONCU'BINAGE, S. [Fr. *concubinatus*, Lat.] the act of living or cohabiting with a woman, as a wife, without being married.

CONCU'BINE, S. [*concubina*, Lat. from *con*, together, and *cumbo* to lie] a woman who is kept by a man, and lives with him, though not married to him; a kept miſtreſs.

CONCU'PISCENCE, S. [*concupiſcentia*, Lat.] an inordinate deſire of women; leachery; luſt.

CONCU'PISCENT, Part. [*concupiſens*, Lat.] leacherous; luſtful; having an immoderate deſire after women; or an irregular appetite after carnal things.

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL, Adj. relating to concupiſcence, or having an irregular deſire either after women, or carnal things.

CONCUPI'SCIBLE, Adj. [*concupiſcibilis*, Lat.] that which may be deſired; that which raiſes, excites, or exterts deſire.

To CONCU'R, V. N. [from *concurro*, Lat.] to meet together; to join in one action or deſign, applied to ſeveral perſons; to unite with; to be conjoined with; to contribute to the effecting one common event or deſign.

CONCU'RRENCE, or CONCURRENCY, S. aſſiſtance; union; conjunction; united effort to promote any deſign; agreement in any opinion or ſentiment.

CONCU'RRENT, Part. [*concurrens*, Lat.] acting in conjunction or together; promoting the ſame deſign.

CONCU'RRENT, S. that which contributes to the performance of a deſign.

CONCU'SSION, S. [*concuſſio*, Lat.] the act of putting a thing into violent motion; ſhaking; agitation.

CONCU'SSIVE, Adj. [*concuſſus*, Lat.] that which as the power or quality of ſhaking.

To CONDE'MN, V. A. [*condemno*, Lat. *condemner*, Fr.] to paſs ſentence againſt a perſon, whereby he is ſubject to puniſhment; to cenſure, blame, or find fault with.

CONDE'MNABLE, Adj. that which may be blamed, found fault with, or is ſubject to the ſentence of a judge.

CONDEMNA'TION, S. [*condemnatio*, Lat.] paſſing or pronouncing ſentence againſt a perſon, whereby he is ſubject to puniſhment or penalty, either in reſpect to perſon, fortune, or life. Figuratively, the blaming or declaring a diſlike of a perſon or thing; the ſtate of a perſon on whom ſentence has been paſſed.

CONDE'MNATORY, Adj. having the force of condemning or ſubjecting a perſon to puniſhment.

CONDE'MNER, S, the perſon who condems, cenſures, blames, or finds fault with.

CONDE'NSABLE, Adj. that which is capable of being made more ſolid or forced into a ſmaller compaſs.

To CONDE'NSATE, V. A. [*condenſo*, Lat.]

Lat.] to make more ſolid or thick, by compreſſion or force, applied to fluids.

CONDE'NSATE, adj. made thicker or more ſolid by compreſſion, or external force.

CONDENSA'TION, S. [from *condenſate*] the act of bringing the parts of a body cloſer to each other, and increaſing their contact, whereby the body is rendered more denſe, compact, and heavy.

To CONDE'NSE, V. A. [*condenſo*, Lat.] to make any body more thick, compact, or weighty, by increaſing the contact of its particles; applied by ſome only to the effect of cold, but by others uſed for compreſſion, or the effects of external force, which diminiſh the ſize of the pores of a body, and renders it, conſequently, more ſolid. Neuterly, to grow thick, applied to the effects of cold on fluids; to become ſolid and weighty, by ſhrinking to a narrower compaſs.

CONDE'NSE, Adj. thickened; cloſe; compact, become more ſolid by the effect of cold, or compreſſion.

CONDE'NSER, S. a pneumatic engine, by means of which an unuſual quantity of air may be forced into a ſmall ſpace, or by which three, four, or five atmoſpheres may be injected more than a thing would contain naturally.

CONDE'NSITY, S. the ſtate of a fluid, whoſe parts are fixed ſo as not to give way to the touch, by cold, coagulation, or compreſſion. Thickneſs, applied to conſiſtence.

CO'NDERS, S. perſons who ſtand on ſome eminence to give notice to fiſhers which way the ſhoal of herrings take. See BALKERS.

To CONDESCE'ND, V. N. [*condeſcendre*, Fr. *condeſcendo*, Lat.] to lay aſide the dignity of rank, in order to make one's ſelf agreeable to, or on a level with, inferiors; to behave with familiarity to inferiors.

CONDESCE'NDENCE, S. [*condeſcendance*, Fr.] an act whereby a perſon in authority lays aſide the difference of rank in order to converſe freely with his inferiors; a granting ſome favour to a perſon, or conſenting to yield him ſome advantage, which he could not demand.

CONDESCE'NDINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to lay aſide the claims of authority and dignity; or to yield up a right, or conſent to a requeſt, from a principle of good nature and generoſity.

CONDESCE'NSION, S. the behaviour of a ſuperior, whereby he treats one of lower rank as his equal, and grants him favours he cannot demand.

CONDESCE'NSIVE, Adj. courteous; treating inferiors without diſtance; affable, and ready to ſerve or grant any favour, or forego a right, to ſerve or oblige another.

CONDI'GN, Adj. [*condignus*, Lat.] worthy; ſuitable to; merited; deſerved; or proportionable to; generally applied to the puniſhment due to a perſon for his crimes.

CONDI'GNLY, Adv. in a manner ſuitable to a perſon's crimes; deſervedly.

CONDI'GNNESS, S. proportion; ſuitableneſs to a perſon's crimes.

To CONDI'TE, V. A. [*condio*, Lat.] to preſerve or pickle.

CONDI'TION, S. [Fr. *conditio*, Lat.] a quality or property which determines the nature of a thing; an attribute or accident, in a logical ſenſe; habit or temperature. "The imperfection of long engrafted *condition*." *Shak.* A moral quality or virtue; ſtate, or the circumſtance of perſon or fortune; rank; the terms of any contract, bargain, or agreement. Figuratively, a writing containing the terms of an agreement.

To CONDI'TION, V. N. to make terms.

CONDI'TIONAL, Adj. to be performed on certain terms, not abſolute but ſubject to certain limitations.

CONDI'TIONALLY, Adv. on certain terms or limitations.

CONDI'TIONARY, Adj. ſtipulated; bargained; to be done as a means of acquiring any thing.

To CONDI'TIONATE, V. A. to make conditions for; to regulate by, or perform on certain conditions.

CONDI'TIONATE, Adj. eſtabliſhed and grounded on certain terms and conditions.

CONDI'TIONED, Part. [from *condition*] having qualities either good or bad.

To CONDO'LE, V. N. [*condoleo* Lat.] to lament with thoſe who grieve for any miſery, misfortune, or calamity. Actively, to bewail a misfortune with another.

CONDO'LEMENT, S. grief; ſorrow; mourning for any loſs or misfortune.

CONDO'LENCE, S. a ſympathizing grief ariſing from the misfortunes of another, which expreſſes itſelf by lamenting with the perſon in diſtreſs.

CONDO'LER, S. one who expreſſes a complimental concern for the ſorrow of another, and the cauſe which occaſions it.

CO'NDOR, S. [Span.] in Natural Hiſtory, a fowl of that magnitude, ſtrength, and appetite, as to ſeize not only on the ſheep, and leſſer cattle, but even the larger beaſts, and children.

To CONDU'CE, V. N. [*conduco*, Lat.] to promote an end by acting conjointly.

CONDU'CIBLE. Adj. [*conducibilis*, Lat.] having a power of conducing to, or promoting a deſign. Uſed for two or more cauſes operating to one end.

CONDU'CIVE, Adj. that which has a tendency, power, or quality to promote or produce any end.

CONDU'CIVENESS, S. the quality of promoting or contributing to the production of ſome end.

CONDU'CT, S. [*conduit*, Fr.] management, or tenor of actions; the act of commanding an army; convoy or eſcorting with a

guard; the guard convoying, ſecuring, or eſcorting; a warrant by which a convoy is appointed behaviour, or a ſeries of actions regulated by ſome ſtandard.

To CONDU'CT, V. A. to accompany a perſon in order to ſhew him his way to any place; to direct, lead or guide; to uſher, or introduce; to manage; to head an army, or command a body of troops.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*conductitius*, Lat.] hired; employed; or ſerving for money.

CONDU'CTOR, S. [Lat.] a guide, or one who ſhews another his way; a leader or commander; a manager; or one who tranſacts an affair.

CONDU'CTRESS, S. a woman who directs or leads a perſon, or carries on any undertaking.

CONDUI'T, S. [Fr. pronounced *cundit*] a canal, or pipes made uſe of for the conveyance of water at a diſtance from the reſervoir, or ſpring-head; an aqueduct; a place furniſhed with a cock, whence people are publicly ſupplied with water.

CONE, S. [*conus*, Lat. κωνος, Gr.] in Geometry, a ſolid body, whoſe baſe is a circle, its uppermoſt part ending in a point; it reſembles a ſugar loaf, and may be conceived as formed by the revolution of a triangle on one of its ſides, as on an axis.

To CONFA'BULATE, V. N. to talk eaſily, and with careleſſneſs together; to chat with a perſon.

CONFABULA'TION, S. [*confabulatio*, Lat.] eaſy, familiar, careleſs, chearful talk with a perſon.

CONFABULA'TORY, Adj. [from *confabulatus*, Lat.] belonging to entertaining and careleſs converſation.

To CONFE'CT, V. A. [*conficio*, Lat.] to preſerve fruit, &c with ſugar.

CONFE'CT, S. [from the verb] a ſweetmeat.

CONFE'CTION, S. the preſerving fruit or vegetables, by means of clarified ſugar. In Pharmacy, any thing prepared with ſugar; a liquid or ſoft electuary; the aſſemblage or union of different ingredients.

CONFEC'TIONARY, S. a place where elegant food from different ingredients is made, or fruits are preſerved.

CONFE'CTIONER, S. one who makes and ſells ſweetmeats.

CONFE'DERACY, S. [*confœderatio*, Lat.] a league, contract, or agreement, entered into by ſeveral ſtates or bodies of men for their mutual advantage and defence.

To CONFE'DERATE, V. A. [*confederer*, Fr. from *con* and *fœderatus*, Lat.] to unite in a league, or agree with, in order to accompliſh ſome deſign.

CONFE'DERATE, Adj. [*con* and *fœderatus*, Lat.] leagued, or united by ſome contract to accompliſh ſome deſign.

CONFE'DERATE, S. [See the adjective] one who enters into an engagement with another, whereby they are obliged mutually to aſſiſt and defend each other; an ally.

CONFEDER'ATION, S. [Fr.] a league; an act whereby two or more perſons oblige themſelves to aſſiſt each other; an alliance.

To CONFE'R, V. N. [*confero*, Lat. *conferer*, Fr.] to diſcourſe with a perſon on ſome important, grave, and ſtated ſubject; to talk with a perſon on any ſubject, in order to come to a determination. Actively, to compare the ſentiments of one perſon or author with thoſe of another; to give a thing which could not be claimed; to beſtow a favour; to contribute or conduce, uſed with *to*.

CO'NFERENCE, S. [*conference*, Fr. *conferens*, Lat.] the act of diſcourſing with another, in order to ſettle ſome point in diſpute, or treat upon any ſubject in a public character; a meeting appointed for the diſcuſſing of ſome point in debate; compariſon, or examination of things by comparing them together.

CONFERR'ER, S. he that diſcourſes with another on ſome ſtated point; he that beſtows a favour on another.

To CONFE'SS, V. A. [*confeſſer*, Fr.] to acknowledge the having done ſomething amiſs. "*Confeſs* thee freely *of* thy crime." *Shak.* To diſcloſe a perſon's ſins to a prieſt, in order to obtain abſolution; to own, uſed as introductory to a ſentence, in order to obviate any invidious remark. "I muſt *confeſs* I was moſt pleaſed." *Addiſ.*

CONFESSE'DLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as muſt extort univerſal conſent; generally owned; avowedly; indiſputably.

CONFE'SSION, S. the acknowledgment, or owning a crime. In the Romiſh church, an acknowledgment of ſins in private to a prieſt, in order to obtain abſolution.

CONFE'SSIONAL, S. [Fr.] in the Romiſh church, a little box or deſk, wherein the prieſt takes the confeſſion of a penitent.

CONFE'SSIONARY, S. [*confeſſionaire*, Fr.] the confeſſion chair or ſeat, wherein the prieſt ſits to receive the confeſſion of a penitent.

CONFE'SSOR, or CONFE'SSOUR, S. [*confeſſeur*, Fr.] one who profeſſes a religious ſentiment or opinion in the face of danger, and amidſt the moſt cruel tortures. In the Romiſh church, a prieſt, who is authorized to receive the confeſſions of penitents, and grant them abſolution; the penitent who profeſſes his crimes either to God, or to a prieſt.

CONFE'ST, Adj. [a poetical word for *confeſſed*] open; generally known; acknowledged, in a good ſenſe. Notorious, in a bad ſenſe.

CONFICIENT, Part. [*conficiens*, Lat.] cauſing or producing in company with ſome other perſon or thing.

CO'NFIDANT, S. [*confident*, Fr.] a perſon intruſted with the ſecrets of another; moſt

commonly applied to those who are intrusted with the affairs of lovers.

To CONFI'DE, V. N. [*confido*, Lat.] to trust in, implying a strong persuasion or assurance of a person's abilities to assist another, or his fidelity in keeping a secret.

CO'NFIDENCE, S. [*confidentia*, Lat.] a strong assurance of the fidelity and ability of another. When joined to the reciprocal pronouns *himself*, &c. a strong assurance of the efficacy of a person's own abilities; a vitious and assuming boldness. Figuratively, the cause of boldness, or conscious integrity; a freedom of access, void of the discouraging terror of guilt, and animated with the chearing hopes of acceptance and approbation.

CO'NFIDENT, Part. [*confidens*, Lat.] assured or convinced of a truth beyond any possibility of doubt; positive; secure of success; without fear of miscarriage or disappointment; without suspicion; bold to a vice, implying too great an opinion of a person's own abilities, and undertaking any dangers in consequence of such a persuasion; imprudent.

CO'NFIDENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to discover no fear of a miscarriage; securely; positively.

CON'FIDENTNESS, S. a favourable opinion of one's own judgment, including positiveness, with its consequences; assurance.

CONFIGURA'TION, S. [Fr.] the order in which the particles of bodies are united together; the form of a body made by the order in which its particles are united together. In Astrology, a certain situation of the planets in the zodiac, whereby they are supposed mutually to affect and assist each other in bringing about some event.

To CONFI'GURE, [from *con* and *figura*, Lat.] to dispose or form by uniting in a particular manner.

CONFI'NE, S. a limit; border; edge; or utmost verge of a thing or place.

CONFI'NE, Adj. [*confinis*, Lat.] bordering upon, applied to places; it implies that the one begins where the other ends. Touching; adjoining; or contiguous.

To CONFI'NE, V. N. to border upon; to touch; or be contiguous to.

To CONFINE, V. A. [*confiner*, Fr.] to bound; to limit; to inclose; to shut up; to restrain; to imprison; to immure; to keep at home; to restrain; not to quit, or neglect.

CONFI'NELESS, Adj. boundless; without limits, end, or pause.

CONFI'NEMENT, S. the act of restraining a person from going abroad; the act of inclosing a person in prison; the state of a person in prison, or kept at home without liberty of going abroad; restraint.

CONFI'NER, S. a person who lives at the extremity, or on the borders of a country; one who deprives another of the liberty of walking abroad, or shuts him up in a prison; a neighbour.

CONFI'NITY, S. [*confinitas*, Lat.] nearness; neighbourhood; likeness.

To CONFI'RM, V. A. [*confirmo*, Lat.] to strengthen a proof, by producing more arguments for it; to put beyond doubt, by additional proofs; to settle a person in an office; to complete; to render perfect; to admit to the full privileges of a Christian by imposition of the hands of a bishop.

CONFI'RMABLE, Adj. that which is capable of being made evident and indubitable by further proofs and evidence.

CONFIRMA'TION, S. the act of establishing any person in a place or office, an additional or new proof to evince the truth of a thing or opinion beyond doubt or contradiction; a proof which brings conviction; an ecclesiastic rite whereby a person, arrived to years of discretion, undertakes the performance of every part of the baptismal vow made for him by his godfathers and godmothers.

CONFIRMA'TOR, S. [*confirmo*, Lat.] one who proves a thing beyond doubt.

CONFIR'MATORY, Adj. establishing or giving such additional proof, as may increase the certainty or probability of any fact or action.

CONFIR'MEDNESS, S. a quality implying certainty, when applied to evidence; and inveteracy or strength, not easily to be surmounted, when used of habits.

CONFI'RMER, S. one who establishes an opinion or fact by new evidence or proofs; one who establishes or secures a person in the possession of any dignity.

CONFI'SCABLE, Adj. [from *confiscatum*, Lat.] liable to be seized on as a fine, or in punishment for some crime.

To CONFI'SCATE, V. A. [*confiscatum*, Lat.] to seize on private property, and convert it, either to the use of the chief magistrate, or of the public, by way of punishment.

CONFISCA'TION, S. [*confiscatio*, Lat.] the seizing of private property, on account of some crime, and converting it to the use of the chief magistrate, or of the public.

CONFI'TURE, S. [Fr. from *confectura*, Lat.] a sweetmeat, or confection.

CONFLA'GRANT, Part. [*conflagrans*, Lat.] burning together; involved in the same fire.

CONFLAGRA'TION, S. [*conflagratio*, Lat.] a general fire spreading over a large space, and involving several things in its flames. Generally used for that fire which shall consume all things, and change the face of nature.

CONFLA'TION, S. the act of blowing several wind-instruments at the same time; the casting and melting of metal.

To CO'NFLICT, V. N. [*conflicto*, Lat.] to strive or struggle in order to get victory, applied to persons and things.

CONFLICT, S. [*conflictus*, Lat.] a combat,

bat, or fight between two, ſeldom uſed of a general battle; a conteſt or ſtrife; a ſtruggle between oppoſite qualities; an agony or pang, wherein nature ſeems to ſtruggle hard againſt ſuffering and pain.

CONFLU'ENCE, S. [*confluentia*, low Lat.] an uniting of two or more ſtreams or rivers; the act of crouding or coming in great numbers to one place; a concourſe or a multitude gathered into one place.

CONFLU'ENT, Part. [*confluens*, part. of *confluo*, Lat.] running one into another, meeting, or mixing together.

CO'NFLUX, S. [*confluxum*, ſupine of *confluo*, Lat.] the uniting or union of ſeveral ſtreams or rivers. Figuratively, a crowd; a great number of perſons collected together.

CONFO'RM, S. [Adj. *conformatus*, Lat.] aſſuming the ſame form or quality as another; like.

To CONFO'RM, V. A. [*conformo*, Lat.] to reduce to the ſame form or manner as another; to render one's actions agreeable to any particular rule; to ſubmit or yield obedience to.

CONFO'RMABLE, Adj. having the ſame form; agreeing with ſome ſtandard or law; compliant or ſubmiſſive to authority.

CONFO'RMABLY, Adj. agreeably; in a manner conſiſtent with ſome law or ſtandard; ſuitably; with compliance.

CONFORMA'TION, S. [Fr. *conformatio*, Lat.] the particular union or order of the parts of a body, and their diſpoſition to make a whole; the reſemblance or agreement of actions to ſome ſtandard or law.

CONFO'RMIST, S. one who complies with the mode of worſhip uſed by the church of England.

CONFO'RMITY, S. [from *conform*] likeneſs; reſemblance; the act of regulating one's actions to ſome law; conſiſtency; compliance with the worſhip of the eſtabliſhed church.

To CONFOU'ND, V. A. [*confondre*, Fr. *confundo*, Lat.] to mingle or mix things, ſo that their forms or natures cannot be diſtinguiſhed; to ſubſtitute or make uſe of one word for another, which conveys different ideas; to puzzle or perplex the mind by indiſtinct ideas, or words uſed in an indeterminate manner; to amaze, aſtoniſh, and render unable to reply; to deſtroy.

CONFOU'NDED, Part. hateful; prodigious; a low word, to expreſs any thing in the ſuperlative degree.

CONFOU'NDEDLY, Adv. ſhamefully; hatefully; a low word,

CONFOU'NDER, S. one who perplexes, aſtoniſhes or deſtroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY, S. [*confraternitas*, Lat.] a brotherhood; or body of men united for ſome religious purpoſe.

CONFRICA'TION, S. [*con* and *frico*, Lat.] the act of rubbing.

To CONFRO'NT, V. A. [*confronter*, Fr.] to ſtand directly oppoſite to; to ſtand face to face; to oppoſe; to ſet in oppoſition; to contraſt; to compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of oppoſing one evidence to another.

To CONFU'SE, V. A. [*confuſus*, Lat.] to put in diſorder; to make irregular; to perplex by indiſtinct ideas, or by uſing words without any determinate ſignification.

CONFU'SEDLY, Adv. in an indiſtinct manner; mixed, oppoſed to ſeparate; perplexed, or not clear; without any order; in obſcure, indiſtinct, or unintelligible terms.

CONFU'SEDNESS, S. want of diſtinctneſs or clearneſs; want of order or regularity.

CONFU'SION, S. an irregular, careleſs, or diſorderly mixture; the uſing words without any preciſe meaning; want of diſtinction and clearneſs.

CONFU'TABLE, Adj. that which may be ſhewn to be falſe or groundleſs.

CONFUTA'TION, S. [*confutatio*, Lat.] the act of deſtroying the arguments of another, by ſhewing them to be falſe, inconcluſive, or groundleſs.

To CONFU'TE, V. A. [*confuto*, Lat.] to deſtroy the force of an argument; to ſhew the proofs of an adverſary to be groundleſs, inconcluſive, ſophiſtical, or falſe.

CON'GE, S. [Fr.] an action ſhewing reſpect, compliment, or ſubmiſſion, conſiſting in bowing the body in men; and in women, in ſinking with the knee bent, or making a courteſy; leave, or the action of taking leave. In Architecture, a moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto, ſerving to ſeparate two members. *Conge de lire*, Fr. *i. e.* leave of election, in Canon law, is the King's permiſſion to a dean and chapter to chooſe a biſhop, when the ſee is vacant.

To CONGE'AL, V. A. [*congelo*, Lat.] to change or thicken a fluid by cold. Figuratively, to thicken any fluid applied generally to the blood. Neuterly, to grow thick.

CONGE'ALABLE, Adj. that which may grow thick by cold.

CONGE'ALMENT, S. the clot, or thick maſs formed by cold.

CONGELA'TION, S. the act of freezing, or producing ſuch a change in a fluid body, that it grows thick, or its particles become fixed like thoſe of a ſolid body.

CONGE'NEROUS, Adj. of the ſame genus or ſpecies; ariſing from the ſame principle; proceeding from the ſame cauſe. Uſed only by ſcientific writers.

CONGE'NIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *genus*, Lat.] partaking of the ſame genus, of the ſame nature, diſpoſition, or kind.

CONGENIA'LITY, S. a partaking of the ſame genus, nature, or diſpoſition.

CONGENIA'LNESS, S. a ſameneſs of diſpoſition.

CO'NGER, S. [*congrus*, Lat.] a large eel, frequenting ſalt waters.

CONGE'RIES, S. a maſs conſiſting of ſmaller bodies heaped together.

CONGE'STIBLE, Adj. that which may be heaped together.

CONGE'STION, S. [*congeſtio*, Lat.] in Surgery, a collection of matter gathered together in any part of the body.

CONGI'ARY, S. a gift diſtributed by the Roman emperors, conſiſting of corn and oil. Among Medaliſts, a gift or preſent repreſented on medals.

To CONGLA'CIATE, V. N. [*conglaciatus*, Lat.] to turn to ice.

CONGLACIA'TION, S. the changing into ice; the ſtate of a thing changed into ice; vitrifying, or turning into glaſs.

To CONGLO'BATE, V. A. [*conglobare*, Lat. to unite into the form of a globe or ball.

CONGLO'BATE, Part. [*conglobatus*, Lat.] moulded into a ball.

CONGLO'BATELY, Adv. in a globular round, or ſpherical form.

To CONGLO'BE, V. A. [*conglobo*, Lat.] to gather into a firm round ball; to gather in a round maſs.

To CONGLO'MERATE, V. A. [*conglomeratum*, ſupine of *conglomero*] to gather ſeveral things into a round maſs.

CONGLO'MERATE, Part. [*conglomeratus*, Lat.] gathered into a round ball and maſs, ſo that the compounding bodies appear diſtinct. Figuratively, twiſted or collected together. "The beams of light, when *conglomerate*." *Bac.*

CONGLOMERA'TION, S. [from *conglomerate*] a collecting into a looſe round ball; interweaving, or mixture.

To CONGLU'TINATE, V. A. [*conglutinatum*, ſupine of *conglutino*] to glue, cement, or join faſt together by any viſcous, ſticking, or glutinous ſubſtance. Neuterly, ro ſtick or cohere together.

CONGLUTINA'TION, S. the act of ſticking together; the act of uniting and faſtening the lips of a wound together.

CONGLU'TINATIVE, Adj. having the power of ſticking together, or uniting the lips of a wound.

CONGLUTINA'TOR, S. that which has the power of making things cohere, or ſtick together.

CONGRA'TULANT, Part. [*congratulator*, Lat.] rejoicing with another; expreſſing one's rejoicing with another.

To CONGRA'TULATE, V. A. [from *con*, and *gratulatus*, Lat.] to expreſs joy on account of the good ſucceſs or advantage of another.

CONGRATULA'TION, S. the act of expreſſing joy on account of the ſucceſs or happineſs of another; the form in which joy is expreſſed for the happineſs of another.

To CONGRE'ET, V. N. [from *con* and *greet*] to ſalute together, implying the making and returning of a compliment.

To CONGRE'GATE, V. A. [*congregatum*, Lat.] to collect ſeveral things into the ſame maſs, or ſeveral perſons into the ſame place. Neuterly, to aſſemble, meet, or come together.

CONGRE'GATE, Adj. collected cloſe together; forming one maſs or body; compact.

CONGREGA'TION, S. in Phyſics, that degree of mixture wherein the particles of a fluid meet or touch only in a point; a collection or maſs of ſeveral particles. In Divinity, an aſſembly of people met together for religious worſhip. In Church Hiſtory, an aſſembly of ſeveral eccleſiaſtics, conſtituting and forming a body.

CONGREGA'TIONAL, Adj. belonging to an aſſembly or congregation.

CONGR'ESS, S. [*congreſſus*, Lat.] a ſhock, or conflict; an appointed meeting for the ſettling of affairs between different nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE, Adj. meeting together; encountering.

To CONGRU'E, V. A. [*congruo*, Lat.] to agree; to ſuit; to import; to become.

CONGRU'ENCE, S. [*congruentia*, Lat.] agreement; the ſuitableneſs or conſiſtency of one thing to another.

CONGRU'ITY, S. fitneſs; ſuitableneſs of one thing to another; conſiſtency. In Geometry, applied to figures or lines, which meet or correſpond exactly when applied to, or laid over each other.

CONGRU'OUS, Adj. [*congruus*, Lat.] agreeable to; conſiſtent with; ſuited or proportionate.

CONGRU'OUSLY, Adv. [from *congruous*, and *ly*, implying manner] in ſuch a manner as to agree or be conſiſtent with, applied to ſentiments; ſuitably.

CO'NIC, or CO'NICAL, Adj. having the form of a cone, ſugar-loaf, or round pyramid. *Conic ſection*, in Geometry, is the curve line ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane. *Conics*, or *conic ſections*, that part of Geometry which treats of cones, and the curves ariſing from the ſection of a cone by a plane.

CO'NICALLY, Adv. in form of a cone, or ſugar-loaf.

CO'NICALNESS, S. the ſtate or quality which partakes of the nature or properties of a cone.

To CONJE'CT, V. N. [*conjectum*, Lat.] to gueſs at a thing. "Imperfectly *conjects*." *Shak.*

CONJE'CTOR, S. one that determines in a vague manner from uncertain principles or premiſes; a gueſſer.

CONJE'CTURABLE, Adj. being the object of conjecture; that which may be gueſſed.

CONJE'CTURAL, Adj. depending on, or determined from uncertain principles by mere gueſs.

CONJECTURA'LITY, S. that which is inferable only from gueſs.

CONJE'CTURALLY, Adv. by gueſs by conjecture.

CONJE'CTURE, S. [*conjectura*, Lat.] an inference drawn from uncertain principles; a gueſs; imperfect knowledge, idea, or notion.

To CONJE'CTURE, V. A. [from the noun] to gueſs.

CONJE'CTURER, S. a gueſſer.

CONI'FEROUS, Adj. in Botany, bearing a fruit reſembling a cone; applied to the pine-tree, *&c.*

To CONJOI'N, V. A. to join together; to unite together in friendſhip; to knit or join together in marriage. Neuterly, to league or take part with another in any action.

CONJOINT, Part. united; connected; aſſociate. In Muſic, applied to two or more ſounds heard at the ſame time.

CONJOINTLY, Adv. together; in union, oppoſed to apart or ſeparate.

CONJU'GAL, Adj. [*conjugalis*, Lat.] belonging to marriage.

CONJU'GALLY, Adv. conſiſtently with marriage; like married people.

To CONJU'GATE, V. A. [*conjugatum*, ſupine of *conjugo*, Lat.] to unite; to join in marriage. In Grammar, to decline verbs through their various terminations of tenſes, perſons and moods.

CONJU'GATE, S. [*conjugatus*, Lat] in Grammar, agreeing in derivation with another word, and reſembling it in its ſenſe or meaning. *Conjugate diameter*, or axis, in Conics, is the ſhorteſt of two diameters, biſecting the other, or a right line biſecting the tranſverſe diameter.

CONJUGA'TION, S. [*conjugatio*, Lat.] a couple, pair, or two things of the ſame ſort, joined together. "The ſixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves." *Brown.* The act of uniting, or joining things together; union. In Grammar, an orderly diſtribution of the tenſes, perſons, and moods of verbs, according to their different terminations, or inflections.

CONJU'NCT, Part. [*conjunctus*, Lat.] joined with another; concurring; united.

CONJU'NCTION, S. [from *con*, Lat. and *jungo*] the uniting two things together. Figuratively, a league or confederacy. In Aſtronomy, the meeting of the ſtars or planets in the ſame degree of the zodiac.

CONJU'NCTIVELY, Adv. in union, operating together, oppoſed to apart or ſeparate.

CONJU'NCTIVENESS, S. the quality of uniting or joining two or more things together.

CONJU'NCTLY, Adv. jointly; together, oppoſed to apart.

CONJUNCTURE, S. [*conjoncture*, Fr.] an union or meeting of ſeveral circumſtances, or cauſes; a critical or particular period of time; connection of ſeveral things forming a whole; conſiſtency, or an union of qualities, which can exiſt at the ſame time, in the ſame or different ſubjects.

CONJURA'TION, S. the form of obliging a perſon to give his evidence. See ADJURATION. Magic words, characters, ceremonies, charms, which were ſuppoſed to have the power of raiſing the dead, and devils, and obliging the former to anſwer queſtions, and the latter to execute ſuch orders as were given them; a plot; a conſpiracy.

To CONJU'RE, V. A. [*conjuro*, Lat.] to intreat a perſon with the greateſt earneſtneſs, and by the reſpect he has to ſome dear perſon, or ſacred being; to bind perſons together by a ſolemn oath; to form a conſpiracy. "The third part of heaven's ſons *conjur'd* againſt the higheſt." To influence by the ſuppoſed power of magic or enchantments. When uſed in the laſt ſenſe, it is accented on the firſt ſyllable, and when in the preceding ſignifications, on the laſt.

CONJU'RER, S. an enchanter, or one who makes uſe of magical charms; an impoſtor, who pretends to have commerce with the world of ſpirits, and by that means to be able to foretel the future events of a perſon's life, to diſcover thieves, *&c.*

To CONN, [*connan*, Sax. to know] to learn or get without book; to give. "I *conn* you thanks." To ſtrike with the fiſt.

CONNA'TE, Adj. [from *con* and *natus*, Lat.] born with; innate; born at the ſame time as another.

CONNA'TURAL, Adj. [from *con* and *natura*, Lat.] conſiſtent with, or flowing from nature; of the ſame original or nature. "Mix with our *connatural* duſt." *Par. Loſt.*

CONNATURA'LITY, S. a reſemblance of nature; or an eſſential reſemblance and connection.

CONNA'TURALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be born with, or innate. "*Connaturally* engraven in the ſoul." *Hale.*

CONNA'TURALNESS, S. the quality of being born with, of being innate or interwoven in our nature.

To CONNECT, V. A. [*connecto*, Lat.] to join together by ſome intermediate means, alluding to the union formed by cement; to join together the members of a period or the arguments of a diſcourſe, in ſuch a manner, as they ſhall have a mutual dependence on each other, like the links of a chain.

CONNE'CTION. See CONNEXION.

CONNE'CTIVE, Adj. that which has the power of joining different things together, ſo as they may have a mutual dependence on each other.

CONNECTIVELY, Adv. jointly; in union; having mutual dependence on each other, ariſing from union.

To CONNEX, V. A. [*connexum*, ſupine of *connecto*, Lat.] to join, link, or faſten ſeveral things to each other.

CON-

CONNE'XION, S. a relation whereby one thing adheres to and depends on another; the act of faſtening things together in ſuch a manner that they may ſtick, as if joined by cement, and depend on each other like the links of a chain; dependence; commerce; union, formed by intereſt. In Writing, that which has a relation both to the clauſe which precedes, and that which follows it.

CONNE'XIVE, Adj. that which has the force of joining or uniting together.

CONNI'VANCE, S. [See CONNIVE] the beholding or ſeeing any fault without taking notice of it, or puniſhing the committer.

To CONNI'VE, V. A. [*conniveo*, Lat.] to wink; to paſs by a fault without taking notice of it, or puniſhing the committer.

CONNOI'SSEUR, S. [Fr. from *connoître*, Fr. *cognoſco*, Lat.] one who is perfectly acquainted with any object of knowledge or taſte; a perfect judge or critic.

To CONNO'TE, V. A. to imply; to ſignify by implication. "Good, in the general notion of it, *connotes* likewiſe a certain ſuitableneſs of it to ſomething elſe."

CONNU'BIAL, Adj. [*connubialis*, Lat.] relating to marriage.

CONO'ID, S. [from κονος, Gr. and ειδος] in Geometry, a ſolid body reſembling a cone, excepting that it has an ellipſis inſtead of a perfect circle for its baſe.

CONOI'DES, S. [See CONOID] a gland in the third ventricle of the brain, called the pineal gland, from its reſemblance to a pine apple, and ſuppoſed by Des Cartes to be the ſeat of the ſoul.

CONOI'DICLE, Adj. reproaching to the form of a conoid; reſembling a conoid.

To CONQUA'SSATE, V. A. [*conquaſſatum*, Lat.] to ſhake or agitate with violence. "Vomits violently *conquaſſate* the lungs." *Har.* Uſed only by technical writers.

CONQUASSA'TION, S. [from *conquaſſate*] violent motion; agitation.

To CON'QUER, V. A. to ſubdue, overcome, or over-run by force of arms; to ſurmount; to get the better of any difficulty. Neuterly, to obtain the victory.

CONQUE'RABLE, Adj. eaſy to be overcome. Figuratively, eaſily ſurmounted, applied to difficulties.

CO'NQUEROR, S. one who ſurmounts any difficulty; one who ſubdues by force of arms.

CO'NQUEST, S. [*conquete*, Fr. *conquiſto*, Ital.] the act of ſubduing by force of arms; the thing gained by victory; victory or ſucceſs in arms.

CONSANGUI'NEOUS, Adj. [*conſanguineus*, Lat.] near of kin; of the ſame blood; related by birth.

CONSANGUI'NITY, S. [*conſanguinitas*, Lat.] relation by blood; relation or deſcent from one father.

CONSCI'ENCE, S. [*conſcientia*, Lat.] the faculty or act of judging of the nature of our actions, whether they be good or evil, implying a compariſon of them with ſome ſtandard of moral action; the determination of the mind with reſpect to the quality of any action, after its commiſſion; the knowledge of our own thoughts, or conſciouſneſs; real ſentiments; private thoughts, uſed with *in*. "Doſt thou *in conſcience* think?" *Shakeſp.* Scruple or conſciouſneſs, uſed with *make*. "We muſt *make* a *conſcience* in keeping the juſt laws."

CONSCI'ENTIOUS, Adj. [from *conſcientia*, Lat.] ſcrupulous; examining every thing according to the dictates of conſcience, and acting conformably; exactly juſt.

CONSCI'ENTIOUSLY, Adv. according to the dictates of conſcience.

CONSCI'ENTIOUSNESS, S. exactneſs, or tenderneſs of conſcience; an exceſs of ſcrupulouſneſs,

CONSCI'ONABLE, Adj. agreeable to the dictates of conſcience; juſt.

CONSCI'ONABLENESS, S. equity; reaſonableneſs; agreeableneſs to, or conſiſtency with, the dictates of conſcience.

CONSCI'ONABLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to the dictates of conſcience; juſtly; reaſonably.

CONSCI'OUS, Adj. [*conſcius*, Lat.] to be inwardly ſenſible of a thing, whereof it is poſſible to have a diſtinct idea. Knowing from recollection or memory; knowing or underſtanding; bearing witneſs of, or ſenſible of, from the inſtigations of conſcience.

CONSCI'OUSLY, Adv. ſenſibly; or having the ſenſation of the operation of ſome faculty of the mind.

CONSCI'OUSNESS, S. the perception or ſenſation of what paſſes in a man's own mind; an internal acknowledgment or ſenſe of guilt, or of having performed any particular action.

CO'NSCRIPT, Part. [*conſcriptus*, Lat.] written or regiſtered. Applied to the Roman fathers or ſenators, whoſe names were regiſtered in the liſt of the ſenate.

CONSCRI'PTION, S. [*conſcriptio*, Lat.] an enrolling or regiſtering.

To CONSE'CRATE, V. A. [*conſecratum*, Lat.] to dedicate or ſet apart to divine uſes; to ſanctify or preſcribe, as pleaſing to the Deity. "A new and living way which he has *conſecrated* for us." *Heb.* x. 20.

CONSECRATE, Part. [*conſecratus*, Lat.] ſet apart for divine uſes; dedicated to the ſervice of God; ſacred.

CONSECRA'TER, S. the perſon who performs the rites by which a thing is appropriated to divine uſes.

CONSECRA'TION, S. the act of appropriating, dedicating or ſetting apart any common or profane thing to religious uſes, by means of certain ceremonies or rites; the benediction of the bread and wine in the ſacrament.

CONSE'CTARY, Adj. [*conſectarius*, Lat.] following as a conſequence.

CONSE'CTARY, S. [from the Adjective] a propoſition which follows from ſome preceding definition, lemma, axiom, or the like.

CONSE'CUTION, S. [*conſecutio*, Lat.] a chain of conſequences; ſucceſſion. In Aſtronomy, the *month of conſecution*, is the ſpace between one conjunction of the moon with the ſun to another.

CONSE'CUTIVE, Adj. [*conſecutif*, Fr.] following in an uninterrupted ſucceſſion; following, immediately ſucceeding.

CONSECU'TIVELY, Adv. after, or following as an effect.

CONSE'NSION, S. [*conſenſio*, Lat.] agreement; accord.

CONSE'NT, S. [*conſenſus*, Lat. *conſentment*, Fr.] the act of yielding, or compliance with a requeſt; agreement; unity of ſentiment; harmony, or agreement of parts.

To CONSE'NT, V. N. [*conſentir*, Fr. *conſentio*, Lat.] to agree to; to promote the ſame end; to yield or comply with a requeſt; to permit.

CONSENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*conſentaneus*, Lat.] agreeable or ſuitable to; conſiſtent with; becoming.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to; conſiſtent with, or ſuitable to.

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, S. conſiſtence; or agreeableneſs.

CONSE'NTIENT, Part. [*conſentiens*, Lat.] univerſal; unanimous; general; agreeing, or united in opinion. "The authority due to the *conſentient* judgment and practice of the univerſal church." *Oxford Reaſons*.

CONSE'QUENCE, S. [Fr. *conſequentia*, Lat.] the relation or connection between two propoſitions, whereof one follows or is deduced from the other; that which follows from or is produced by any cauſe, or principle; event, effect, importance, moment, or concern.

CONSE'QUENT, Part. [Fr. *conſequens*, Lat.] following from ſome premiſes, applied to argument. Following as an effect.

CONSE'QUENT, S. the laſt propoſition of an argument, or enthymen, deduced from or included in ſome preceding propoſition; the propoſition which contains the concluſion of an argument; an effect, or that which proceeds from the operation of any cauſe. *Conſequent of a ratio*, in Arithmetic, is the latter of the two terms, or that to which the antecedent is referred: thus in *a*, *b*, or *a* to *b*: *b* is the *conſequent*, and *a* the antecedent.

CONSE'QUENTIAL, Adj. [from *conſequens*, Lat.] produced by a neceſſary chain of cauſes and effects deduced according to the rules of reaſon or logic.

CONSEQUE'NTIALLY, Adv. deducing conſequences, or making inferences according to the rules of reaſon or logic; by conſequence; eventually; in a regular ſeries.

CONSEQUE'NTLY, Adv. by conſequence; neceſſarily; inevitably, from a neceſſary connection of effects to their cauſes; in conſequence.

CONSE'RVABLE, Adj. [*conſervo*, Lat.] capable of being preſerved or kept.

CONSE'RVANCY, S. [*conſervans*, Lat.] applied to the courts held by the lord-mayor, for the preſervation of the fiſhery on the river Thames, which are ſtiled *courts of conſervancy*.

CONSERVA'TION, S. [*conſervatio*, Lat.] the act of preſerving bodies or ſyſtems from corruption or decay.

CONSE'RVATIVE, Adj. [from *conſervatus*, Lat.] having the power of keeping from corruption or decay.

CONSERVA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who preſerves from corruption or decay; an officer eſtabliſhed for the preſervation of the privileges granted ſome cities; or a perſon who is authorized to determine differences ariſing between the citizens. *Conſervator of the peace*, was one who had an eſpecial charge, by virtue of his office, to ſee the king's peace kept.

CONSE'RVATORY, S. [from *conſervatus*, Lat.] a place wherein any thing is kept in a manner ſuitable to its nature, as fiſh in a pond.

CONSE'RVATORY, Adj. having the power of preſerving a thing from corruption or decay.

CO'NSERVE, S. a ſweetmeat made by boiling fruit in clarified ſugar. In Pharmacy, a medicine in the form of an electuary, made of the leaves of flowers, beat with ſugar in a mortar; a place to keep and preſerve vegetables in. "Set the pots into your *conſerve*." *Evelyn*.

CONSE'SSOR, S. [Lat.] one who ſits with another.

To CONSI'DER, V. A. [*conſidero*, Lat. *conſiderer*, Fr.] to think much on a thing; to revolve often in the mind; to meditate on. "I will *conſider* thy teſtimonies." *Pſalm* cxix. 95. To view with attention. "When I *conſider* the heavens." *Pſal.* viii. 3. To determine or reſolve after weighing the conſequences of an action. "*Conſider* what ye have to do." *Judges* xviii. 14. To remark; to call to mind; to obſerve. "*Conſider* the ravens." *Luke* xii. 24.

CONSI'DERABLE, Adj. [from *conſider*] that which is worthy of notice, regard, or attention; important; valuable; reſpectable; large or conveying a ſenſe between little and great. "He paid in a *conſiderable* ſum." *Clarend.*

CONSI'DERABLENESS, S. importance; value; dignity; equality which claims our notice.

CONSI'DERABLY, Adv. in a degree deſerving ſome, though not the higheſt notice; in a great degree.

CONSI'DERATE, Adj. [*conſideratus*, Lat.] ſerious; given to conſideration or thought; prudent; pitying, or moderate.

CONSIDE'RATION, S. [Fr from *conſideratio*, Lat.] the act of thinking on; mature thought or deliberation; meditation; an equivalent.

CONSI'DERER, S. one who employs his thoughts on any ſubject; a thinker.

To CONSI'GN, V. A. [*conſigno*, Lat. *conſigner*, Fr.] to transfer one's property to another. In Commerce, to ſend goods, or direct them to another. Figuratively, to commit or entruſt, uſed with *to*. "The four Evangeliſts *conſigned to* writing." *Addiſ.* "*Conſigned* the youthful conſort *to* his care." *Pope.* Neuterly, to yield, ſubmit, or reſign. "*Conſign* to thee." *Shak.* To conſent, or ſubmit to. "A hard condition for a maid to *conſign to*." *Shakſp.*

CONSIGNA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of transferring property to another. In Commerce, the tranſmitting or ſending goods to another.

CONSI'GNMENT, S. [from *conſign*] the act of transferring; the writing by which property is transferred, or goods ſent to another to be ſold.

To CONSI'ST, V. N. [*conſiſto*, Lat. *conſiſter*, Fr.] to ſubſiſt, or be preſerved in exiſtence; to continue in the ſame ſtate; to be compriſed or contained; to be compoſed; to agree or exiſt in the ſubject; to ſubſiſt, or have being.

CONSI'STENCE, or CONSI'STENCY, S. the natural ſtate of bodies; the degree of thickneſs or thinneſs, applied to fluids; ſubſtance; uniformity of appearance, action, or qualities; free from contradiction, or variety.

CONSI'STENT, Part. [*conſiſtens*, Lat.] not contradictory; not oppoſite; reconcileable; agreeing; firm, or ſolid.

CONSI'STENTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to imply no contradiction; agreeably; uniformly.

CONSISTO'RIAL, Adj. [from *conſiſtory*] relating to ſome court where an eccleſiaſtic is judge.

CONSISTO'RY, S. [*conſiſtorium*, low Lat.] a court conſiſting of eccleſiaſtics; the place where an eccleſiaſtic court is held; a court held at Rome, conſiſting of cardinals, at which the pope is preſident. Figuratively, any ſolemn aſſembly.

CONSO'CIATE, S. [*conſociatus*, Lat.] one who joins with another in an undertaking; an accomplice,

To CONSO'CIATE, V. A. [*conſociatum*, ſupine of *conſocio*, Lat.] to unite, or join two things together; to cement, or hold together. Neuterly, to unite, or join with. "*Conſociating* into the huge condenſe bodies of plants." *Bentl.*

CONSOCIA'TION, S. an alliance, or connexion; intimacy, or union.

CONSO'LABLE, Adj. that which admits comfort.

To CONSO'LATE, V. A. [*conſolatus*, of *conſolor*, Lat.] to allay the ſenſe of miſery; to aſſuage ſorrow; to impart comfort.

CONSOLA'TION, S. [Fr. from *conſolatio*, Lat.] that which diminiſhes grief, and alleviates miſery; comfort.

CONSOLA'TOR, S. a comforter.

To CONSO'LE, V. A. [*conſoler*, Fr. *conſolor*, Lat.] to chear; to comfort; to leſſen the ſenſe of miſery; to diminiſh a perſon's grief.

CONSO'LER, S. the perſon or thing which adminiſters comfort.

CONSOLI'DANT, Part. [Fr.] in Surgery, having the property of cloſing or uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE, V. A. to form into a compact or hard body; to harden. Neuterly, to grow, firm, hard, or ſolid.

CONSOLIDA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of uniting into one maſs; the act of uniting two parliamentary bills together.

CONSO'NANCE, or CONSONANCY, S. [*conſonance*, Fr. *conſonans*, Lat.] in Muſic, the ſounding of two notes together; or the union and agreement of two ſounds. Figuratively, conſiſtence or agreement of opinion or ſentiments.

CONSO'NANT, Adj. [Fr. *conſonans*, Lat.] agreeable; conſiſtent; according; reconcileable.

CONSO'NANT, S. [*conſonante*, Fr.] in Grammar, a letter which cannot be perfectly ſounded by itſelf. The Hebrew diviſion of the conſonants into ſuch as are pronounced by the throat, tongue, palate, teeth, and lips, is reckoned the moſt accurate, and generally followed by thoſe who have written on this ſubject.

CONSONANTLY, Adv. in a conſiſtent manner; ſuitably; agreeably.

CONSO'NANTNESS, S. the quality of agreeing with; conſiſtency.

CONSO'NOUS, Adj. [*conſonus*, Lat.] agreeing in ſound; harmonious.

CO'NSORT, S. [*conſors*, Lat.] a companion, generally applied to ſignify one who bears the lot aſſigned by Providence to another, and appropriated to a perſon joined in marriage to another; a melody formed by ſeveral inſtruments playing the ſame tune, perhaps corrupted from *concert*.

To CONSO'RT, V. N. [from the noun] to unite, join, or aſſociate, followed by *with*. Actively to join, or to marry; to mix, to accompany.

CONSPICUI'TY, S. [from *conſpicuous*] brightneſs; eaſineſs to be ſeen even at a diſtance; the plainneſs of any truth or propoſition.

CONSPI'CUOUS, Adj. [*conſpicuus*, Lat.] eaſy to be ſeen; to be ſeen at a diſtance. Figuratively,

guratively, eminent, famous, diſtinguiſhed; eaſily diſcovered; manifeſt.

CONSPI'CUOUSLY, Adv. eaſily to be ſeen; or diſcerned by the ſight; remarkable for ſome excellence; eminently; famouſly; remarkably.

CONSPI'RACY, S. [*conſpiratio*, Lat. *conſpiration*, Fr.] a private agreement between two or more perſons to commit ſome crime; a plot.

CONSPI'RANT, Part. [*conſpirans*, Lat.] joining with another in a plot, or other bad deſign.

CONSPIRA'TION, S. [*conſpiratio*, Lat.] See CONSPIRACY, which is moſt uſed.

CONSPI'RATOR, S. [from *conſpiro*, Lat.] one who has ſecretly engaged to carry on a plot, or ſome bad deſign with another.

To CONSPI'RE, V. N. [*conſpiro*, Lat. *conſpirer*, Fr.] to enter into an agreement with others to carry on a plot, or other bad deſign.

CONSPI'RING, Part. [from *conſpire*] tending mutually to produce one deſign. In Mechanics, *conſpiring powers* are ſuch as do not act in directions oppoſite to each other.

CO'NSTABLE, S. [*connetable*, Fr. *coneſtabile* Ital. from *comes ſtabuli*, Lat. maſter of the horſe, or *cunning*, king, and *ſtable*, Eng.] The *lord high conſtable* was an officer who had the care of the peace of the kingdom in deeds of arms, and matters of war. The firſt *conſtable* was created by the Conqueror, and the office continued hereditary, till the 13th of Henry VIII. who laid it aſide, as being both formidable and troubleſome to him. From theſe magiſtrates were derived the *conſtables* of hundreds, two of which were ordained by Edward I. to be choſen out of every hundred, for the preſervation of the peace. Theſe are called now *high conſtables*, becauſe increaſe of people and crimes have given occaſion for officers of the like nature, in every town, called *petty conſtables*. Beſides, the *conſtables* of the Tower, of Dover-caſtle, and of the caſtle of Caernarvon, are properly governors of thoſe caſtles. *To overrun the conſtable*, is to ſpend more than a man is worth, and ſeems derived from *conte ſtable*, Fr. a ſettled or ſtated account.

CO'NSTABLESHIP, S. the office of a conſtable.

CONSTA'NCY, S. [*conſtantia*, Lat. *conſtance*, Fr.] a ſtate which admits of no change or alteration, oppoſed to *mutability*; conſiſtency; reſolution; ſteadineſs to any principle in ſpite of threats, dangers, promiſes or rewards; a firm, an inviolable attachment to a perſon, including an unalterable affection, veracity, or the conſiſtency of a narrative with the nature of things.

CO'NSTANT, Adj. firm, ſtrongly and immoveably attached to any principle or perſon; aſſiduous, or without intermiſſion.

CONSTANTI'NOPLE, S. the ancient Byzantium, by the Turks called Iſtamhol. It is the capital of Romania, in European Turky, and now the reſidence of the Grand Signior. It has its name from the firſt Chriſtian emperor Conſtantine, who, in 330, made it the ſeat of the Roman empire in the E. and it continued ſo till 1453, when the Turks took it after a fifty four years ſiege; ſince which time it has been the ſeat of their empire. Like old Rome, it ſtands on ſeven hills; hence ſometimes called New Rome. It is moſt delightfully ſituated, in the form of a triangle; on one ſide of which is the main land, and on the other two the ſea; for on the S. is the ſea of Marmora and the Helleſpont; on the E. is the outlet of the Black Sea; and on the S. is the very large and commodious harbour, formed by a canal from the Streights reaching inland towards the N. W. The fortifications on the land ſide are antique and ruinous. The appearance of the city, when viewed out of it, is like that of an amphitheatre, but in it the proſpect is much hurt. The city is uncommonly large, and has twenty two gates, of which ſix are towards the land ſide, and ſixteen towards the ſea, but with extremely narrow, ſlippery, and ſteep ſtreets. The houſes are moſtly of wood and mortar, and low built, but full of inhabitants. The genteeleſt houſes are in thoſe places where there is not ſuch a concourſe of people, and where the city is leaſt inhabited; and the moſt conſiderable buildings are without the city, upon the harbour. The imperial palace, or ſeraglio, which ſtands in the city, on the point of the triangle, towards the canal and harbour, together with the gardens, takes up about a mile and a half in circuit: it is rather a collection of ſeveral palaces and apartments, joined together, according to the fancy of the different emperors, than an uniform ſtructure. It is covered with lead, as are all the other palaces of the Sultan. Its principal entrance is of marble, and called the Porte (in Turkiſh Capi) whence the denomination of the Ottoman Porte is given to the Turkiſh empire. In the firſt court is the infirmary and mint; in the ſecond is the divan, or great council-chamber, together with the kitchen, treaſury, and ſtables; and contiguous to the divan, towards the N. is what is properly called the Seraglio; through a covered gallery one enters into the emperor's magnificent chamber of audience, where the throne ſtands: thus far ambaſſadors are allowed to come, but ſtrangers muſt go no farther into the ſeraglio. Between the two moſques of Sultan Solyman, and Bajazet, is the old imperial ſeraglio, where the wives of the deceaſed emperor are ſhut up. The palaces of the preſent Turkiſh nobility have nothing remarkable on the outſide, but within they are richly and elegantly decorated. Among the moſques, that of St. Sophia, once the metropolitan church of the Chriſtians, is the moſt magnificent, and ſtands oppoſite to the main entrance of the imperial palace. This was formerly not only highly prized by Chriſtians, but is ſo now likewiſe by the Turks,

to which the Sultan reſorts every Friday. It was built by the emperor Juſtinian, having extenſive domes or cupolas. Its pavement, walls, and galleries, are covered with marble; here are alſo great numbers of pillars of the ſame materials, likewiſe of porphyry and Egyptian granate. It is ſaid to have every day an income of 10,000 guilders, and it can quite commodiouſly hold 100,000 perſons at once. Round it are chapels that ſerve for burying-places to the imperial family. Beſides this, there are ſeveral other beautiful moſques. Here the Greeks have thirty churches, the Armenians alſo ſeveral, the Catholics have ſome few, and the Swediſh Ambaſſador is allowed a Lutheran church.

CO'NSTANTLY, Adv. in an invariable, conſiſtent, or unalterable manner; without ceaſing; perpetually.

To CONST'ELLATE, V. N. [*conſtellatus*, Lat.] to ſhine with a collected luſtre, or general light.

CONSTE'LLATION, S. [Fr.] an aſſemblage of ſeveral ſtars which appear near one another, and are called by the name of ſome animal. Figuratively, an aſſemblage of ſeveral luſtres, or excellencies, which adorn and irradiate our ſpecies.

CONSTERNA'TION, S. [Fr. from *conſternatio*, Lat.] amazement, or wonder, occaſioned by ſome unexpected, great, and noble object.

To CONSTI'PATE, V. A. [*conſtipatum*, ſupine of *conſtipo*, Lat.] to croud together, or reduce into a narrower compaſs; to thicken any fluid body; to ſhut up, or ſtop any paſſage. In Phyſic, to bind or render coſtive.

CONSTIPA'TION, S. [from the verb] the act of crouding into a narrow compaſs; the forcing the particles of a body cloſer than they were before; the act of thickening, applied to fluids; ſtoppage or obſtruction cauſed by fullneſs; coſtiveneſs.

CONSTI'TUENT, Adj. [Fr. *conſtituens*, Lat.] that which makes any thing be what it is; eſſential; original; neceſſary to the exiſtence of a thing; that of which any thing conſiſts, or is compoſed.

CONSTI'TUENT, S. [*conſtituent*, Fr.] the perſon or thing which contributes to the formation of a thing; one who authorizes or deputes another to act for him; that which is neceſſary or eſſential to the being or ſubſiſtence of a thing.

To CONSTI'TUTE, V. A. [*conſtitutum*, Lat.] to give exiſtence to a thing; to give a thing its particular nature or properties; to make a thing be what it is. Applied to laws, to enact, paſs, or eſtabliſh; to depute a perſon to act for another.

CONSTITU'TER, S. the perſon who appoints another to act for him.

CONSTITU'TION, S. [*conſtitutio*, Lat.] the act of eſtabliſhing; diſpoſing; producing the particular texture of the parts of a body; the habit or temperament of the body, ariſing from a peculiar diſpoſition and quality of its parts; temper of mind; an eſtabliſhed form of government.

CONSTITU'TIONAL, Adj. [from *conſtitution*] flowing from the particular temperament or habit of a perſon's body, or from the peculiar temper and diſpoſition of his mind; implanted in the very nature of a thing; conſiſtent with the form of government; legal.

To CONSTRA'IN, V. A. [*contraindre*, Fr.] to force a perſon to perform or refrain from ſome action; to violate; to raviſh; to confine, including the idea of force or preſſure. "How the ſtrait ſtays the ſlender waiſt *conſtrain*?" *Gay*.

CONSTRA'INABLE, Adj. liable to force, or compulſion.

CONSTRAI'NER, S. the perſon that forces, or compels.

CONSTRAI'NT, S. the act of over-ruling the will or deſire; compulſion or force; confinement. Figuratively, reſerve.

To CONSTRI'CT, V. A. [*conſtrictum*, of *conſtringo*, Lat.] to contract or bind cloſe; to draw the parts of any thing cloſer to each other; to cramp.

CONSTRI'CTION, S. [*conſtrictio*, Lat.] the drawing the parts into a narrower compaſs, or cloſe together; contraction.

CONSTRI'CTOR, S. [Lat.] that which contracts. In anatomy applied to thoſe muſcles which ſhut up cloſe ſome of the canals or tubes of the body.

To CONSTRI'NGE, V. A. [*conſtringo*, Lat.] to bind, and force the parts of a body cloſer together.

CONSTRI'NGENT, Part. [*conſtringent*, Lat.] having the quality of binding or making the parts of a body approach nearer to each other.

To CONSTRU'CT, V. A. [*conſtructum*, Lat.] to form from different materials; to build; to compile, to conſtitute.

CONSTRU'CTION, S. [Fr. of *conſtructio*, Lat.] the act of forming from an aſſemblage of different things, joined together with art and regularity; the form of a building; ſtructure; the manner in which things are laid together. In Grammar, the ranging or placing the words of a ſentence according to the rules, or ſo as to convey a complete meaning or ſenſe. Figuratively, the ſenſe, meaning, or interpretation of a word.

CONSTRU'CTURE, S. an edifice; a building; a pile or frame compoſed of ſeveral things placed together with regularity and art.

To CO'NSTRUE, V. A. [*conſtruo*, Lat.] to place words in the grammatical order, and explain their meaning.

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL, Adj. [from *con* and *ſubſtantia*, Lat.] having the ſame ſubſtance or eſſence; of the ſame kind or nature, applied to material bodies.

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY, S. the existence of more than one in the same essence.

To CONSUBSTANTIATE, V. A. from *con* and *substantia*, Lat.] to unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIATION, S. the union of the body and blood of Christ with the bread, after consecration, in the sacrament, according to the Lutherans.

CONSU'L, S. [from *consulendo*, Lat.] the title of the chief magistrates at Rome, which were created on the expulsion of the Tarquins; they ruled one year; they were presidents in the senate, commanded the armies of the republic, and decided the difference between the citizens; a person commissioned to judge between merchants in foreign parts, take care of their interest, and protect their commerce.

CONSU'LAR, Adj. [*consularis*, Lat.] relating or belonging to a consul; a *consular man* is one who has been a consul.

CONSU'LATE, S. [*consulatus*, Lat.] the office of a consul; the time during which a person exercises the office of a consul.

CO'NSULSHIP, S. the office of a consul.

To CONSU'LT, V. N, [*consulto*, Lat.] to deliberate together. Actively, to apply to for advice; to act with regard or respect to; to act so as to promote some end. Figuratively to plan or contrive; to examine into the sentiments of an author.

CONSULTA'TION, S. [Fr. of *consultatio*, Lat.] the act of taking the advice of one or more persons; an assembly of several persons meeting together to give their opinions on any subject. In Medicine, applied to the calling in two or more persons to consider the distemper of a person, where a single practitioner is dubious of his own abilities and experience; a council.

CONSU'LTER, S. one who applies to another for counsel, advice, or intelligence.

CONSU'MABLE, Adj that which may be diminished, altered, wasted, or destroyed.

To CONSU'ME, V. A. [*consumo*, Lat. *consumer*, Fr.] to waste, by separating the particles of a body; to diminish; to lessen a person's fortune or money by expences; to destroy.

CONSU'MER, S. one who spends, wastes, or destroys.

To CONSU'MATE, V. A. [*consommer*, Fr.] to perfect or finish; to complete, or render complete; to end.

CONSU'MMATE, Part. [*consummatus*, Lat.] perfect; complete; finished; without defect of any circumstance or particular required for its completion or perfection.

CONSUMMA'TION, S. [Fr. *consummatio*, Lat.] the completion or conclusion of any action or undertaking; the final determination of all things.

CONSUMPTION, S. [Fr. of *consumptio*, Lat.] the act of consuming, wasting, or destroying; the state of wasting, decaying, or perishing. In Medicine, a decay occasioned by want of nourishment, or a preternatural decay of the body by a gradual wasting of muscular flesh.

CONSU'MPTIVE, Adj. [from *consume*] having the quality of wasting, consuming, or destroying; diseased or affected with a consumption.

CONSU'MPTIVENESS, S. a tendency to a consumption.

CONTABULA'TION, S. [*contabulatio*, Lat.] a joining of boards or planks together; the act of laying a floor.

CONTA'CTION, S. the act of joining or touching. "Without corporal *contaction*." *Brown.*

CONT'AGION, S. [*contagio*, Lat.] the communicating a disease from one body to another; pestilence, or that which affects a person with diseases by unwholsome effluvia. Figuratively, the propagation of vice, or the power which vice has to propagate itself.

CONTA'GIOUS, Adj. [*contagieuse*, Fr.] infectious; to be communicated from one to another; applied to the manner in which pestilential diseases or vices are propagated.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS, S. the quality of propagating a disorder or vice from one person to another.

To CONTA'IN, S. [*contineo*, Lat. *contenir*, Fr.] to include any fluid within its sides; applied to a vessel; comprized, applied to writings. Figuratively, to restrain or keep within bounds. Neuterly, to be continent or chaste.

CONTA'INABLE, Adj. possible to be included within certain bounds; possible to be included within a vessel.

To CONTA'MINATE, V. A. to defile; to pollute; to corrupt by base mixture or vice.

CONTA'MINATE, Part. [*contaminatus*, Lat.] defiled; polluted, generally applied to the pollution of the marriage bed.

CONTAMINA'TION, S. the act of polluting; the state of a thing defiled or polluted.

To CONTE'MN, V. A. [*contemno*, Lat.] to despise; to disregard, to slight, neglect, or defy.

CONTE'MNER, S. one who despises, scorns, or has a mean opinion of a thing; one who hears the threats of another without being concerned; a despiser; a scorner.

To CONTE'MPER, V. A. [*contemper*, Lat.] to moderate, or allay by a mixture of some opposite quality.

CONTEMPERA'MENT, S. temperature or quality resembling another.

To CONTE'MPERATE, V. A. [from *contemper*] to diminish any quality by the addition of its opposite.

CONTEMPERA'TION, S [from *contemperate*] the act of lessening any quality by the mixture of a contrary one; the act of tempering, or moderating; the act of blending opposite humours.

To CONTE'MPLATE, V. A. [*contemplatus*, from *contemplor*, Lat.] to consider with continued attention and application; to muse; to think with great attention.

CONTEMPLA'TION, S. studious or intense thought on any subject; the act of keeping any idea brought into the mind, for some time, actually in view; the employment of the thoughts about divine things; study or speculation.

CONTEMPLA'TIVE, Adj. given to thought; studious; employed in study.

CONTE'MPLATIVELY, Adv. thoughtfully; attentively; with deep attention; studiously.

CONTEMPLA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one employed in study; a student.

CONTE'MPORARY, Adj. [*contemporain*, Fr.] living in the same age; born at the same time; existing at the same point of time.

CONTEMPO'RARY, S. one who lives at the same time with another.

CONTE'MPT, S. [*contemptus*, Lat.] the act of looking on a thing as an object worthy of scorn, and, on account of its meanness, unfit for approbation; the state of being despised.

CONTE'MPTIBLE, Adj. worthy of scorn on account of its vileness or insignificancy; despised, or thought unworthy of notice; given to despise or contemn.

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing the object of scorn and contempt.

CONTE'MPTIBLY, Adv. meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTE'MPTUOUS, Adj. using an insolent expression of scorn and disdain, on account of the meanness of a thing, whether it be real or imaginary.

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY, Adv. in a manner which expresses a mean and disdainful idea either of a person or thing.

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS, S. the quality expressive of an insolent disdain of a thing, on account of it's real or supposed meanness.

To CONTE'ND, V. N. [*contendo*, Lat.] to strive or struggle in opposition to another; to vie with; to debate with warmth; to support an opinion with positiveness.

CONTE'NDER, S. one who opposes the opinions of another; an opponent.

CONTE'NT, Adj. [*contentus*, Lat.] satisfied with one's present lot, though not pleased with it; submitting without opposition.

To CONTE'NT, V. A. to satisfy so as to stop complaint; to confine one's desires to that which is in our possession; to restrain our actions within certain limits; to give a person his demands; so as to hinder him from making any more.

CONTE'NT, S. a disposition of mind, whereby a person confines his desires to what he enjoys, without murmuring at his lot, or wishing ardently for more. *Upon content*, a commercial phrase for on trust. Applied to writings or opinions, such as are implicitly believed or acquiesced in without examination. "The sense they humbly take *upon content*." *Pope*. In the plural, that which is contained or included in any vessel, or receptacle; the capacity of containing; the purport of any writing; the chief things treated of by any author. "The *contents* of both books."

CONTENTA'TION, S. satisfaction or content.

CONTE'NTED, Part. resigned to the dispensations of Providence; satisfied with one's present lot, without murmuring at its defectiveness, or desiring more.

CONTE'NTION, S. an opposition in sentiments or opinions; a warm espousal of any doctrine or interest in opposition to others; eagerness to bring about a design; emulation.

CONTE'NTIOUS, Adj. inclined to oppose the sentiments of another; quarrelsome; litigious.

CONTE'NTIOUSLY, Adv. out of a fondness for opposition or contradiction.

CONTE'NTIOUSNESS, S. proneness to oppose, contend, or quarrel with.

CONTE'NTLESS, Adj. dissatisfied with one's present condition; void of resignation to the dispensations of Providence.

CONTE'NTMENT, S. [*contentement*, Fr.] full satisfaction in present enjoyment, without a wish for more; pleasure; gratification; or delight.

To CONTE'ST, N. A. [*contester*, Fr.] to dispute; to oppose an opinion; to call in question; to contend with a person for any right, property, or other subject. Neuterly, to strive, contend, vie or emulate.

CONTE'ST, S. a dispute, or opposition of opinions; a difference; a controversy.

CONTE'STABLE, Adj. that which may be disputed, opposed, or controverted.

CONTE'STABLENESS, S. possibility of being disputed, or controverted.

CONTESTA'TION, S. the act of opposing the sentiments of another; strife; contradiction.

CO'NTEXT, S. [*contextu*, Lat.] the general tenor and series of a discourse; the parts which precede or follow a sentence quoted.

CO'NTEXT, Part. woven close together; interwoven.

CONTE'XTURE, S. [from *context*] the peculiar arrangement, order or disposition of the parts of a body; the composition which is formed from an union of various, and previously separate parts; constitution; the manner in which any thing is woven or formed.

CONTIGNA'TION, S. [*contignatio*, Lat.] a frame of beams or boards joined together; the act of framing or joining the parts of a building together.

CONTIGU'ITY, S. [from *contiguous*] actual touching; a situation in which two things touch each other.

CONTI'GUOUS, Adj. [*contiguus*, Lat.] meeting ſo as to touch; bordering, applied to countries or places, which join.

CONTI'GUOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to touch or join.

CONTI'GUOUSNESS, S. touching; nearneſs. ſo as to touch.

CONTI'NENCE, or CONTINE'NCY, S. [*continence*, Fr. *continentia*, Lat.] reſtraint, or a command over our thoughts and paſſions; continuance or uninterrupted ſeries; chaſtity.

CONTI'NENT, Part. [*continens*, Lat.] chaſte; reſtrained from an immoderate uſe even of lawful pleaſures; contiguous, or joined to.

CONTI'NENT, S. [*continens*, Lat.] in Geography, a large extent of land, containing ſeveral kingdoms not divided by the ſea; that which contains or includes any thing.

To CONTI'NGE, V. N. [*contingo*, Lat.] to touch; to reach; to happen.

CONTI'NGENCE, or CONTI'NGENCY, S. [from *contingens*, Lat.] the quality of being free to exiſt or not to exiſt, applied to future events, and oppoſed to thoſe which muſt neceſſarily happen.

CONTI'NGENT, Adj. [*contingens*, Lat.] not neceſſarily happening; caſual.

CONTI'NGENT, S. ſomething caſual, or uncertain; a future event which may or may not happen, according as things ſhall be circumſtanced.

CONTI'NGENTLY, Adv. in a contingent, uncertain, caſual manner.

CONTI'GENTNESS, S. the quality which denominates an action, or future event to be uncertain with regard to its exiſtence.

CONTI'NUAL, Adj. [*continuus*, Lat.] inceſſant; without interruption, ſucceeding, without any reſpite or intermiſſion.

CONTI'NUALLY, Adv. without any pauſe or reſpite; without ceaſing.

CONTI'NUANCE, S. [from *continue*] an uninterrupted ſucceſſion, habit, or repeated act of the ſame kind; abode or dwelling for ſome time in the ſame place; duration; proceſs of time; perſeverance.

CONTI'NUATE, Adj. [*continuatus*, Lat.] intimately, or cloſely; uninterrupted; unbroken, or inceſſant.

CONTI'NUATION, S. an uninterrupted ſucceſſion.

CONTI'NUATIVE, S. an expreſſion which denotes continuation, permanency, or duration.

CONTI'NUATOR, S. He that keeps a ſucceſſion without interruption, one who goes on with the work which another has left imperfect, or carries it on.

To CONTI'NUE, V. N. [*continuer*, Fr. *continuo*, Lat.] to remain with a perſon; to laſt; to endure; to unite without any intervening ſubſtance; to proceed in an action without interruption.

CONTI'NUEDLY, Adv. in a manner free from any intermiſſion, reſpite, pauſe or ceſſation; without ceaſing.

CONTI'NUER, L. one who perſeveres in any action without interruption or ceaſing.

CONTINUI'TY, S. [*continuitas*, Lat.] cloſe union; the texture or coheſion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTI'NUOUS, Adj. [*continuus*, Lat.] joined together without any chaſm or intervening ſpace.

CONTI'NUUM, S. [Lat.] in Phyſics, a quantity or coextenſion, whoſe parts are connected together, ſo as to leave no poſſibility of determining where one begins, or the other ends.

To CONTO'RT, V. A. [*contortum*, ſupine of *contorqueo*, Lat.] to wreſt, twiſt, or writhe.

CONTO'RTION, S. [from *contort*] the action of twiſting; the twiſting or wreſting of a member of the body out of its place; the ſtate of a member that is awry.

CONTO'UR, S. [Fr. pronounced *contor*] in Deſigning and Painting, an outline which limits or determines any figure. The *contour of a face*, is uſed by the Italians, for the features or lineaments.

CONTRA, Prep. [Lat.] uſed in Commerce, to ſignify the ſide of an account contrary to the debt; *i. e.* the credit ſide. In Compoſition, it ſignifies *contrary*, or *againſt*.

CONTRAB'AND, Adj. [*contrabando*, Ital.] that which is prohibited by the laws of nature or nations; illegal.

To CONTRA'BAND, V. A. [from the noun] to import prohibited goods.

To CONTRA'CT, V. A. [*contractum*, ſupine of *contraho*, Lat.] to draw together; to draw into one maſs; to comprize; to make a bargain; to betroth, applied to a compact between a man and woman; to acquire; to draw together; to incur; to obtain; to ſhorten; to abridge; to reduce to a narrower compaſs. Neuterly, to ſhrink, to grow ſhort.

CONTRA'CT, S. [from the verb] an agreement entered into by two parties; a compact; the act of betrothing; a writing which contains the terms or conditions of a bargain or agreement.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS, S. the quality which denotes a thing to be reduced into a narrower compaſs; narrowneſs or ſmallneſs; extent.

CONTRACTI'BILITY, S. the poſſibility of being reduced to a leſs compaſs by ſhrinking.

CONTRA'CTIBLE, Adj. capable of being reduced to a narrower compaſs.

CONTRAC'TIBLENESS, S. the quality of being reduced to a leſs compaſs by ſhrinking, or of ſuffering contraction.

CONTRA'CTILE, Adj. having the power of contracting or of ſhortening itſelf.

CONTRA'CTION, S. [*contractio*, Lat.] the act of ſhortening a writing, or reducing the

the ſubſtance of it to leſs compaſs; the act of ſhrinking or decreaſing in magnitude or dimenſions; the ſtate of a thing ſhrunk, ſhriveled, or drawn into a narrower compaſs. In Grammar, the reducing two ſyllables or vowels into one, as *can't* for *cannot*.

To CONTRADI'CT, V. A. [*contradictum*, Lat.] to oppoſe or aſſert a thing quite oppoſite or contrary to another; to deny the aſſertion of another; to opppoſe; to be oppoſite, or irreconcileable with.

CONTRADI'CTER, S. one who oppoſes the ſentiments of another; an opponent.

CONTRADI'CTION, S. the aſſerting by words, that the opinion of another is falſe; oppoſition; inconſiſtency; contrariety; a ſpecies of direct oppoſition.

CONTRADI'CTIOUS, Adj. inconſiſtent, or oppoſite; inclined to oppoſe, cavil at, or contradict another.

CONTRADI'CTIOUSNESS, S. inconſiſtence, oppoſition, or contrariety.

CONTRADI'CTORILY, Adv. inconſiſtently; in ſuch a manner as to be guilty of inconſiſtencies or contradictions.

CONTRADICTORINESS, S. the higheſt degree of oppoſition, applied to truths or opinions.

CONTRADI'CTORY, Adj. [*contradictorius*, low Lat.] oppposite to, or inconſiſtent with.

CONTRADI'STINCTION, S. [from *contradiſtinguiſh*] the explanation or determining the ſenſe of a word, by producing one that has an oppoſite ſignification.

To CONTRADISTI'NGUISH, V. A. to diſtinguiſh or explain by contraſt, or producing a contrary quality.

CONTRAFI'SSURE, S. in Surgery, a crack or fiſſure in the ſkull, in that part oppoſite to that wherein the blow was received.

To CONTRAI'NDICATE, V. A. [from *contra* and *indico*, Lat.] to point out a method contrary to the general tenor of a diſeaſe; as when a vomit might ſeem adviſeable, the patient's being ſubject to vomiting, ſhews, that it ought by no means to be preſcribed.

CONTRAINDICA'TION, S. [from *contraindicate*] in Phyſic, a ſymptom, which forbids that to be done which the main ſcope of a diſeaſe, at firſt thought ſeems to point out.

CONTRAMURE, S. [*contremure*, Fr.] in Fortification, an out-wall about, or oppoſite to the main wall of a city. In Building, a wall built before a partition wall, to ſtrengthen it, and keep it from receiving damage from the adjacent buildings.

CONTRANI'TENCY, S. [from *contra* and *nitens*, Lat.] a contrary reſiſtance, reaction, or a reſiſtance to any force.

CONTRAPOSI'TION, [from *contra* and *poſition*] the placing oppoſite, or over-againſt.

CONTRA'RIANT, Adj. [Fr. from *contrarier*, Fr.] contradictory; oppoſite and irreconcileable in ſenſe.

CONTRARIE'S, S. [plural of *contrary*] propoſitions which mutually deſtroy each other, and cannot both be true at the ſame time; or oppoſites, which being of the ſame kind or common nature, ſubſiſting by turns in the ſame ſubject, are as remote from each other as poſſible, and mutually expel each other; ſuch are whiteneſs and blackneſs; cold and heat; *&c.*

CONTRARI'ETY, S. [from *contrarietas*, low Lat.] oppoſition; inconſiſtency; a quality or poſition oppoſite to, and deſtructive of another.

CONTRA'RILY, Adv. in a manner oppoſite to, inconſiſtent, or irreconcileable with; differently; in oppoſite directions,

CONTRA'RINESS, S. the quality of being oppoſed to, or inconſiſtent with.

CONTRA'RIOUS, Adj. [*contrarius*, Lat.] oppoſite; different in the higheſt degree.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, Adv. oppoſitely; in contrary or oppoſite directions; in a manner inconſiſtent.

CONTRA'RIWISE, Adv. on the contrary; in a contrary manner.

CONTRARY, Adv. [*contrarius*, Lat.] applied to qualities or truths, which are ſuch oppoſites to one another, that the former cannot ſubſiſt in the ſame ſubject, and the latter be true at the ſame time; inconſiſtent; diſagreeing; in an oppoſite direction, or unfavourable, applied to the wind.

CO'NTRARY, S. [*contraries*, in the plural] a thing which has qualities oppoſite to thoſe of another; a propoſition or truth oppoſite to another. *On the contrary*, borrowed from the commercial phraſe *per contra*, ſignifies on the oppoſite ſide; or in oppoſition to ſome thing which has been alledged or offered. *To the contrary*, to an intention or purpoſe quite contrary; againſt; or in oppoſition to the performance of any action. "They did it, notwithſtauding all I could ſay *to the contrary*."

CONTRA'ST, S. [*contraſte*, Fr.] in Painting and Sculpture, an oppoſition or difference between the poſition, attitude, *&c.* of any two figures, or the lines which form objects, by means whereof they cauſe a variety, and tend to ſet off each other. In Architecture, the avoiding of the repetition of the ſame thing in order to pleaſe by variety; as in the gallery of the Louvre, the pediments are alternately arched and angular.

To CONTRA'ST, V. A. in Painting, to place in a contrary attitude, *&c.* in order to ſet off one figure by another. Figuratively, to ſet in contrary poſitions; to ſet one thing off, by coupling it with, or introducing another.

CONTRAVALLA'TION, S. [from *contra* and *vallo*, Lat.] in Fortification, the means uſed by an army to defend themſelves from the ſallies of a town they beſiege, conſiſting of a trench guarded by a parapet, without muſket

ſhot of the town, and drawn between the beſiegers and the town.

To CONTRA'VENE, V. A. [from *contra* and *venio*, Lat.] to oppoſe; to obſtruct the performance of a thing; to act contrary to a bargain, contract, or agreement.

CONTRAVE'NTION, S. [from *contravene*] an oppoſition to any law; a violation of, or acting contrary to a law.

CONTRAYE'RVA, S. in medicine and Botany, a ſpecies of birthwort.

CONTRI'BUTARY, Adj. [from *contribute*] paying a tribute to the ſame perſon; concurring to promote a deſign.

To CONTRIBUTE, V. A. [*contributum*, Lat.] to give or pay a portion of money towards carrying on ſome common deſign. Neuterly, to promote, or bear a part or ſhare in the promoting any deſign.

CONTRIBU'TION, S. the act of paying a ſhare of the expences required to carry on any deſign; a ſum paid by a town taken, or in danger of being taken, by an enemy, to prevent its being plundered; a ſum of money collected from ſeveral perſons.

CONTRI'BUTIVE, Adj. [from *contribute*] that which promotes any deſign in conjunction with other things or perſons.

CONTRI'BUTOR, S. [*contributum*, Lat.] one who bears a part in the meaſures taken to accompliſh any deſign; one who pays his ſhare towards raiſing a ſum of money.

CONTRIBUTORY, Adj. promoting the ſame end; paying a ſhare towards raiſing a common fund, or certain ſum.

CONTRI'TE, Adj. [from *contritus*, Lat. of *contero*, Lat. to bruiſe] in its primary ſignification, bruiſed, or much worn. In Divinity, ſorrowful for ſin from a love of God.

CONTRI'TION, S. [*contritio*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, the act of rubbing two bodies againſt each other, ſo as to wear off ſome parts of their ſurfaces. "The breaking of their "parts into leſs parts by *contrition*." *Newton's Opt.* In Divinity, that ſorrow for ſin which ariſes from the love of God and virtue.

CONTRI'VABLE, Adj. poſſible to be diſcovered, or planned by the mind.

CONTRI'VANCE, S. [from *contrive*] the projecting or planning the moſt poſſible methods to accompliſh any deſign, or attain any end. Figuratively, a plan; a ſcheme; a plot; an artifice.

To CONTRIVE, V. A. [*controuver*, Fr.] to invent, plan, or project the means of attaining any end, or accompliſhing any deſign. Neuterly, to form, deſign, or lay a plot.

CONTRI'VER, S. an inventer; a projector; one who forms projects for the attaining an end, or accompliſhing ſome deſign.

CONTRO'L, L. [*cônterôle*, Fr. i. e. *contre rôle*, Fr.] the account kept by a perſon as a check upon another. Figuratively, reſtraint; check; power; authority; dominion.

To CONTRO'L, V. A. [from the noun] to examine the accounts of another by a check kept againſt him. Figuratively, to reſtrain; to keep under reſtraint; to govern; to overpower; to confute, or gainſay.

CONTRO'LLABLE, Adj. liable to be controlled, over-ruled, or reſtrained; ſubject to conſtraint.

CONTRO'LLER, S. a perſon who examines public accounts by a check; one who has the power of over-ruling, reſtraining, or governing the actions of another.

CONTRO'LLERSHIP, S. the office or employment of a controller.

CONTROLL'MENT, S. the power of reſtraining the actions, or active powers of another; oppoſition; reſiſtance,

CONTROVE'RSIAL, Adj. [from *controverſy*] relating to diſpute or oppoſition of ſentiments; that which may be diſputed.

CONTROVE'RSY, S. [*controverſia*, Lat.] an oppoſition of opinions or ſentiments, generally applied to diſputes carried on with ſome warmth in writing or print; a ſuit at law about the property of a thing; oppoſition, or ſtruggling againſt the force of a thing.

To CONTROVE'RT, V. A. [*controverto*, Lat.] to oppoſe the ſentiments of another in writing.

CONTROVE'RTIBLE, Adj. that which may give occaſion to diſpute; that which may be oppoſed.

CONTROVERTIST, S. a perſon often engaged in diſputes with authors.

CONTUMACIOUS, Adj. [*contumacis*, genitive of *contumax*, Lat.] inſolently obſtinate, implying a contempt of authority, and acting from a ſpirit of inſolent oppoſition.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as ſhews an inſolent obſtinacy, or diſobedience of lawful authority.

CONTUMA'CY, S. [*contumacia*, Lat.] diſobedience of lawful authority, including inſolence, perverſeneſs, and the higheſt degree of impudence.

CONTUME'LIOUS, Adj. [*contumelioſus*, Lat.] reproachful; full of poignant and ſarcaſtic expreſſions, including contempt in the uſe and intention to aggravate and vex the perſon it is uſed againſt. Figuratively, a perſon frequently uſing reproachful language; that which occaſions reproach.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, Adv. in a rude, reproachful, contemptuous, or abuſive manner.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, S. that quality which ariſes from or denominates any expreſſions to be rudely reproachful, and abounding with bitterneſs.

CONTUME'LY, S. [Lat.] language abounding with the bittereſt expreſſions intended to ſubject a perſon to the reproach of others, and to render him uneaſy. Figuratively, infamy, which ſubjects a perſon to the reproaches of others. "Eternal *contumely* attend that guilty title." *Addiſ.*

To CONTU'SE, V. A. [*contuſum*, ſupine of

of *contundo*, Lat.] in its primary ſignification, to beat together; to bruiſe. In Surgery, to hurt by a blow, or ſome blunt body, ſo as to diſcolour the ſkin, by an extravaſation of the blood, &c. without breaking it, or deſtroying its continuity.

CONTU'SION, S. [*contuſio*, Lat.] the act of beating or bruiſing. Figuratively, the effect of beating or bruiſing. In Medicine, a hurt occaſioned by a fall, or blow from any blunt weapon, which by forcing blood from ſome of the capillaries, diſcolours the ſkin, without cutting it, or deſtroying its continuity.

CONVALE'SCENCE, or CONVALESCENCY, S. a recovery of health.

CONVALE'SCENT, Part, [*convaleſcens*, Lat.] recovering; or returning from a diſorder to a ſtate of health.

To CONVE'NE, V. A. [*convenir*, Fr. *convenio*, Lat.] to call together by ſummons; to aſſemble a number of perſons into the ſame place, to ſummons to appear, in a law ſenſe. Neuterly, to come or aſſemble together.

CONVE'NIENCE, or CONVENIENCY, S. [*convenientia*, Lat.] the ſuitableneſs or fitneſs of a thing to promote any end; advantage; profit; eaſe; or freedom from any obſtruction, difficulty, or embarraſſment.

CONVE'NIENT, Adj. [*conveniens*, Lat.] fit; ſuitable to effect an end; proper, or neceſſary; free from obſtructions. Applied to ſituation; commodious; ſeaſonable.

CONVE'NIENTLY, Adv. ſuitable with a perſon's caſe, intereſt, or advantage; commodiouſly; properly.

CO'NVENT, S. [*conventus*, Lat.] an aſſembly of perſons dedicating themſelves entirely to the ſervice of religion, and without any commerce with the world; the place inhabited by the religious of either ſex.

CONVE'NTICLE, S. [a diminutive of *convent*] an aſſembly. Figuratively, a place of worſhip, generally applied, by warm churchmen, to the meetings of non-conformiſts, by way of reproach; a ſecret aſſembly for the contrivance of ſome plot, or crime. "Myſelf had "notice of your *conventicles*." *Shakeſ.*

CONVE'NTICLER, S. one who frequents private and unlawful aſſemblies.

CONVE'NTION, S. [*conventio*, Lat.] the coming together; union; an aſſembly met to debate on, or decide any point; a contract or agreement for a certain time, uſed for a preliminary or a definitive treaty.

CONVE'NTIONAL, Adj. ſtipulated; or agreed to by bargain or contract.

CONVE'NTIONARY, Adj. acting according to the articles of ſome agreement or contract.

CONVE'NTUAL, Adj. [*conventuel*, Fr.] belonging to a convent.

CONVE'NTUAL, S. [from *convent*] a monk; or one who lives in a convent.

To CONVE'RGE, V. N. [*convergo*, Lat.] to meet in a point; to approach nearer to each other till they join in a point, applied to the rays of light, or lines drawn from different ſurfaces.

CONVE'RGENT, Part. [*convergens*, Lat.] iſſuing from divers points, and approaching nearer to each other till they meet in a point.

CONVE'RSABLE, Adj. [written ſometimes *converſible*, but improperly; it is compared by *more* and *moſt converſable*, Fr.] qualified or fit for converſation; fit for company; affable; inclined to communicate knowledge or ſentiments to another.

CONVE'RSABLENESS, S. the quality flowing from affability and good-nature, which renders converſation agreeable.

CONVE'RSABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to engage the converſation of others, and entertain them agreeably with diſcourſe.

CONVE'RSANT, Part. uſed or habituated to. "*Converſant* in books." Familiarly acquainted with; intimate; having intercourſe with. Uſed with *about*, it implies, employed; engaged; relating to; having for its object; or concerning.

CONVERSA'TION, S. [*converſatio*, Lat.] eaſy diſcourſe with another; a familliar diſcourſe; intercourſe; commerce; behaviour; life; or moral conduct.

CONVE'RSATIVE. Adj. fit for converſation, or intercourſe with men, oppoſed to contemplative.

To CONVE'RSE, V. N. [*converſer*, Fr.] *converſo*, Lat.] in its primary ſignification, to live with; to keep company with. Figuratively, to hold intercourſe with; to be acquainted with by ſtudy; to be uſed to; to diſcourſe, or convey one's thoughts to another by familiar diſcourſe.

CO'NVERSE, S. [ſometimes accented on the laſt ſyllable, and uſed by Pope both ways] converſation, or the ſentiments of a perſon communicated in familiar diſcourſe. Figuratively, familliar acquaintance. In Geometry, the drawing a concluſion from ſomething ſuppoſed, and afterwards drawing the propoſition, ſuppoſed as a concluſion from thence.

CONVE'RSELY, Adv. with change of order; in a contrary order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION, S. [*converſio*, Lat.] the change from one ſtate to another. In Divinity, a change from wickedneſs to piety, or from a falſe religion to a true one. In Rhetoric, the retorting of an argument, whereby it is ſhewn on oppoſite ſides. In Algebra, the reducing an equation or quantity ſought, if in fractions, to one common denominator, omitting the denominators, and continuing the equation in the numerators only.

CONVE'RSIVE, Adj. fit for converſation or diſcourſe; inclined to communicate ſentiments by diſcourſe.

To CONVE'RT, V. A. [*converto*, Lat. *convertir*, Fr.] to change into another ſubſtance; to change from one religion to another, generally uſed for a change from a falſe to

true one; to change the term of a propoſition; to undergo, or ſuffer a change.

CO'NVERT, S. [from the verb] a perſon prevailed on to change his religion.

CONVE'RTER, S. a perſon who perſuades another to change his religion.

CONVERTI'BILITY, S. the quality of being an object of converſion; the poſſibility of converſion.

CONVE'RTIBLE, Adj. that which may be changed; that which may be altered with reſpect to its qualities; that which may be tranſmuted; that which may be interchanged, or uſed inſtead of another.

CONVE'RTIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be interchanged or uſed one for the other.

CONVE'X, Adj. [*convexus*, Lat.] ſwelling to the view; protuberant, applied to the external ſurface of a globe, or circular body. Uſed ſubſtantively for *convexity*.

CONVEX'ED, Part. [from *convex*] bending outwardly, applied to the outward ſurface of any round body.

CONVE'XEDLY, Adv. protuberant; in a convex form; or like the outward ſurface of a globe.

CONVE'XITY, S. bending, or portuberance.

CONVE'XLY, Adv. in a convex form.

CONVE'XNESS, S. the quality ariſing from the external ſwelling or bending of a round body.

CONVE'XO CONCAVE, Adj. hollow on one ſide, and convex on the other.

To CO'NVEY, V. A. [*convebo*, Lat.] to move from one place to another; to tranſport; to tranſmit; to transfer a right or property to another; to introduce.

CONVE'YANCE, S. the act of moving a thing from one place to another; a method of ſending goods from one place to another. Figuratively, the means or inſtruments by which any thing is introduced from one place to another; the transferring of property from one to the other; the tranſmiting a truth by tradition; a writing or inſtrument by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YANCER, S. a lawyer converſant in drawing writings whereby property is transferred from one perſon to another.

CONVE'YER, S. a perſon who carries or removes goods from one place to another; one who is engaged in conducting waters from one place to another by means of pipes, channels, &c.

To CONVI'CT, V. A [*convictum*, ſupine of *convinco*, Lat.] to prove guilty of ſome crime.

CO'NVICT, S. a perſon proved to be guilty of a crime.

CONVI'CTION, S. the proof of guilt either by being outlawed, by appearing and confeſſing, or by inqueſt; the act of proving a crime; confutation; conſciouſneſs of guilt.

CONVI'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of convincing.

To CONVI'NCE, V. A. [*convinco*, Lat.] to prove any propoſition ſo as to make a perſon acknowledge its truth; to evince, manifeſt, or vindicate.

CONVI'NCEMENT. See CONVICTION.

CONVI'NCIBLE, Adj. capable of acknowledging the ſtrength of a proof or evidence; capable of being convicted or proved guilty; liable to be confuted.

CONVI'NCINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to make a perſon ſee and acknowledge the truth of any propoſition.

CONVI'NCINGNESS, S. the evidence of any fact or truth.

CONVI'VAL, or CONVIVIAL, Adj. [*convivialis*, Lat.] relating to an entertainment of ſeveral perſons.

CONU'NDRUM, S. [a cant word] a low jeſt or quibble, drawn from the double ſignification of words, or diſtant reſemblance of things.

To CONVOCA'TE, V. A. [from *convocatum*, ſupine of *convoco*, Lat.] to call ſeveral perſons together; to ſummon ſeveral perſons to meet, or come to an aſſembly.

CONVOCA'TION, S. [Fr. *convocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling ſeveral perſons to an aſſembly; an aſſembly; an aſſembly of the clergy, for conſultation on matters eccleſiaſtical, during the ſitting of parliament: there are two houſes; the upper, wherein the archbiſhops and biſhops ſit; and the lower, where the inferior clergy are repreſented by their deputies. Likewiſe an aſſembly at Oxford, conſiſting of the vice-chancellor, doctors, and maſters of arts, wherein the conferring of degrees, expulſion of delinquent members, and other affairs relating to the univerſity, conſidered as a body corporate, are tranſacted.

To CONVO'KE, V. A. [*convoco*, Lat. *convoquer*, Fr.] to call together ſeveral perſons; to ſummon to an aſſembly.

To CONVO'LVE, V. A. [*convolvo*, Lat.] to roll together; to roll one part over another.

CONVOLU'TED, Part. [*convolutus*, Lat.] twiſted, writhed, or rolled up, ſo that one part laps over another.

CONVOLU'TION, S. [*convolutio*, Lat.] the act of rolling the parts of a thing over one another; the ſtate of a thing rolled up, ſo as its parts cloſe over each other.

To CONVO'Y, V. A. [*convoyer*, Fr.] to guard or protect ſhips by ſea, or proviſions by land, from falling into the hands of an enemy.

CONVO'Y S. [*convoi*, Fr.] one or more ſhips attending a fleet of merchants, in order to protect them from an enemy, or from the attacks of pirates.

CONU'SANCE, S. [*connoiſance*, Fr.] notice; knowledge; or authority of enquiring into an affair.

To

To CONVU'LSE, V. A. [*convulſum*, ſupine of *convello*, Lat.] in Medicine, to give an involuntary motion or contraction to any parts of the body.

CONVU'LSION, S. [*convulſio*, Lat.] in Medicine, a continued involuntary motion, or contraction of any part of the body, contrary to the manner in which it is uſed to move by the direction of the will. Figuratively, the breaking aſunder the parts of a body by a violent force, attended with a very loud noiſe; a tumult, or commotion, applied to ſtate affairs.

CONVU'LSIVE, Adj. [*convulſif*, Fr.] that which gives an involuntary motion, twitches, or ſpaſms. In Medicine, applied to thoſe motions which naturally depend on the will, but by ſome diſorder are cauſed involuntarily.

CO'NEY, S. [from *koniin*, Belg. *connin*, or *conil*, Fr. *coniglio*, Ital. *kanin*, Teut.] in Natural Hiſtory, a creature which burroughs and breeds in warrens; a rabbit. *A coney burrough*, a hole made by a rabbit in the ground, or a place where rabbits breed and burrough.

To COO, V. N. [formed from the ſound] to make a mournful noiſe like a dove.

COOK, S. [*cuoco*, Ital. *coquus*, Lat.] a perſon who profeſſes to dreſs victuals for the table. A *cook-maid* is a female employed in dreſſing victuals.

To COOK, V. A. [*coquo*, Lat. See the noun] to prepare victuals. Figuratively, to prepare any thing for a particular deſign.

COO'KERY, S. the art of dreſſing victuals.

COOL, Adj. [*koolen*, Belg.] a leſſer degree of coldneſs; approaching to, or ſomewhat cold. Figuratively, free from anger or any violent paſſion; not over fond; indifferent; unaffected with any paſſion or love.

To COOL, V. A. [*koolen*, Belg.] to leſſen heat. Neuterly, to loſe heat; to become leſs hot. Figuratively, to become leſs eager by the impulſe of any paſſion or inclination.

COO'LER, S. that which has the power of diminiſhing or leſſening the degree of heat in any body; a veſſel made uſe of by brewers to cool their ſweet wort in.

COO'LLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be between hot and cold. Figuratively, without heat or paſſion.

COO'LNESS, S. a middle ſtate between exceſſive heat and exceſſive cold. Figuratively applied to the paſſions, freedom from any violent affection; want of cordial love, or affectionate regard; indifference.

COOM, S. [*cumble*, Fr. *cumulus*, Lat. a heap] the ſoot that gathers over an oven's mouth; the matter which works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOP, S. [*kuype*, Belg. *cuba*, Ital.] a veſſel for keeping liquor; a pen or incloſure to confine poultry in.

To COOP, V. A. [from the noun] to confine, ſhut up, or incloſe in a narrow compaſs.

COOPEE, S. [Fr.] the name of a particular ſtep or motion in dancing.

COO'PER, S. one who makes caſks, or any veſſel whoſe parts are held together by hoops.

To CO-OPERATE, V. A. [from *con* and *operatus*, part. of *operor*, Lat.] to labour with another, in order to perfect or finiſh any work; to concur in producing the ſame effect.

CO-O'PERATION, S. the act by which two or more perſons or things contribute to promote the ſame end.

CO-O'PERATIVE, Adj. concurring to promote the ſame deſign, to produce the ſame effect.

CO-O'PERATOR, S. he that endeavours to promote the ſame end as others.

CO-O'RDINATE, Adj. [*co-ordinatus*, Lat.] of equal rank, order or degree with another.

CO-O'RDINATELY, Adv. in the ſame order, or rank, with another.

CO-ORDINA'TENESS, S. the ſtate of a thing of a degree or rank equal with another.

CO-ORDINA'TION, S. the ſtate of holding the ſame rank or degree.

COOT, or COOTE, S. [*koet*, or *maerkoit*, Belg. *cotée*, Fr. *cuta*, Ital.] in Natural Hiſtory, a water fowl, frequenting marſhes and fens.

COP, S. [*cop*, Sax. *kopff*, Teut.] the top; the top or head of any thing; or any thing riſing to a head or point. Hence a *cop*, vulgarly called a *cock of* hay.

COPA'L, S. [Span.] a reſinous ſubſtance, pure, tranſparent, of a watery colour, and a fragrant ſmell. It flows out of the trunk of a tree by inciſion, is inflammable, diſſoluble in oil, and uſed in diſorders of the breaſt.

COPA'RTNER, S. [from *co*, and *partner*] one who has a ſhare in ſome common ſtock or affair; one who carries on buſineſs in conjunction with another; one equally concerned and involved in the ſame calamity, or enjoying the ſame advantage with another.

COPA'RTNERSHIP, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon has an equal ſhare of the profits or loſs of trade, or is engaged in the ſame common deſign with another.

COPA'YVA, S. in Medicine, a gum which diſtils from a tree in the Braſils, and is made uſe of in diſorders of the urinary paſſages.

COPE, S. [See COP, *chappe*, Fr. *cappe*, Ital.] any thing with which the head is covered; an ornament worn by prieſts, reaching from the ſhoulders to the feet; any thing ſpread over the head, or the ſkies.

To COPE, V. A. [from the noun] to cover, or arch over. *To cope with*, to contend with; to fight or combat; to oppoſe.

CO'PEL, See COPPEL.

COPIER, S. one who tranſcribes a writing, or imitates any coin or other original. Sometimes uſed by way of reproach for a perſon that is a plagiary.

COPING, S. [*coppe*, Sax.] in Architecture, the upper tire of maſonry, which covers a wall.

COPIOUS, Adj. [*copia*, Lat. plenty] plentiful;

tiful; abundant; in great quantities; abounding in words or images; not confined.

CO'PIOUSLY, Adv. plentifully; in great quantities; large; in a diffuſive manner, applied to ſtile or deſcriptions.

CO'PIOUSNESS, S. plenty; abundance; great quantities of any thing; diffuſiveneſs; exuberance.

CO'PIED, Part. [from *cop*] riſing or terminating at a point at top.

COP'PEL, S. [ſpelt likewiſe *copel*, *cupel*, and *cuppel*, from *cyppe*, Sax. or *cwppan*, Brit. and *el*, a diminutive particle] a veſſel uſed by aſſayers and refiners to try and refine their metals in.

COP'PER, S. [*koper*, Belg. *cuivre*, Fr.] a hard heavy metal of a reddiſh colour, heavier than iron or tin, but lighter than ſilver, lead, or gold; the hardeſt of all metals next to iron, and on that account mixed with ſilver and gold to give them a proper degree of hardneſs; it is more liable to ruſt than any other metal; its ductility is very great, and its diviſibility prodigious; for, as Mr. Boyle obſerves, a ſingle grain of it diſſolved in an alkali, will give a ſenſible colour to more than 500,000 times its weight of water. *Copper*, ſignifies a large veſſel or boiler fixed in brick-work. A *copper-plate*, is a thin piece of poliſhed copper, engraved with ſome deſign.

COP'PERAS, S. [*caparoſſa*, Span. *couperoſe*, Fr.] a vitriolic ſubſtance, formed of an infuſion of copperas-ſtones, or gold-ſtones, in water, afterwards evaporated by fire. It is made uſe of in dying wool and hats black, in making ink, in tanning leather, in making oil of vitriol, and a kind of Spaniſh brown for printers.

COP'PER-SMITH, S. a perſon who makes veſſels formed of copper.

COP'PERY, Adj. containing copper; made of copper.

COP'PICE, S. [*coppeaux*, Fr. from *couper*, to cut or lop; it is often written and pronounced *copſe*] low woods cut at ſtated times; a ſmall wood, conſiſting of under-wood, or bruſh-wood.

COP'PLE-DUST, S. powder uſed in refining metals, or the groſs parts ſeparated by the coppel.

COP'PLE-STONES, S. [from *coppe*, Sax. and *ſtone*] lumps or fragments of ſtone, broken from the adjacent cliffs, and rounded by being bowled and tumbled to and fro by the action of water.

COPSE, S. [See COPPICE, κοπτω, Gr. to cut] ſhort wood uſed for fewel; bruſh-wood.

To COPSE, V. A. from the noun] to preſerve under-wood.

CO'PULA, S. [Lat.] in Logic, the verb which joins the two terms in an affirmative or negative propoſition; as "*Virtue is wiſdom.*" *Is*, is the *copula* which joins the terms *virtue* and *wiſdom*.

To CO'PULATE, V. A. [*copulatum*, ſupine of *copulo*, Lat.] to unite, join, or link together. Neuterly, to come together, applied to the commerce between animals of different ſexes.

COPULA'TION, S. the embracing of the different ſexes.

CO'PULATIVE, S. [*copulativus*, Lat.] a term of Grammar, implying the joining two or more ſentences or attributes together. *Copulative propoſitions*, in Logic, are thoſe which have one or more ſubjects connected together by conjunctions, affirmative or negative; thus "Riches and honours are temptations to "pride."

CO'PY, S. [*copie*, Fr. *copia*, Ital.] a writing which conſiſts of the ſubſtance of ſome other, and is wrote, word for word, from ſome original; an individual book, or manuſcript of an author; an inſtrument by which any thing is conveyed in law; a picture drawn from an original piece; a line or piece of writing for ſcholars to write by. A *copy book*, is a book of blank paper, wherein ſcholars learn writing, by endeavouring to imitate ſome piece given them by the maſter for that purpoſe.

To CO'PY, V. A. to tranſcribe a writing or book word for word; to imitate a deſign or picture. Uſed neuterly with *from*, and ſometimes with *after*, before the object of imitation.

COPY-HOLD, S. in Law, a tenure by which the tenant hath nothing to ſhew but the copy of the rolls made by the ſteward of the lord's court. This tenure the tenant holds in ſome ſort at the will of the lord, though not ſimply ſo, but according to the cuſtom of the manor.

COPY-HOLDER, S. a perſon admitted a tenant of any lands or tenements in a manor, which have time out of mind been deviſeable to ſuch as will take the ſame by copy of court-roll, according to the cuſtom of the ſaid manor

To COQU'ET, V. A. [*coqueter*, Fr.] to entertain with amorous diſcourſe; to treat with an appearance of love, without any real affection. Neuterly, to pretend the lover.

COQUE'TRY, S. [*coquetterie*, Fr.] a deſire of attracting the notice of the other ſex; an affection of love, expreſſed in advances, without being affected with that paſſion.

COQUETTE, S. [Fr.] a gay airy girl, who endeavours to attract the notice of the other ſex, and by an affectation of tenderneſs, to engage a number of ſuitors merely from a principle of vanity, and without any inclination to a connubial ſtate.

CO'RACLE, S. [*cwrwgle*. Brit. *corium*, Lat. leather] a boat uſed by the Welſh fiſhers made of a frame of wicker work covered with leather.

CO'RAL, S. [*corallium*, Lat.] a plant of a ſtony nature, growing in the water. A *coral* is applied to the toy which is hung pendent from the waiſt of children, which conſiſts of a piece of coral ſet in gold or ſilver, adorned with

with bells, and having at the extremity a whiſtle.

CORA'LLINE, Adj. [*corallinus*, Lat.] conſiſting of coral; reſembling coral.

CORA'LLOID, or CORALLOIDA, Adj. [κοραλλοειδης, Gr.] reſembling, or of the nature of coral.

CORA'NT, S. [*courant*, Fr.] a dance, conſiſting of a nimble and ſprightly motion.

COR'BAN, S. [*corbeille*, Fr.] an alms baſket; a gift of charity; an alms. Among the Jews, an offering or gift made to God or his temple. *Corban*, likewiſe ſignifies the treaſury of the temple, where the offerings which were made in money, were depoſited.

CORBE'ILS, S. [*corbeille*, Fr. *corbella*, Ital.] in Fortification, little baſkets filled with earth, and uſed to ſhelter the men, when firing at the beſiegers.

CORD, S. [*cort*, Brit. *corde*, Fr. *chorda*, Lat.] a ſtring made of hemp twiſted, generally applied to that which is compoſed of ſeveral ſtrands. In Scripture, "The *cords* of the wicked," *Pſal.* cxxix. 4. are the ſnares with which they entangle the weak and innocent. "The *cords* of ſins," *Prov.* v. 22. are the conſequences of crimes and bad habits, which are as it were, bands, which it is almoſt impoſſible to break. "Let us caſt away their *cords* from us," *Pſal.* ii. 3. is to caſt off ſubjection, which, like cords, binds and reſtrains. "To draw iniquity with *cords* of vanity," *Iſ.* v. 18. are worldly profits, or pleaſurable allurements, which attract as ſtrongly as cords. "The *cords* of a man," *Hoſ.* xi. 4. are ſuch motives as are ſuited to man as a rational agent, and conſiſt in reaſons and exhortations. "To ſtretch a line or *cord* about a city," *Lam.* ii. 8. is to demoliſh it, or to lay it level with the ground. A *cord of wood*, is a quantity conſiſting of a pile of eight feet long, four high, and four broad, being ſuppoſed originally to be meaſured by a cord.

To CORD, V. A. to bind or faſten ſeveral things together with a cord.

CO'RDAGE, S. a quantity of cords; the ropes of a ſhip.

CO'RDED, Part. made of ropes, or cords. "A *corded* ladder." *Shak.* A *corded ſilk*, is that whoſe ſurface is not level, but riſes in weals of the ſize of a ſmall ſtring or cord.

CORDELI'ER, S. [Fr. pronounced *cordelier*] a Franciſcan, or monk of the order of St. Francis, ſo called from the cord which they wear round their waiſt.

CO'RDIAL, S. in Medicine, a draught, or potion which encreaſes the ſtrength of the heart, or that which encreaſes the natural ſtrength, by bringing the ſerum of the blood into a condition proper for circulation and nutrition. Figuratively, any thing which occaſions joy, gladneſs, or revives the ſpirits.

CO'RDIAL, Adj. reviving; ſtrengthening. Applied to the affections, ſincere; hearty; without hypocriſy.

CORDIA'LITY, S. ſincere affection; freedom from hypocriſy.

CORDIA'LLY, Adv. in a manner free from hypocriſy; in a ſincere and affectionate manner.

CO'RDON, S. [Fr.] the ribbon worn by a knight or member of any order. In Fortification, a row of ſtones jutting out before the rampart and the baſis of the parapet.

CORDWA'INER, S. [*cardonnier*, Fr.] a perſon who makes and ſells ſhoes.

CORE, S. [*coeur*, Fr. *cor*, Lat.] the heart; the inner part of any thing.

CORIACE'OUS, Adj. [*coriaceus*, Lat.] conſiſting of, or reſembling leather.

CORIA'NDER, S. [*coriandrum*, Lat.] a plant with a fibrous annual root; it hath an umbellated flower. It is uſed in medicine as a carminative, and corrector to ſome cathartics.

CO'RINTH, S. a famous city in Greece; a ſmall fruit commonly called a *currant*. The *Corinthian order*, in Architecture, is one of the five orders, and is the moſt noble, rich, and delicate of them all. The capital of this order is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little ſtalks ariſe, of which 16 volutes are formed, which ſupport the abacus.

CORK, S. [*korck*, Belg. *corcho*, Span.] in Botany, a ſpecies of oak, which is ſtripped of its bark every eight or ten years, and is ſo far from being injured thereby, that it is preſerved by that means to an hundred years or more. Of the bark are formed bungs for barrels, and ſtopples for bottles, which likewiſe go by the name of the tree, and are called *corks*.

CO'RKING-PIN, S. a pin of a large ſize.

CO'RKY, Adj. conſiſting of, or reſembling cork.

CORN, S. [*corn*, Sax.] a plant, or grain of a plant, which produces bread for the food of mankind; grain unreaped; grain in the ear; an excreſcence or horny ſubſtance growing on the toes, from *cornu*, Lat. a horn; a ſingle particle of gunpowder, or ſalt.

To CORN, V. A. [from the noun] to form gunpowder into grains or ſmall particles; to ſalt, or ſprinkle meat with ſalt, from *gecornard*, Saxon.

CORNE'LIAN-STONE, S. [*cornaline*, Fr. *cornelino*, Ital. *corneolus* of *caro*, Lat. fleſh, or of *cornus*, Lat. the hawthorn, becauſe it is red like the fruit] a ſort of precious ſtone, ſet in rings, and made into ſeals.

CORNE'OUS, Adj. [from *corneus*, Lat.] horny, or reſembling horn.

CO'RNER, S. [*cornel*, Brit.] an angle, or ſpace formed by the meeting of two walls. Figuratively, a ſecret or private place; the extremities.

CO'RNER-WISE, Adv. from one corner to another; diagonally; with the corner in front.

CO'RNET, S. [*cornet*, Fr.] a horn, or muſical wind inſtrument, uſed by the antients

in

in war; a company or troop, perhaps as many as had one *cornet*. "They diſcerned a body of five *cornets* of horſe." An officer in the cavalry, who bears the enſign or colours in the troop; he is the third officer in the company, and commands in the abſence of the captain and lieutenant. *Cornet*, in Farriery, is the loweſt part of the paſtern of a horſe.

CO'RNICE, S. [*corniche*, Fr. *coronis*, Lat.] in Architecture, the uppermoſt member of the entablature of a column, or that which crowns the order; likewiſe all little projectures of maſonry or joinery, where there are no columns, as the *cornice* of a chimney; the crowning of pedeſtals. *Cornice-ring*, in Gunnery, the next ring to the muzzle ring backwards.

CORNI'CULATE, Adj. [from *cornu*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to ſuch plants as, after each flower, produce many horned pods, called *ſiliquæ*. *Corniculate flowers*, are ſuch hollow flowers as have a kind of ſpur, or little horn on their upper part.

CORNI'FIC, Adj. productive of, or making horns.

CORNI'GEROUS, Adj. horned; bearing, or having horns.

CO'RNU-AMMONIS, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſtone, or petrified earth, formed in a little turbinated ſhell of a ſpiral figure, reſembling the *nautilus*.

CORNUCO'PIÆ, S. [from *cornu*, a horn, and *copia*, Lat. plenty] among the ancients, a horn, out of which a plenty of all things was ſuppoſed to grow. It is generally the characteriſtic of the goddeſs of plenty, and deſcribed in the form of a large horn, adorned with flowers, and filled with fruits.

To CORNU'TE, V. A. [*cornutus*, Lat.] to confer or beſtow horns.

CORNU'TED, Part. [*cornutus*, Lat.] grafted with horns; horned; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO, S. a cuckold.

CO'RNY, Adj. horny, ſtrong, or hard like a horn; producing grain or corn.

CORO'LLARY, S. [*corollarium*, Lat.] an uſeful conſequence drawn from ſomething which is proved or demonſtrated.

CORO'NA, S. [Lat.] in Architecture, a large, flat, ſtrong member of a cornice, ſo called from its crowning not only the cornice, but likewiſe the whole order; the French term it the *larmier*, and common workmen the *drip*.

CORO'NAL, S. [from *corona*, Lat.] a crown; a garland. "Crown, ye gods, Bacchus with a *coronal*." *Spenſ.* Adjectively, that which belongs to the crown or top of the head. The *coronal ſuture*, in Anatomy, is the firſt of the cranium, which reaches acroſs from one temple to the other.

CORONA'RY, Adj. [*coronarius*, Lat.] relating to, or ſeated on the crown of the head. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe arteries which furniſh the ſubſtance of the heart with blood.

CORONATION, S. the act or ſolemnity of crowning a king.

CORONE'R, S. [from *corona*, Lat.] an officer who is conſervator of the peace in the country where elected: in caſe of a violent death, he is to make inqueſt, together with 12 jurymen impannelled by him for that purpoſe, to enter appeals for murder, pronounce judgment for outlawries, execute the king's writs on exception to the ſheriff.

CORONE'TS, S. [*coronetta*, Ital. a diminutive of *corona*, Lat. a crown] an inferior crown worn by the nobility; that of a duke is adorned with ſtrawberry leaves; that of a marquis with leaves and pearls placed interchangeably; that of an earl with the pearls raiſed above the leaves; that of a viſcount is ſurrounded with pearls only; and that of a baron has only ſix pearls.

CO'RPORAL, S. corrupted from *caporal*, Fr. *caporale*, Ital.] in the Army, an inferior, and the loweſt officer in the foot, who commands one of the diviſions, places and relieves centinels, keeps good order, and receives the word of the inferiors that paſs by his corps. On board ſhip, an officer, who has the charge of ſetting the watch and centries, and relieving them: he ſees that all the ſoldiers and ſailors keep their arms neat and clean, teaches them how to uſe them, and has a mate under him.

CO'RPORAL, Adj. [*corporel*, Fr. of *corpus*, Lat. a body] relating to the body, in divinity and philoſophy. When uſed in oppoſition to ſpirit, or its affections, it is ſtiled and ſpelt *corporeal*, and then ſignifies *material*.

CORPORA'LITY, S. the quality of conſiſting of body, or matter.

CO'RPORALLY, Adv. in a ſenſible, or material manner; bodily.

CO'RPORATE, Adj. [*corporis*, genitive of *corpus*] united into a body or community.

CO'RPORATENESS, S. the ſtate of a body corporate, or community.

CORPORA'TION, S. a body politic, authorized by the king's charter to have a common ſeal, one head officer, or more members, able by their common conſent, to grant or receive in law, any thing agreeable to their charter, and to ſue or be ſued in their common capacity, as if an individual.

CO'RPORATURE, S. [*corporis*, genitive of *corpus*, Lat.] the ſtate of being embodied.

CORPO'REAL, Adj. [*corporeus*, Lat.] conſiſting of matter or body, oppoſed to *ſpiritual*.

CORPORI'ETY, S. the quality of a thing which has a body.

CORPORIFICA'TION, S. the act of giving a body to a thing, or rendering it the object of the touch or other ſenſes. In Chemiſtry, the act of re-uniting ſpirits into a body, reſembling that which they had before their being raiſed into ſpirits.

To CORPO'RIFY, V. A. to thicken or gather into a body.

CORPS, S. [*corps*, Fr.] a body or collection of ſoldiers. In Architecture, that part which projects or ſtands out from a wall, and ſerves as a ground for ſome decoration, or ornament.

CORPSE, S. [*corpus*, Lat.] the body, uſed in contempt; a dead body; a carcaſe.

CO'RPULENCE, or CO'RPULENCY, S. [*corpulentia*, Lat.] the ſtate of a perſon overloaded with fleſh and fat; a large quantity of matter, not eaſily moved.

CO'RPULENT, S. [*corpulentus*, Lat.] fleſhy; abounding in fat and fleſh.

CORPU'SCULAR, or CORPUSCULA'RIAN, Adj. belonging to atoms, or the ſmall particles of bodies. The *corpuſcularian*, or *corpuſcular philoſophy*, is that which endeavours to explain the phænomena of nature, by the motion, reſt, or poſition of the corpuſcles, or minute particles of which bodies conſiſt.

CORPU'SCULE, S. [*corpuſculum*, Lat. a diminutive of *corpus*, Lat.] a ſmall body; a particle of matter; a ſmall fragment.

To CORRA'DE, V. A. [*corrado*, Lat.] to rub off; to wear away, by rubbing two bodies together.

CORRADIA'TION, S. the conjunction of rays in one point.

To CORRE'CT, V. A. [*correctum*, ſupine of *corrigo*, Lat.] to puniſh a perſon for a fault, in order to make him amend. In Printing, to note the faults of the compoſitor, that they may be amended before a ſheet is worked off; to mend any error in writing; to give a perſon notice of his faults. In Medicine, to counteract, or leſſen the force or ill qualities of one ingredient to another.

CORRE'CT, Adj. [*correctus*, Lat.] that which is perfect; freed from errors or miſtakes.

CORRE'CTION, S. puniſhment for faults, in order to produce amendment; the alteration or amendment of an error or miſtake in writing or printing; an amendment; reprehenſion; cenſure; or notice of a fault. In Medicine, the leſſening any quantity of an ingredient, by joining it with one of oppoſite qualities.

CORRE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of counteracting any bad qualities.

CORRE'CTIVE, S. that which has the power of altering or counteracting any bad quality; limitation; reſtriction, applied to the ſenſe of words.

CORRE'CTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be free from faults; exactly.

CORRE'CTNESS, S. perfection, ariſing from frequent and accurate alterations.

CORRE'CTOR, S. he who amends a perſon by means of puniſhment. In Printing, the perſon who examines and alters the errors of the compoſitor in the proofs. In Medicine, an ingredient in a compoſition, which guards againſt, or abates the force of another.

To CORRELA'TE, V. N. [from *con* and *relatus*, Lat.] to have a mutual or reciprocal relation to one another, as father and ſon.

CORRELA'TE, S. one that ſtands in an oppoſite relation; as father and ſon.

CORRELA'TIVE. Adj. having a reciprocal relation, ſo that the exiſtence of the one depends on the exiſtence of another.

To CO'RRESPOND, V. N. [from *con* and *reſpondeo*, Lat.] to anſwer; to match; to ſuit; to be proportionate, or adequate to another; to keep up an acquaintance with another by ſending and receiving letters.

CORRESPO'NDENCE, or CORRESPO'NDENCY, S. [from *con* and *reſpondeo*, Lat.] an agreement; the matching or fitting of two things together; an intercourſe kept up by letter; friendſhip; intercourſe, or commerce.

CORRESPON'DENT, S. a perſon with whom commerce is carried on, or intelligence kept, by mutual meſſages or letters.

CORRESPON'DENT, Adj. [from *con* and *reſpondeo*, Lat.] ſuiting; fitting; agreeing; anſwering.

CO'RRIDOR, S. [Fr. and Span. *corridore*, Ital.] in Fortification, a road or way, about twenty yards broad, along the edge of a ditch, without ſide, encompaſſing the whole fortification, called likewiſe the *covert way*. In Architecture, a gallery, or long iſle, round a building, leading to ſeveral chambers at a diſtance from each other.

CO'RRIGIBLE, Adj. [from *corrigo*, Lat.] that which may be altered for the better; that which is a proper object of puniſhment; corrective; or having the power of amending any error, fault, or bad quality.

CORRO'BORANT, Part. [*corroborans*, Lat.] having the power of ſtrengthening or giving ſtrength.

To CORROBORATE, V. A. [from *corroboratum*, ſupine or *corroboro*, Lat.] to confirm an aſſertion: to ſtrengthen or make ſtrong.

CORROBORA'TION, S. the act of ſtrengthening; the confirmation or eſtabliſhing a truth by ſome additional proof.

CORROBORA'TIVE, Adj. having the power of increaſing ſtrength, or of ſervice in particular bodily weakneſſes.

To CORRO'DE, V. A. to eat away by degrees, applied to the action of a liquor on ſome ſolid body; to prey upon; to conſume, or wear away by degrees.

CORRO'DENT, Part. [*corrodens*, Lat.] having the power of ſeparating the particles of a body, applied to the effects of ſome menſtruum, or fluid, or ſolid bodies.

CORROSIBI'LITY, S. the poſſibility of being corroſible; the poſſibility of having its particles divided by ſome menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLE, Adj. [from *corroſum*, Lat.] that which may have its particles conſumed, or ſeparated by ſome menſtruum.

CORRO'SIBLENESS, S. the quality of being liable to have its particles ſeparated by a menſtruum.

CORRO'SION, S. the diſſolution or ſe-

paration

paration of the particles of a body by an acid or ſaline liquor or menſtruum.

CORRO'SIVE, Adj. having the power of inſinuating itſelf between, and ſeparating the particles of a body; having the power of fretting, vexing, or of making a perſon uneaſy or angry.

CORRO'SIVE, S. that which has the power of conſuming, eating, or waſting away; that which has the power of fretting, giving pain, or rendering a perſon uneaſy.

CORRO'SIVELY. Adv. in the manner of, or like a corroſive; having the quality of a corroſive.

CORRO'SIVENESS, S. the quality whereby a fluid inſinuates itſelf between the pores of a ſolid body, ſeparates them, or waſtes it away.

CORRU'GANT, Part. [*corrugans*, Lat.] having the power of wrinkling, or contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRU'GATE, V. A. [*corrugatum*, ſupine of *corrugo*, Lat.] to wrinkle.

CORRUGA'TION, S. the act of drawing or contracting into wrinkles.

To CORRU'PT, V. A. [*corruptum*, ſupine of *corruptio*, Lat.] to alter the qualities of a body by putrifying. Figuratively, to engage a perſon to do ſomething contrary to his inclination or conſcience by bribes or money; to ſpoil; to vitiate; or render bad. Neuterly, to grow rotten.

CORRU'PT, Adj. [*corruptus*, Lat.] vitious; void of moral goodneſs; loſt to piety; biaſſed by bribes. Tainted; rotten, applied to things.

CORRU'PTER, S. that which putrifies, or taints. One who, by ill example, or baſe motives, ſeduces a perſon to vice.

CORRUPTIBI'LITY, S. the poſſibility of being corrupted, putrified, or rendered worſe.

CORRU'PTIBLE, Adj. that which may be putrified or grow rotten; that which may be deſtroyed or rendered vitious.

CORRU'PTION, S. [*corruptio*, Lat.] the action whereby a body loſes all its properties or qualities for a certain time, or whereby its form is altered, and its qualities changed from what they were before; rottenneſs. In Morality, a change from virtue to vice. In Politics, a ſtate wherein perſons act only from lucrative motives; the means by which any perſon may be rendered vitious; or a thing may be made rotten. In Surgery, the matter contained in an ulcer or wound, called *pus* by practitioners. In Law, the taint which grows to a perſon or his heirs, on account of his having been guilty of felony or treaſon.

CORRU'PTIVE, Adj. having the power or quality of rendering tainted or rotten.

CORRU'PTLESS, Adj. that which cannot be corrupted.

CORRU'PTNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of a corrupted body; vice.

CORSA'IR, S. [Fr. *corſaro*, Ital.] an armed veſſel, which plunders merchants veſſels; a pirate.

CORSE, S. [*corpſe*, Fr.] a poetical word for a carcaſe or dead body.

CO'RSELET, S. [Fr. *corſaletto*, Ital.] a little armour for the fore part of the body.

CO'RTICAL, Adj. [from *corticis*, genitive of *cortex*, Lat. bark] barky; belonging to the outward part of any thing. In Anatomy, the *cortical* ſubſtance of the brain is its exterior part. See BRAIN.

CORTICA'TED, Adj. [*corticatus*, Lat.] reſembling the bark of a tree.

CO'RTICOSE, Adj. [*corticoſus*, Lat.] full of bark.

CORU'SCANT, Part. [*coruſcans*, Part. of *corruſco* Lat.] glittering by flaſhes; flaſhing.

CORUSCA'TION, S. [*coruſcatio*, Lat.] a quick, ſudden, and ſhort darting of ſplendor; a flaſh; a glittering light.

CORY'MBATED, Adj. [from *corymbus*, Lat.] in Botany, abounding or garniſhed with branches of berries.

CORYMBI'FEROUS, Adj. [from *corymbus*, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] in Botany, applied to ſuch plants as have a compound diſcous flower, without any down adhering to their ſeeds.

CORY'MBUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a round cluſter of berries, like thoſe of the ivy.

COSE'CANT, S. in Geometry, the ſecant of an arch, which is the compliment of another arch to 90 degrees.

CO'SIER, S. [*couſer*, Fr. to ſew] a botcher; a low-lived perſon; a word of contempt. "Squeak out your *coſier* catches." *Shak.*

COSI'NE, S. in Geometry, the part of the diameter intercepted between the center and the right line, and always equal to the line of the complement of the arch.

COSME'TIC, Adj. [κοσμητικος, Gr.] having the power of improving the perſonal charms; beautifying; or heightening beauty.

COSMICAL, Adj. [κοσμικος, Gr.] relating to the world. In Aſtronomy, riſing together, or in the ſame degree of the ecliptic with the ſun.

COSMI'CALLY, Adv. at the ſame time with the ſun.

COSMO'GONY, S. [from κοσμος, Gr. and γονη] the riſe, origin, or creation of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHER, S. [from κοσμος, Gr. and γραφω] one who compoſes a deſcription of the relation, fitneſs, figure, and diſpoſition of all the parts of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHY, S. [from κοσμος, Gr. the world, and γραφω] a deſcription of the ſeveral parts of the world; or the art of delineating its ſeveral bodies according to their magnitudes, motions, relations, &c. It conſiſts of geography and aſtronomy.

COSMO'POLITER, or COSMOPO'LITAN, S. [from κοσμος, Gr. and πολιτης] a citizen of the world; one who is at home

home in all companies, and in all countries.

COST, S. [*coſtare*, Ital.] the price or money given for the purchaſe of a thing; charge; expence. Figuratively, ſumptuouſneſs; luxury; loſs; detriment.

To COST, V. N. [preter and participle preter *coſt*; of *coſtare*, Ital. *couſter*, Fr.] to be purchaſed or bought at a particular ſum.

CO'STAL, Adj. [from *coſta*, Lat. a rib] belonging to the ribs.

CO'STARD, S. [from *coſter*, a head] the head or ſkull. "Take him over the *coſtard* with the belt." *Shak.* In Gardening, a round bulky apple, ſomewhat reſembling the head.

CO'STIVE, Adj. [*conſtipatus*, Lat. *conſtipé*, Fr.] bound in the body; going ſeldom to ſtool. Figuratively, hardened.

CO'STIVENESS, S. in Medicine, a preternatural detention of the excrements, attended with a difficulty of diſcharging them.

CO'STLINESS, S. ſumptuouſneſs; expenſiveneſs; the great value, or ſum required for the purchaſe of a thing.

CO'STLY, Adj. requiring a large ſum, or much money for its purchaſe; expenſive. Figuratively, rare; valuable.

COS'TUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a ſweet-ſcented herb.

COTA'NGENT, S. in Geometry, the complement of an arch, which is the complement of another to 90 degrees.

COTE'MPORARY, Adj. [from *con* and *tempus*, Lat.] living at the ſame time with another.

CO'T-LAND, S. land belonging to a cottage.

CO'T-QUEAN, S. [from *cote*, Sax. a houſe, and *quean*, of *cwen* or *quena*, Sax. or *cwens*, Goth. a wife, or woman] a perſon who officiouſly concerns himſelf with womens affairs. *Cot*, its abbreviation, is only in uſe.

CO'TTAGE, S. [See COT] a little mean houſe or hut.

CO'TTAGER, S. one who dwells in a hut or cottage. In Law, one who lives on a common without paying rent, and without any lands of his own.

CO'TTON, S. [*cottion*, Brit. *cottone*, Ital. *coton*, Fr.] the down of the fruit of the cotton-tree. *Cotton* likewiſe ſignifies a coarſe kind of cloth made of its threads, when ſpun.

To COUCH, V. N. [*coucher*, Fr.] to lie down on a bed; to lie down on the knees bent under, applied to beaſts; to lie in wait or ambuſh; to lay under as a ſtratum. "The deep which *couchеth* beneath." *Deut.* xxxiii. 13. To ſtoop or ſink down, through preſſure of a heavy burthen, or through pain, fear, or reſpect; to include; to compriſe; to urge by way of implication. "The great argument for a future ſtate, is *couched* in the words I have read." *Atterbury.* To include by way of analogy or indirectly; to incline a ſpear in a proper poſture for attack. "*Couch* their ſpears." *Par. Loſt.* In Surgery, to depreſs, or take off a film, which obſtructs the ſight, called improperly, *couching the eye*, or *couching a patient*, inſtead of *couching a cataract*.

COUCH, S. [from the verb] a long ſeat furniſhed with a mattraſs, on which people lie down for repoſe, or eaſe.

COU'CHANT, Part. [Fr.] lying down; ſquatting. In Heraldry, applied to the poſture of a beaſt lying with his belly on the ground, his legs bent under him, and his head looking upwards.

COUCHE'E, S. [Fr.] the time of going to bed, oppoſed to *levée*.

COU'CHER, S. one who couches perſons for cataracts; an oculiſt.

COUVE, S. [from *couvrir*, Fr.] a ſmall creek or bay; a ſhelter or cover.

CO'VENANT, S. [*convenant*, Fr. *conventum*, Lat.] an agreement between two perſons.

To CO'VENANT, V. N. to bargain; to agree, or ſtipulate; to agree with a perſon on certain conditions.

COVENANTE'E, S. in Law, one who is a party in an agreement, or covenant.

COVE'NANTER, S. one who makes an agreement with another.

COVE'NOUS, Adj. [from *covin*] in Law, fraudulent; with an intention to deceive or cheat. "*Covenous* leaſes." *Bac.*

CO'VENTRY, S. a large and populous city, of Warwickſhire, on the little river Sherborne, remarkable for the blue tinge of its water. It drives a conſiderable trade, and the manufacture of tammiſe is their principal employment, next to weaving of ordinary ribbands, particularly black. The buildings are old. In this city two parliaments have been held, the one in the reign of King Henry IV. called Parliamentum indoctorum, and the other in that of king Henry VI. denominated Parliamentum diabolicum, as attainers paſſed in it againſt the Yorkiſts. It is governed by a mayor, and returns two members to parliaments. Till of late it had but two pariſh churches, Holy Trinity and St. Michael; but a third has been lately added, which is called St. John the Baptiſt. It is united to the ſee of Litchfield, where the cathedral is. Coventry croſs is a fine Gothic ſtructure, and at the S. end of the town is a tall ſpire, all that is left of the Grey Friars church. Its weekly markets are Wedneſdays and Fridays. It holds annual fairs on May 2, for horſes, cows, and ſheep; Friday in Trinity week, for flannels, linen, and woollen; and the firſt day is the repreſentation of lady Godiva on horſeback, and a proceſſion of the inhabitants; November 1, for linen, and woollen cloth, and horſes. It lies 15 miles N. of Warwick, and ninety N. W. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 29 min. N. long. 2 deg. 27. min. W.

To CO'VER, V. A. [*couvrir*, Fr.] to ſpread, or overſpread with ſomething; to conceal under ſomething; to hide by falſe appear-

ances,

ances, or ſpecious pretexts; to overwhelm, or bury. "Raillery and wit ſerve only to *cover* nonſenſe with ſhame." *Watts.* To conceal, as in a wrapper, from human ſight. "Charity ſhall *cover* a multitude of ſins." 1 *Peter* iv. 8. To copulate with the other ſex, applied to horſes. To wear a hat, or other covering on the head. "To be *covered* in the preſence of the king." *Dryd.*

CO'VER, S. that which is ſpread over another. Figuratively, concealment; a ſpecious pretence to conceal or hide a perſon's deſigns, uſed with *for*.

CO'VER, S. ſhelter; a place free from danger, uſed with *under*.

CO'VERING, S. dreſs; any thing ſpread over another.

CO'VERLET, S. [from *couvrir* and *lit*, Fr.] the uppermoſt part of the bed-cloaths; or an ornamental covering thrown over the reſt of the bed-cloaths.

CO'VERT, S. [*couvert*, Fr.] a ſhelter, or place of defence from danger; a thicket or hiding place.

CO'VERT, Adj. [*couvert*, Fr.] ſheltered; not open, or expoſed. Figuratively, ſecret; private; concealed by ſome fair pretext, or ſpecious appearance. In Law, under protection or ſhelter; hence *femme couvert*, is uſed for a married woman. *Covert way*, in Fortification, a ſpace of ground, level with the field on the edge of the ditch, three or four fathom broad, ranging round the half moons, or other works.

CO'VERTLY, Adv. in a ſecret, cloſe, private, or indirect manner.

CO'VERTNESS, S. the quality of being hidden; unperceived; indirect; or inſidious.

CO'VERTURE, S. ſhelter; defence againſt any danger or inconvenience. Figuratively, a ſpecious pretext or appearance to conceal a bad deſign. In Law, the ſtate or condition of a married woman.

To CO'VET, V. A. [*convoitre*, Fr.] to deſire vehemently what a perſon is not poſſeſſed of; to proſecute, or endeavour to acquire with great eagerneſs. "*Covet* earneſtly the beſt gifts." 1 *Cor.* xii. 31. Neuterly, to have a ſtrong and violent deſire.

CO'VERTABLE, Adj. that which is proper or fit, or worthy to be deſired or wiſhed for.

CO'VETOUS, Adj [*convoiteux*, *convoiteuſe* Fr.] exceeding deſirous of; inordinately eager after the acquiring and preſerving of money; avaritious; deſirous; fond; or eager to poſſeſs, uſed in a good ſenſe.

CO'VETOUSLY, Adv. in a greedy, avaritious manner.

CO'VETOUSNESS, S. the quality of being inordinately fond of money, or eager after gain.

CO'VEY, S. [*couvée*, Fr.] hatch; or an old bird with her young; a number or collection of birds near one another.

COUGH, S. [pronounced *coff*, from *kuch*, Belg.] in medicine, a convulſive motion of the diaphragm, muſcles of the larynx, thorax, and abdomen, violently ſhaking and expelling the air drawn into the lungs by inſpiration.

To COUGH, V. N. [*kuchen*, Belg. *keſ*, Iſl.] to have the diaphragm or lungs convulſed by the irritation of ſerous humours, which they endeavour to expel, and by that means cauſe a noiſe like an exploſion; to make a noiſe in endeavouring to diſcharge the trachea or lungs of the lymph with which it is overcharged, on account of the ſtoppage of perſpiration. Actively, to eject or clear by coughing, uſed with *up*.

COU'GHER, S. a perſon affected with a cough.

CO'VIN, or COVINE, S. [*covenir*, or *couvrir*, Fr. to hide] an agreement between two or more, in order to cheat a perſon.

CO'VING, S. [from *cove* or *couvrir*, Fr. to cover] in building, applied to houſes projecting over the ground plot, or the turned projecture arched with timber, lathed and plaſtered.

COULD, [the preter-imperfect of *can*] was able; or had in my power to.

CO'ULTER, S. [*culter*, Lat.] the ſharp iron which cuts the earth, perpendicular to the plough ſhare.

COU'NCIL, S. [*concilium*, Lat. *conſeil*, Fr.] an aſſembly met together to conſider, examine, or deliberate on any ſubject.

COU'NCIL-BOARD, S. [See BOARD] a table at which matters of ſtate are taken into conſideration.

COU'NSEL, S. [*concilium*, Lat. *conſeil*, Fr. *conſiglio*, Ital.] advice, or directions given to a perſon to regulate his conduct, and form his purſuits by. In Law, a perſon who pleads at the bar, an abbreviation of *counſellor*.

To COU'NSEL, V. A. [*conſeiller*, Fr.] to give advice, or inform a perſon of the moſt advantageous way of regulating any point in his conduct, or ordering any particular meaſure; to adviſe any particular meaſure.

COU'NSELLABLE, Adj. ready to follow the advice or perſuaſion of others.

COU'NSELLOR, S. one who gives advice to, or endeavours to perſuade another; a confidant. Figuratively, one whoſe province it is to adviſe in matters of ſtate. In Law, a perſon who is conſulted on any difficulty ariſing in any writing, who pleads at the bar, and has been admitted as a barriſter.

COU'NSELLORSHIP, S. the office, or poſt of a counſellor.

To COUNT, V. A. [*conter*, Fr. *computo*, Lat.] to number, or tell; to reckon; to eſteem; to account, to look upon in any particular light; to impute or charge, uſed with *to*. Neuterly, to draw as a conſequence from; to found or build a ſcheme or argument upon.

COUNT, S. [*compte*, Fr.] See COMPT.

COUNT, S. [*comte*, Fr. *comes*, Lat.] a nobleman who poſſeſſes a domain erected into

a coun-

a county, in rank between a duke and a baron, and bears on his arms a coronet adorned with three precious ſtones, and ſurmounted with three large leaves, whereof thoſe in the middle and extremities advance above the reſt.

COU'NTABLE, Adj. that which may be numbered.

COUNTE'NANCE, S. [*contenance*, Fr.] the form of the face, or particular caſt of the features. Figuratively, air, or look. *To keep countenance*, a compoſure of the features and complexion wherein they undergo no change. Figuratively, protection, patronage, ſupport.

To COUNTE'NANCE, V. A. [from the noun] to ſupport, favour, or protect. Figuratively, to act ſuitable to; to keep up the appearance of a thing; to encourage; to appear in defence of.

COUNTE'NANCER, S. one who appears in behalf, or encourages a perſon or deſign.

COU'NTER, S. [*contoir*, Fr.] a falſe piece of money, uſed as a means of reckoning. Figuratively, money, uſed in contempt; the table or board on which goods are ſhewn, or money told, in a ſhop. In Farriery, that part of a horſe's forehand that lies between the ſhoulder and under the neck.

COU'NTER, Adv. [*contre*, Fr. *contra*, Lat.] in oppoſition; contrary.

To COUNTERA'CT, V. A. to deſtroy the power of any cauſe, by acting contrary to it.

To COUNTERBA'LLANCE, V. A. to weigh one thing againſt another. Figuratively, to act againſt with an oppoſite effect.

To COUNTERBU'FF, V.N. to beat back a thing in motion, in a direction contrary to that in which it moved at firſt; to ſtrike or beat back.

COUNTERBU'FF, S. a blow which makes a thing move in a contrary direction; a ſtroke which makes a thing recoil.

COUNTE'RCHANGE, S. a mutual changing of things between two or more perſons.

To COUNTE'RCHANGE, V. N. to give and receive; to change one thing for another.

COUNTERCHA'RM, S. a ſpell made uſe of to deſtroy or counteract the effects of another.

To COUNTERCHA'RM, V. A. to deſtroy the effect of a charm by counteracting it.

To COUNTERCHE'CK, V. A. to ſtop by a ſudden obſtruction or oppoſition.

To COUNTERDRA'W, V. A. to copy a deſign by means of a fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or other tranſparent ſubſtance, wherein the ſtrokes appearing, are followed or traced with a pencil.

To COUNTERFE'IT, V. A. [*contrefait*, from *contrefaire*, Fr.] to copy or imitate with an intention to make the thing paſs for the original; to imitate; to reſemble. Figuratively, to put on the appearance of ſomething really excellent.

COUNTE'RFEIT, Adj. made or copied from another, with an intention to be paſſed for an original; forged; fictitious. Figuratively, deceitful; hypocritical.

COUNTE'RFEIT, S. one who perſonates another; an impoſtor.

COUNTE'RFEITER, S. a forger; one who imitates a thing with intention to paſs the reſemblance as an original. Uſed in an ill ſenſe.

COUNTE'RFEITLY, Adv. with forgery; fictitiouſly; with diſſimulation.

COUNTERGA'GE, S. in Carpentry, a method uſed in meaſuring the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortiſe to the place in the timber where the tenon is to be, in order to make them fit each other.

COUNTER'LIGHT, S. in Painting, a window or light oppoſite to any thing which makes it appear to a diſadvantage.

To COUNTERMA'ND, V. A. [*contremander*, Fr.] to order ſomething contrary to what has been commanded; to contradict, or repeal an order. Figuratively, to oppoſe; to ſet one's ſelf in oppoſition to the commands of another.

To COUNTERMA'RCH, V. A. to march in a direction oppoſite to that in which an army began; to march back.

COUNTERMA'RCH, S. in War, a change of the wings and front of a battalion, whereby the men in the front come to be in the rear. Figuratively, a change or alteration of meaſures, or conduct, oppoſite to thoſe which preceded.

COUNTERMA'RK, S. a ſecond or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to ſeveral perſons, that it may not be opened but in the preſence of them all.

COUNTERMI'NE, S. in War, a ſubterraneous paſſage made by the beſieged in ſearch of the enemy's mine, to take out the powder, give air to it, or any other ways fruſtrate its effects.

To COUNTERMI'NE, V. A. [from the noun] to dig a paſſage into an enemy's mine, by which the powder may be taken out, air given to it, or other means uſed to fruſtrate its intention. Figuratively, to fruſtrate a deſign; to counterwork or defeat by ſecret meaſures.

COUNTERMO'TION, S. a motion oppoſite or contrary to another.

COUNTERMU'RE S. [*contremur*, Fr.] a little wall built cloſe to another, to ſtrengthen and ſecure it.

COUNTERNOI'SE, S. a ſound or noiſe made in oppoſition to another, in order to drown it, and hinder its being heard.

COUNTERO'PENING, S. an opening, vent, or aperture, oppoſite to another.

COU'NTERPANE, S. [*contrepoint*, Fr.] a cloth or ornamental covering laid over a bed.

COUNTERPA'RT, S. a part oppoſite to, or which anſwers another.

COU'NTERPLEA, S. the plea of a reſpondent to that of another; a reply, in order to oppoſe the plea of another.

To COUNTERPLO'T, V. A. to play one plot againſt another; to endeavour to hinder the effects of, by forming and carrying on one of a contrary tendency.

COUNTERPLO'T, S. a ſtratagem or atifice oppoſed to another.

To COUNTERPO'ISE, V. A. [from *contre* and *poids*, Fr.] to place one weight againſt another; to act againſt with equal weight. Figuratively, to produce a contrary action by an equal weight; to act with equal power againſt any perſon or cauſe.

COUNTERPO'ISE, S. a weight which is heavy enough to counterbalance another. Figuratively, an equivalent, or thing of equal worth with another.

COUNTERPOI'SON, S. a medicine by which the effects of poiſon are hindered, or counteracted.

COUNTERPRE'SSURE, S. an oppoſite force or preſſure, by which that which preſſes the contrary way is counterpoiſed, or deſtroyed.

COUNTE'SCA'RP, S. [*contreſcarpe*, Fr.] in Fortification, that part of the ditch which is next the camp, or the acclivity or exterior part of the ditch next the country, or field; ſometimes it is taken for the whole covert-way, or glacis.

To COUNTERSI'GN, V. A. to ſign an order or inſtrument ſigned before by a king or perſon of higher rank; thus when a charter is ſigned by the king, and afterwards by the ſecretary, the latter is ſaid to *counterſign* it.

COUNTER-TENOR, S. one of the mean or middle parts of muſic, ſo called becauſe oppoſite to the tenor.

COUNTERTU'RN, S. in Dramatic Poetry, the cataſtaſis, or full growth of a play, which deſtroys the expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves a perſon diſtant from that hope in which it found him.

To COUNTERVA'IL, S. [*contra* and *valeo*, Lat.] to act with a force oppoſite to another; to be of equal force with another. Figuratively, to be equal to; to compenſate for; to counterbalance.

COUNTERVA'IL, S. equal weight or force; power or value ſufficient to oppoſe or hinder any contrary effect, or objection. Figuratively, a compenſation, or that which is of equal worth with ſomething elſe.

COUNTERVIE'W, S. oppoſition, or a ſituation in which two perſons front each other. Figuratively, oppoſition, or a deſign which is contrary to that of another. In Painting, a contraſt, or ſituation in which two things illuſtrate or ſet off each other.

To COUNTERWO'RK, V. A. to endeavour to hinder another effect by acting againſt it; to counteract.

COU'NTESS, S. [*comteſſe*, Fr.] the wife of a count or earl.

COU'NTING-HOUSE, S. a place or room where traders ſettle and poſt their books, or keep their accounts.

COU'NTLESS, Adj. that which cannot be numbered or counted.

COU'NTRY, S. [*contrée*, Fr.] a tract of land under one governor. Figuratively, thoſe parts of a kingdom which are at a diſtance from cities or courts; the place of any perſon's birth, or dwelling; the inhabitants of any kingdom.

COU'NTRY, Adj. rude; unpolite; uncultivated; ruſtic. At a diſtance in ſituation, or oppoſition in principles, to the court. Figuratively, rude; untaught; ignorant. *Country dance*, ſeems to be derived from the French, which ſignifies that the partners ſtand oppoſite to each other; but not from its being a manner of dancing peculiar to the country.

COUNTRYMA'N, S. one born in the ſame kingdom or ſhire with another. Figuratively, a perſon bred at a diſtance from cities or courts.

COU'NTY, S. [*comte*, Fr.] a ſhire, or portion of the realm into which the kingdom is divided; an earldom.

COUPE'E S. [Fr.] in dancing, a motion made with the leg forwards, while the other is bent and ſuſpended from the ground.

COU'PLE, S. [*couple*, Fr. *copula*, Lat.] a chain, or band which holds dogs together; two; a pair. Figuratively, a male and female joined in marriage.

To COU'PLE, V. A. [*copulo*, Lat. See the noun] to chain or faſten two or more dogs together. Figuratively, to join two or more things of the ſame kind together; to join two perſons together in marriage; to join in embraces, or copulate.

COU'PLET, S. two verſes rhiming together. Figuratively, a pair.

COU'RAGE, S. a manly braveneſs of mind, which enables a perſon to run any riſks, undergo any difficulties, and confront any dangers, ariſing from a ſenſe of duty, and a fear of offending him that made us.

COURA'GEOUS, Adj. [*courageux*, Fr.] reſolutely bold, and undertaking any enterprize, though attended with dangers, and ſurrounded with difficulties.

COURA'GEOUSLY, Adv. in a manner free from fear, and reſolutely oppoſing difficulties and dangers.

COU'RANT, or COU'RANTIO, S. [*courante*, Fr.] any thing which is ſpread or publiſhed quickly; hence *courant* has been uſed for the title of a news paper.

COURIE'R, S. Fr. [from *courir*, Fr. to run] a meſſenger ſent in haſte with diſpatches relating to the ſtate; an expreſs.

COURSE, S. a race. Figuratively, the place

place where races are run. A turn, or order of ſucceſſion, uſed with *in*. "Every one *in* his *courſe*." A methodical procedure; a ſeries wherein the ſeveral parts have a mutual dependence on each other, and compriſe the whole of any ſcience or ſyſtem. "A *courſe* of philoſophy, chemiſtry, &c." A method or manner of action or proceeding; method of life; or train of action; natural inclination; a ſeries or conſequence. In Cookery, a number of diſhes ſet at one time on a table. In Architecture, a continued range of ſtones, level or of the ſame height throughout the whole length of building, without any interruption or aperture. In Sea Affairs, the tract or line in which a ſhip ſails. *Courſes*, the main-ſail and fore-ſail of a ſhip.

To COURSE, V. A. to hunt; to purſue game; to purſue with dogs that hunt in view; to exerciſe in running or galloping. Neuterly, to run; to paſs; or make itſelf a paſſage; to rove.

COU'RSER, S. a ſwift horſe.

COURT, S. [*cour*, Fr. *corte*, Ital.] the place where a prince reſides; a hall or apartment, wherein juſtice is adminiſtered; an open ſpace before a houſe; a ſmall place encloſed with buildings, excepting an avenue which leads to it, and having no paſſage at the other end. Figuratively, the retinue or perſons which attend on a prince in his palace; any juriſdiction, military, civil, or eccleſiaſtical.

To COURT, V. A. to woo; to endeavour to engage the affections of a woman, with a view of marriage. Figuratively, to ſollicit; to ſeek after with eagerneſs; to flatter; to endeavour to pleaſe, or to inſinuate one's ſelf into the good graces of another.

COU'RT-HAND, S. a large ſquare character, abounding in abbreviations, in which records and law proceedings were formerly wrote.

COURTEO'US, Adj. [*courtois*, Fr.] affable; polite; full of reſpect and civility.

COURTEO'USLY, Adv. in a reſpectful, civil, complaiſant manner.

COURTEO'USNESS, S. civil, affable, and complaiſant behaviour, tending to gain the affection of another.

COU'RTESAN, or COURTEZA'N, S. [*courtiſane*, Fr. *cortegiania*, Ital.] an unchaſte woman; a proſtitute.

COU'RTESY, S. [*courtoſie*, Fr. *corteſia*, Ital.] a genteel, affable, and polite addreſs, whereby a perſon engages eſteem and affection; an act of kindneſs, civility, or reſpect. Figuratively, the method in which woman ſhew their reſpect of ceremony, *i. e.* by bending the knees and ſinking the body. In Law, a tenure, not of right, but purely by the favour and good nature of others. *Courteſy of England*, is applied to a right which a perſon has to an inheritance, who marries an heireſs, that has a child by him, after both ſhe and the child are dead.

COURTIE'R, S. one who frequents the courts of princes; one who eſpouſes the meaſures of the court, in oppoſition to thoſe of the country; one who ſollicits and endeavours to engage the affections or eſteem of another.

COU'RTLIKE, Adj. elegant; polite; reſembling the court.

COU'RTLINESS, S. elegance of manners civility of behaviour, and politeneſs of addreſs.

COU'RTLY, Adj. relating to, favouring, or flattering the court. Adverbially, in the manner of courtiers; elegantly.

To COU'RTSEY, V.N. [pronounced *curtſey*] to ſink the body by bending the knees, applied to the method uſed by the fair ſex, to ſhew their reſpect and breeding.

COU'RTSHIP, S. the act of endeavouring to gain the favour of a ſuperior, or the affections of a woman.

COU'SIN, S. [*couſine*, Fr. *cugino*, Ital.] a title of relation, applied to thoſe who are born of two ſiſters, or two brothers. Figuratively, a title given by the king to a nobleman, eſpecially to ſuch as form the privy council.

COW, S. the female of the larger or black cattle: its young are called calves; the male a bull; and its fleſh, when killed, beef.

To COW, V. A. [by contraction from *coward*] to depreſs, to keep in great ſubjection, ſo as to render a perſon unable to undertake any bold and generous action.

CO'WARD, S. [*couard*, Fr. *cobarde*, or *covarde*, Span.] a perſon who is vitiouſly timorous, or afraid of oppoſing any danger; a word of great reproach.

CO'WARDICE, S. an exceſſive timorouſneſs, which renders a perſon the contempt of his adverſaries, and the ſcorn of his friends.

CO'WARDLINESS, S. the quality of acting like a coward.

CO'WARDLY, Adj. in the manner of a perſon who is afraid to ſhew reſentment, or oppoſe an enemy.

To CO'WER, V. N. [*cwrrian*, Brit. *courber*, Fr.] to ſtoop by bending the knees, applied to beaſts. Figuratively, to ſtoop or hang over a thing, applied to the attitude of a human creature.

CO'WISH, Adj. timorous; fearful to a vice.

COWL, S. [*cugle*, Sax. *kovel*, Belg. *cucul*, Brit. *cucullus*, Lat.] a kind of veil worn by monks; a veſſel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWLEY, [Abraham] one of the beſt poets of the 17th century, was born near the end of Chancery-lane, in Fleet-ſtreet, London, in 1618. His father was a grocer, and died before he was born; his mother, by the intereſt of his friends, procured him to be admitted a king's ſcholar at Weſtminſter-ſchool. Even here his genius dawned with promiſing rays, ſince in his 16th year, he publiſhed a collection of verſes called Poetical Bloſſoms; it is remark-

ed of him that he could never remember, even at ſchool, the common rules of grammar, but ſupplied that defect by an intimate acquaintance with books. He was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge; whence, notwithſtanding the purity of his morals, and the fame of his abilities, he was ejected in 1643, and immediately retired to St. John's college, Oxford. His talents were ſo great for public buſineſs, that they introduced him to an intimate acquaintance with the royal family, occaſioned his going to France with the Q. mother, and his being ſent back again in order to give intelligence of the affairs of the kingdom; a charge he performed with ſo much ſecrecy and addreſs, that he eluded all diſcovery. On the re-eſtabliſhment of the royal family, he retired from buſineſs, and living in a private manner, exerciſed the great talents he poſſeſſed on ſubjects worthy of the pen of a man, and the thoughts of a CHRISTIAN. Tho' bleſt with great talents, he poſſeſſed no leſs modeſty; though employed in the moſt dangerous affairs, he acquitted himſelf with addreſs and eaſe, and was accompliſhed with all manner of abilities adapted to the greateſt employs. As a poet, he is ſuppoſed to have had rather too much, than too little wit; to have not been curious enough in the choice of his words, or in the harmony of his numbers; but for ſublimity of thought, variety of ſtyle, or fertility of invention, no one ever ſurpaſſed him; he was no leſs admired for his compoſitions in Latin than thoſe in Engliſh, and when he died at Chertſey, in 1667, deſerved the ſtately reſpect which perſons of the higheſt quality paid him, by attending him to the grave, and truly merited that noble character king Charles beſtowed on him: "That he had not left a better man behind him in England."

CO'WSLIP, S. [*cuſlippe*, Sax.] in Botany, a ſmall yellowiſh flower, a ſpecies of the *primroſe*.

CO'XCOMB, S. an ignorant pretender to knowledge and polite accompliſhments.

COXCO'MICAL, Adj. foppiſh; conceited; affecting an appearance of learning and politeneſs, including the idea of vanity.

COY, Adj. [*coi*, Fr.] modeſt; reſerved; not ſubmitting to the familarities of a lover, or teſtifying any approbation of his advances.

To COY, V. N. [from the adjective] to behave with reſerve and diſapprobation of the familarities of a lover; to condeſcend with reluctance.

COY'LY, Adv. with reſerve; with unwillingneſs to admit any advances of a lover.

CO'YNESS, S. reſerve; unwillingneſs to admit the advances or familiarities of a lover.

COY'STREL, S. a degenerate kind of hawk.

To COZE'N, V. A. to impoſe on a perſon by feigned appearances; to cheat, trick, or defraud.

COZENA'GE, S. the act of impoſing upon a perſon by falſe appearances, in order to deprive him of his property; a fraud, impoſture.

CO'ZENER, S. one who cheats or defrauds another by means of ſpecious pretences, or falſe appearances.

CRAB, S. [*crabba*, Sax, *krabbe*, Belg. and Iſl. *kreb*, Dan. and Teut.] a roundiſh, flat, ſea ſhell-fiſh; which every year diveſt themſelves of their ſhell, and repair that loſs by means of a juice, with which they cover their bodies; a wild ſour ſmall apple, or the tree that bears it. Figuratively, a croſs, ſour, moroſe perſon. A wooden engine with three claws, uſed in launching ſhips, or heaving them into the docks. In Aſtronomy, one of the ſigns of the zodiac. See CANCER. In Compoſition, it is uſed for any ſour or degenerate fruit, as a *crab*-cherry, a *crab*-plum.

CRA'BBED, Adj. applied to the temper and behaviour of a perſon, ſour, moroſe, void of affability. Figuratively, diſagreeable, or unpleaſing. "Three *crabbed* months." *Shak.* Applied to writings, not eaſy to be underſtood; difficult, or perplexing. "Whatever the *crabbedeſt* author hath." *Hudib.*

CRA'BBEDLY, Adv. in a peeviſh, moroſe, ſour, and unſociable manner.

CRA'BBEDNESS, S. applied to the taſte, ſour, or reſembling that of a crab; applied to the looks, croſſneſs; applied to behaviour, moroſeneſs; and applied to writings, difficulty, or hardneſs to be underſtood.

CRA'BBER, S. in Natural Hiſtory, an animal which preys on fiſh, called likewiſe a water-rat.

CRA'BS-EYES, S. in Pharmacy and Natural Hiſtory, are found in two ſeparate bags on each ſide of the ſtomach of the crawfiſh, and are akaline, abſorbent, and in ſome degree diuretic.

CRACK, S. [*crac*, Fr. *krack*, Belg.] a ſudden burſting, by which the parts of a body are ſeparated from each other. Figuratively, the chink or chaſm made by the ſeparation of the parts of a body; the ſound made by any body in burſting or falling; a ſound made by a ſudden and quick blow; a flaw.

To CRACK, V. A. [*kraeckon*, Belg. *krekken*, Teut.] to break into chinks; to break or ſplit; to deſtroy by breaking; to make a flaw in a thing. Neuterly, to burſt; to ſplit; to open in chinks; to fall or run to ruin; to make a loud noſe by burſting, or from a ſudden blow; to boaſt.

CRACK-BRAINED, S. one who is diſordered in his intellects, or mad.

To CRA'CKLE, V. N. to make a low and frequent noiſe, reſembling that of a bay leaf when burnt.

CRADLE, S. [*cradele*, *cradel*, Sax. *cruel*, Brit.] a ſmall moveable bedſtead for children made of wicker-work, and fitted with pieces of wood underneath, which make the ſegment of a circle, by means of which it is rocked to and fro. Figuratively, infancy. In

Surgery,

Surgery, a kind of caſe reſembling a cradle, in which a limb is laid, that has been lately ſet. In ſhip-building, a frame of timber raiſed along the outſide of a ſhip, by the bulge ſerving to launch her with greater eaſe and ſecurity.

To CRADLE, V. A. to lay or rock in a cradle. Figuratively, to lay or compoſe.

CRAFT, S. [*craeft*, Sax. *krafft*, Teut. *creffi*, Brit.] a trade, or mechanic employ; a kind of low cunning, whereby one perſon outwits or over-reaches another.

CRA'FTILY, Adv. in a cunning manner; in a manner which includes in it more art than honeſty.

CRA'FTINESS, S. cunning.

CRA'FTSMAN, S. an artificer, tradeſman, manufacturer, or mechanic.

CRA'FTY, Adj. cunning: full of art, whereby a perſon over-reaches another, or carries on a deſign againſt him without his diſcovery: it includes the idea of ſelfiſhneſs, and ſometimes diſhoneſty.

CRAG, [*kraeghe*, Belg.] a neck, or the ſmall end of the neck, applied to a joint of butcher's meat.

CRAG, S. [*craig*, Brit.] a rough ſteep rock; the rugged parts of a rock.

CRA'GGED, Adj. full of ruggedneſſes, or uneven parts.

CRA'GGEDNESS, S. the ſtate of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, Adj. uneven; broken; rugged.

To CRAM, V. A. to ſtuff by force; or to force more into a thing than it can conveniently contain; to fill with more food than a perſon can conveniently eat; to thruſt down by force, applied to the method uſed to feed and fatten turkies. Neuterly, to eat more than a perſon can well bear.

CRA'MBO, S. [a cant word] a play in which one perſon is obliged to find a rhime to a word given him by another.

CRAMP, S. [*krampe*, Dan. *crampon*, Fr. *granfo*, Ital.] In Medicine, a convulſive or involuntary contraction of the muſcular part of the body, attended with great pain. Figuratively, any reſtraint which hinders a perſon from exerting either the faculties of his mind, or the ſtrength of his body.

CRAMP, Adj. attended with difficulties; not eaſy to be underſtood: a low term.

To CRAMP, V. A. to contract the muſculous parts, and thereby occaſion great pain. Figuratively, to reſtrain, confine, obſtruct, or hinder; to faſten together with cramping irons.

CRA'MP-FISH, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the torpedo, a fiſh which not only benumbs the hands of thoſe that touch it, but likewiſe affects them in the ſame manner, when they take it with a line and fiſhing-rod.

CRANE, S. [*cræne*, *cran*, Sax. *krane*, Teut. *kraene*, Belg. *garan*, Brit.] in Natural Hiſtory, a bird with long feet, a long neck, and long beak, preying on fiſh; an engine, fitted with ropes and pulleys, uſed to unload ſhips and carts. Vulgarly, a ſiphon, or inſtrument uſed to draw liquor out of bottles or caſks.

CRA'NEAGE, S. a liberty of making uſe of a crane, to draw up wares from veſſels in any creek or ſhore; likewiſe the money paid for the uſe of a crane.

CRA'NIUM, S. [Lat. from κρανιον, Gr.] in Anatomy, an aſſemblage of bones, which involve and include the cerebellum and brain, commonly called the ſkull.

CRANK, S. [from *onkranck*, Belg. of *krank*, Belg.] the end of an iron axis turned ſquare down, and turned again ſquare to the firſt turning down, ſo that on the laſt turning down a leather thong is ſlipt to tread the treddle wheel about; or, it is a contrivance, of a ſquare form projecting out, from an axis or ſpindle, ſerving by its rotation to raiſe and fall the piſtons of an engine for raiſing water; any binding or winding paſſage. Figuratively, any pleaſing conceit or pun formed by wreſting a word from its original ſignification.

CRANK, Adj. [from the noun] in Sea Language, is applied to a ſhip, which is ſaid to be *crankſided*, when ſhe cannot bear her ſails, or but ſmall ſail, without danger of overſetting, and to be *crank by the ground*, when her floor or bottom is ſo narrow, that ſhe cannot be brought on ground without danger.

To CRANKLE, V. N. to run in and out; to run in mazes, meanders, or windings. "See how the river comes *crankling* in." *Shak.* Actively, to break into windings. "Old Vaga's ſtream, *crankling* her banks." *Philips.*

CRA'NKLES, S. an unequal ſurface; angles formed by the windings of a ſtream.

CRA'NNIED, Adj. full of holes or chinks.

CRA'NNY, S. [*creneau*, Fr. *crena*, Ital.] a chink, cleft, or a narrow hole made in a rock or ſolid body.

CRAPE, S. [*crepa*, low Lat.] a light tranſparent manufacture reſembling gauze, made of raw ſilk gummed and twiſted in the mill, wove without croſſing, and much uſed in mourning.

CRA'PULENCE, S. [*crapula*, Lat.] drunkenneſs; or the diſorder of the head occaſioned by exceſſive drinking.

CRA'PULOUS, Adj. [*crapuloſus*, Lat.] drunk; ſick or diſordered in the head by exceſſive drinking.

To CRASH, V. N. to make a loud noiſe, applied to that which is occaſioned by the fall of ſeveral things at once. Actively, to break or bruiſe by means of force. Figuratively, to drink, applied to liquor.

CRASH, S. a loud, ſudden, mixed, ſound, occaſioned by ſeveral things falling, or being daſhed together.

CRA'SIS, S. [Lat.] conſtitution, or the habit of body formed by due temperature of the humours of the body; health.

CRASS, S. [*craſſus*, Lat.] thick; groſs; not eaſily running, applied to fluids.

CRA'SSITUDE, S. [*craſſitudo*, Lat.] that ſtate of a fluid which enables it to ſupport ſolid bodies without ſinking; groſſneſs.

CRASTINA'TION, S. [*craſtino*, Lat.] the delaying a thing, which ought to be done immediately, to another time.

CRATCH, S. [*creſche*, Fr. *crates*, Lat.] the paliſadoed frame in which hay is put; a manger. "I was laid in the *cratch*." *Hakewell.*

CRAVA'T, S. a cloth worn round the neck; a neckcloth.

To CRA'VE, to aſk a thing with earneſtneſs and ſubmiſſion. Figuratively, to aſk inceſſantly, or wiſh for without being ſatisfied; to require as neceſſary; to call for a claim, applied to things.

CRA'VEN, S. a cock that is conquered, and void of courage. "No cock of mine, you crow too like a *craven*." *Shak.* Figuratively, a coward, or one afraid to encounter any danger.

To CRA'VEN, V. A. [from the noun] to render inactive by fear; to render a perſon a coward, or affect with cowardice.

CRAW, S. [*croe*, Dan. *kraghe*, Belg.] the crop or firſt ſtomach of birds, made by the infinitely wiſe Architect of the world to ſupply the want of teeth and maſtication in birds.

CRA'W-FISH, S [ſometimes written *cray-fiſh*, from *ecreviſe*, Fr. *kreeft*, Belg.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall freſh water-fiſh in the form of a lobſter.

To CRAWL, V. A. [*krielen*, Belg.] to move with a ſlow motion along the ground, like a worm. Figuratively, to move ſlowly; to move in an abject poſture, hated and deſpiſed by all.

CRAW'LER, S. an animal which moves with its belly on the ground; any animal moving with a ſlow or creeping motion.

CRA'YON, [Fr.] any colour formed into a roll or pencil, with which pictures or portraits are drawn or coloured. Figuratively, any deſign or portrait formed with crayons.

To CRAZE, V. A. [*ecraſer*, Fr.] to break. Figuratively, to cruſh or weaken a claim, or argument; to powder. "The *crazing* mill "bruizeth it to a fine ſand." *Carew.* To diſorder the ſenſes or brain of a perſon; to make a perſon mad.

CRA'ZEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a thing broken; weakneſs; madneſs, applied to the underſtanding.

CRA'ZINESS, S. the ſtate of being mad; weakneſs.

CRA'ZY, S. [*ecraſé*, Fr.] broken. Figuratively, weak with age; decrepit; feeble; diſordered in mind; lunatic, or mad.

To CREAK, V. N. [corrupted from *crack*] to make a harſh, ſhrill, and diſagreeable noiſe, like that of a ruſty hinge, applied both to things and animals.

CREAM S. [*creme*, Fr. *crema* Ital. *cremor*, Lat.] the thick, fat or unctuous ſubſtance which riſes on the ſurface of milk, when it has ſtood ſome time, uſed in making butter. Figuratively, the beſt, eſſential, or moſt valuable part of any thing.

To CREAM, V. N. to riſe in cream. Figuratively, to look pale like cream. Actively, to ſkim off the cream of milk. Figuratively, to take or collect the flower, beſt part, or quinteſſence of a thing.

CREAM-FACED, Adj. pale with fear.

CREA'MY, Adj. abounding with, or of the nature of cream.

CREASE, S. a mark made in a thing by folding or doubling it.

To CREASE, V. A. to make a mark in any thing, by folding or doubling it.

To CREA'TE, V. A. [*creatum*, ſupine of *creo*, Lat.] to form out of nothing. Figuratively, to cauſe or produce; to occaſion; to confer an honour or dignity. "I *create* you companions." *Shak.* In Law, to give a thing new qualities; or put it into a new ſtate. "Power to *create* a manor." *Davies.*

CREA'TION, S. the act of forming or giving exiſtence. In its ſtrict ſenſe, it implies the giving exiſtence to a thing, which had no pre-exiſtent matter. Figuratively, the act of conferring titles and dignity. The thing created; the univerſe.

CREA'TIVE, Adj. having the power to form out of nothing; exerting the act or power of creation.

CREA'TOR, S. [Lat.] the being that beſtows exiſtence, or forms, without any preceding matter.

CREA'TURE, S. [pronounced *creeture*] being which owes its exiſtence to ſomething elſe. Figuratively, uſed for one who owes his fortune to, and is at the devotion of another.

CREA'TURELY, Adv. having the qualities of a created thing.

CRE'BRITUDE, S. [from *creber*, Lat.] frequentneſs, or the quality of repeating the ſame thing often.

CRE'DENCE, S. [*credens*, Lat.] belief, credit; the act of the mind whereby it aſſents to the truth of a perſon's pretenſions, and places confidence in his claim to aſſent. Figuratively, that which gives a perſon right to belief or credit.

CRE'DENDA, S. [Lat.] things or articles which it is neceſſary to believe; thoſe propoſitions or articles which are merely the objects of faith, oppoſed to *agenda*, or practical duties.

CREDE'NTIAL, S. [*credens*, Lat.] that which gives a right to belief and credit; that which warrants a perſon's aſſuming any authority, and claims the reſpect due to one of that character.

CREDIBI'LITY, S. the claim which any thing may have to be aſſented to or believed; the quality or evidence which renders a thing fit to be aſſented to; probability.

CRE'DIBLE, Adj. [*credibilis*, Lat.] worthy of credit, aſſent, or belief.

CRE'DIBLENESS

CRE'DIBLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing worthy of credit, assent, or belief.

CRE'DIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as may be assented to; in such a manner as to claim belief.

CRE'DIT, S. [Fr. from *credo*, Lat.] belief of a thing as a truth. Figuratively, honour, esteem, testimony, or reputation for honesty; the lending and expectation of money lent within some limited time; the faith reposed in the government by lending money at interest, which may be transferred, though not redeemable, or is promised to be repaid at a certain time. In commerce, it signifies something sold upon trust; and the *credit* of a person's account, is that on which his payments, whether in cash or other commodities, are registered.

To CRE'DIT, V. A. [*credo*, Lat.] to believe or assent to what a person says as truth. Figuratively, to reflect honour on a person or thing; to trust or confide in one; to let a person have goods on trust. In Commerce, to discharge a debt, by entering an article on the credit side of an account.

CRE'DITABLE, Adj. that which may engage confidence, or esteem. In Commerce, that which may procure trust; honourable; estimable; above contempt.

CRE'DITABLENESS, S. reputation; the being generally praised and esteemed.

CRE'DITABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to keep one's reputation, or avoid disgrace.

CRE'DITOR, S. [Lat.] one who lets another have any thing on trust; one to whom a debt is owing. In Book-keeping, that side of an account wherein all things which are delivered are entered: in the Cash-book, it contains a person's payments.

CREDU'LITY, S. [*credulité*, Fr. *credulitas*, Lat.] belief, without examining into the truth of the thing assented to; too great easiness in believing.

CRE'DULOUS, Adj. [*credulus*, Lat.] assenting to any thing proposed as an object of belief, without examining into its truth.

CREDU'LOUSNESS, S. the quality of believing without examination.

CREED, S. a brief summary of the principal articles of a person's faith; used both in a scriptural and political sense.

To CREEK, V. A. [*krecke*, Belg.] to make a harsh noise.

CREEK, S. [*crecca*, Sax. *kreke*, Belg.] in Geography, a part of the sea which runs into the land; a port, or bay; a prominence, or jutting, in a winding coast.

CRE'EKY, Adj. full of creeks and windings.

To CREEP, V. N. [preter *crept*; *creopan*, *crypan*, Sax. *croppian*, Brit. *kreupen*, *kreopen*, Belg. *kryp*, Isl. to go bent] to move with the belly to the ground, applied to reptiles, or animals which have no legs, such as worms and serpents. Figuratively, to grow along the ground, or upon supporters, applied to vegetables; to move slowly; to move unperceived into any place; to come unexpected, or steal out of a place unperceived and unheard; to behave with abjectness, or meanness of spirit.

CRE'EPER, S. a plant which runs along the ground, or supports itself by means of some stronger body; an iron used to slide along a grate in kitchens; a kind of patten or clog worn by women in dirty weather.

CRE'EP-HOLE, S. a hole or cavity into which an animal may retire to escape danger. Figuratively, an excuse, means devised to escape shame, or elude the force of law.

CRE'EPINGLY, Adv. in a slow motion; after the manner of a reptile.

CRE'NATED, Adj. [from *crena*, Lat.] in Botany, notched; jagged; or sawed on the edges.

CRE'PANE, S. in Farriery, an ulcer in the midst of the fore-part of the foot, caused by a bilious, sharp, and biting humour that frets the skin, or by a hurt given by striking the hinder-feet.

To CRE'PITATE, V. N. [*crepitatum*, supine of *crepito*, Lat.] to make a small crackling noise.

CREPU'SCULE, S. [*crepusculum*, Lat.] in Astronomy, the twilight.

CRE'SCENT, Adj. [*crescens*, Lat] growing; increasing; in a state of increase.

CRE'SCENT, S. the moon in her increasing state. In Heraldry, a bearing in form of a half moon, with the ends of her horns pointed upwards.

CRESS, S. [plural *cresses*, from *cresco*, Lat.] a herb, used for sallad, or eat raw, of which there are several sorts; the garden *cress* and the water *cress* are the most known.

CRE'SSET, S. [*corisette*, Fr.] a great light set on a light-house or watch-tower; a beacon. "Burning *cressets*." *Shak.*

CREST, S. [*creste*, Fr. *crista*, Lat.] the plume of feathers or other ornament worn on the top of helmets; the comb of a cock. In Heraldry, the upper part of an armoury, or that part over the casque or helmet next to the mantle, which contains the ornament; any natural tuft on the head. Figuratively, pride, spirit, or courage.

CRE'STED, Adj. [*cristatus*, Lat.] adorned with a plume, or crest; having a comb or tuft on the head.

CREST-FALLEN, Adj. dispirited, cowed; in a state of dejection.

CRE'STLESS, Adj. in Heraldry, not honoured with coat-armoury; not of a noble or honourable family.

CRETA'CEOUS, Adj. [*creta*, Lat.] chalk; abounding with, having the qualities of chalk.

CRE'VICE, S. [*crevase*, Fr. from *crever*, Fr.] a narrow opening made in a thing by its cracking, generally applied to walls or wainscot.

CREW, S. [*cruth*, Sax. *karx*, Perſ.] formerly, a company met together, for any purpoſe. "A noble *crew* of lords and ladies." *Faery Queen.* At preſent applied to the ſhip's company; or uſed to ſignify a company of contemptible perſons, or ſuch as herd together with ſome bad deſign.

CRE'WEL, S. [*klewel*, Belg.] fine worſted, or yarn, twiſted and made up in an knot or ball.

CRIB, S. [*crybble*, Sax.] the rack or paliſadoed frame in a ſtable, wherein hay is placed for feeding of cattle; a manger. Figuratively, the ſtall of an ox; a ſmall habitation or hut. "Why rather, ſleep, lieſt thou in ſmoky *cribs*." *Shak.* The cards which each party lay out of their hands, and are reckoned for the benefit of the dealer at the game of cribbage.

CRIBBA'GE, S. a game at cards, wherein the players endeavour to make pairs, ſequents, pairs royal, and one and thirty at playing, and to hold in their hands as many fifteens, pairs, and ſequents as they can.

CRIBBLE, S. [*crivello*, Ital. *cribrum*, Lat.] a corn-ſieve.

CRICK, S. [*cricco*, Ital.] the noiſe made by a door when its hings are ruſty, or want oiling; a painful ſtiffneſs in the neck.

CRIC'KET, S. an inſect which frequents fire-places or ovens, and is remarkable for a continual chirping or creaking noiſe; a game which is played at with a bat and ball.

CRIER, S. a perſon authoriſed to proclaim things that are loſt, or thoſe which are to be ſold.

CRIME, S. [Fr. *crimen*, Lat.] a voluntary breach of any known law; an offence.

CRI'MEFUL, Adj. faulty in a high degree; wrought againſt the remorſes of conſcience, and the knowledge of a law; contrary to duty, or virtue.

CRI'MELESS, Adj. void of crime or blame; innocent.

CRI'MINAL, Adj. [from *criminis*, Lat.] contrary to any known law. Figuratively, faulty; worthy of blame; guilty; ſubject to ſome puniſhment on account of the violation of a law. In Law, that which is oppoſed to civil.

CRI'MINAL, S. a perſon who is accuſed of a voluntary breach of a known law; a perſon who has knowingly and wilfully acted contrary to any law.

CRIMINA'LLY, Adv. in a manner inconſiſtent with innocence; in a manner which implies guilt, or the wilful breach of ſome law; in a manner which deſerves blame or puniſhment.

CRIMINA'TION, S. [*criminatio*, Lat.] the act of accuſing a perſon of the breach of ſome law.

CRI'MINOUS, Adj. [*criminoſus*, Lat.] chargeable with a wilful breach of any known law, including the idea of great perverſity, and enormous guilt.

CRI'MINOUSNESS, S. enormity, or a great degree of guilt or wickedneſs. "I never could be convinced of any ſuch *criminouſneſs* in him." *K. Charles.*

CRIMP, Adj. [from *crimble* or *crumble*] eaſily broken; crumbling with dryneſs; eaſily reduced to powder. Figuratively, not conſiſtent; not of any force. "The evidence "is *crimp*; the witneſſes ſwear backwards and "forwards." *Swift.* A low word.

To CRI'MPLE, V. A. [from *rumple*, *crimble*, or *crumble*] to draw together in wrinkles. "*Crimpled* them up." *Wiſm.*

CRI'MSON, S. [*cramoiſie*, Fr. *carmeſino*, *cremiſino*, Ital.] a deep red colour, mixed with an appearance of blue. Figuratively, in Poetical Language, uſed for a dark, or any degree of a red.

To CRI'MSON, V. A. to dye or colour with red or crimſon.

CRINGE, S. [from the verb] a low bow, carrying with it the idea of fawning and mean ſervility.

To CRINGE, V. A. [*kriechen*, Teut.] to form into wrinkles, or uncouth appearances. "You'll ſee him *cringe* his face." *Shakeſpeare.* Neuterly, to behave in a mean, ſervile, complaiſant manner, in order to gain a perſon's favour, or avert his anger; to fawn.

To CRI'NKLE, V. N. [*krinckelen*, Belg.] to go in and out; to wrinkle. Actively, to draw a thing into wrinkles; to make the ſurface of a thing uneven.

CRI'NKLE, S. a wrinkle.

CRINOSITY, S. the quality of abounding in hair; hairineſs.

CRIP'PLE, S. [*crypel*, Sax.] a perſon who has not the uſe of his limbs, eſpecially his legs.

To CRIP'PLE, V. A. to make lame, or deprive a perſon of the uſe of his limbs.

CRIP'PLENESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon who is lame, or has not the uſe of his limbs.

CRI'SIS, S. [κρισις, Gr.] in Medicine, a change in a diſorder, which either determines a patient's death or recovery. Figuratively, in Politics, a period of time, wherein an undertaking is arrived at its greateſt height; any particular period of time.

CRISP, Adj. [*criſpus*, Lat.] curled. "*Criſp*, hair'd." *Hale.* Indented, winding. "Leave your *criſp* channels." *Shak.* Dry, brittle, or eaſily broken. "The wood or ſtring of the inſtrument is made more *criſp*." *Bacon.*

To CRISP, V. A. [*criſpo*, Lat.] to curl, or form a thing into a ring; to twiſt. Neuterly, to run in and out. To make a thing eaſy to be broken by frying or drying it.

CRISPA'TION, S. the act of curling; the ſtate of being curled.

CRI'SPNESS, S. the quality of a thing curled; eaſineſs to be broken, owing to dryneſs. In Cookery, the brittleneſs of a thing, owing to the hard incruſtation formed by a briſk fire.

CRI'SPY,

CRI'SPY, Adj. curled. In Cookery, brown and brittle.

CRITE'RION, S. [κριτηριον, from κρινω, Gr.] a ſtandard by which the goodneſs or badneſs of a thing may be meaſured and judged.

CRI'TIC, S. [κριτικος, from κρινω, Gr.] a perſon formed by nature, and qualified by art, to point out the perfection or imperfection of any of the productions in the arts or ſciences; one who is employed in diſtinguiſhing the beauties or defects of an author. Figuratively, a cenſurer, or perſon apt to find fault either with the writings or actions of another.

CRI'TIC, Adj. belonging to criticiſm; or the art of judging of the performances of an author.

CRI'TIC, S. [*critique*, Fr.] an examination or comment on the works of an author, wherein both taſte and learning are uſed as guides; a criticiſm; the art of criticiſm.

CRI'TICAL, Adj. able to diſtinguiſh the beauties and defects of any production; nice, exact, accurate; with all the judgment and care of a critic. "Virgil was ſo *critical* in the rites of religion." *Stilling.* After the manner of a critic; according to the rules of criticiſm. "He wrote a *critical* diſſertation on the ſhield of Æneas." Captious; inclined to find fault; cenſorious. In Medicine and Politics, that in which ſome criſis or important change happens.

CRI'TICALLY, Adv. in a critical manner; in ſuch a manner as to diſcover beauties or defects; exactly; curiouſly.

CRI'TICALNESS, S. exactneſs, nicety; accuracy; the act of exerciſing the judgment, in order to diſcern the faults or perfections of any production.

To CRITI'CISE, V. N. to write remarks, or point out the beauties and defects of any production. Figuratively, to find fault with. Actively, to cenſure, blame, or find fault with.

CRI'TICISM, S. the art or ſtandard of judging of the merits or demerits of any production. Figuratively, a remark or obſervation made by a critic.

To CROAK, V. N. [*cracettan*, Sax. *croaſſer*, Fr. κραζω, Gr.] to make a hoarſe noiſe, applied to that made by a frog or raven. Figuratively, to covet, to crave, or make a diſagreeable murmur.

CROAK, S. the noiſe made by a frog, raven, or crow.

CRO'CEOUS, Adj. [*croceus*, Lat.] conſiſting of, or reſembling ſaffron; yellow, or of a ſaffron colour.

CROCK, S. [*kruik*, Belg. *croc*, Fr.] a cup or earthen veſſel; a pot to boil victuals in. Figuratively, the ſmut occaſioned by rubbing the outſide of a pot againſt any thing.

CROC'KERY, S. [from *kruick*, Belg.] earthen ware.

CRO'CODILE, S. [*crocodilus*, Lat. from κροκη, and δειλος, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, an amphibious voracious animal, reſembling a lizzard, covered with very hard ſcales, ſcarce vulnerable, unleſs under the belly, having four ſhort legs, of incredible ſwiftneſs, but not eaſily turning itſelf; its throat is wide, its teeth growing in ſeveral rows, ſharp, ſeparating and cloſing between each other. Its ſight is very piercing when on land, but in water very dim. The length of its body is from 15 to 18 cubits long; its colour is of a dark brown, ſpeckled with blackiſh ſpots. Its eggs, which are of the ſize of thoſe of a gooſe, are laid by the female to the number of 60, and covered with ſand, on the water ſide, where they are hatched by the ſun. The prodigious fecundity of this creature, ſo dreadful both to the human race and the inhabitants of the water, is counteracted by Providence, in giving the male an unnatural inſtinct, whereby he devours his offſpring, as ſoon as hatched; and leſt by the care of the female, who preſerves not a few from his voracious jaws, this deſign ſhould be fruſtrated, the ichneumon, or Indian rat, which is of the ſpecies of a tame cat, breaks the eggs wherever it finds them, and it is reported to get down the throat of this creature while it is ſleeping with its mouth open, and to gnaw its way out again through its entrails. In Rhetoric, the word is applied to a ſophiſtical and captious kind of argument, contrived to ſeduce and enſnare the unwary.

CRO'CODILINE, Adj. [*crocodolinus*, Lat.] like a crocodile; captious, or enſnaring.

CRO'CUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, hath a ſpatha or ſheath of one leaf; the flower hath one petal deeply cut into ſix long ſegments; it hath three ſtamina, and a roundiſh germen at the bottom of the tube, ſupporting a ſlender ſtyle, and becoming a roundiſh fruit, with three cells filled with roundiſh ſeeds.

CROFT, S. [Sax.] a field or cloſe adjoining to a houſe, ſown with corn, or uſed for paſture.

CROISA'DE, or CROISA'DO, S. [*croiſade*, Fr.] an holy war, or expedition againſt infidels and heretics.

CROI'SES, S. [*croix*, Fr.] pilgrims bound for the Holy Land, or thoſe who had been already there, ſo called from the badge, in form of a croſs, which they wore on their garments.

CRO'MWELL, [OLIVER] was the ſon of Mr. Rob. Cromwell, ſecond ſon of Sir Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrooke, in the county of Huntingdon, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richart Stewart, of the iſle of Ely, knight. He was born in the ancient borough of Huntingdon, April the 24th or 25th, 1599. He was ſent to the free-ſchool at Huntingdon, and from thence to Sidney College, Cambridge, where he was admitted, April 23, 1616; but here his tutor, Mr. Rich. Howlet, diſcovered his genius was fitter for action than ſpeculation. Upon the death of his father, he returned home, and was ſoon after placed in Lincoln's inn, where wine, women, and gaming,

ing, engroſſed his attention more than the ſtudy of the law. Theſe ſoon diſſipated all that his father had left him; but perceiving the conſequences of theſe follies, he ſuddenly renounced them, and contracted an intimate friendſhip with ſeveral eminent divines, who looked upon him as a man of great abilities. As he was related to ſeveral conſiderable families, who were deſirous of ſeeing him ſettled, they propoſed his marrying Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Bouchier, of Eſſex, a woman of parts, and a conſiderable portion, which took effect. His uncle Sir Thomas Stewart dying, left him 4 or 500 l. a year, upon which he removed to the iſle of Ely, where he firſt began to affect the notions of the ſect then ſtiled Puritans. He procured a ſeat in the houſe of Commons, in the third parliament of Charles I. and was of the committee for religion, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his zeal againſt popery, and by complaining of the biſhop of Wincheſter, for licenſing books of a dangerous tendency. After the diſſolution of the parliament, he returned to the country, where, by his ſhew for religion, and entertaining ſilenced miniſters, he again greatly impaired his fortune, to repair which, he took a farm at St. Ives; but this ſcheme reduced him more. He, however, ſtill continued to have prayers morning and evening, and gave public notice, that he was ready to make reſtitution of any money he had formerly won at play, and actually did return to Mr. Calton 30 l. which he had won ſeveral years before. The duke of Bedford, and ſeveral others of diſtinction, who had eſtates in Lincolnſhire, propoſing to have the fens drained, Cromwell warmly oppoſed it; which gave occaſion to Mr. Hamden, to recommend him to his friends as a perſon capable of conducting great things; and he had the addreſs to get himſelf choſen for Cambridge, a place in which he was not known, and zealouſly promoted the remonſtrance that was carried on Nov. 14, 1641, which brought on the civil war. In 1642, Cromwell raiſed a troop of horſe, by virtue of a commiſſion from the earl of Eſſex, and acted ſo vigorouſly, that he was promoted to a colonel, and had 1000 horſe under him, and was ſome time after raiſed to lieutenant-general of horſe. On July 3, 1644, at the battle of Marſtonmoor, the victory was chiefly owing to the conduct of his cavalry. When the parliament ſat, Cromwell and his friends carried the ſelf-denying ordinance that excluded the members of either houſe from having any command in the army, but he found means to get himſelf firſt occaſionally, and then abſolutely, exempted. Upon the introduction of the new model, as it was called, the chief command of the army was given to Sir Thomas Fairfax, and Cromwell, from being a lieutenant-general of horſe, became lieutenant-general of the army, of which he ſeems to have had the whole direction, while another had the title. The earl of Eſſex dying ſuddenly, in 1646, Cromwell meditated the overturning the conſtitution, by making the army the ſupreme power, which he effected, by turning out thoſe members of the houſe who would not act by his direction, and, to complete his deſign, brought his ſovereign to the block, Jan. 30, 1649. Cromwell commanded the forces in Ireland, with the title of lord-lieutenant, and in the ſpace of a few months, viz. by the month of June 1650, had in a manner reduced all Ireland. He then returned to England, leaving Ireton his deputy, and on the 26th of the ſame month, was appointed commander in chief of all the forces of the commonwealth. He immediately marched againſt the Scots, who had received Charles II. and on Sept. 3, 1651, totally defeated the king's forces at Worceſter. April 19, 1653, he called a council of officers to deliberate about the government; but while they were ſitting, colonel Ingoldsby came and informed him, that the parliament had framed a bill to continue themſelves till Nov. 5, next year, propoſing to fill up the houſe by new elections; whereupon Cromwell immediately marched to Weſtminſter, with about 300 men, placed them about the houſe, and entered firſt himſelf; but after conferring with them ſome time, he ordered the ſoldiers to ſee the houſe cleared of all the members, and having cauſed the doors to be locked, went to Whitehall. On the 16th of December, Cromwell was inveſted in the court of chancery in Weſtminſter-hall, with great ſolemnity, with the title of Protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the 54th year of his age. He immediately applied himſelf to ſettling public affairs, and concluded a peace with Holland, in which Denmark was included; he alſo made peace with Sweden, and both France and Spain were ſo eager for his friendſhip, that they became ridiculous. As to domeſtic affairs, he appointed judges for the courts at Weſtminſter, profeſſed an unalterable reſolution of allowing liberty of conſcience, and diſmiſſed from their commands ſuch officers as he could not confide in: the command of the forces in Scotland he beſtowed on general Monk, and ſent his own ſon Henry to govern Ireland. By an ordinance April 12, 1654, he united England and Scotland, fixing the number of repreſentatives for the latter at thirty, and ſoon after did the ſame by Ireland; and in one inſtance ſhewed a great regard for juſtice, by cauſing the brother of the Portugueſe ambaſſador to be executed for murder. Cromwell called a parliament to meet on the 3d of Sep. which was accordingly opened on that day, and to which the protector went in great ſtate. He received the houſe of commons in the Painted Chamber, and made a very long ſpeech. After returning to the houſe, and chooſing Mr. Lenthall ſpeaker, they began to debate whether the legiſlative power ſhould be in a ſingle perſon, or in the parliament. This ſo alarmed the prote-

that on the 12th of the ſame month, he cauſed a guard to be ſet on the Painted Chamber, after ſummoning the members to attend him there, where he gave them a ſharp reproof, and ſuffered none to enter the houſe afterwards before they had taken an oath to be faithful to him and his government; but finding, however, that they were not ready in granting money, he diſſolved them. The duke of Holſtein having preſented the protector with a ſet of Frieſland horſes, he attempted to drive his ſecretary Thurloe, round Hyde-park in his coach, drawn by theſe horſes; but they proving ungovernable, threw him from the coach-box, and in the fall, one of his pocket piſtols went off, but without his receiving any hurt. This year, 1655, ſome conſpiracies having been diſcovered, ſeveral perſons ſuffered death, and the protector took occaſion from thence, to ſupport his authority by the moſt arbitrary meaſures. He had formed a deſign of making himſelf maſter of great part of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, and in the ſpring of this year a powerful fleet was ſent out for that purpoſe, under the command of admiral Penn, and a great body of land forces under gen. Venables; and tho' they failed in the main deſign, they took Jamaica, which, joined with admiral Blake's feats in the Mediterranean, raiſed the protector's reputation very high abroad. On Sept. 17, 1656, the parliament met, but none were ſuffered to take their places till they had ſwallowed ſuch oaths as were prepared for them, by which about 200 were excluded. In this parliament, an act for annulling the king's title, another for the ſecurity of his highneſs, and ſeveral money bills, were paſſed. In the ſpring 1657, a kind of legiſlative government was brought upon the carpet, and the title of king was offered to the protector; but he finding it was diſagreeable to many of his friends, refuſed accepting it, ſaying, it was contrary to his conſcience: however, he reſolved on a new inauguration, which was performed with great ſolemnity and ſplendor, in Weſtminſter-hall, on the 26th of June, 1656. On January 20, 1658, the commons met, as did the other houſe; but the two houſes diſagreeing, he diſſolved them Feb. 4, with a moſt bitter ſpeech. This year Dunkirk, which was taken by the valour of the Engliſh, was delivered into the hands of his ambaſſador Lockhart. His favourite daughter Mrs. Cleypole being taken ill about this time, ſhe ſo exclaimed againſt his cruelties, that it wounded him more than her death, which happened Auguſt the 8th; and from this time, he grew daily more reſerved and ſuſpicious, not indeed without reaſon, for he found the nation in general greatly diſcontented. At Hampton-court, he was taken ill of a ſlow fever, which degenerating into an ague, deprived him of life, on Sept. the 3d, 1658.

CRONE, S. [*kronie*, Belg. χρονος, Gr.] an old ewe. Figuratively, an old woman.

CRO'NET, S. in Farriery, the hair which grows over the top of a horſe's hoof.

CRO'NY, S. [from χρονος, Gr.] an old and very intimate acquaintance or confident.

CROOK, S. [*croc*, Fr. *cryce*, Sax.] any thing bent; a ſheep-hook; a meander, or winding.

To CROOK, V. A. [*kroken*, Belg. *crucher*, Fr.] to bend, or turn any thing ſo as to reſemble a hook. Figuratively, to pervert, or wreſt the words of another.

CRO'OKED, Adj. [*crochu*, Fr. *kroget*, Dan.] bent, oppoſed to ſtraight; formed into an angle or hook; winding. Figuratively, perverſe, or bad.

CRO'OKEDLY, Adv. in an untoward, perverſe, or uncomplying manner.

CRO'OKEDNESS, S. the bending of a body. Figuratively, a deformity of the body, ariſing from any of its limbs being diſtorted or out of ſhape. Applied to the mind or temper, perverſity, or a diſpoſition which is not eaſily pleaſed.

CROP, S. [*crap*, Sax. *croppa*, Brit. *krop*, Belg.] the craw or firſt ſtomach of birds, wherein their food is prepared for digeſtion.

CROP, S. [*croppas*, Sax. *krappen*, Belg.] the higheſt part, end, or top of a thing. Figuratively, corn collected in harveſt; the product of a field; any thing cut off.

To CROP, V. A. to cut off the top or ends of any thing; to mow, reap, or lop. Figuratively, to ſhorten or conſume in eating. Neuterly, to yield a harveſt.

CRO'PFUL, Adj. filled; ſatiated with food.

CRO'PPER, S. in natural Hiſtory, a kind of pigeon remarkable for ſwelling its crop.

CROP'SICK, Adj. ſick, or diſordered by intemperate eating or drinking.

CRO'SIER, S. [*croſier*, F.] the paſtoral ſtaff of a biſhop, ſo called from its having a croſs on the top.

CRO'SLET, S. [*croiſſelet*, Fr.] a ſmall croſs.

CROSS, S. [*croix*, Fr. *croce*, Ital.] an inſtrument made of two pieces of wood, cutting or croſſing each other at right angles, on which malefactors were executed among the Romans. As this puniſhment was inflicted only on ſlaves and the moſt abject perſons, our Saviour's dying in this manner muſt heighten his ſufferings, and when duly reflected on, throw light on the expreſſions of its ignominy, often occuring in ſcripture. The enſign of the chriſtian religion; the ſign made by the prieſt on the forehead of a perſon when baptiſed, by drawing two marks, which croſs each other, with his fingers dipped in water; one line drawn athwart another. Figuratively, the Chriſtian religion; or the doctrine of a crucified Saviour; the manner in which Chriſt died; any thing which is contrary to a perſon's wiſhes, and is a trial of his patience.

CROSS, Adj. that which falls athwart. Figuratively, oppoſite to a perſon's wiſhes and expec-

expectations; perverſe; not complying; peeviſh; diſpleaſed with trifles; not eaſily perſuaded; reciprocal, on each ſide, interchanging.

CROSS, Prep. athwart, ſo as to interſect from one ſide to another. In riding, ſo as to have one leg on each ſide of a horſe. "*Croſs* his back."

To CROSS, V. A. to lay one line ſo as to form angles with another; to ſign with a croſs; to go over a river. Figuratively, to oppoſe the deſigns of another, and thereby render him peeviſh; to contradict.

CRO'SSBAR-SHOT, S. a round ſhot or bullet with a bar put through it.

CRO'SS-BITE, S. a cheat which fruſtrates a perſon's deſigns. "Not dreaming of a *croſs-bite*." *L'Eſtr.*

CRO'SS-BOW, S. an engine or inſtrument made of a bow fixed acroſs a piece of wood, uſed in ſhooting deer, pigeons, &c. it will carry a bullet a conſiderable diſtance, and do execution.

CROSS-BO'WER, S. a perſon who ſhoots with a *croſs bow*. "The *croſs-bowers* of Genoa." *Raleigh.*

CRO'SS-GRAINED, Adj. in joinery, applied to wood, from whence, a bough or branch has ſhot out, the grain of the branch ſhooting forward, and croſſing that of the trunk. Figuratively, hard to pleaſe; peeviſh; perverſe; troubleſome; vexatious.

CRO'SSLY, Adv. athwart, ſo as to interſect, or form angles. Figuratively, oppoſite, contrary, untowardly. "And *croſsly* to the reaſon of things." *Tillotſ.*

CRO'SS-ROW, S. the alphabet; ſo named from a croſs being placed at the beginning of it.

CRO'SS-STAFF, S. an inſtrument uſed by ſeamen to take the meridian altitude of the ſun or ſtars, called likewiſe a *fore-ſtaff*.

CRO'SS-WIND, S. a wind blowing either from the right or left, a-croſs a ſhip's way.

CRO'SS-WAY, S. a ſmall path, interſecting a main road.

CRO'TCHET, S. [*crochet*, Fr.] in Muſic, one of the notes and marks of time, ſo called from its reſembling a hook, thus ♩; it is equal to half a minim or double quaver. In Printing, two oppoſite lines ſerving to include any ſentence or word which may be left out, without ſpoiling the ſenſe of a period, marked [thus]. In Building, a ſupport, or piece of wood fitted into another to ſuſtain it. Figuratively, a fancy, odd conceit, or device.

CROTOPHI'TES, S. in Anatomy, a muſcle of the lower jaw, ſerving to draw it downwards.

To CROUCH, V. N. [*crochu*, Fr.] to ſtoop low, applied to the poſture of beaſts, when they bend their legs, and approach with their bellies towards the ground, in teſtimony of obedience and ſubmiſſion. Figuratively, to bend or ſtoop to a perſon in a fawning and ſervile manner.

CROUP, S. [*crouppe*, Fr.] the rump of a fowl; the buttocks of a horſe.

CROW, S. [*crawe*, Sax. *kraye*, Belg. *krae*, Teut.] a black bird, of the carniverous kind, or feeding on carrion. *To pluck a crow*, is to contend with a perſon. "If you diſpute, we muſt even *pluck a crow* about it." *Shakeſ.* Sometimes it is uſed for a contention about ſome worthleſs thing, or trifling ſubject. In Mechanics, a ſtrong iron bar, uſed as a lever to lift up the ends of great heavy timber, force open doors, &c. The noiſe made by a cock.

To CROW, V. N. [preter, *I crew*, *crowed*, or *have crowed*; from *crawan*, Sax. *kraken*, Teut.] to make a loud ſhrill noiſe, applied to that made by a cock. Figuratively, to boaſt, bully, or aſſume a ſuperiority over another.

CRO'W-FOOT, S. in Botany, the ranunculus. In War, a coltrap, or piece of iron with four points, two, three, or four inches long, uſed for incommoding the cavalry.

CROWD, S. [*cruth*, Sax.] a great number of people ſqueezed or cloſe together; a great number of any thing of the ſame ſort adjacent to each other. Figuratively, the vulgar or lower ſort of people. Alſo a fiddle.

To CROWD, V. A. to fill a place with a great and confuſed multitude of people; to force a great many things in a confuſed manner into the ſame place; to preſs cloſe together; to incumber, or oppreſs by multitudes. In the Marine, *to crowd ſail*, is to ſpread all the ſails wide upon the yard for the ſake of expedition, or quickening the motion of a ſhip. Neuterly, to go in great multitudes; to thruſt among a multitude of others.

CRO'WDER, S. a fidler. "Sung by a blind *crowder*." *Shakeſp.* A low word.

CROWN, S. [*couronne*, Fr. *corona*, Lat.] an ornament worn on the head by monarchs. Figuratively, a garland of flowers, &c. worn on the head as a mark of mirth, or merit; a reward for ſome meritorious deed; royalty; a monarchy; the top of any thing, but of the head particularly. "From toe to *crown*." *Shak.* "The ſteepy *crowns* of the bare mountains." *Dryd.* That part of a hat or cap which covers the head; a piece of money valued at five ſhillings in England; honour, ornament, completion, or accompliſhment.

To CROWN, V. A. [from the noun] to place a crown on a perſon's head; to ſurround the head as with a crown. Figuratively, to dignify or adorn; to reward; to perfect; to complete; to finiſh.

CRO'WN-GLASS, S. the fineſt ſort of window-glaſs.

CRO'WN-OFFICE, S. a court or office under the King's bench, ſo called becauſe the crown is immediately concerned in what is tranſacted therein.

CRO'WN POST, S. in Building, a poſt, which in ſome buildings ſtands upright in the middle between two rafters. In Architecture, the

the uppermoſt member of the cornice, called alſo *corona* and *larmier*.

CRO'WN-WHEEL, S. the upper-wheel of a watch next to, and driven by the balance.

CROWN-WORKS, S. in Fortification, an out-work running into the field, in order to gain ſome hill, and cover the other works of a place, *&c.*

CROYL-STONE, S. in Natural Hiſtory, cryſtalized caulk, in which the cryſtals are ſmall

CRU'CIAL, Adj. in form of a croſs. *Crucial inciſion*, in Anatomy, an inciſion or cut in any fleſhy part, in form of a croſs.

CRU'CIBLE, S. [*crucibulum*, low Lat.] a little veſſel made either of earth, or iron, without a handle, uſed by refiners, chemiſts, and others to melt metals *&c.* in. It derives its name from its being formerly marked with a croſs.

CRU'CIFIX, S. [*crucifixus*, Lat.] a croſs whereon the crucifixion of Chriſt is repreſented.

CRUCIFI'XION, S. the act of nailing to a croſs.

CRU'CIFORM, Adj. in the ſhape of a croſs.

To CRU'CIFY, V. A. [*crucifigo*, Lat.] to faſten a perſon, by nailing his hands and feet on a croſs.

CRUDE, Adj. [*crudus*, Lat.] raw, applied to fleſh not dreſſed; unchanged or unaltered by any proceſs or preparation. Figuratively, unfiniſhed; immature; not brought to perfection; not reduced to order, or properly examined or modified by the mind; imperfect, unpoliſhed, inadequate, and unrefined, applied to ideas.

CRU'DELY, Adv. without any preparation; without examination or conſideration; groſs, applied to ideas.

CRU'DENESS, S. unripeneſs; imperfection; indigeſtion.

CRU'DITY, S. rawneſs; indigeſtion; or a thing in its indigeſted ſtate; the ſtate of a diſeaſe, wherein the morbific matter is not yet come to a head, but increaſes the diſorder.

CRU'DY, Adj. curdled; coagulated; concreted; or in lumps; raw; chill.

CRUEL, Adj. [Fr. from *crudelis*, Lat.] void of compaſſion, mercy, or pity, and delighted in the ſufferings, and increaſing the ſufferings of others. Figuratively, implacable, inveterate, and cauſing the greateſt degree of torture.

CRU'ELLY, Adv. in an inhuman, barbarous, and ſavage manner, wherein the ſufferings and tortures of others are beheld with delight, and increaſed with joy.

CRU'ELTY, S. a ſavage diſpoſition, delighting in the misfortunes and ſufferings of another, and in increaſing them.

CRU'ET, S. [*kruicke*, Belg.] a phial for vinegar or oil.

CRUIZE, S. [*kruicke*, Belg.] a ſmall cup.

CRUISE, S. [*croiſe*, Fr. *kruiſs*, Belg. a croſs, the original cruiſers bearing the croſs] a voyage made by a ſhip up and down a coaſt, in order to guard it from any attack, or to intercept ſuch of the enemy's veſſels as are near it.

To CRUISE, V. N. to rove about at ſea in ſearch of an enemy's veſſels; to ſail to and fro, without any certain courſe or deſtination.

CRU'ISER, S. a veſſel that ſails to and fro, in queſt of an enemy's ſhips.

CRUM, or CRUMB, S. [*cruma*, Sax. *kruyme*, Belg.] the ſoft part of bread. Figuratively, a ſmall particle, or bit.

To CRU'MBLE, V. N. [*acruman*, Sax. *kruymmelen*, Belg. *krummelen*, Teut.] to break into ſmall particles or pieces. Neuterly to fall into ſmall pieces.

To CRU'MBLE, V. A. [from *crump*, *krimpen*, Belg.] to contract; to draw into wrinkles; to ſqueeze together in order to diſcover the wrinkles.

CRUM'MY, Adj. reſembling the crum of bread; ſoft. Figuratively, plump, or fleſhy.

CRUMP, Adj. [*crump*, Sax. *crwmm*, Brit. *krom*, Belg. *krumm*, Teut.] crooked, or deformed.

CRU'MPLING, S. a ſmall degenerate apple.

CRU'PPER, S. [*croupe*, Fr.] that part of horſe furniture, which reaches from the ſaddle to the tail.

CRU'RAL, Adj. [from *cruris*, gen. of *crus*, Lat. a leg] belonging to, or ſituated in the leg.

CRUSA'DE, or CRUSA'DO, S. See CROISADE.

To CRUSH, V. A. [*ecraſer*, Fr.] to break to pieces, or to make the two oppoſite ſides of a veſſel meet by external violence; to preſs with force; to overwhelm; to beat down; to depreſs; ſubdue; or deſtroy by force.

CRUSH, S. the deſtruction of a thing by means of a force which ruins its form, diſſolves the union of its parts, and forces them againſt each other; colliſion; deſtruction.

CRUST, S. [*cruſta*, Lat.] the hard external ſurface or coat of a thing; a collection of matter grown hard; the caſe which contains the fruit or meat of a pye, or pudding; the outer hard part of bread.

To CRUST, V. A. to cover with a hard caſe; to foul with ſoil, or dirt. Neuterly, to have its external ſurface hardened.

CRUSTA'CEOUS, Adj. covered with a ſhell, applied to fiſh.

CRU'STILY, Adv. in a moroſe, ſurly, or peeviſh manner.

CRU'STINESS, S. the hardneſs of the outſide of bread. Figuratively, peeviſhneſs, moroſeneſs.

CRU'STY, Adj. covered with a hard ſurface or coat. Figuratively, not eaſily prevailed on; moroſe; peeviſh.

CRUTCH, S. [*cricce*, Sax. *croccia*, Ital. *croce*, Fr.] a ſupport, compoſed of a round piece of wood, in which a long ſtaff is fixed, placed under the arm pits, and uſed by cripples or lame perſons to walk with.

To CRUTCH, V. A. to ſupport, as with crutches.

To CRY, V. N. [*crier*, Fr.] to ſpeak with vehemence and loudneſs; to ſpeak to with great importunity and ſorrow; to proclaim or publiſh; to exclaim; to ſpeak with a mournful tone of voice, attended with tears; to make a noiſe or ſqualling like an infant; to weep, or ſhed tears. In Hunting, to yelp, applied to the noiſe made by a hound in full ſcent. *To cry out*; to ſcream, or make a ſhriek when in danger; to complain loudly; to be in labour. "Is ſhe *crying out?*" *Shak.* Actively, to proclaim any thing that is loſt, or to be ſold. *To cry down*, to depreciate, undervalue; to blame, or detract from; to forbid; to overbear. "I'll to the king—and quite *cry down* —this Ipſwich fellow's impudence." *Shakſ.* *To cry up*, to praiſe, or increaſe the value of a thing by applauſe.

CRY, S. [*cri*, Fr.] lamentation, a mournful ſhriek or ſcream; clamour or outcry; an exclamation of triumph and wonder; a proclamation; the method of utterance made uſe of by different animals to expreſs their wants, &c. In Hunting, the yelping of dogs. Figuratively, a pack of hounds; a confuſed inarticulate noiſe.

CRY'AL, S. the heron.

CRY'ER, S. [See CRIER] a kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons.

CRY'PTIC, or CRY'PTICAL, Adj. [κρυπτω, Gr.] dark; abſtruſe; ſecret; occult; hidden; not made public. "In a *cryptical* or hidden method. *Watts.*

CRY'PTOGRAPHY, S. from [κρυπτω and γραφω, Gr.] the art of writing in ſecret characters. Figuratively, characters uſed in writing to hide the ſenſe from all but the perſons who have the key.

CRY'STAL, S. [κρυσταλλος, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a hard, tranſparent, colourleſs ſtone, compoſed of ſimple plates, giving fire with ſteel, not fermenting with acid menſtrua, calcining in a ſtrong fire of a regular angular figure, ſuppoſed by ſome to be formed of dew, coagulated by nitre. *Cryſtal glaſs*, is that which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glaſs, was originally manufactured at Venice only, but introduced into this kingdom by Mr. Bowles, who has brought it to ſo much perfection, that it not only rivals, but even ſurpaſſes that of Venice. In Chemiſtry, applied to expreſs ſalts, or other matters, ſhot or congealed in the manner of a cryſtal.

CRY'STAL, Adj. conſiſting or made of cryſtal. Figuratively, bright, clear, tranſparent.

CRY'STALLINE, Adj. [*cryſtallinus*, Lat.] conſiſting of cryſtal. Figuratively, bright, clear, tranſparent. *Cryſtalline humour*, in Anatomy, the ſecond humour of the eye, lying immediately next the aqueous, behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZATION, S. in Chemiſtry, a combination of ſaline particles in the form of a cryſtal.

To CRYSTALLIZE, V. A. to form into a maſs reſembling that of cryſtals. Neuterly, to coagulate, or ſhoot into angular ſhapes, reſembling a cryſtal.

CUB, S. [from *cubo*, or *cubus*, Lat.] the young of a bear or fox; ſometimes applied to that of a whale. Figuratively, the offſpring of a human creature, by way of reproach.

To CUB, V. A. to bring forth, applied to a fox or bear.

CU'BATURE, S. [from *cube*,] the finding the ſolid contents of a body.

CUBE, S. [κυβος, Gr.] in Geometry, a ſolid body, conſiſting of ſix equal ſquare ſides. In Arithmetic, a number ariſing from the multiplication of a ſquare number by its root.

CUBIC, or CU'BICAL, Adj. belonging to, or having the properties of a cube.

CUBICA'LNESS, S. the ſtate or quality of being cubical.

CU'BIFORM, Adj. in the ſhape or form of a cube.

CU'BIT, S. [*cubitus*, Lat. an elbow] a meaſure in uſe among the ancients, which was the diſtance from the elbow bending inwards to the extremity of the middle finger, fixed by ſome to 1 foot 9 inches, and $\frac{888}{1000}$ of an inch, Engliſh meaſure; by others, to 1 $\frac{824}{1000}$ foot; the reaſon of this variety is, that in Scripture there were two kinds of cubits, one meaſuring according to the firſt computation, and the other according to the latter.

CU'BITAL, Adj. containing the length of a meaſure of a cubit.

CU'CKING STOOL, S. [from *cocu* or *coquin*, Fr. and *ſtool*] a chair in which women are plunged into the water, as a puniſhment for ſcolding; formerly named a tumbrel.

CU'CKOLD, S. [*cocu*, Fr.] one married to a woman that violates the marriage bed.

To CU'CKOLD, V. A. to lay with another man's wife; to lay with another man though married.

CU'CKOLDLY, Adv. after the manner of a cuckold. Figuratively, mean, baſe, ſneaking.

CU'CKOLDOM, S. [from *cuckold* and *dom*, Sax. ſtate or quality] the act of laying with another man's wife; the ſtate or condition of a cuckold.

CU'CKOO, or CUCKOW, S. [*cucu*, Brit. *cocu*, Fr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a bird which appears in the ſpring, ſaid to ſeek the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their ſtead: hence it was uſual to give the huſband a ſign of the approach of an adulterer by crying *cuckoo*, and, in proceſs of time, it was uſual to call the perſon whoſe bed was defiled, a *cuckold*. This bird is remarkable for the uniformity of its note, and its name ſeems, in moſt languages, to be derived from it. Figuratively, uſed as a

of reproach or contempt. "A horseback, you *cuckoo*." *Shak.*

CU'CKOO-SPITTLE, S. the frothy substance or dew found about the joints of lavender and rosemary.

CU'CULLATE, or CU'CULLATED, Adj. [*cucullatus*, Lat.] hooded; covered with a hood or cowl; resembling a hood.

CU'CUMBER, S. [pronounced *cowcumber*, from *cucumis*, Lat. *concombre*, Fr.] in Botany. The germen is situated under the flower, supports a short cylindrical style, and becomes an oblong fleshy fruit, with three cells, including many oval seeds. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 10th section of his 21st class.

CU'CURBITA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *cucurbita*, Lat. a gourd] in Botany, applied to those plants which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpion and melon.

CU'CURBITE, S. a chemical vessel or glass made in the shape of a gourd, and commonly called a body.

CUD, S. [*cud*, Sax.] the inside of the throat; the food kept by a cow in the first stomach, which it chews a second time.

CU'DDEN, or CUDDY, S. a clown; a stupid, rustic fellow.

To CU'DDLE, V. A. [a low word] to lie close; to squat.

CU'DGEL, S. [*kudse*, Belg.] a stick, made use of to strike with, lighter than a club, and shorter than a pole. *To cross the cudgels*, is to yield, alluding to the practice of cudgellers, who lay the cudgels across when they have finished their encounter.

To CU'DGEL, V. A. to beat with a stick. Figuratively, to think deeply on a thing. "*Cudgel* thy brains no more about it." *Shak.*

CU'DGEL-PROOF, Adj. able to resist a blow given by a stick or cudgel.

CUE, S. [*queue*, Fr.] the tail or end of any thing; the last words of a speech, which the player looks on as a sign for him to begin to speak. "Every one according to his *cue*." *Sid.* A hint, "Give them their *cue* to mend." *Swift.* The part which a person is to play in his turn. "Were it my *cue* to fight." *Shak.*

CUE'RPO, S. without the upper coat, or vest.

CUFF, S. [*zuffa*, Ital.] a box given on the ear or the head, with the fist. To strike with the talons, or with the wings, applied to birds.

CUFF, S. [*coeffe*, Fr.] that part of the sleeve which is turned back again from the hand towards the shoulder.

CU'NAGE, S. the making up twine in particular forms for carriage.

CU'RASS, S. [*cuirasse*, Fr.] a part of defensive armour made of iron well hammered, covering the body, from the neck to the girdle.

CURASSI'ER, S. a soldier dressed in his curass, or cuiras.

CUISH, S. [*cuisse*, Fr.] the armour which covers the thighs.

CU'LINARY, S. [*culina*, Lat.] belonging to the kitchen; or used in cookery.

To CULL, V. A. [*cueiller*, Fr.] to pick or choose from a great number.

CU'LLER, S. one who chooses a thing from a great many others.

CU'LLION, S. [*coglioni*, Ital.] a low, mean, or dirty scoundrel; a word of great contempt. "Avaunt ye cullions." *Shak.*

CU'LLY, S. [*coglioni*, Ital.] a man deceived or seduced by sharpers or prostitutes.

To CU'LLY, V. A. [from the noun] to make a fool of a person; to deceive or impose upon.

CULMI'FEROUS, Adj. [*culmus*, Lat. straw or haulm, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] in Botany, applied to such plants as have a smooth, jointed stalk, usually hollow; are wrapped about at each joint with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves, and have their seeds contained in chaffy husks; such as wheat, barley, &c.

To CU'LMINATE, V. N. [*culmen*, Lat.] in Astronomy, to be at its greatest altitude; to be vertical, or in its meridian.

CULMINA'TION, S. in Astronomy, the transit or passage of a star over the meridian, or that point of its orbit, wherein it is at its greatest altitude.

CULPABI'LITY, S. [from *culpable*] the quality which subjects a thing to blame, or renders it an object of blame.

CU'LPABLE, Adj. [*culpabilis*, Lat.] worthy or deserving blame, including the idea of some voluntary fault of a slighter kind.

CU'LPABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a person an object of blame.

CU'PABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to deserve blame.

CU'LPRIT, S. [a word used by a judge at the trial of a person, who, when the person arraigned pleads Not guilty, answers, "*Culprit*, God send thee a good deliverance." Hence some imagine it to be a corruption of *quil paroit*, Fr. I wish it may appear so; others, who retain the same derivation, imagine it a calling upon the evidence, who is to prove the guilt of the person, signifying then *let him appear*, who is to prove to the contrary; others again, hold it to be derived from *culpa*, a fault or crime, and *prit*, Fr. from *prendre*, to take, or detect; implying that the person is guilty, or at least a malefactor; but as this is inconsistent with the spirit of our laws, which suppose every malefactor to be innocent of the crime laid to his charge, till it be proved against him, the two first derivations seem the most plausible] in Law, a malefactor or criminal.

CU'LTER, or COULTER, S. [Lat.] the iron of a plough which cuts the ground perpendicular before the plough-share.

To CU'LTIVATE, V. A. [*cultiver*, Fr.] to heighten the fruitfulness of the earth by manur-

manuring it, or by other methods of husbandry. Figuratively, to improve the understanding by education and study; to study any particular branch of science.

CULTIVA'TION, S. the act of improveing soils by husbandry. Figuratively, the improvement of the understanding by education and study; improvement in any science.

CUL'TURE, S. [*cultura*, Lat.] the act of cultivating, or tilling the ground. Figuratively, the improvement of the mind by education and study; improvement in any branch of learning; the eradicating any vice from the mind by instruction.

To CU'LTURE, V. A. [from the noun] to cultivate; to manure, till, or improve soil by labour, and other methods of husbandry.

CUL'VER, S. [*culfre*, Sax.] a pigeon. "Borne on liquid wings the *culver* shoots," *Thomf.*

CU'LVERIN, S. [*colouvrine*, Fr.] a slender piece of ordnance, or artillery, from 5 one half to 5 inches bore, from 13 to 12 feet long, and carrying a shot from 5 one-fourth, to 3 three-fourth inches diameter.

CU'LVERKEY, S. in Botany, a flower which grows wild in the fields.

To CU'MBER, V. A. [*kommeren*, *komberen*, Belg. to disturb] to hinder a person from acting by its weight; to put a person to difficulty in managing a thing, by its weight or length. Figuratively, to load with something useless; to disturb, distress, or involve in difficulties; to distract or perplex with variety of employments; used with *about*. "Martha was *cumbered* about much serving." *Luke* x. 40.

CU'MBER, S. [*komber*, Belg.] hindrance; unmanageableness caused by bulk. "Of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*." *Raleigh.*

CU'MBERSOME, Adj. [from *cumber* and *some*, of *sum*, Sax. implying *very*] occasioning great trouble and vexation. Figuratively, burthensome; occasioning perplexity; unweildy, or not easily managed, on account of its length or weight.

CU'MBROUS, Adj. troublesome, vexatious; causing uneasiness.

To CU'MULATE, V. A. [*cumulatum*, supine of *cumulo*, Lat.] to lay one thing upon another; to heap together.

CUNCTATION, S. [*cunctatio*, Lat.] the act of deferring the doing of a thing to another time, which ought to be done immediately.

To CUND, V. N. [from *konnen*, Belg.] to know, to give notice. "Who discerning the course of the pilchard, *cundeth*, as they call it, the master of each boat." *Carew.* See CONDER, or BALKER.

CU'NEAL, Adj. [from *cuneus*, Lat. a wedge] relating to, or having the shape of, a wedge.

CU'NEATED, Part. [*cuneus*, Lat.] made in the form of a wedge.

CU'NNER, S. a kind of fish, less than an oyster, which sticks close to the rocks.

CU'NNING, Adj. [from *connan*, Sax, *konnen*, Belg. to know] learned, knowing, or of extensive knowledge. "To *cunning* men I will be very kind." *Shak.* Performed with art or skill; curious. "Thou *cunning'st* pattern of excellent nature." *Shak.* Figuratively, sly; designing; crafty; over-reaching another by superior wit and understanding.

CU'NNING, S. [*conninge*, Sax.] artifice; deceit; superior talents employed in deceiving others; art; skill; knowledge.

CU'NNINGLY, Adv. in a sly, crafty manner.

CU'NNINGNESS, S. a craftiness; slyness.

CUP, S. [*cuppe*, Sax. *cwppan*, Brit. *kop*, Belg. *coupe*, Fr. *coppa*, Ital.] a small vessel, with a foot, to drink in. Figuratively, the liquor contained in a cup. In the plural, a merry bout, or entertainment of drinking. Any thing hollow like a cup, as the husk of an acorn, the bell of a flower. *Cup and can*, familiar companions, the *can* being the larger vessel, from whence the *cup* is filled. "You and he are *cup* and *can*." *Swift.*

To CUP, V. A. to supply with liquor, "*Cup* us till the world grow round." *Shak.* A sense now obsolete. To bleed a person after having fixed a cupping glass to the part.

CU'PBOARD, S. [from *cup* and *board*, Sax.] a case or receptacle; a place fitted with shelves and a door, in which victuals or earthen ware are placed, distinguished from a closet, which is considerably longer.

To CU'PBOARD, V. A. to put in a cupboard. Figuratively, to hoard.

CU'POLA, S. [Ital.] in Architecture, a spherical vault, or the round of the top of the dome of a church, which resembles a cup inverted; called by some a lanthorn.

CU'PPER, S. one who applies a cupping-glass, and scarifies a person.

CU'PPING, S. in Surgery, the applying a cupping-glass for the discharge of blood, and other humours, by the skin.

CU'PPING-GLASS, S. a glass vessel which having its air rarified, gives room for that contained in the part to which it is applied, to expand itself, and bring with it such humours as it is involved in, which are afterwards discharged by a scarifier, or instrument fitted with the points of several lancets, which, by means of a spring, enter the skin at the same time.

CU'PREOUS, Adj. [*cupreus*, Lat.] coppery, or consisting of copper.

CUR, S. [*korre*, Belg. See CURTAIL,] a degenerate, worthless dog. Figuratively, used as a term of reproach for a man.

CU'RABLE, Adj. [from *cure*] that which may be healed.

CU'RABLENESS, S. the possibility of being healed.

CU'RACY,

CU'RACY, S. the employment of a clergyman who does the duty of the perſon who has the benefice, for a certain ſalary.

CU'RATE, S. a clergyman who performs the duties of another for a ſalary; a pariſh prieſt.

CU'RATIVE, Adj. relating to the cure of a diſeaſe; recovering, or able to recover from a diſorder.

CU'RATOR, S. [Lat.] one who has the cure and ſuperintendance of a thing, place, or perſon.

CURB, S. [*courber*, Fr. to bend] in Farriery, an iron chain faſtened to the upper part of the branches of a bridle, in a hole called the eye, and running over the beard of a horſe, uſed to manage a hard-mouthed horſe. Figuratively, a reſtraint put on the inclinations of a perſon.

To CURB, V. A. [from the noun] to manage, or guide a horſe by means of a curb. Figuratively, to check, or reſtrain the paſſions or inclinations.

CURD, S. [*kruyden*, Belg.] the thickening or clotting of any liquor, generally applied to that of milk, which is occaſioned by mixing runnet with it.

To CUR'DLE, V. N. to grow into clots; to grow thick, like milk mixed with runnet. Actively, to make a thing grow thick, clot, or coagulate, by mixing ſome acid with it.

CU'RDY, Adj. coagulated; clotted.

CURE, S. [*cura*, Lat.] a remedy; the healing a wound, or recovering from a diſeaſe; the benefice or employment of a clergyman or curate.

To CURE, V. A. [*curo*, Lat.] to heal a wound; to reſtore to health; to recover from a diſeaſe. In Cookery, to preſerve from ſtinking, or corrupting; to ſalt.

CU'RELESS, Adj. without cure or remedy; not to be cured.

CU'RER, S. a healer or phyſician.

CU'RFEW, S. [*couvre feu*, Fr.] an evening bell, on the ſound of which, every man was obliged to put out his fire, and extinguiſh his candle, in the time of the Conqueror. Figuratively, any bell which tolls conſtantly in the night time; a cover for a fire, or a fire-place.

CURIO'SITY, S. [from *curious*] a propenſity or diſpoſition of the ſoul, which inclines it to enquire after new objects, and to delight in viewing them; a nice experiment; an object of curioſity, or a rarity.

CU'RIOUS, Adj. [*curioſus*, Lat.] inquiſitive, or diſpoſed to enquire into novelties, whether they reſpect truths or objects of ſight; attentive to, or diligent. "Very *curious after* things." *Woodw.* "*Curious of* antiquities." *Tyrd.* Accurate, or careful to avoid any impropriety or miſtake. "Men were not *curious* what ſyllables or particles of ſpeech they uſed." *Shak.* Exact; nice; artful; elegant; neat.

CU'RIOUSLY, Adv. in an inquiſitive, exact, accurate, elegant, laboured, or high-finiſhed manner; captiouſly.

CURL, S. [from the verb] a ringlet of hair formed into a ring, or making many concentric circles. Figuratively, a wave; undulation; or waving line.

To CURL, V. A. [*cyrlan*, Sax. *krolen*, Belg. *cuirlare*, Ital.] to make the hair hang in circles or ringlets; to writhe, or twiſt round; to dreſs with curls; to raiſe in waves, or in a ſpiral form. Neuterly, to form itſelf into ringlets; to form circular lines; to twiſt itſelf.

CUR'LEW, S. [*curlieu*, Fr.] a water-fowl, with a long beak, of a grey colour, with red and black ſpots.

CURMU'DGEON, S. [a corrupt pronunciation and ſpelling of *cœur mechant*, Fr. a bad heart] one who is void of generoſity; a niggardly or avaricious perſon; a miſer.

CURMU'DGEONLY, Adv. in an avaricious, niggardly, covetous manner.

CU'RRANT, S. in Botany; the tree hath prickles, the leaves are long, the flower hath five petals expanded in the form of a roſe, the germen ariſes from the center of the flower, and becomes a globular fruit, produced in bunches; likewiſe a ſmall dried grape, properly written *corinth*.

CU'RRENCY, S. [from *current*] circulation; paſſing from hand to hand, and acknowledged as legal, applied to coin or money, whether in metal or paper. General reception; conſtant flow; uninterrupted courſe; general eſteem and repute.

CURR'ENT, Adj. [*currens*, Lat. from *curro*, Lat. to run] paſſing from hand to hand; eſtabliſhed, or legal, applied to money. Generally received, not contradicted, applied to opinions. Popular or eſtabliſhed by a majority; faſhionable; paſſable, or to be admitted; what is now paſſing. "The *current* year." In Commerce, *account current*, is that which is opened by two perſons that have dealings with each other, wherein the different debts and credits of each are regiſtered on oppoſite ſides, in order to form a balance between them.

CUR'RENT, S. [from the adjective] in Hydrography, a running ſtream. In Navigation, a progreſſive motion of the water of the ſea, by which a ſhip may be retarded in her courſe, or carried more ſwiftly, when moving in the ſame direction as the current.

CUR'RENTLY, Adv. in a conſtant motion; without oppoſition; without ceaſing.

CUR'RENTNESS, S. circulation; general reception; eaſineſs of pronunciation.

CU'RRIER, S. [*corriere*, Ital. *coriarius*, Lat.] one who dreſſes leather.

CUR'RISH, Adj. [from *cur* and *iſh*] like a cur; ſnappiſh; quarrelſome.

To CU'RRY, V. A. [*courayer*, Fr. from *corium*, Lat.] to dreſs leather with [illegible]

&c. To rub a horſe with a ſharp-pointed inſtrument or comb, in order to ſmooth his hide, promote circulation, and increaſe his fleſh. Figuratively, to tickle, or flatter. "I would *curry* with maſter Shallow." *Shak.* To *curry favour with*, is to endeavour to gain the eſteem or friendſhip of another by trivial offices, and ſmall compliances.

CU'RRYCOMB, S. an iron inſtrument ſet with iron teeth, or wires, uſed to dreſs a horſe.

To CURSE, V. A. [*curſian*, Sax.] to wiſh a perſon ill; to devote to deſtruction. Figuratively, to afflict or torment.

CURSE, S. [from the verb] the action of wiſhing any tremendous evil to another. The act of devoting to temporal or eternal torment; affliction; torment, or miſery.

CU'RSED, Part. [of *curſe*] under a curſe. Figuratively, hated; unholy; impious.

CU'RSEDNESS, the ſtate of being under a curſe.

CU'RSITOR, S. [Lat.] an officer or clerk belonging to Chancery, who makes out original writs. There are 24, having each particular ſhires allotted them, for which they make ſuch original writs as are required, and are called clerks of courſe in the oath of the clerks of Chancery.

CU'RSORARY, Adj. [from *curſus*, Lat.] curſory; haſty; careleſs; without long attention.

CU'RSORILY, Adv. in a haſty manner; without care or attention.

CURSO'RINESS, S. haſte; ſlightneſs of attention.

CU'RSORY, Adj. [*curſorius*, Lat.] haſty; quick; careleſs; tranſient.

CURST, Adj. [*korſel*, Belg.] froward; ſnarling; peeviſh; delighting in miſchief.

CURT, Adj [*curtus*, Lat.] ſhort.

To CU'RTAIL, V. A. [*kertelen*, Belg. to cut] to cut off; to ſhorten by cutting. Figuratively, to retrench, applied to expences.

CU'RTAIL DOG, S. a dog whoſe tail is cut off; and is thence rendered unfit for courſing: perhaps the original, from whence *Cur* is formed by contraction.

CU'RTAIN, S. [*courtine*, Fr. *cortina*, Ital. Span. and Lat.] a cloth hung before a window, and running on a ſtring or iron rod, by which means it is ſpread, or contracted, made uſe of to exclude the light, air, or to hide any thing. In Fortification that part of a wall or rampart which lies between two baſtions.

To CU'RTAIN, V. A. to furniſh, or hang with curtains.

CU'RTATE DISTANCE, S. in Aſtronomy, the diſtance of the ſun's place, and that of a planet reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTA'TION, S. [*curtatum*, ſupine of *curto*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, a little part cut off from the line of a planet's interval or diſtance from the ſun.

CURVATED, Adj. [*curvatus*, Lat.] bent.

CURVATION, S. the act of bending or crooking.

CURVE, Adj. [*curvus*, Lat.] crooked, bent, formed, or forced from a perpendicular or ſtraight ſurface, to an angular one.

CURVE, S. any thing bent, a bending. In Geometry, a line whoſe points are placed, and extend different ways, running on continually in all directions, and may be cut by a right line in more points than one.

To CURVE, S. to bend; to crook; to bend back or fold.

To CURVET, V. N. [*corvetare*, Ital.] to bound, or leap; to friſk; to grow wanton, or licentious.

CURVET, S. in the Manege, a leap or bound. Figuratively, a frolic or prank.

CURVILI'NEAR, Adj. [from *curvus*, Lat. and *linea*, Lat.] conſiſting of, or compoſed of one or more crooked lines.

CU'RVITY, S. crookedneſs.

CU'SHION, S. [*kuſſen*, Belg. *couſſin*, Fr. *coſcino*, Ital.] a caſe of ſilk, velvet, or worſted, ſtuffed with wool, feathers, or horſe-hair, placed on the ſeat of a chair to render the ſitting eaſy.

CU'SHIONED, Adj. ſupported by cuſhions; ſeated on a cuſhion.

CUSP, S. [*cuſpis*, Lat. a point] in Aſtronomy, the horns of the moon, or any other planet.

CU'SPATED, or CUSPIDATED, Adj. [from *cuſpis*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to the leaves or petals of a flower, which end in a point, called ſpear-ſhaped by Miller.

CU'STARD, S. [*couſtard*, Brit.] a kind of paſtry made with milk, eggs, and ſugar, which are thickened into a maſs, either by baking in an oven, or boiling over a fire.

CU'STODY, S. [*cuſtodia*, Lat.] confinement in priſon; reſtraint of liberty. Figuratively, the charge or keeping of a perſon; defence; preſervation; ſecurity.

CU'STOM, S. [*couſtume*, Fr.] repeated act, habitual practice of any action; faſhion, a method adopted by the majority; an eſtabliſhed manner; a good run of trade; a tribute or tax paid to the government on goods imported or exported. *Cuſtom-houſe* is the place where thoſe taxes are paid.

CU'STOMABLE, Adj. that which is frequently or commonly practiſed.

CU'STOMABLY, Adv. according to cuſtom, or the common practice.

CU'STOMARILY, Adv. commonly; generally.

CU'STOMARINESS, S. frequency of repetition, or practice,

CU'STOMARY, Adj. habitual; uſual.

CU'STOMED, Adj. uſual; common; generally practiſed.

CU'STOMER, S. one who purchaſes any thing of a tradeſman.

CU'STREL, S. a buckler-bearer; a veſſel for holding wine.

To CUT, V A. [preter and participle paſſive *cut*, from *couteau*, Fr. a knife] to penetrate or divide with a ſharp-edged inſtrument; to hew; to carve; to wound or pierce with any uneaſy or poignant ſenſation. In Gaming to ſeparate a pack of cards by taking off ſome of them from the others; to interſect. Figuratively, to excel or ſurpaſs. "He *cuts down* the fineſt orator." *Addiſ.* To *cut out*, to ſhape; to form; to contrive; to fit; to debar; to excel. *To cut up*, to carve or divide a joint or fowl properly. *To cut a ſail*, is to unfurl and let it fall down.

CUT, Part. prepared, or fit for uſe, alluding to hewn timber.

CUT, S. the action or effect of a ſharp or edged inſtrument; a channel made by art; a ſmall piece, or ſhred, ſeparated by an edge tool from a larger ſubſtance; a lot; a ſhort way, by which ſome winding is cut off, or avoided; a picture taken from a copper plate, or carved wood.

CUTA'NEOUS, Adj. [from *cutis*, Lat. the ſkin] relating to the ſkin.

CU'TICLE, S. [*cuticula*, Lat. a diminutive of *cutis*, Lat.] the firſt and outermoſt covering of the body, commonly called the ſcarf-ſkin, which riſes on the application of a blifter plaſter. Figuratively a thin ſkin formed on the ſurface of any liquor.

CU'TICULAR, Adj. belonging to the cuticle, or ſkin.

CU'TLASS, S. [*coutelas*, Fr.] a broad cutting ſword.

CU'TLER, S. [*coutelier*, Fr.] one who makes and ſells knives.

CUT-PURSE, S. one who robs a perſon of his money by cutting his purſe; a common practice before the invention of breeches, when men wore their purſes at their girdles; a thief; a robber.

CU'TTER, S. a perſon or inſtrument which cuts any thing; a ſmall nimble ſailing veſſel; the fore teeth.

CUT'THROAT, S. a murderer.

CUT'THROAT, Adj. cruel, barbarous.

CU'TTING, a ſhred, or piece ſeparated by means of a knife, or ſharp inſtrument.

CU'TTLEFISH, S. [*cuttle-viſch*, Belg. *kuttel-fiſch*, Teut.] in Natural Hiſtory, a fiſh, which when purſued by a fiſh of prey, emits a black liquor, by which it darkens the water and eſcapes.

CY'CLOID, S. [κυκλος and ειδος, Gr.] a geometrical curve, formed by the line which a nail in the circumference of a wheel, makes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line.

CYCLO'IDAL, Adj. relating to a cycloid; the *cycloidal ſpace*, is that contained between a cycloid and its ſubſtance.

CYCLO'PÆDIA, S. [from κυκλος and παιδεια, Gr.] a circle of knowledge; a courſe of ſciences.

CY'GNET, S. [*cygnus* Lat. a ſwan] a young ſwan.

CY'LINDER, S. [κυλινδρος, Gr.] in Geometry a round ſolid, having its baſes circular, equal, and parallel, in the form of a rolling ſtone uſed by gardeners.

CY'LINDRIC, or CYLINDRICAL, Adj. partaking of the nature, or in the form of a cylinder.

CYMA'R, S. [properly written *ſimar*] a ſlight looſe covering or ſcarf.

CYMA'TIUM, S. [Lat κυματιον, Gr.] in Architecture, a member, or moulding of the cornice, the profile of which is waved, or concave at top, and convex at bottom.

CY'MBAL, S. [*cymbalum*, Lat.] a muſical inſtrument uſed by the antients, ſuppoſed to be made of braſs, and in the form of a kettle-drum, though ſomewhat leſs.

CYNA'NTROPY, S. [from κυνος, and ανθρωπος, Gr.] a ſpecies of madneſs, in which perſons reſemble a dog; the ſpecies of madneſs contracted by the bite of a mad dog.

CYNEGE'TICS, [Gr.] the art of hunting; the art of training dogs for hunting.

CY'NIC, or CYNICAL, Adj. [κυνικος, Gr.] ſnarling; brutal or partaking of the qualities of a cynic philoſopher, who was remarkable for his contempt of riches, and rigorous reprehenſion of vice.

CYNIC, S. a philoſopher, who valued himſelf for his contempt of every thing, except morality; a ſect founded by Diogenes.

CY'NOSURE, S. [from κυων, and ουρα, Gr.] in Aſtronomy, the name given by the Greeks to Urſa Minor, or the Little Bear; the polar ſtar by which ſailors ſteer.

CY'PRESS, S. [*cypreſſus*, Lat. *cypres*, Fr.] in Botany, the wood of this tree is of ſo laſting a nature, that the gates of St. Peter's church at Rome, which were made of it, laſted 600 years without any ſenſible decay. Figuratively, uſed for mourning.

CY'PRUS, S. [ſo called from the place where it was made] a thin tranſparent ſtuff, uſed for ſieves, *&c.*

CYST, S. [κυστις, Gr.] in Surgery, a bag containing ſome morbid matter.

CY'STIC, Adj. in Surgery, contained in a bag.

CYSTO'TOMY, S. [from κυστις, and τεμνω, Gr.] the act of opening encyſted tumors, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained.

CZAR, S. [Scalv.] written more properly *tzar*, the title of the emperor of Ruſſia.

CZARI'NA, S. [from *Czar*] the title of the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

D

D The fourth letter in the Engliſh alphabet, and the third conſonant. In the Roman, Saxon and our alphabets, it is of the ſame ſhape, and ſeems formed

from the Δ Delta of the Greeks; it is pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the fore part of the palate, and then ſeparating them by a gentle breathing, the lips being open at the ſame time, As a numeral it ſtands for 500. As an abreviature, D. ſtands for *doctor*, D. D. *doctor in divinity*, or *dono dedit*, gave as a preſent. D. C. *da capo*, in Muſic, implies, that you are to end the tune, by repeating the firſt part or ſtrain over again.

To DAB, V. A. [*dauber* Fr.] to touch gently with ſomething ſoft, or moiſt.

DAB, S. a ſmall lump, generally applied to ſomething moiſt; a blow with ſomething moiſt or ſoft. In a low language, a perſon expert in any thing. In Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall flat fiſh.

To DA'BBLE, V. A. [*dabbelen*, Belg. *dibla*, Brit.] to ſmear, moiſten, or daub with ſomething wet; to play in the water; to do any thing in a ſlight or ſuperficial manner.

DA'BBLER, S. one that plays in water. Figuratively, one who performs a thing ſuperficially; one who never makes himſelf a complete maſter of any ſubject, or branch of ſcience.

DA'B-CHICK, S. a water-fowl.

DA CAPO, See letter D.

DACE, S. [*derceau*, Fr.] a ſmall river-fiſh reſembling a roach, but ſomething leſs.

DA'CTYL, S. [*dactyllus*, Lat.] a foot in Latin and Greek poetry, conſiſting of one long and two ſhort ſyllables.

DAD, or DADDY, S. [*tad*, Brit. *atta*, Goth. *αττα*, Gr. *tata*, Lat. *dadda*, Ital.] a father.

DÆDAL, Adj. [*dædalus*, Lat.] various; variegated; ſkilful.

DA'FFODIL, DAFFODI'LLY, or DAFFODOWNDILLY, S. in Botany, the narciſſus. Tournefort ranges it in the ſecond ſection of his ninth claſs, and Linnæus in the firſt ſection of his ſixth claſs. The ſpecies are nine.

DAG, S. [*dague*, Fr.] a dagger; a hand-gun.

To DAG, V. A. [*daag*, *dag*, Sax. to hang looſe] to dirt or bemire the lower parts of a garment.

DA'GGER, S. [*dague*, Fr.] a ſhort ſword. In Fencing Schools, a blunt blade of iron, with a baſket hilt, uſed for defence. In Printing, the obeliſk, uſed as a mark of reference, and of this form (†.)

DA'GGERS-DRAWING, S. the act of drawing a dagger. Figuratively, quarrelſomeneſs, or readineſs to fight.

To DA'GGLE, V. A. [from *dag*] to wet dirt, or daub the bottom of the cloaths, by walking in the dirt, dew, or wet. Neuterly, to hang in the mire, dirt or wet.

DAI'LY, Adj. [*daglic*, Sax.] happening, done, or repeated every day. Figuratively, conſtantly, or frequently.

DAI'NTILY, Adv. in a curious, elegant, or delicate manner; deliciouſly, pleaſantly.

DA'INTINESS. S. delicacy, ſoftneſs; elegance; nicety; ſqueamiſhneſs; or the being eaſily pleaſed either with food or the productions of art.

DA'INTY, Adj. pleaſing to the taſte and purchaſed with great coſt. Figuratively, of delicate or exquiſite ſenſibility; ſqueamiſh; not eaſily pleaſed with food; ſcrupulous; elegant; well or nicely formed; nice, or affected. "Your *dainty* ſpeakers." *Prior*.

DA'INTY, S. ſome rare food of exquiſite taſte. A word of fondneſs. "Why, that's my dainty." *Shak*.

DA'IRY, S. [from *dey*, an old word for milk] the employment of making ſeveral kinds of food from milk; paſturage; a milk farm, or place where milk is kept, and butter or cheeſe made.

DA'IRY-MAID, S. a woman ſervant, who has the care of the dairy, and makes butter or cheeſe.

DA'ISY, S. [*dais*, Fr.] in Botany, the *bellis*: it hath a radiated diſcous flower, compoſed of many hermaphrodite flowers in the diſk, and female flowers forming the border or rays, which are included in a common empalement. The germen becomes a ſingle naked ſeed, placed vertically. It is ranged by Linnæus in the ſecond ſect. of his 19th claſs. The ſpecies are three.

DALE, S. a low or hollow place between hills; a vale or valley.

DA'LLIANCE, S. [from *dally*] acts of fondneſs between lovers. Figuratively, the careſſes of a married couple. "Held *dalliance* with his fair Egyptian ſpouſe." *Milt.* Delay, or deferring a thing. "You uſe this *dalliance* to excuſe—your breach of promiſe." *Shak*.

DA'LLIER, S. a trifler; a perſon who practiſes acts of fondneſs.

To DA'LLY, V. N. [*dollen*, Belg.] to trifle; to play the fool; to amuſe one's ſelf and loſe time in idle play; to exchange careſſes of fondneſs; to ſport; to frolic; to delay.

DAM, S. [from *dame*, which, according to Chaucer, formerly ſignified a mother] the mother, applied moſt commonly to beaſts, but figuratively, and by way of reproach, applied to perſons.

DAM, S. [*dam*, Belg. *damn*, Teut.] a mole, bank, or any other obſtruction to confine water.

To DAM, V. A. [*damman*, Fr. *foredammen*, Sax.] to confine water by moles or other obſtructions. Figuratively, to damp; to extinguiſh, obſtruct, or intercept. "The more thou *damm'ſt* it up, the more it burns." *Shak*. "Moon if your influence be quite *dammed* up." *Milt*.

DA'MAGE, S. [*domage*, Fr.] miſchief; rt; detriment; loſs.

To DA'MAGE, V. A. [from the noun ſpoil, hurt, or impair any thing; to affect erſon with loſs, or hinder him in the pro- ution of his buſineſs. Neuterly, to impair; loſe of its worth by time.

DA'MAGEABLE, Adj. that which may impaired or ſpoiled by time: Miſchievous hurtful.

DA'MASCENE, or DAMSON, S. [*da- cenus*, Lat. from *Damaſcus*] in Gardening, mall round black plum, of a rough and ingent taſte.

DA'MASCUS, S. by the Turks called an, the capital of the ſouth part of Syria, Aſiatic Turkey. It was long the royal re- nce for ſeveral ſucceſſions of princes, and nds in a delightful and fertile plain, on antient Chryſorrheus, or Golden river, ich enriches that city and country. Ta- lane took and deſtroyed its caſtle, and h it 300,000 Turks; before which time, maſcus is ſaid to have had forty noble icoes, and 90,000 gold and ſilver lant- ns. In 1506, the Turks took it, and e kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The city blong, pointing nearly N. E. and S. W. It omputed at about two miles in length, and k ſet with towers, domes, and minarets; es being encompaſſed with fine gardens orchards, extending no leſs than thirty s round, and embelliſhed with fine ſum- -houſes, turrets, &c. moſt of theſe plan- ons having a clear ſtream running through n, with fountains, caſcades, water-works, In the neighbourhood of the city, is a e called the Green or Meidan, where, the ves believe was the ſeat of paradiſe; and have a tradition among them, that Adam formed of the duſt of the neighbouring s. In the heart of the city, is a high oval e, flanked with towers, in which are ſome on. The only entrance to it, is on the de, with a draw-bridge kept up with ſtone ns. Here are 15,000 Janiſſaries conſtant- ept, with a Beglerbeg or Baſha. It is the of a Greek patriarch; and lies 95 miles E. of Jeruſalem, and 210 S. of Aleppo. 33 deg. 25 min. N. long. 37 deg. 27 E.

A'MASK, S. [*damaſquin*, Fr. *dama- o*, Ital. from *Damaſcus*, the place where as invented,] a manufacture of linen or oven with raiſed flowers; likewiſe a fine ſteel, at Damaſcus in Syria uſed for d and cutlaſs blades, and of a very fine er. Figuratively, a red colour, allud- o that of the damaſk roſe. "Her k late, now chang'd to pureſt white." ax.

o DA'MASK, V. A. to weave linen or n raiſed figures; to variegate, diverſify, mbelliſh. To adorn ſteel work with s.

DA'MASK-ROSE, S. in Botany, riſes with prickly ſtalks, 8 or 10 feet high; the leaves are compoſed of two pair of oval lobes, terminated by an odd one, of a dark green on the upper, and of a pale green on the under ſide; the borders are frequently turned down, and ſometimes ſawed; the footſtalks of the flowers are ſet with prickly hairs; the empalement of the flower is wing-pointed, and hairy; the flowers are of a ſoft, pale-re , not very double, of an agreeable odour, and the tops are long and ſmooth. See ROSE.

DAMASKE'ENING, or DA'MASKENING, S. the art of adorning iron and ſteel, by cutting or carving holes in them, and filling them up with gold or ſilver wire: it is a compoſition of Moſaic work, engraving, and carving; the Moſaic work conſiſts of pieces inlayed; the engraving, the metal which is cut out in various forms; and carving, with reſpect to the gold and ſilver wrought there in relievo.

DAME, S. [Fr. *dama*, Ital.] originally applied to a perſon who was miſtreſs of a family, and of a noble birth, as it is at preſent uſed in Law; but commonly uſed now for a farmer's wife, or one of the lower ſort. Uſed in Poetry for a perſon of rank, and at court given to ſuch ladies as have places there. Figuratively, women in general.

To DAMN, V. A. [*damno*, Lat. *damner*, Fr.] to doom, devote, or curſe to eternal torments; to procure eternal puniſhment; to explode or render any performance unpopular, by hiſſing or criticiſing.

DA'MNABLE, Adj. deſerving, or juſtly condemned to eternal puniſhment. Sometimes uſed, indecently, in a ludicrous ſenſe, for pernicious or odious.

DA'MNABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to incur eternal puniſhment.

DA'MNATION, S. excluſion from divine mercy; the ſtate of a perſon who is ſentenced to eternal puniſhment.

DAMNA'TORY, Adj. [*damnatorius*, Lat.] containing the ſentence to eternal puniſhment.

DA'MNED, Part. hateful; deteſtable; abominable; doomed to everlaſting puniſhment.

DAMNI'FIC, Adj. procuring loſs; miſchievous.

To DA'MNIFY, V. A. [*damnifico*, Lat.] to cauſe loſs; to ſpoil, hurt, or impair.

DAM'NINGNESS, tendency to ſubject a perſon to eternal puniſhments.

DAMP, Adj. [*dampe*, Belg.] moiſt; inclining to wet; moiſtened by the air or vapours. Figuratively, dejected; full of ſorrow, on account of ſome ſudden diſappointment or unexpected calamity.

DAMP, S. a fog, or miſt; a moiſt noxious vapour. Figuratively, dejection or ſorrow, ariſing from ſome unforeſeen check, or ſudden calamity.

To DAMP, V. A. [from the adjective] to wet or moiſten; to chill; or diminiſh heat by water. Figuratively, to leſſen any quality; to ſmother, check or depreſs any ardour or paſſion.

DA'MPISHNESS, S. tendency to wetneſs, or moiſture, ariſing from fogs, vapours, &c.

DA'MPNESS, S. a cold moiſture, or fogginess.

DA'MPY, Adj. moiſt or wet.

DA'MSEL, S. [*demoiſelle*, Fr.] originally uſed for a young gentlewoman or lady of diſtinction; an attendant of the higher rank; but at preſent for a young country laſs.

DAN, S. [*don*, Span. from *dominus*, Lat.] a title of dignity or honour, formerly uſed for *maſter*. "Pray thank *dan* Pope." *Prior*.

To DANCE, V. N. [*danſer*, Fr. *dancar*, Span. *danzare*, Ital.] to move in a graceful attitude, according to an air ſung, or play'd. Actively, to make a perſon dance, or ſkip. To *dance attendance*, is to wait in an humble and ſuppliant manner on a perſon.

DANCE, S. [Fr. *dans*, Iſl.] an agreeable motion of the body and feet, adjuſted by art, to the meaſure or tune of a muſical inſtrument or the voice.

DA'NCER, S. one who practiſes dancing.

DA'NCING-MASTER, S. one who teaches the art of dancing.

DANDE'LION, S. [*dent da lion*, Fr. lion's tooth] in Botany, the name of a plant which grows in the fields; it reſembles the hawkweed, excepting that it has a ſingle naked ſtalk, with flowers on the top, and is eaten as a ſallad.

DANDE'PRAT, S [*danden*, Fr.] a little fellow; uſed ſometimes as a word of fondneſs, and ſometimes as a word of reproach.

To DA'NDLE, V. A. [*dandelen*, Belg.] to keep a child in motion, either on the knee, or otherwiſe, to quiet it. Figuratively, to treat with too much fondneſs, to uſe like a child.

DA'NDLER, S. a perſon that fondles a child.

DA'NDRUFF, S. the ſcurf or dirt which ſticks to the head.

DANE'WORT S. in Botany, a ſpecies of elder, called likewiſe the dwarf elder.

DAN'GER, S. [Fr.] hazard; riſque; or a condition which is liable to miſchief, or calamity.

To DAN'GER, V. A. to expoſe to loſs, calamity, or miſery.

DAN'GERLESS, Adj. out of a poſſibility of meeting with any calamity or accident.

DAN'GEROUS, Adj. expoſed to accidents, loſs, harm, or miſchief.

DAN'GEROUSNESS, S. a condition which expoſes to accidents, calamity, or death.

To DANG'LE, V. N. to hang looſe, ſo as to be put in motion by the wind, breath, or a ſhake. Figuratively, to hang as a dependent upon a perſon.

DAN'GLER, S a perſon who frequents the company of women purely to paſs or kill time.

DANK, Adj. [*tunken*, Teut.] moiſt; wettiſh.

DAN'KISH, Adj. ſomewhat moiſt or wet.

To DAP, V. A. [from *dip*] in Angling, to let fall or put gently into the water.

DAP'PER, Adj. [*dapper*, Belg.] ſmall of ſtature, and full of ſpirit and vivacity.

DAP'PERLING, S. a perſon of low ſtature; a dwarf.

DAP'PLE, Adj. marked, variegated, or clouded with different colours.

To DAP'PLE, V. A. to ſtreak, or diverſify with a different colour.

DAR, or DART, S. a fiſh found in the Severn.

To DARE, V. N. [preter. *I durſt*, or *have dared*; from *dearran*, *dyrran*, Sax. *gadaurſta*, Goth. *derren*, Belg. *deoran*, Sax. to hurt] to undertake a thing without being diſcouraged by the dangers which attend it. Actively, to challenge or provoke a perſon to fight. To *dare larks*, is to catch them by means of a looking-glaſs, which keeps them in a maze, till taken.

DARE, S. a provocation, or calling on a perſon to fight; a challenge; a defiance.

DA'REFUL, Adj. full of defiance; without fear.

DA'RING, Adj. bold; adventurous; courageouſly undertaking an affair, notwithſtanding the dangers attending it.

DA'RINGLY, Adv. in a bold, courageous, outrageous, or impudent manner.

DA'RINGNESS, S. boldneſs.

DARK, Adj. [*deorc*, Sax.] without light. Not bright; dull, applied to colours. Opake; not to be ſeen through; not having light in itſelf. Figuratively, not eaſy to be underſtood; obſcure; ignorant; not enlightened with knowledge, or revelation. Gloomy; not chearful, applied to the temper.

DARK, S. want of light, by which all objects become inviſible. Figuratively, obſcurity; the condition of a perſon not known or famous; want of knowledge; ignorance.

To DARKEN, V. A. [*adeorcian*, Sax.] to deprive of, or ſhut out the light; to cloud, perplex; to render the mind unable to diſtinguiſh the qualities of objects; to grow towards night; to grow dark or gloomy.

DARK'LING, Part. hid in the dark, concealed from ſight.

DA'RKLY, Adv. in a ſituation void of light; obſcurely.

DA'RKNESS, S. a ſtate wherein light is abſent, and objects which are diſcovered by the ſight, become inviſible; opakeneſs, Obſcurity, or difficult to be underſtood, appli-

to books. The infernal gloom; wickedneſs; the empire of Satan.

DA'RKSOME, Adj. gloomy; obſcure.

DA'RLING, S. [*deorling*, Sax.] a perſon more beloved than any other; a favourite.

To DARN, V. A. to mend holes by ſtitches, in imitation of the fabric of the ſtuff.

DA'RNEL, S. a weed growing in corn-fields.

DART, S. [*dard*, Fr.] a ſmall lance or weapon thrown by the hand.

To DART, V. A. to caſt or throw a dart; to wound at a diſtance; to emit, or caſt. Neuterly, to fly as a dart.

To DASH, V. A. [*daſcher*, Fr.] to throw one thing with violence and ſuddenneſs againſt another; to break by throwing with violence; to beſprinkle; to wet by beating the water with a ſtick, or by flinging a ſtone or other thing into it; to mingle or mix with another liquor; to obliterate or cancel a writing, by drawing a careleſs ſtroke over it with a pen; to make a perſon aſhamed, to confound. Neuterly, to fly in waves or ſparkles over the ſurface or brim of a veſſel or bank; to fly in ſparkles or ſheets, attended with a loud noiſe, applied to water.

DASH, S. the ſtroke occaſioned by flinging one body forcibly againſt another; a ſtroke made with a pen; a blow; a mixture of another liquor.

DA'STARD, S. [*adraſtrigan*, Sax.] a coward; a perſon infamouſly fearful.

To DA'STARD, V. A. to terrify; to affect with fear. "And *daſtards* manly ſouls with hope and fear." *Dryd.*

To DA'STARDIZE, V. A. to intimidate; to render cowardly with fear.

DA'STARDY, S. too great an affection of, or liableneſs to fear.

DATE, S. [*datte*, Fr. from *datum*, Lat.] the time or day in which a writing is ſigned or written; or an event happens; the time appointed for a thing to be done; continuance; the fruit of the palm-tree.

To DATE, V. A. to ſet down the time in which a thing is done, or writing performed.

DA'TELESS, Adj. without any fixed term or period.

DA'TIVE, S. [*datif*, Fr. *dativus*, Lat.] the caſe of a noun which ſignifies the perſon to whom any thing is given or done; as we have no caſes in Engliſh, this relation is generally expreſſed by prefixing *to* before the noun, but after verbs of *giving*, the particle is omitted. In Law, ſuch executors as are appointed by a judge's decree.

To DAUB, V. A. [*dauber*, Fr.] to ſmear with ſomething ſticking; to ſoil, or make dirty. Figuratively, to paint coarſely; to cover with ſomething which diſguiſes; to cover with ſomething gaudy; to flatter groſsly; to play the hypocrite.

DAU'BER, S. one who ſoils or ſmears a thing; a coarſe painter.

DAVE'NANT, [Sir WILLIAM] was the ſon of John Davenant, a citizen and tavern-keeper of Oxford, and was born in February 1605. In 1624, he entered a member of that univerſity; but being more inclined to a gay than ſedentary life, he did not remain long there, but repaired to court, and was made firſt page to Frances, ducheſs of Richmond, and from thence he removed to the family of lord Brooke, and during his reſiding with this family, produced his firſt tragedy called Albovino, king of the Lombards, which was well received. Upon the death of Ben Jonſon, he was appointed laureat. As he was ſtedfaſt in his loyalty to the king, he was accuſed by the parliament in 1641, of ſeducing the army from their authority, and attempting to bring them over to that of the king. This made him reſolve to place his ſafety in flight; but he was ſtopt at Feverſham, ſent to town, and committed to the care of a meſſenger. In July following, he was admitted to bail, and again endeavoured to avoid the troubles of the times, by withdrawing into France; but was ſeized in Kent. From this confinement he was ſoon releaſed, and at laſt retired beyond ſea. After ſome time he returned to England, and was, by his old friend and patron the earl of Newcaſtle, made lieutenant-general of his ordnance, and in this capacity it is probable he behaved well, for in September 1643, he was knighted by the king, at the ſiege of Gloceſter. But the king's affairs becoming irretrievable, he once more left the kingdom, and went to France, where he got into ſuch favour with the queen, that ſhe truſted him with affairs of great importance. At the Reſtoration, he had the patent of the Duke's company of comedians granted to him; and opened the theatre in Lincoln's Inn fields, with the Siege of Rhodes, written by himſelf, the houſe being finely decorated, and the ſtage ornamented with painted ſcenes, which were by him introduced, if not invented. His dramatic performances were ſeventeen in number. He died on April 17, 1688, and was entered in Weſtminſter Abbey. On his grave ſtone was inſcribed, in imitation of Ben Jonſon, this ſhort epitaph, "O rare Sir William Davenant."

DAU'GHTER, S. [*daughtar*, Goth. *dohter*, Sax. and Teut.] the female offſpring of a man or woman.

To DAUNT, V. A. [*domter*, Fr. *domito*, Lat.] to diſcourage; to damp a perſon's courage.

DAU'NTLESS, Adj. without fear, or diſcouragement.

DAU'NTLESSNESS, S. a condition void of fear.

To DAWN, V. N. [*dægian*, Sax.] to grow light; to advance towards day. Figu-

ratively, to glimmer, or afford an obscure light to the understanding; to give some indication of greater and approaching splendor.

DAWN, S. the first appearance of day or light. Figuratively, a beginning.

DAY, S. [*dæg*, Sax. *dags*, Goth. *dagh*, Belg. *dag*, Dan. *deghes*, Iber.] that space of time wherein it is light; but a natural or civil day is that space of time wherein the earth performs one rotation on its axis, so as its different parts shall successively enjoy the light of the sun; this consists of a period of 24 hours. Figuratively, an indefinite period of time commencing from the action mentioned.

DA'Y BOOK, S. a book wherein tradesmen enter all the occurrences of the day, in the order they happen; called likewise a waste-book.

DA'Y-LABOUR, S. a portion of labour exacted of a person every day, and implies the idea of hardship and fatigue.

DA'Y-LABOURER, S. a person who is hired to work by the day; a hard-working and slaving person.

DA'YSMAN, S. a person chosen to determine or decide a dispute or contest between others. "Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us." *Job* ix. 33.

DA'Y-SPRING, S. the first appearance of light in the morning; the dawn; the day-break.

DA'Y STAR, S. the morning-star. "So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed." *Milt.* Figuratively, the light shed by the *day-star*; the light of the gospel which is spread by Christ, the *day-star* of righteousness. "The *day-star* shall rise in your hearts." 2 *Pet.* i. 19.

DA'ZIED, Adj. adorned and over-grown with dazies. "Find out the prettiest *dazied* spot we can." *Shak.*

To DA'ZZLE, V. A. [*duysel*, Belg.] to overpower the eyes, and injure the sight with too great a degree of light or splendor; to be overpowered, or lose the use of sight for a time, by too much light, or too great an application to reading.

DEA'CON, S. [*diaconus*, Lat. διακονος, Gr. from κονεω, to minister to] a lower degree of clergy, rather a novitiate, or state of probation for one year, after which a person is admitted into full orders, or ordained a priest.

DEA'CONNESS, S. a female in the antient church, who administered such offices to those of her own sex, which it was not decent for the men to do, such as the baptism of adult women, &c.

DEAD, Adj. [*deod*, Belg, *dod*, Dan. *dauder*, Isl. *dauthus*, Goth.] without, or deprived of life, applied to those persons whose souls are separated from their bodies. Figuratively, without sense or motion; hence a deep sleep, which imitates the want of sense and motion in a dead body is called a *dead* sleep. Unactive, dull, applied to colours. Useless; unaffecting; void of ardour or warmth. "How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear?" *Addis.* Tasteless or vapid, applied to liquors. Uninhabited, or not interspersed with houses. "A *dead* wall." Withered. "A *dead* bough, or plant."

To DEAD, or DEADEN, V. A. to deprive a thing of any quality, or sensation. Figuratively, to make liquors vapid, tasteless, or spiritless. Neuterly, to lose any force or quality.

DEA'D-LIFT, S. a pressing necessity, call, or exigence; a last resort.

DEA'DLY, Adj. that which kills; murtherous; mortal; inveterate. "*Deadly* enemies to the Turks." *Knolles.*

DEA'DLY, Adv. in a manner resembling the dead. "Looked *deadly* pale." *Shak.* Mortally, or in such a manner as to deprive of life. "The groanings of a *deadly* wounded man." *Ez.* xxx. 24. Sometimes used in familiar discourse, only to enforce the signification of a word, implying *very much*; prodigiously; exceedingly. "Though *deadly* weary." *Orrery.*

DEA'DNESS, S. want of warmth, and ardour. Figuratively, languor, or faintness, Vapidness; loss of spirit, applied to liquors.

DEAD NET'TLE, S. in Botany, a weed called likewise the archangel.

DEAD RECKONING, S. in Navigation, the conjecture made by seamen of the place where the ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log, by knowing the course they have steered by the compass, and by rectifying all with an allowance for drift or leeway, without any observation of the sun, moon, or stars.

DEAF, Adj. [Sax. *doof*, Belg. *daub*, Teut. *dow*, Dan. *daufur*, Isl.] wanting the sense of hearing, or having it greatly impaired. Figuratively, regardless, unattentive, used with *to*.

To DEAF, or DEA'FEN, V. A. to deprive of hearing.

DEA'FLY, Adv. [*deaflic*, Sax.] without any sense of sounds; imperfectly heard.

DEA'FNESS, S. the state of a person who has entirely lost, or has the sense of hearing greatly impaired. Figuratively, inattention or entire disregard.

DEAL, S. [*dæl*, Sax. *deel*, Belg. *dail*, Goth. *dole*, Russ. *deil*, Sclav. Corn. Dalm. *dil*, Boh.] a part, or portion; the office, or practice of distributing cards to those who are engaged in any game; fir, or pine-wood, from *deyle*, Belg. *diel*, Teut.

To DEAL, V. A. [*dælan*, Sax. *deelen*, Belg. *dailgan*, Goth. *delate*, Russ. *deliti*, Boh. *diliti*, Sclav. Pol.] to distribute, or dispose of to different persons; to scatter promiscuously

to give to ſeveral perſons in order, one after another. Neuterly, to tranſact buſineſs; to trade; to act; to ſell; to be converſant in; to practiſe; to behave towards; to treat; ſometimes to contend with, or approve.

DEA'LER, S. one who trades in any particular commodity; one who has to do with, or practiſes any thing; one who diſtributes cards.

DE'ALING, S. practice; action; behaviour; treatment; buſineſs; or trade.

DEAN, S. [*doyen*, Fr. *degn*, Dan. *decanus*, Lat. from δεκα, Gr. ten, becauſe at firſt always preſiding over *ten* prebendaries, or canons, at leaſt] a perſon in collegiate churches or chapels, who is preſident of the chapter.

DE'ANERY, S. the government, authority, revenue, or reſidence of a dean.

DE'ANSHIP, S. the office of a dean.

DEAR, Adj. [*deore*, *dyre*, Sax. *deer*, Belg.] an object of great love, and of warm affection; beloved. Figuratively, valuable; of high price, coſtly; ſcarce; not plentiful. "A *dear* year."

DEAR, S. a word of fondneſs, implying that the perſon is eſteemed as much as the greateſt rarity, valued as much as the moſt coſtly purchaſe, and looked on as an object of the moſt intenſe love and affection.

DEAR-BOUGHT, Adj. purchaſed at a high rate; bought at too high a price.

DE'ARLING, or DARLING, S. [*deorling*, Sax.] a perſon careſſed with great affection. "The reſt of Venus' *dearlings*." *Spenſer*.

DE'ARLY, Adv. with great affection. Uſed with *pay* or *buy*, at a high price; at too great a price.

To DEARN, V. A. [*dyrnan*, Sax. to hide] to mend holes in cloaths, ſo as to reſemble the fabric of the ſtuff. See DARN.

DE'ARNESS, S. fondneſs; a warm or great degree of affection; ſcarcity; coſtlineſs; a high, or too high a price.

DEARTH, S. [from *dear*] ſcarcity; want; need; famine; barrenneſs.

DEATH, S. [from *death*, Sax. *daube*, Iſl. *dauthus*, Goth.] the departure of the ſoul from the body; loſs of ſenſibility, motion, and all the functions of animal life. Figuratively, the ſtate of the dead; murder, or depriving a perſon of life by violent and unlawful means; the cauſe of death.

DE'ATH-BED, S. the bed on which a perſon dies.

DE'ATHFUL, Adj. pregnant with death; mortal; fatal; deſtructive.

DE'ATHLESS, Adj. not ſubject to death; immortal.

DE'ATHLIKE, Adj. [*deatblic*, Sax.] reſembling death, either in its horrors, or in its inſenſibility, or motionleſs ſtate.

DE'ATHS-DOOR, S. [πυλαι αδου, Gr.] a near approach to death; on the brink or verge of dying.

DE'ATH'S-MAN, S. an executioner.

DE'ATH-WATCH, S. ſomething that is fooliſhly reported to make a ticking noiſe in a wall, &c. againſt the death of ſome friend; but is only a ſmall inſect, &c. making a noiſe like the beating of a watch, deſcribed by Dr. Derham in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. It very much reſembles a louſe, both in ſhape and colour; but is more nimble; is common in every houſe in the warm months; but in the cold ſeaſon, hides itſelf in dry duſty places.

To DEBA'R, V. A. [from *de* and *bar*] to hinder or reſtrain a perſon from the enjoyment of a thing.

To DEBA'RK, V. A. [*debarquer*, Fr.] to come out of a ſhip upon ſhore.

To DEBA'SE, V. A. to reduce from a higher to a lower value; to adulterate metal or liquors by the addition of ſomething leſs valuable; to ſpoil, or render leſs perfect by mean and unworthy additions.

DEBA'SEMENT, S. the act of debaſing, degrading or rendering a thing of leſs value by the mixture of ſomething mean or worthleſs.

DEBA'SER, S. the perſon who leſſens the value of a thing by ſome mixture; one who adulterates metals or liquors.

DEBA'TABLE, Adj. that which may be diſputed, or give occaſion for controverſy.

DEBA'TE, S. [*debat*, Fr. *dibatto*, Ital.] a diſpute concerning the meaning, or the truth of any propoſition; a quarrel or conteſt.

To DEBA'TE, V. A. [*debattre*, Fr. *dibattere*, Ital.] to controvert, or diſpute; to produce the arguments which may be brought to ſupport any ſide of a queſtion; to deliberate.

DEBA'TEFUL, Adj. fond of diſpute or contradiction. Quarrelſome or contentious, when applied to perſons. Conteſted, or occaſioning diſputes, when applied to things.

DEBA'TER, S. a diſputant, or one fond of diſpute.

To DEBAU'CH, V. A. [*debaucher*, Fr. *debacchor*, Ital.] to ſeduce a perſon, or prevail on him to do ſomething amiſs; to corrupt a perſon's morals, ſo as to make him lewd; to corrupt by intemperance in meat or drink, but eſpecially the latter.

DEBAU'CH, S. intemperance in meat or drink; lewdneſs.

DEBAUCHE'E, S. [the *c* pronounced like an *s*, *debauché*, Fr.] a perſon given to intemperance in drink, or lewdneſs.

DEBAU'CHMENT, S. the act of corrupting the morals of a perſon, whether it reſpects temperance, or chaſtity. "*Debauchment* of nations." *Taylor*.

DEBE'NTURE, S. a writ or note by which a debt is claimed.

To DEBI'LITATE, V. A. [*debilitatum*, ſupine of *debilito*, Lat.] to deprive of ſtrength; to weaken, or render weak.

DEBILI-

DEBILITA'TION, S. the act of depriving a person of strength, or rendering him weak.

DEBI'LITY, S. loss of strength; weakness; want of strength to bear any weight, or to accomplish an undertaking.

DEBONA'IR, Adj. [*debonnair*, Fr.] lively; affable; genteel; civil; well-bred; elegant; complaisant.

DEBONAI'RLY, Adv. with an elegant or genteel air; civilly; sprightly.

DEBT, S. [*debitum*, Lat. *dette*, Fr.] that which one person owes to another.

DEBT'OR, S. [*debitor*, Lat.] he that owes another money; one who has taken goods of another on trust; that side of an account which contains the articles which a person has had on trust.

DEBULLI'TION, S. [*debullitio*, Lat.] the bubbling of water over the sides of the vessel which contains it.

DECA'DE, S. [δεκα, Gr.] a number amounting to, or consisting of ten.

DECA'DENCY, S. [*decadence*, Fr.] decay.

DECA'GON, S. [from δεκα and γωνια, Gr.] in Geometry, a figure having ten equal sides and angles.

DE'CALOGUE, S. [δεκαλογος, Gr.] the Ten Commandments, given by God to Moses.

To DECAMP', V. N. [*decamper*, Fr.] to shift a camp; to remove from a place.

DECAMP'MENT, S. the act of moving from a place.

To DECA'NT, V. A. [*decanter*, Fr. *decanto*, Lat.] to pour liquor off gently.

DECANTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of pouring liquor off the lees.

DECA'NTER, S. a bottle of white glass, used to contain liquors.

To DE'CAY, V. A. [*dechecir*, Fr. from *de* and *cado*, Lat.] to lose of its value, substance, strength, or perfection; to be gradually impaired. Actively, to impair; consume gradually, or waste the substance of a thing.

DE'CAY, S. a gradual loss of substance, qualities, value, or perfection; the effects or marks of consumption or decline; declension from prosperity.

DECA'YER, S. that which causes decay.

DECE'ASE, S. [*decessus*, Lat.] death; departure from life.

To DECE'ASE, V. N. [*decessum*, supine of *decedo*, Lat.] to die.

DECE'IT, S. [*deceptio*, Lat.] a means by which a thing is passed upon a person for what it is not, as when falshood is made to pass for truth. A fraud; cheat; artifice; stratagem.

DECEI'TFUL, Adj. full of fraud or artifice; meaning different from what a person expresses; not to be confided in.

DECEI'TFULLY, Adv. in a fraudulent insincere manner.

DECEI'TFULNESS, S. the quality of imposing on a person to his hurt.

DECEI'VABLE, Adj. subject or exposed to fraud or imposture; subject to, or capable of, leading a person into an error.

DECEI'VABLENESS, S. the possibility of being imposed upon by false pretences.

To DECE'IVE, V. A. [*deceivoir*, Fr. *decipio*, Lat.] to make a person believe something false, or intended to his damage or hurt; to impose on a person's credulity by false appearances; to lead into an error or mistake. Figuratively, to disappoint.

DECE'IVER, S. one who leads another into a mistake; one who imposes on the credulity of another. Figuratively, one who disappoints a person's expectations.

DECE'MBER, S. [from *decem*, Lat. ten] the last or twelfth month of the year, according to the modern computation of time; but formerly the tenth, as its name imports, the year then beginning in March.

DECEM'PEDAL, Adj. [*decempedales*, Lat.] measuring ten feet.

DECEM'VIRATE, S. the decemviri, among the Romans, were ten noblemen chosen to govern the commonwealth, instead of two consuls.

DE'CENCE, or DECENCY, S. [*decence*, Fr. *decentia*, Lat.] a method of address or action proper and becoming a person's sex, character, or rank. Figuratively, modesty. "Want of *decency* is want of sense." *Roscom.*

DECE'NNIAL, Adj. [*decennium*, from *decem*, Lat. ten, and *annus*, Lat. a year] continuing the space of ten years.

DE'CENT, Adj [*decens*, Lat.] becoming; fit or suitable; neat.

DE'CENTLY, Adv. in a proper manner; consistent with character, rank, or the rules of good-breeding. Figuratively, modestly.

DECEPTIBI'LITY, S. [from *deceptio*, Lat.] liableness to be led into an error or mistake; liableness to be imposed on.

DECE'PTIBLE, Adj. liable to be deceived, imposed on, or led into an error.

DECE'PTION, S. [*deceptio*, Lat.] the act or means of imposing on a person, or leading him into an error; the state of a person imposed on, or in a mistake; a cheat, fraud, or fallacy, by which a person takes a thing to be what it is not.

DECE'PTIOUS. Adj. apt to impose upon; or lead a person into an error.

DECE'PTORY, Adj. containing the means of imposing on the credulity of a person; or of leading him into a mistake.

To DECI'DE, V. A. [*decido*, Lat. *decider*, Fr.] to put an end to, or terminate a dispute, or event.

DECI'DER, S. the person who determines a quarrel, or cause.

DECI'DUOUS, Adj. [*deciduus*, Lat.] falling off. In Botany, soon withering; not lasting the whole year.

DECI'DUOUSNESS S. aptness to fall.

In

In Botany, the quality of fading or withering every year.

DECI'MAL, Adj. [*decimus*, Lat. the tenth] numbered, multiplied, or encreasing by tens. *Decimal arithmetic*, is that which computes by decimal fractions; a *decimal fraction*, is that whose denominator is never expressed, but is always understood to have as many cyphers as there are decimals, figures and unity, or 1 besides; thus, $\frac{10000}{4773}$, *&c.*

To DE'CIMATE, V. A. [*decimatum*, supine of *decimo*, Lat.] to tythe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION, S. the act of tything, of taking the tenth, whether by lot or otherwise; a selection of every tenth soldier, by lot, for punishment, in a general mutiny.

To DECI'PHER, V. A. [*dechiffrer*, Fr.] to explain a thing written in cyphers. Figuratively, to describe, or give a characteristical representation of a thing; to unfold; to unravel. "To *decipher* a perplexed affair".

DECI'PHERER, S. one who explains any thing written in cyphers.

DECI'SION, S. the determination of a dispute, or difference; the result of an event.

DECI'SIVE, Adj. having the power of determining a difference; or settling the result of an event that is uncertain.

DECISIVELY, Adv. in a conclusive manner, so as to put an end to a dispute, or to determine the fate of an undertaking.

DECI'SIVENESS, S. the power of determining any difference, or settling any event.

DECI'SORY, Adj. able to determine or put beyond dispute.

To DECK, V. A. [*decken*, Belg. and Teut.] to cover by way of ornament. "To *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd sky." *Par. Lost.* To adorn with dress; to embellish.

DECK, S. [*decken*, Dan. to cover] the floor of a ship.

DEC'KER, S. a dresser; one who adorns; one who covers a table, or lays a cloth.

To DE'CLAIM, V. A. [*declaimer*, Fr. *declamo*, Lat.] to speak in a florid manner, like an orator, or rhetorician; to speak much against a thing; to run a thing down, used with *against*.

DECLA'IMER, S. one who makes a florid speech in order to fire the imagination, or move the passions; an orator.

DECLAMA'TION, S. [*declamatio*, Lat.] a florid or rhetorical discourse addressed to the passions. Figuratively, an ostentatious display of rhetoric or oratory.

DECLA'MATOR, S. [Lat.] one who speaks against a thing, person, or opinion; an orator; a rhetorician. "This generous *declamator*." *Tatler*, No. 56.

DECLAMA'TORY, Adj. [*declamatoire*, Fr. *declamatorius*, Lat.] relating to the practice of declaiming; treated in the manner of a rhetorician; appealing to the passions; merely rhetorical flourish.

DECLA'RABLE, Adj. that which may be declared; capable of proof. "This is *declarable* from the best writers." *Brown.*

DECLARA'TION, S. [Fr.] the discovery of a thing by words; explanation; affirmation. In Law, the shewing forth or laying out an action personal in any suit; sometimes used both in personal and real actions.

DECLA'RATIVE, Adj. explaining; making proclamation; express.

DECLA'RATORILY, Adv. in the form of a declaration; in a decretory form; expressly.

DECLA'RATORY, Adj. expressive; affirmative.

To DECLA'RE, V. A. [*declaro*, Lat.] *declarer*, Fr.] to explain, or free from obscurity. "To *declare* this a little, we must assume, that, *&c.*" *Boyle.* To make known; to manifest; to publish, or proclaim; to espouse any cause or opinion openly.

DECLA'RER, S. one who makes any thing known.

DECLE'NSION, S. [*declinaison*, Fr. *declinatio*, Lat.] a gradual decay, or decrease from a greater degree of strength or power to a less; descent; declination or declivity. "The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea." *Burnet.* In Grammar, the variation or change of the last syllable of a noun, whilst it continues to signify the same thing.

DECLI'NABLE, Adj. having a variety of endings, according to the different relations it stands for. "A *declinable* noun.

DECLINA'TION, S. [*declinatio*, Lat.] descent; a change from a more to a less perfect state; decay; the act of bending down. "A *declination* of the head." A variation from a perpendicular, or right line; an oblique direction; variation from a fixed point, such as that of the needle from the north. In Astronomy, the distance of the sun or a star from the equator, either north or south. In Grammar, the inflexion, or declining a noun through all its various terminations. *Declination of a plane*, in Dialing, is an arch of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if counted from east to west, or between the meridian and plane, if reckoned from the north or south.

DECLINA'TOR, or DECLINATORY, S. an instrument used in dialling, to determine the declination, reclination, and inclination of planes.

To DE'CLINE, V. N. [*declino*, Lat. *decliner*, Fr.] to bend or lean downwards. Figuratively, to go astray; to shun or avoid to do a thing; to sink; to be impaired; to decay. Actively, to bend downwards; to shun; to elude the force of an argument; to mention all the different terminations of a declinable word.

DECLI'NE, S. decay, owing either to age, time, diſeaſe, or other cauſes.

DECLI'VITY, S. [*declivus*, Lat.] the gradual deſcent of a hill, or other eminence.

DECLI'VOUS, Adj. [*declivus*, Lat.] gradually deſcending.

To DECO'CT, V. A. [*decoctum*, ſupine of *decoqueo*, Lat.] to prepare for uſe by boiling. In Pharmacy, to boil in water, ſo as to draw out the ſtrength or virtue of a thing; to boil till it grows thick; to ſtrengthen by boiling.

DECO'CTIBLE, Adj. that which may be boiled, or may be prepared by boiling.

DECO'CTION, S. [*decoctum*, Lat.] the act of boiling any thing to extract its virtues. Figuratively, the ſtrained liquor of a plant, or other ingredient, boiled in water.

DECOC'TURE, S. a preparation or ſubſtance formed from boiling ingredients in water.

DECOLLA'TION, S. *decollatio*, Lat.] the act of beheading,

DECOMPO'SITE, Adj. [*decompoſitus*, Lat.] compounded a ſecond time; compounded of a thing already compounded.

DECOMPOSI'TION, S. [See DECOMPOSITE] the act of compounding things; which were compounded before.

To DECOMPOUND, V. A. [*decompono*, Lat.] to compoſe of things already compounded to compound a ſecond time; to form by a ſecond compoſition.

DECOMPOU'ND, Adj. compoſed of words, things, or ideas already compounded; compounded a ſecond time.

To DECO'RATE, V. A. [*decoratum*, ſupine of *decoro*, Lat.] to ſet off or adorn with ornaments.

DECORA'TION, S. an ornament, or a thing which, by being added, gives both grace and beauty to another.

DE'CORATOR, S. one who adorns or embelliſhes.

DE'COROUS, Adj. [*decorus*, Lat.] ſuitable, or agreeable to the character, dignity, or perfections of a perſon or thing; becoming.

To DECO'RTICATE, V. A. [*decorticatum*, ſupine of *decortico*, Lat.] to diveſt or ſtrip off the bark or huſk; to peel.

DECORTICATION, S. the act of ſtripping a thing of its bark or huſk.

DECO'RUM, S. [Lat.] a behaviour proper or ſuitable to the character and abilities of a perſon, conſiſting likewiſe of a due obſervance of the eſtabliſhed rules of politeneſs and gracefulneſs.

To DECO'Y, V. A. [*koey*, Belg. a cage] to lure or intice into a cage; to draw into a a ſnare. Figuratively, to ſeduce a perſon by lurements.

DECO'Y, S. a place adapted for drawing wild fowl into ſnares. Figuratively, allurement; temptation; a ſnare. A *decoy-duck*, is one that is bred or trained to bring others into a ſnare.

To DECRE'ASE, V. N. [*decreſco*, Lat. *decroître*, Fr.] to become leſs either in length, weight, force, or bulk; to diminiſh. Actively, to make leſs.

DECRE'ASE, S. the ſtate of growing leſs; decay. In Aſtronomy, the wain; the change made in the face of the moon from its full, till it returns to full again.

To DECRE'E, V. N. [*decretum*, Lat. *decret*, Fr.] to eſtabliſh by law; to reſolve. Actively, to aſſign or diſpoſe of a thing by law.

DECRE'E, S. [*decret*, Fr. *decretum*, Lat.] a law; an eſtabliſhed rule. In Law, the determination of a ſuit. In Canon Law, an ordinance eſtabliſhed by the pope, by and with the advice of the cardinals aſſembled in council, without application from any perſon.

DECRE'MENT, S. [*decrementum*, Lat.] the ſtate of becoming leſs; the quantity loſt by decay.

DECRE'PIT, Adj. [*decrepitus*, Lat.] waſted, worn out, and enfeebled by age; in the laſt ſtage of decay.

To DECRE'PITATE, V. A. [*decrepo*, Lat.] to calcine ſalts on the fire, till they ceaſe to crackle or make a noiſe.

DECREPITA'TION, S. the crackling noiſe made by ſalt, when put over a fire in a crucible.

DECRE'PITNESS, or DECRE'PITUDE, S. the weakneſs attending old age; the laſt ſtage of decay.

DECRE'SCENT, Part. [*decreſcens*, Lat.] becoming leſs; in a ſtate of decay.

DECRE'TAL, Adj. [*decretum*, Lat. appertaining, belonging, or relating to a decree. A *decretal epiſtle*, is that which the pope decrees either by himſelf, or by the advice of cardinals, on his being conſulted thereon by ſome particular perſon,

DECRE'TAL, S. a letter or reſtrict of the pope, by which ſome point in the eccleſiaſtical law is ſolved or determined; a book of decrees or laws.

DECRE'TIST, S. one who ſtudies or profeſſes the knowledge of the decretals.

DECRE'TORY, Adj. judicial; final; deciſive; critical, or that time in which ſome definitive event will happen.

DECRI'AL, S. [from *decry*, the endeavouring to leſſen any thing in the eſteem of the public; cenſure; condemnation.

To DE'CRY, V. A. [*deſcrier*, Fr.] to cenſure, blame, or inveigh againſt a thing; to endeavour to leſſen the eſteem the public has to a thing.

DECU'MBENCE, or DECUM'BENCY, S. [*decumbens*, particip. of *decumbo*, Lat.] the act or poſture of lying down. "They lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all." *Brown.*

DECUM'BITURE, S. the time at which a perſon takes to his bed in a diſeaſe. In Aſtrology,

Aſtrology, a ſcheme of the heavens, by which the prognoſtics of a perſon's recovery or death were diſcovered from the time of his firſt taking to his bed. "If her eye buc akes or itches its *decumbiture* ſhe takes." *Dryd.*

DE'CUPLE, Adj. [*decuplus*, Lat.] tenfold; the ſame number repeated ten times.

DECU'RION, S. [*decurio*, Lat.] an officer who had the command of ten perſons.

DECUR'SION, S. [*decurſus*, Lat.] the act of running or flowing down.

DECURTA'TION, S. the act of cutting ſhort, or ſhortening.

To DECU'SSATE, V. A. [*decuſſatum*, ſupine of *decuſſo*, Lat.] to interſect, or croſs at right angles.

DECUSSA'TION, S. the act of croſſing, or the ſtate of being croſſed at right angles; the point in which two lines croſs each other.

To DE'DICATE, V. A. [*dedicatum*, ſupine of *dedico*, Lat.] to devote, appropriate, or ſet a thing aſide for divine uſes. Figuratively, to appropriate peculiarly to a deſign or purpoſe; to inſcribe to a patron.

DE'DICATED, Part. or Adj. [*dedicatus*, Lat.] appropriated or devoted to a particular uſe.

DEDICA'TION, S. the act of conſecrating or appropriating ſome place or thing ſolely to divine uſes; the addreſs of an author to his patron, and prefixed before his work.

DEDICA'TOR, S. one who aſcribes a work to a patron.

DEDICA'TORY, Adj. compoſing, belonging to, or in the ſtile of a dedication.

DEDI'TION, S. [*deditio*, Lat.] the act of ſurrendering to an enemy. "It was not a complete conqueſt, but rather a *dedition*." *Hale.*

To DE'DUCE, V. A. [*deduco*, Lat.] to deſcribe in a continual or connected ſeries, ſo that one thing ſhall introduce another; to infer by reaſon from certain propoſitions, which are premiſed.

DEDU'CEMENT, S. that which is collected or inferred from any premiſes.

DEDU'CIBLE, Adj. to be inferred or diſcovered from principles laid down.

DEDU'CIVE, Adj. performing the act of deduction; inferring or collecting from principles or propoſitions already laid down.

To DE'DUCT, V. A. [*deductum*, ſupine of *deduco*, Lat.] to ſubtract, or take away.

DEDU'CTION, S. a conſequence or inference drawn by reaſon from ſome principles laid down; that which is ſubtracted or taken away from any ſum or number, *&c.*

DEDU'CTIVE, Adj. that which may be deduced or inferred from any propoſition laid down or premiſed.

DEDU'CTIVELY, Adv. by way of inference, or collecting one truth from another.

DEED, S. [*deed*, Sax. *daed*, Belg.] an action, or thing done; an exploit; written evidence of any legal act; fact; reality.

DEED'LESS, Adj. unactive; without doing any thing.

To DEEM, V. N. [part. *deemed*, formerly *dempt*; from *deman*, Sax. *domgan* Goth. *deeman*, Belg. *æg. dæme*, Iſl.] to judge; to think; to determine on due conſideration.

DEEM'STER, S. [from *deem*] a judge, ſtill uſed in Guernſey and Jerſey.

DEEP, Adj. [*deop*, *deope*, Sax. *diep*, Belg.] that which has length meaſured downwards from its ſurface. Applied to ſituation, low; below the ſurface, or meaſured from the ſurface downwards. Figuratively, piercing far; far from the entrance. *Deep* ambuſh'd in her ſilent den." *Dryd.* Not to be diſcovered at firſt ſight; not obvious. "The ſenſe lies deep." *Locke.* Sagacious, penetrating, profound, learned. "He's meditating with two *deep* divines." *Shakſp.* Artful, grave. Dark, applied to colours. Exceſſive, "*Deep* poverty." 2 *Cor.* viii. 2. Baſs, or grave, applied to ſounds.

DEEP, S. [*diepte*, Belg. a whirlpool] the ſea. Joined to *night*, the moſt advanced and ſtilleſt part thereof; midnight.

To DEE'PEN, V. A. to ſink far below the ſurface. Applied to colours, to darken; to cloud; to make a ſhade darker. To increaſe the dolefulneſs of a ſound.

DEE'PLY, Adv. to a great diſtance below the ſurface; with great ſtudy, application, and penetration, oppoſed to *ſuperficially*. Sorrowfully; profoundly; with a great degree of ſorrow, melancholy, or ſadneſs, when uſed with words expreſſing grief. In a high degree; exceſſively; vaſtly.

DEEP-MOU'THED, Adj. having a hoarſe loud voice, or uttering a hollow, loud ſound.

DEE'PNESS, S. diſtance or ſpace meaſured from the ſurface downwards.

DEER, S. [*deer*, Sax. *diur*, Dan. *dyr*, Iſl. *thier*, Teut. θυς, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, a claſs of animals, the males of which have their heads adorned with branching horns, and are kept for hunting; when killed, their fleſh is called veniſon, and their ſpecies are various.

To DE'FACE, V. A. [*defaire*, Fr.] to deſtroy; ruin; to diſfigure.

DEFA'CEMENT, S. the act of diſfiguring. "The image of GOD is purity, and the *defacement*, ſin." *Bac.*

DEFA'CER, S. one who deſtroys, or diſfigures any thing.

DEFAI'LANCE, S. [*defaillance*, Fr.] failure; miſcarriage; diſappointment. "The authors of that unhappy *defailance*." *Glanv.* Not in uſe.

To DEFA'LCATE, [*defalquer*, Fr. from *falx*, *falcis*, Lat. a ſickle] to cut, or lop off; to take away or abridge part of a perſon's penſion or ſalary. Moſt commonly applied to money affairs.

DEFALCA'TION, S. diminution; abridgment of any cuſtomary allowance.

To

To DE'FALK, V. A. [from *defalcate*] to lop or cut off; to abridge.

DEFAMA'TION, S. the uttering of reproachful ſpeeches, or reproachful language of any one, with an intent to leſſen his character, and deſtroy his reputation.

DEFAMA'TORY, Adj. tending to leſſen the character, or ruin the reputation of another.

To DE'FAME, V. A. [from *de* and *fama*, Lat. fame or reputation] to utter words againſt a perſon or thing, with an intent to leſſen his reputation, or render it infamous.

DEFA'MER, S. one who aſſerts things injurious to the reputation of another, with an intention to render him infamous.

DEFAU'LT, S. [*defaut*, Fr.] omiſſion of what ought to be done; neglect; fault.

To DEFAU'LT, V. A. to fail; or not perform ſomething promiſed or contracted; to forfeit by breaking a contract.

DEFE'ASANCE, S. [*defaiſance*, Fr.] the act of annulling or rendering a contract void.

DEFE'ASIBLE, Adv. [from *defaire*, Fr.] that which may be annulled, abrogated, ſet aſide, or made void.

DEFE'AT, S. [from *defaire*, Fr.] the overthrow of an army; an act of deſtruction; deprivation.

To DEFE'AT, V. A. [from the noun] to beat or overthrow an army. Figuratively, to fruſtrate; to diſappoint.

DEFE'ATURE, S. [from *de* and *feature*] the act of diſfiguring or ſpoiling the features of a perſon. "Time's deformed hand hath written ſtrange *defeatures* on my face." *Shak.*

To DE'FECATE, V. A. [*defæcatum*, ſupine of *defæco*, Lat.] to purge or clear liquors from dregs or foulneſſes. Figuratively to clear truth from any thing which renders it obſcure, to purify from any groſs mixture, to brighten.

DE'FECATE, Adj. [*defæcatus*, Lat.] cleared, or purified from lees or foulneſſes.

DEFECA'TION, S. the act of clearing or purifying from lees or foulneſs.

DE'FECT, S. [*defectus*, Lat.] the abſence of ſomething which a thing ought to have; failing; want; a miſtake or error, applied to the underſtanding. A fault, applied to moral conduct.

To DEFE'CT, V. N. [*defectum*, ſupine of *deficio*, Lat.] to be deficient.

DEFECTIBI'LITY, S. a ſtate of failing; deficiency; imperfection. "The *defectibility* of the connection." *Hale.*

DEFEC'TIBLE, Adj. imperfect; deficient; wanting in ſomething which a thing ought to have.

DEFE'CTION, S. [*defectio*, Lat.] failure; apoſtacy; rebellion, or abandoning one's duty to a king or ſtate.

DEFEC'TIVE, Adj. [*defectivus*, Lat.] not having all the qualities or powers which are requiſite; faulty; blameable. *Defective nouns* or *verbs*, in Grammar, are ſuch as have not ſome caſes, numbers, perſons, tenſes, or moods.

DEFEC'TIVENESS, S. wanting ſomething which a perſon or thing ought to have; a ſtate of imperfection.

DEFE'NCE, S. [*defenſe*, Fr. *defenſio*, Lat.] the method uſed to ſecure a perſon againſt the attack of an enemy; guard; protection; ſecurity; reſiſtance; vindication; juſtification; or the reply made by a perſon, in order to clear himſelf from a crime laid to his charge.

DEFE'NCELESS, Adj. deſtitute of the means of repulſing; unable to reſiſt.

To DEFE'ND, V. A. [*defendo*, Lat. *defendre*, Fr.] to protect; to ſupport; to ſecure; to forbid. "His taſte of that *defended* fruit." *Par. Loſt.* To vindicate or juſtify.

DEFE'NDABLE, Adj. that which may be maintained or ſecured againſt the attacks of an enemy; that which may be vindicated or juſtified.

DEFE'NDANT, S. he that endeavours to beat off an enemy, or to hinder a place from falling into his hands. In Law, the perſon who is proſecuted or ſued.

DEFE'NDER, S. one who protects a place or perſon againſt an enemy; one who endeavours to anſwer the objections raiſed againſt any truth or doctrine.

DEFENSA'TIVE, S. that which is made uſe of to ſecure a perſon or place againſt the attack of an enemy; defence; guard. In Surgery, a bandage or plaſter to ſecure a wound from outward violence.

DEFEN'SIBLE, Adj. capable of reſiſting an enemy; vindicating from any crime or aſperſion.

DEFE'NSIVE, Adj. [*defenſif*, Fr.] only proper for defence.

DEFE'NSIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to guard againſt the deſigns or attacks of an enemy.

To DE'FER, V. N. [*deferro*, Lat.] to put off to another time; to delay.

DE'FERENCE, S. [Fr.] regard or reſpect paid to rank, age, or ſuperior talents; complaiſance; ſubmiſſion.

DEFI'ANCE, S. [*deffiance*, Fr.] a challenge or call upon a perſon to make good an accuſation; a contemptuous diſregard.

DEFI'CIENCE, or DEFICIENCY, S. [*deficio*, Lat.] the want of ſomething which a perſon or thing ſhould have; an imperfection; failure; or defect.

DEFI'CIENT, Adj. [*deficiens*, Lat.] imperfect. *Deficient verbs* or *nouns*. See DEFECTIVE. *Deficient numbers*, in Arithmetic, are thoſe whoſe aliquot parts, being added together, make leſs than the integer or number itſelf, thus 1, 2, 4, which are parts of 8, make only 7.

DE'FIER, S. a challenger; a contemner; one who dares a perſon to make good a charge.

To DEFI'LE, V. A. [*afylan*, Sax.] to render a thing foul, unclean, or impure; to pollute; to be guilty of any ſin againſt the purity of the marriage bed, or the chaſtity of a virgin; to commit any crime that ſhall ſully our character.

To DEFI'LE, V. N. [*deffiler*, Fr.] to march or ſeparate in files, applied to an army.

DEFI'LE, S. [*deffile*, Fr.] a narrow paſs where few men can march abreaſt.

DEFI'LEMENT, S. that which renders a thing foul or naſty; that which pollutes or corrupts the virtue of a perſon.

DEFI'LER, S. one who pollutes the chaſtity of a perſon; one who acts inconſiſtent with the purity or ſacredneſs of a perſon or thing.

DEFI'NABLE, Adj. [from *define*] that which may be defined; that which may be aſcertained.

To DEFI'NE, V. A. [*definer*, Fr. *definio*, Lat.] to explain a thing or word by the enumeration of its properties or qualities, ſo as to diſtinguiſh it from every thing of the ſame kind.

DEFI'NER, S. a perſon who explains the nature of a thing or word by enumerating all its properties, ſo as to diſtinguiſh it from all others of the ſame kind.

DEFINI'TION, S. [Fr. *definitio*, Lat.] an enumeration of all the ſimple ideas of which a complex word or idea conſiſts, in order to diſtinguiſh, aſcertain, or explain its nature. A *nominal definition*, is that which explains the ſenſe or ſignification of a word. A *real definition*, is an enumeration of the principal attributes of a thing, in order to explain its nature. In Rhetoric, a ſhort explanation of a thing.

DEFI'NITIVE, Adj. [*definitivus*, Lat.] expreſs; poſitive; deciſive; free from ambiguity, doubt, or uncertainty.

DEFI'NITIVELY, Adv. in a poſitive, expreſs, or deciſive manner.

DEFI'NITIVENESS, S. deciſiveneſs; or a ſtate free from ambiguity or doubt.

DEFLAGRABILITY, S. [from *deflagro*, Lat.] the quality of taking fire and burning entirely away.

DEFLAGRA'TION, S. [*deflagratio*, Lat.] in Chemiſtry, the act of ſetting fire to a thing, which will burn till it is entirely conſumed.

To DEFLE'CT, V. N. [*deflecto*, Lat.] to turn aſide from its true direction; to bend.

DEFLE'CTION, S. [from *deflectio*, Lat.] the act of deviating or turning aſide from its proper courſe, point, or direction.

DEFLE'XURE, S. [from *deflectio*, Lat.] a bending downwards; the act or ſtate of a thing turned aſide.

DEFLORA'TION, S. [Fr. *defloratus*, Lat.] the act of deflouring, or violating the chaſtity of a virgin. Figuratively, a ſelection of the flowers or moſt valuable parts of a thing or collection.

To DEFLOU'R, V. A. [*deflorer*, Fr.] to violates a virgin by acts of immodeſty. Figuratively, take away the beauty or grace of a thing.

DEFLOU'RER, S. a raviſher; or one who violates the chaſtity of a virgin.

DEFLU'XION, S. [*defluxio*, Lat.] from *defluo*, Lat.] the act of flowing down.

DEFOE'DATION, S. [*defœdus*, Lat.] the act of rendering foul or filthy.

DEFORCE'MENT, [from *de* and *force*] in Law, the act of with-holding land or tenements from the right owner.

To DEFO'RM, V. A. [*deformo*, Lat.] to diſfigure, or ſpoil the beauty or ſhape of any thing; to make diſagreeable to the ſight.

DEFORMA'TION, S. [*deformatio*, Lat.] the act of ſpoiling the ſhape or beauty of a thing, or making it diſagreeable to the ſight.

DEFO'RMED, Adj. [*deformis*, Lat.] void of ſymmetry of parts, ſtraightneſs of ſhape, or pleaſingneſs of appearance; diſfigured; crooked.

DEFO'RMEDLY, Adv. in an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMITY, S. [*deformitas*, Lat.] the appearance of a thing which has loſt its beauty, gracefulneſs, or regularity. Figuratively, deviation from the ſtandard of moral perfection and obedience.

DEFO'RSER, S. [*forceur*, Fr.] in Law, one that overcomes or drives out by force.

To DEFRAUD, V. A. [*defraudo*, Lat.] to deprive a perſon of his property by ſome falſe appearance, fraud, or trick.

DEFRAU'DER, S. a perſon who deprives another of what belongs to him, by ſome trick, or falſe appearance.

To DEFRA'Y, V. A. [*defrayer*, Fr.] to pay or diſcharge expences.

DEFT, Adj. [*dæft*, Sax.] neat; handſome; ſpruce; proper. "That's the *defteſt* way." *Shak.* Dextrous. "So *deft* at his new miniſtry." *Dryd.* Sprightly; nimble; active. "My cur, Tray, plays *defteſt* feats." *Gay.*

DE'FTLY, Adv. in a neat or ſkilful manner. "*Deftly* tune the reed." *Gay.*

DEFU'NCT, Adj. [*defunctus*, Lat.] dead; expired.

DEFU'NCT, S. one who is dead.

To DE'FY, V. A. [*defier*, Fr.] to challenge to fight; to treat with contempt.

DEGE'NERACY, S. [*degeneratio*, Lat.] the acting unworthy of one's anceſtors. Figuratively, the leaving of a moral conduct for an immoral one; meanneſs, whereby a perſon loſes all ſenſe of the dignity of his nature.

To DEGENERATE, V. N. [*degeneratum*, ſupine of *degenero*, Lat. *degenerer*, Fr.] to fall from the reputation or virtues of one's anceſtors; to ſink from a noble to a baſe ſtate. To grow wild or baſe, applied to vegetables.

DEGENE'RATE, Adj. [*degener*, Lat.] unlike one's anceſtors in virtues; unworthy; corrupted; having loſt its value, or the diſtinguiſhing properties of its ſpecies.

DEGE-

DEGE'NERATENESS, S. corruption, whereby a perſon has loſt the dignity or virtues of his anceſtors, or a thing its excellencies; depravity.

DEGENERA'TION, S. a deviation from the virtues of one's anceſtors; a ſinking from a ſtate of excellence to one of leſs worth; changing or loſing the properties of its kind.

To DEGLU'TINATE, V. A. [*dagluer*, Fr.] to unglue, to ſoften.

DEGLU'TINATION, S. the act of unguing or ſoftening.

DEGLUTI'TION, S. [*deglutio*, Lat.] the act or power of ſwallowing.

DEGRADA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of depriving a man of any office, employ, or dignity. Figuratively, depravation, or a change from a more perfect and honourable to a low and mean ſtate. In Painting, the leſſening and confuſing of the figures in a picture or landſkip, as they would appear to the eye at a ſuppoſed diſtance.

To DEGRA'DE, V. A. [*degrader*, Fr.] to deprive a perſon of any office, or dignity; to leſſen the value of a thing.

DEGREE', S. [*degré*, Fr. from *gradus*; Lat. quality, rank, condition, or dignity, ſtate or condition of a thing, which may be either heightened or lowered, increaſed or diminiſhed; meaſure; proportion; or quantity. In Geometry, the 360th part of the circumference of a circle. In Chemiſtry, a greater or leſs intenſeneſs of heat. In Canon Law, an interval in kinſhip, from whence nearneſs or remoteneſs of blood are computed. In Muſic, the little intervals which compoſe the concords. The different orders or claſſes of the angelic bodies. In the Univerſity, a dignity or title conferred on perſons who are of a certain ſtanding, and have performed the exerciſes required by the ſtatues, which entitles them to certain privileges, precedence, &c.

By DEGREE'S, Adv. gradually.

To DEHO'RT, V. A. [*dehortor*, Lat.] to diſſuade, to adviſe to the contrary.

DEHORTA'TION, S. a diſſuaſion; argument uſed to keep a perſon from aſſenting to any doctrine, or from committing any action.

DEI'CIDE, S. [from *deus*, Lat. God, and *cædo*, Lat. to ſlay] the crime of murdering a deity or god, applied only to the death of our bleſſed Saviour.

To DE'JECT, V. A. [*dejectum*, ſupine of *dejicio*, Lat.] to caſt down, or render ſorrowful, or melancholy.

DEJE'CTED, Part. or Adj. [*dejectus*, Lat.] caſt down; afflicted with ſome diſappointment; mournful; melancholy.

DEJE'CTEDLY, Adv. in a dull, ſorrowful, or mournful manner.

DEJE'CTEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon who grieves and is caſt down, on account of ſome great loſs or diſappointment.

DEJE'CTION, S. a lowneſs of ſpirits, affliction; loſs, or an impaired ſtate. "*Dejection* of appetite." *Arbuth.* In Phyſic, a diſcharge of the excrements.

DEIFICA'TION, S. the act of aſcribing divine honours to a perſon; and worſhipping him as a god.

DEI'FORM, Adj. [from *deus*, Lat. a god, and *forma*, Lat. a ſhape] of a god-like form.

To DEI'FY, V. A. [*deifier*, Fr.] to make a god; to adore as a god; to rank among the deities. Figuratively, to praiſe too much; to extol a perſon unbecoming a mortal.

To DEIGN, V. N. [pronounced *dain*, from *daigner*, Fr. of *dignor*, Lat.] to condeſcend; to vouchſafe. Actively, to grant a favour; to permit. "We *deign* him burial of his men." *Shak.*

DEI'GNING, S. a condeſcenſion; permiſſion; granting a favour.

DE'ISM, S. [*deiſme*, Fr.] the doctrine or opinion of thoſe, who own the belief of a God, but deny his having ever given, or the probability of his ever giving, a revelation.

DE'IST, S. [*deiſte*, Fr.] a perſon who believes the exiſtence of God, but denies all revelation in general.

DEI'STICAL, Adj. belonging to the opinion of one who denies all revealed religion.

DEI'TY, S. [*déité*, Fr. from *deitas*, Lat.] divinity; the nature and eſſence of God; an idol or ſuppoſed divinity; an heathen god.

DELAP'SED, Part. [*dilapſus*, part. of *dilabor*, Lat.] in Phyſic, bearing or falling down, applied to the womb.

DELA'TION, S. the act of carrying, or conveying. "The *delation* of ſounds." *Bac.* An accuſation, charge, impeachment, or information.

DELA'TOR, S. [Lat.] an accuſer, or informer. "Men have proved their own *delators*." *Government of the Tongue.*

To DELAY', V. A. [*delayer*, Fr.] to defer or put off the doing of a thing till another time; to keep another long in ſuſpence or expectation. Neuterly, to ſtop; to ceaſe from action.

DELAY', S. the act of deferring or putting off the performance of an act to ſome other time. Figuratively, a ſtay; a ſtop.

DELAY'ER, S. one who defers the doing a thing; a putter off.

DELEC'TABLE, Adj. [*delectabilis*, Lat.] affording pleaſure or delight to the ſenſes.

DELE'CTABLENESS, S. pleaſantneſs.

DELECTA'BLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to afford pleaſure.

DELE'GATE, V. A. [*delegatum*, ſupine of *delego*, Lat.] to ſend away; to intruſt; to communicate authority. In Law, to appoint judges to determine a particular cauſe.

DELE'GATE, S. [*delegatus*, Lat.] any perſon authorized to act for another. In Law, applied to perſons appointed by the king's commiſſion to ſit on an appeal to him in the court of Chancery. The *court of Delegates*,

is that wherein all causes of appeal from either of the archbishops are decided.

DELE'GATE, Adj. [*delegatus*, Lat.] deputed or authorized to judge or transact business for another.

DELE'GATION, S. [*delegatio*, Lat.] the act of appointing; the assignment of a debt to another. In Law, commission given a judge to determine some cause, which would not otherwise come before him.

DELETE'RIOUS, Adj. [*deleterius*, Lat. δηλέω, Gr.] noxious; deadly; fatal; applied, by naturalists, to such things as are of a pernicious nature.

DE'LETORY, Adj. [*deleterius*, Lat.] destructive; deadly; poisonous.

DELFT, or DELPH, S. [*delfan*, Sax. to dig] a mine; a quarry; or large cavity formed by digging. "The *delfs* would be overflown." *Ray.* A *delf of coal*, is that which lies in veins under ground. In heraldry, one of the abatements in honour, being a square in the middle of an escutcheon, likewise named a *delf-ten*, and is used to denote cowardice. Glazed earthen ware, imitating china, so called from being made at Delftland.

To DELI'BERATE, V. N. [*deliberatum*, supine of *delibero*, Lat.] to weigh in the mind; to ponder upon. Figuratively, to hesitate.

DELI'BERATE, Adj. [*deliberatus*, Lat.] circumspect; discreet; wary; considering the nature of a thing before the making a choice. Figuratively, slow; tedious.

DELI'BERATELY, Adv. in a circumspect, wary, or discreet manner; with due consideration.

DELI'BERATENESS, S. circumspection; coolness; caution.

DELIBERA'TION, S. [*deliberatio*, Lat.] the act of considering things before an undertaking or making choice.

DELI'BERATIVE, Adj. [*deliberativus*, Lat.] relating to consideration, or premeditation; with thought or caution.

DE'LICACY, S. [*delicatesse*, Fr. of *deliciæ*, Lat.] daintiness; or taste shewn in eating; any thing which affects the senses with great pleasure; elegant softness of form; nicety, or minute accuracy. Genteel neatness, applied to dress. Politeness of behaviour; indulgence, which produces weakness; tenderness; weakness of constitution; a disposition which is shocked with any excess.

DE'LICATE, Adj. [*delicat*, Fr.] fine, or consisting of minute parts; beautiful or pleasing to the eye; nice or pleasant to the taste; dainty, or nice in the choice of food; choice; select; polite; or rigorously observant of the maxims of good breeding; soft, effeminate, or unable to bear hardships; pure; free from foulness; clear. "The air is *delicate*." *Shak.*

DE'LICATELY, Adv. in a beautiful manner. "Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak." *Pope.* Finely, opposed to coarsely. Daintily; luxuriously, "Eat not *delicately* or nicely." *Taylor.* Choicely; politely; effeminately.

DELI'CATENESS, S. softness; effeminacy; too great an effectation of elegance.

DE'LICATES, S. niceties, rarities, applied to food.

DELI'CIOUS, Adj. [*delicieux*, Fr.] giving exquisite pleasure to the senses, or to the mind.

DELI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in an elegant or luxurious manner, applied to food or dress; in such a manner as to convey a rapturous pleasure.

DE'LICIOUSNESS, S. the quality of affording exquisite pleasure to the senses, or to the mind.

DELIGA'TION, S. [*deligatio*, Lat.] the confining the parts of a thing together by binding.

DELI'GHT, S. [*deleite*, Span. *delice*, Fr. *delector*, Lat.] that which affords an agreeable pleasure or satisfaction to the mind or the senses.

To DELIG'HT, V. A. [*delector*, Lat. *dilettare*, Ital.] to take pleasure in the frequent repetition or enjoyment of a thing; to satisfy. Neuterly, to be pleased, satisfied or contented.

DELI'GHTFUL, Adj. that which affords great pleasure to the senses or mind.

DELI'GHTFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to charm or afford pleasure, satisfaction, and content.

DELIGHTFULNESS, S. pleasure, satisfaction, gratification, arising from the frequent repetition, sight, or enjoyment of a thing; the quality of communicating pleasure either to the senses or mind.

DELI'GHTSOME, Adj. affording great pleasure.

DELI'GHTSOMELY, Adv. in such a manner as to afford great pleasure.

DELI'GTHSOMENESS, S. the quality of affecting with great pleasure.

To DELI'NEATE, V. A. [*delineo*, Lat.] to draw the first sketch; to design; to paint a resemblance. Figuratively, to describe in a lively and accurate manner.

DELINEA'TION, S. the first draught of a thing. Figuratively, a description.

DELI'NQUENCY, S. [*delinquentia*, Lat.] a failure; or the omission of a duty; a thing done wilfully against any known law.

DELI'NQUENT, S. [*delinquens*, Lat.] one who has committed some crime or fault; an offender.

To DELI'QUATE, V. N. [*deliqueo*, Lat.] to melt; to be dissolved.

DELIQUA'TION, S. [*deliquatio*, Lat.] the act of melting or dissolving; a solution, or the state of a thing melted.

DELI'QUIUM, S. [Lat.] in Chemistry, the act of distilling by means of fire; but

more properly the diſſolving or melting a ſalt or calx, by ſuſpending it in a moiſt place.

DELI'RIOUS, Adj. [*delirius*, Lat.] light-headed; raving from the violence of ſome diſorder. Figuratively, doating.

DELI'RIUM, S. [Lat.] in Phyſic, a kind of phrenſy, or madneſs, cauſed generally in fevers, by too impetuous a motion of the blood, ſo far altering the ſecretion of the brain, as to diſorder the whole nervous ſyſtem.

To DELI'VER, V. A. [*deliverer*, Fr.] to give a perſon a thing which was given for that purpoſe by another. Joined with *into*, to ſurrender or give up. Joined to *from*, to free from any danger or calamity. To pronounce, to relate, applied to diſcourſe or reading. To bring into the world, uſed with *of*. Actively, to ſurrender, to put into a perſon's hands, or leave to his diſcretion. To *deliver down*, or *over*, to tranſmit or convey any tranſaction by means of writing. To *deliver up*, to ſurrender, to give up, or expoſe.

DELI'VERANCE, S. [*delivrance*, Fr.] the act of giving or ſurrendering a thing to another; the act of freeing a perſon from captivity, impriſonment, danger or diſtreſs; the act or manner of pronouncing or ſpeaking; the act of bringing children into the world.

DELIVE'RER, S. one who gives a thing into the hands of another, or conveys it to the place ordered; one who frees another from danger, diſtreſs, captivity or impriſonment; one who pronounces a ſet ſpeech, or relates a thing.

DELI'VERY, S. the act of giving or ſurrendering a thing to another; a releaſe from danger, bondage, impriſonment, or diſtreſs; pronounciation, or manner of ſpeaking; the bringing a fœtus or child from the womb.

DELPH, S. [from *Delft*, the capital of *Delft-land*] a glazed ſort of earthen ware.

DEL'TOIDE, S. [from δελτα, Gr. the name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, and ειδος, Gr. ſhape, ſo called from its reſembling that letter] in Anatomy, applied to the triangular muſcle of the ſhoulder, which reſembles the Greek capital Δ.

DELU'DABLE, Adj. liable to be deceived, impoſed on, or drawn aſide.

To DELU'DE, V. A. [*deludo*, Lat.] to beguile; to deceive or ſeduce by falſe pretences. Figuratively, to diſappoint.

DELU'DER, S. one who deceives, impoſes on, beguiles, or ſeduces another by falſe appearances or pretences.

To DELVE, N. A. [*delven*, Belg. See DELF] to dig, or open the ground with a ſpade. Figuratively, to ſound one's opinion; to fathom; to get the bottom of an affair. "I cannot *delve* him to the root." *Shak.*

DEL'VER, S. a digger, or one who opens the ground with a ſpade, or pick-ax, *&c.*

DELU'GE, S. [Fr. from *diluvium*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a flood or inundation of water covering the earth, either in the whole or in part. Figuratively, the overflowing of a river beyond its natural bounds; any ſudden and irreſiſtible calamity; any corruption, or depravation, which ſpreads far and quickly.

To DE'LUGE, V. A. to drown, or lay entirely under water; to overflow with water. Figuratively, to overwhelm with any great and encreaſing calamity.

DELU'SION, S. [*deluſio*, Lat.] the act of impoſing on a perſon by ſome falſe appearance. Figuratively, a falſe appearance, or illuſion, which leads a perſon into an error or miſtake.

DELU'SIVE, Adj. [*deluſus*, Lat.] capable of deceiving or impoſing upon.

DE'LUSORY, Adj. [from *deluſus*, Lat.] apt to deceive.

DE'MAGOGUE, S. from δημος, the people, and αγω, Gr. to lead] the ringleader or head of a faction, or tumult of the common people.

DEMA'IN, DEME'AN, or DEME'SNE, S. [*domain*, Fr.] in Law, that land which a man holds originally of himſelf, oppoſed to fee, or that which is held of a ſuperior lord.

DEMA'ND, S. [*demande*, Fr. *demandare*, Ital.] the aſking of a thing with authority; claim; enquiry after, in order to buy. In Law, the aſking of what is due.

To DEMA'ND, V. A. [*demander*, Fr.] to claim; to aſk for with authority; to aſk or queſtion. In Law, to proſecute in a real action.

DEMA'NDABLE, Adj. that which may be claimed as a due, or aſked for with authority.

DEMA'NDANT, S. in Law, the plantiff in a real action.

DEMA'NDER, S. one who claims a thing; one who aſks with authority; one that aſks for a thing in order to purchaſe it; one who aſks for a debt.

To DEME'AN, V. [*demeaner*, Fr. *dimenare*, Ital.] to behave. Figuratively, to leſſen, debaſe, or undervalue; to do any thing below one's character or rank.

DEME'ANOUR, S. [*demener*, Fr.] behaviour; carriage; the manner of acting.

DEMENTA'TION, S. madneſs, or loſing one's reaſon.

To DEME'RGE, V. A. [*demergere*, Lat.] to plunge, ſink down, or drown.

DEME'RIT, S. [*demerite*, Fr.] the want of merit; behaviour deſerving blame or puniſhment.

To DEME'RIT, V. A. [*demeriter*, Fr.] to act contrary to one's duty, and thereby deſerve both blame and diſgrace.

DEME'RSION, S. [*demerſio*, Lat.] the act of plunging under the water, or drowning. In Chemiſtry, the putting any thing into diſſolving liquor or menſtruum.

DE'MI, an inſeparable particle [Fr. *demi*, diſmi-

dimidium, Lat.] half; one part of a thing which is divided equally in two; a word uſed only in compoſition.

DE'MI-BASTION, S. in Fortification that which has only one face, and one flank.

DE'MI-CANNON, in Gunnery, is of three ſizes; firſt, that which carries a ball of thirty pound weight; the diameter of its bore is ſix inches 2-8ths. Second, the demi-cannon ordinary is ſix inches 4-8ths bore, twelve feet long, and carries a ſhot ſix inches 1-6th diameter, 32 lb. weight. Third, the demi-cannon of the largeſt ſize, is ſix inches 6-8ths diameter in the bore, twelve feet long, and carries a ball of ſix inches 6-8ths diameter, and 36 lb. weight.

DEMI'CULVERINE, S. in Gunnery, is from four to four inches 3-4ths bore, from ten to ten feet 1-third long, and from 2000 to 3000 lb. weight: its charges is from 6 lb. four oz. to 8 lb. eight oz. of powder; the ball is from four to four inches 1-half diameter, and weights from 9 to 12 lb. 11 oz. and ſhoots point blank from 174 to 178 paces.

DEMI'GOD, S. a perſon who was mortal by birth from one of his parents, but had a deity for the other, and was raiſed to cohabit with the deities on account of his exploits, or heroic actions.

DE'MISE, S. [*demis, demiſe*, Fr. from *demettre*, Fr.] death; deceaſe.

To DEMI'SE, V. A. [*demis, demiſe*, Fr.] to leave, bequeath, grant, or diſpoſe of by will. "My executors ſhall not have power to *demiſe* my land." *Swift.*

DEMI'SSION, S. [*demiſſio*, Lat.] degradation; diminution of dignity; leſſening the value of a thing by ſome mean action.

DEMO'CRACY, S. [δημοκρατεια, from δημος, Gr. the people, and κρατεω, to command or govern] a form of government, where the ſupreme power is lodged in the people.

DEMOCRA'TICAL, Adj. [from *democracy*] belonging to that ſort of government wherein the ſupreme power is lodged in the people.

To DEMO'LISH, V. A. [*demolir*, Fr. *demolior*, Lat.] to pull down, raze, or deſtroy.

DEMO'LISHER, S. one who deſtroys or pulls down.

DEMOLI'TION, S. the act of pulling down or deſtroying; deſtruction.

DE'MON, S. [*dæmon*, Lat. δαιμων, Gr.] an evil ſpirit.

DEMO'NIAC, or DEMONIACAL, Adj. belonging to, or poſſeſſed by the devil; produced by the devil, or ſome evil ſpirit.

DEMO'NIAC, S. a perſon poſſeſſed by the devil, or ſome evil ſpirit.

DEMONO'LOGY, S. [from δαιμων, Gr. demon, and λογος, a diſcourſe] a diſcourſe on the nature and practices of evil ſpirits.

DEMON'STRABLE, Adj. [*demonſtrabilis*, Lat.] that which may admit of demonſtration, or be proved beyond a contradiction.

To DEMO'NSTRATE, V. A. [*demonſtratum*, ſupine of *demonſtro*, Lat.] to prove ſo as to convince the moſt prejudiced, and render in the higheſt manner certain.

DEMONSTRA'TION, S. [Fr. *demonſtratio*, Lat.] undeniable proof of the truth of a propoſition; founded on ſelf-evident principles.

DEM'ONSTRATIVE, Adj. [*demonſtrativus*, Lat.] convincing; undeniable; ſelf-evident.

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a clear and evident manner as to demand aſſent.

DEMONSTRA'TOR, S. one who proves a thing by demonſtration; one who explains, teaches, or renders a thing plain to the meaneſt capacity; a lecturer.

DEMO'NSTRATORY, Adj. having the power of demonſtration.

DEMU'LCENT, Part. [*demulcens*, Lat.] in Phyſic, ſoftening; mollifying.

To DEMU'R, V. N. [*demeurer*, Fr. *dimorare*, Ital. *dimoror*, Lat.] to delay a proceſs in law by doubts and objections; to pauſe through uncertainty; to heſitate; to doubt; to deliberate; to ſuſpend one's aſſent, choice, or judgment. Actively, to doubt or queſtion the truth of a propoſition or aſſertion.

DEMU'R, S. doubt, ariſing from uncertainty or want of ſufficient proof; heſitation; ſuſpenſe of judgment, choice, or opinion.

DEMU'RE, Adj. [*des mœurs*, Fr. mannerly, *demuth*, Teut. modeſty] behaving in a preciſe, grave, or affected manner.

To DEMU'RE, V. N. [from the noun] to look preciſely; to behave with affected modeſty.

DEMU'RELY, Adv. in an affected, grave, preciſe, or modeſt manner.

DEMU'RENESS, S. affected modeſty or gravity; preciſeneſs.

DEMU'RRAGE, S. [*demurer*, Fr. to ſtay] in Commerce, an allowance made to maſters of ſhips, for their ſtay in a port beyond the time appointed.

DEMU'RRER, S. in Law, a kind of pauſe made in an action, for a court to take time to conſider of ſome point of difficulty.

DEM'Y, S. [*demi*, Fr. of *demidium*, Lat.] the title of a perſon on the foundation at Magdalen College, Oxford, who does not enjoy either the privileges or the ſalary of a fellow, and is of the ſame import as a *ſcholar* at other colleges. Applied likewiſe to ſignify a larger ſized paper.

DEN, S. [*den*, Sax. *denne*, Belg.] a cavern, or hollow place under ground; the cave of a wild beaſt.

DENBI'GHSHIRE, S. in Welch, *Sir Dhinbeçh*, one of the ſix counties in North Wales. It is bounded on the S. by Montgomeryſhire; on the W. by thoſe of Merioneth and Caernaryon, from which laſt it is divided by the river Conway; on the E. by Shropſhire and Cheſhire; and on the N. it

has the Iriſh ſea and Flintſhire. From N. E. to S. W. it meaſures forty miles; and from N. to S. twenty-one; containing about 410,000 acres. In it are reckoned fifty-ſeven pariſhes, four market-towns, and 38,000 inhabitants. It is partly in the dioceſe of Bangor, and partly in that of St. Aſaph. It enjoys a ſalubrious but ſharp air. The W. part is heathy and barren, except the tract towards the ſea; and the E. part is equally ſterile, except towards the river Dee: but its middle part, which is a level of ſeventeen miles from N. to S. and about five broad, called the Vale of Clwyd, through which this river runs, is fruitful, and much inhabited by gentry. On one ſide it lies open to the ſea; and on the other, hemmed in with high hills; from one of which ſprings the aforeſaid Clwyd, which, after fetching a compaſs to the S. E. runs N. by Ruthin, and not far from the town of Denbigh, entering Flintſhire before it reaches the Iriſh ſea. The other moſt conſiderable rivers are the Elwy, the Dee, and the Conway. The principal commodity here, beſides goats and ſheep, with black cattle, is rye, commonly called amelcorn, produced in the heathy parts by the manure of turf-aſhes, the common fuel in this ſhire. Here are ſeveral lead mines, particularly the marquis of Powis's. This county gives title to a branch of the Fielding family, and ſends but two members to parliament; namely, one for the ſhire, and the other for the county-town of Denbigh.

DENDRO'LOGY, S. [from δενδρον, Gr. a tree, and λογος, a diſcourſe] a diſcourſe or natural hiſtory of trees.

DE'NHAM, (Sir JOHN) an eminent poet in the ſeventeenth century, was the only ſon of Sir John Denham, Knt. of Little Horſey in Eſſex, ſome time chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and one of the lords juſtices of that kingdom. He was born at Dublin in 1615, and on his father's being made one of the barons of the exchequer in England, was brought over in 1617. He was educated at London, and entered, at the age of 16, a gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford; but here, as he was more addicted to gaming than ſtudy, he was looked on as a perſon of ſlow and unpromiſing parts: at his removal from hence to Lincoln's Inn, he ſtill continued his practice of gaming, not only to the ruining of his fortune, but to the diſpleaſure of his father, who threatened to diſinherit him. The great truſt repoſed in him by the unfortunate martyr and his queen; the part he is ſuppoſed to have born in conveying away the duke of York; his being ſent ambaſſador by Charles II. to the king of Poland; his being employed as ſurveyor of his majeſty's buildings on the death of Inigo Jones; and being created a knight of the Bath, by king Charles II. at his reſtoration, are ſufficient indications of his talents for public employments. His poetical abilities were certainly very great, his diction and ſentiments ſublime, his expreſſions ſtrong, and his numbers harmonious. The Sophy, which he publiſhed in 1641, was ſo much admired, that even Mr. Waller could not help ſaying on its publication, that he broke out like the Iriſh rebellion, threeſcore thouſand ſtrong, and when nobody was aware, or in the leaſt ſuſpected it. His Cooper's Hill has been celebrated by the beſt writers in our language. As a poet he has few faults; and if he had any in his life, let thoſe only cenſure who have none in theirs.

DENI'ABLE, Adj. that which may be refuſed to be granted, when aſked, or to be believed, when propoſed.

DENI'AL, S. [from *deny*] the refuſing to give or believe; the perſiſting in one's innocence, oppoſed to the confeſſion of guilt; abjuration, or renouncing.

DENI'ER, S. one who refuſes to grant a thing requeſted, or to aſſent to a truth propoſed for his aſſent; one who will not acknowledge or own.

To DENI'GRATE, N. A. [*denigratum*, ſupine of *denigra*, Lat.] to make black, or to blacken. "Bodies will be *denigrated* by heat." *Boyle.*

DENIGRA'TION, S. [*denigratio*, Lat.] the act of making a thing black.

DENIZA'TION, S. [from *denizen*] the act of enfranchiſing a foreigner, by which means he enjoys many of the privileges of a natural ſubject.

DE'NIZEN, or DENISON, S. [*dinaſddyn*, Brit.] in Law, an alien, made free by the king's charter, and thereby enabled to purchaſe and poſſeſs lands, to hold any office or dignity, *&c.*

To DE'NIZEN, V. A. to enfranchiſe; to make free. Figuratively, to protect or encourage. "Falſhood is *denizen'd.*" *Donne.*

To DENO'MINATE, V. A. [*denominatum*, ſupine of *denomino*, Lat.] to name; to give a name to.

DENOMINA'TION, S. [*denominatio*, Lat.] a name given to a thing pointing out ſome peculiar quality belonging to it.

DENOMINA'TOR, S. the perſon or thing which affixes a particular appellation to a thing. In Fractions, the number below the line, ſhewing the number of parts which any integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into; thus in $\frac{6}{8}$; 8, the *denominator*, ſhews that the integer is divided into 8 parts; and 6, the numerator, that you take 6 of thoſe eight parts.

DENOTA'TION, S. [*denotatio*, Lat.] the act of aſcertaining that a particular thing is to be ſignified or underſtood by a certain ſign, or that a thing belongs to a particular perſon.

To DENO'TE, V. A. [*denoto*, Lat.] to mark; to be a ſign of; to imply; ſignify, or betoken.

To DENOU'NCE, V. A. [*denoncer*, Fr. *denuncio*, Lat.] to threaten by proclamation, or ſome external ſign. Figuratively, in Law, to inform, or give information againſt.

DENOU'NCEMENT, S. the act of proclaiming any threat, or future and impending evil.

DENOU'NCER, S. one who declares ſome menace, or impending calamity, or puniſhment.

DENSE, Adj. [*denſus*, Lat.] cloſe; compact; thick; having few or very ſmall pores between its particles.

DE'NSITY, S. [*denſitas*, Lat.] thickneſs; ſolidity; compactneſs; the cloſeneſs, near approach, or adheſion of the parts of a body.

DENT, S. [Fr.] a notch, or piece cut out of a thing, or the defect made by breaking a piece out of the edge of a thing; a mark made in the ſurface of a thing, by thruſting the parts inwards.

DE'NTAL, Adj. [*dentalis*, Lat. from *dentis*, genit. of *dens*, Lat. a tooth] belonging or relating to the teeth. In Grammar, applied to thoſe letters which are pronounced principally by means of the teeth. In Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall ſhell-fiſh.

DEN'TELLATED, Adj. in Botany, notched; jagged; formed like the teeth of a ſaw on the edges.

DENTE'LLI, S. [Ital.] in Architecture, the ſame as modillons. "The modillons, or *dentelli*." *Spect.* No. 415.

DENTI'CULATED, Part. [*denticulatus*, Lat.] ſet with ſmall teeth.

DENTICULA'TION, S. [*denticulatus*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, ſet with ſmall teeth; notched, or jagged. "He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill." *Grew.*

DENTRI'FICE, S. [from *dens*, Lat. a tooth, and *frico*, Lat. to rub] in Medicine, a powder to cleanſe or faſten the teeth.

DENTI'TION, S. [*dentitio*, Lat.] the act, or time, of breeding teeth.

To DENU'DATE, V. A. [*denudatum*, ſupine of *denudo*, Lat.] to ſtrip or make naked. Figuratively, to diveſt. "Till he has *denudated* himſelf of all incumbrances." *Decay of Piety.*

DENU'DATION, S. the act of ſtripping, or making naked. Figuratively, the act of diveſting or freeing one's ſelf from incumbrances.

To DENU'DE, V. A. [*denudo*, Lat.] to make naked; to pull off a perſon's cloaths Figuratively, to ſtrip or diveſt a thing of its natural covering. "If in ſummer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves." *Ray.*

DENUNCIA'TION, [*denunciatio*, Lat.] the act of publiſhing any menace; or threatning any calamity or puniſhment.

DENUNCIA'TOR, S. [from *denuncio*, Lat.] the perſon who proclaims any threat. In Law, one who lodges an information againſt another. "The *denunciator* does not make himſelf a party in judgment." *Ayliffe.*

To DE'NY, V. A. [*denier*, Fr. *denego*, Lat.] to contradict an accuſation; to refuſe to grant a thing requeſted; to diſown; to renounce.

To DEO'BSTRUCT, V. A. [*deobſtructum*, ſupine of *deobſtruo*, Lat.] to clear from impediments; to free a paſſage from ſuch things as ſtop it up.

DE'OBSTRUENT, S. [*deobſtruens*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, a medicine which, by its diſſolving viſcidities, opens the pores or paſſages of the human body.

DEODA'ND, S. [*deodandum*, Lat.] in Law, thing devoted to God for expiation of his wrath, or to atone for the violent death of a perſon by chance.

To DEO'PPILATE, V. A. [from *de*, and *oppilo*, Lat.] to clear a paſſage from any obſtructions.

DEOPPILA'TION, S. [from *deoppilate*] the act of opening the paſſages or clearing them from obſtructions. "It becomes effectual in *deoppilations*." *Brown.*

DEOPPILA'TIVE, Adj. having the power to clear the paſſages from obſtructions. "A phyſician preſcribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem." *Harvey.*

To DEPA'INT, V. A. [*depeint*, particip. of *depeindre*, Fr.] to form the reſemblance of a thing by colours or paintings; to deſcribe.

To DEPA'RT, V. N. [*depatir*, Fr.] to go away from a place; to revolt; to quit; to leave, or apoſtatize; to die.

DEPA'RT, S. [*depart*, Fr.] the act of going away, or quitting a place or perſon. Figuratively, death. "Tidings were brought me of your loſs and his *depart*." Among Refiners, a method of ſeparating metals blended together in one maſs.

DEPA'RTER, S. a refiner; one who purifies metals.

DEPA'RTMENT, S. [*departement*, Fr.] a peculiar province or employment allotted to a particular perſon.

DEPA'RTURE, S. [from *depart*] the act of going away from a perſon or place. Figuratively, death; the act of forſaking, or quitting, uſed with *from*. "*Departure from* evil." *Tillotſ.*

To DEPA'STURE, V. A. [*departus*, from *depaſcor*, Lat.] to graze; to eat up or conſume by feeding.

To DEPAU'PERATE, V. A. [*depauperatum*, ſupine of *depaupero*, Lat.] to make poor; to render ground barren.

DEPE'CTIBLE, Adj. [from *depecto*, Lat.] touch; clammy; viſcid; thick, or tenacious. "Some bodies are of a more *depectible* nature than oil." *Boyle.*

To DEPE'ND, V. N. [*dependeo*, Lat.] to proceed from; to be in a ſtate of ſubjection; to be ſupported or maintained by another; to be yet undetermined; to confide in, rely

rely on. "*Depend* upon it—he'll remain." *Addiſ.*

DEPE'NDENCE, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of a thing hanging from a ſupporter; the ſtate of being ſubject to, or at the diſpoſal of another. Figuratively, reliance; truſt; confidence.

DEPE'NDENT, Adj. [Fr.] ſubject to, or in the power and diſpoſal of, another.

DEPE'NDENT, S. [Fr.] one who is ſubject to, at the diſpoſal of, or maintained by, another.

DEPE'NDER, S. one who confides in another.

DEPERDI'TION, S. [*deperditus*, Lat.] loſs; entire deſtruction. "*Deperdition* of any ponderous particles." *Brown.*

To DEPHLE'GM, or DEPHLEGMATE, V. A. [*dephlegmo*, low Lat.] to clear a fluid from its phlegm or water.

DEPHLE'GMATION, S. [from *dephlegm*] in Chemiſtry, the act of purifying, or clearing a fluid of its phlegm or water.

To DEPI'CT, V. A. [*depictum*, ſupine of *depingo*, Lat.] to paint, or repreſent the likeneſs of a thing in colours; to deſcribe in words.

DEPI'LATORY, S. in Medicine, a plaſter, or other application made uſe of to take away hair.

DEPLE'TION, S. [*depletus*, of *depleo*, Lat.] in Phyſic, the act of emptying. "*Depletion* of the veſſels gives room to the fluid to expand itſelf." *Arbuth.*

DEPLO'RABLENESS, S. the ſtate of being an object of grief; miſery; wretchedneſs.

DEPLO'RABLY, Adv. lamentably; miſerably; in ſuch a manner as to occaſion or demand ſorrow.

To DEPLO'RE, V. A. [*deploro*, Lat.] to lament, mourn, or expreſs ſorrow for any calamity, loſs, or misfortune.

DEPLO'RER, S. one who laments or grieves for a loſs or calamity.

DEPLUMA'TION, S. [*deplumatio*, Lat.] the act of plucking off feathers. In Surgery, the ſwelling of the eyelids, attended with the falling off of the hairs from the eyebrows.

DEPO'NENT, S. *deponens*, Lat.] in Law, one who gives his teſtimony in a court of juſtice; an evidence, or witneſs. In Grammar, ſuch verbs as have an active ſignification, though they have no active voice; ſo called, becauſe *deponunt*, i. e. *they lay aſide* the force of a verb paſſive.

To DEPO'PULATE, V. N. [*depopulatus*, Lat.] to unpeople; to lay waſte a country.

DEPOPULA'TION, S. the act of unpeopling, or rendering a country waſte, by deſtroying the inhabitants.

DEPOPULA'TOR, S. one who kills or deſtroys the inhabitants of a country; a deſtroyer of mankind.

To DEPO'RT, V. A. [*deporter*, Fr.] to carry away; to behave or demean one's ſelf.

DEPO'RT, S. demeanour; behaviour; carriage. "In wiſe *deport*." *Milt.*

DEPORTA'TION, S. [*deportatio*, Lat.] tranſportation, whereby a perſon had ſome remote place aſſigned for his reſidence, with a prohibition of ſtirring from it, on pain of death. Figuratively, exile, or baniſhment of any kind. "Abjuration, which is a *deportation* into a foreign land."

DEPO'RTMENT, S. [*deportment*, Fr.] conduct; demeanour.

To DEPO'SE, V. A.] *depoſitum*, ſupine of *depono*, Lat.] to lay down; to deprive a perſon of a poſt or dignity; to give teſtimony in a court of juſtice; to examine a perſon on his oath.

DEPO'SITARY, S. [*depoſitaire*, Fr. *depoſitarius*, Lat.] one who is entruſted with the charge or keeping of a thing.

To DEPO'SITE, S. [*depoſitum*, Lat.] to lay up or lodge in any place; to give as a pledge or ſecurity; to place at intereſt; to quit, leave, or lay aſide.

DEPO'SITE, S. [*depoſitum*, Lat.] any thing committed to the care, charge, or truſt of another; a pledge, a pawn, or ſecurity given for the performance of any contract.

DEPOSI'TION, S. the act of giving teſtimony, on oath; the act of dethroning a prince. In Common Law, the ſolemn depriving a clergyman of his orders for ſome crime.

DEPRAVA'TION, S. [*depravatio*, Lat. the act of ſpoiling, corrupting, or rendering a thing leſs perfect or valuable.

To DEPRA'VE, V. A. [*depravo*, Lat.] to corrupt; to ſpoil; to rob a thing of its perfections; to ſeduce from goodneſs; to adulterate or corrupt writings, or the works of another.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, S. loſs of purity, goodneſs, or perfection.

DEPRA'VER, S. a corrupter, or one who makes either a perſon or thing bad.

DEPRA'VITY, S. corruption; a change from perfection to imperfection, or from virtue to vice.

To DE'PRECATE, V. N. [*deprecatus*, of *deprecor*, Lat.] to pray earneſtly for the averting ſome imminent puniſhment; to aſk pardon for a crime; to requeſt a petition with importunity and humility.

DEPRECA'TION, S. [*deprecatio*, Lat.] the act of petitioning; a begging pardon; prayer; prayer againſt any evil, or for averting puniſhment.

DEPRECA'TIVE, or DEPRECATORY, Adj. that which is uſed as an apology, excuſe, or means of averting ſome miſchief, calamity, or puniſhment.

DEPRECA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who ſues for another; an interceſſor; one who apologizes for the faults of another, in order to free him from the puniſhment due to him.

To

To DEPRE'CIATE, V. A. [*de* and *pretium*, Lat. a price] to ſpeak meanly of a thing, in order to leſſen its eſteem or value; to undervalue.

To DE'PREDATE V. A. [*depredatus*, of *deprædor*, Lat.] to rob plunder or pillage; to ſeize, as prey or booty; to conſume, devour, or deſtroy.

DEPREDA'TION, S. [*depredatio*, Lat.] the act of robbing, ſpoiling, or ſeizing on as a prey or plunder; waſte; conſumption. "The ſpeedy *depredation* of air upon watry moiſture." *Bac.*

DEPREDA'TOR, S. [*depædator*, Lat.] a robber; a ſpoiler. Figuratively, a devourer, or conſumer. "They be both great *depredators* of the earth." *Bac.*

To DE'PREHEND, V. A. [*deprehendo*, Lat.] to detect; to catch unawares; to take in the fact. Figuratively, to diſcover, or find out ſomething difficult, or not obvious.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [from *deprehenſus*, Lat.] that which may be detected; that which may be apprehended, diſcovered, perceived, or underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, S. poſſibility of being detected, diſcovered or underſtood.

DEPREHE'NSION, S. [*deprehenſio*, Lat.] detection; the act of taking in the fact, or taking unawares; a diſcovery.

To DEPRE'SS, V. A. [*depreſſum*, ſupine of *deprimo*, Lat.] to preſs down; to look downwards. "Raiſing, or *depreſſing* the eye, or otherwiſe moving it." *New. Opt.* Figuratively, to humble, abaſe, or deject, applied to the mind.

DEPRE'SSION, S. [*depreſſio*, Lat.] the act of preſſing down; the ſinking or falling in of a ſurface. Figuratively, degrading; abaſement; or humbling. *Depreſſion*, in Algebra, applied to equations, is the bringing them to their loweſt terms by diviſion. In Aſtronomy, the diſtance of a ſtar from the horizon, meaſured from the horizon downwards. In Geography, the *depreſſion of the pole*, is the travelling or ſailing ſo much from the pole nearer to the horizon.

DEPRE'SSOR, S. [Lat.] one that keeps or preſſes down; an oppreſſor. In Anatomy, applied to ſuch muſcles as bring or preſs down thoſe parts which they are faſtened to.

DEPRIVA'TION, S. [from *de* and *privatio*, Lat.] the act of taking away the quality or exiſtence of a thing.

To DEPRI'VE, V. A. [from *de* and *privo*, Lat.] to take away that which is enjoyed by another; to hinder a perſon from enjoying or making uſe of a thing. In Law, to turn a clergyman out of a benefice for ſome crime.

DEPTH, S. See DEEP, [*diep*, Belg.] the ſpace meaſured from the ſurface of a thing downwards; quantity of water oppoſed to a *ſhoal*; the ſea; the abyſs. Figuratively, the height or middle of a ſeaſon, or night. Profoundneſs, difficulty, obſcurity, applied to learning. In War, the *depth of a ſquadron*, is the number of men in a file.

To DE'PTHEN, V. A, [*diepen*, Belg.] to deepen, or make deep; to encreaſe the ſpace of a thing downwards. See DEEPEN.

DEPU'LSION, S. [*depulſio*, Lat.] the act of beating, or driving away.

DEPU'LSORY, Adj. [*depulſus*, Lat.] thruſting away.

To DE'PURATE, V. A. [*depurer*, Fr.] to purify; to cleanſe from any impurities.

DE'PURATE, Adj. [from the verb.] cleanſed, or freed from dregs or foulneſs. Figuratively, pure, not tainted or corrupted. "Neither can any boaſt a knowledge *depurate* from the contrary." *Glanv.*

DEPURA'TION, S. [*depuratio*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating the impure parts of any thing from the pure ones. In Surgery, the cleanſing a wound from its foulneſs.

To DEPU'RE, V. A. [*depurer*, Fr.] to cleanſe from dregs or foulneſs; to purge a thing from any noxious qualities. "Of ſuch harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not ſo waſh out or *depure*." *Raleigh.*

DEPUTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the ſending ſome ſelect perſons out of a body to a prince or ſolemn aſſembly, to treat of matters in their behalf or name; the commiſſion of treating in behalf of others.

To DEPU'TE, V. A. [*deputer*, Fr.] to ſend with a ſpecial commiſſion; to appoint perſons to negociate a public or private affair with a prince, ſtate, or private perſon.

DE'PUTY, S. [*deputé*, Fr.] one that is commiſſioned to tranſact an affair for, or diſcharge the duties of another; a vicegerent. In Law, a perſon who exerciſes an office in the right of another, who is accountable for his miſtakes or miſbehaviour.

To DEQUA'NTITATE, V. A. [from *de* and *quantitas*, Lat.] to leſſen the quantity of a thing. "Actually *dequantitated* by fire." *Brown.*

To DERA'CINATE, V. A. to pluck or tear up by the root.

To DERA'IGN, or DERAIN, V. A. [*deranger*, Fr.] In Law, to prove. In its primary ſignification, to diſorder, or confuſe.

DE'RBY, or DARBY, S. the capital town of Derbyſhire, on the W. bank of the river Derwent, with a ſtone bridge over it. The river has been made navigable into the Trent. Upon the Derwent is Sir Thomas Lomb's curious engine, by which organzine, or thrown ſilk, is made, for a perfect model of which, the parliament of Great Britain allowed him 14,000 l. Derby is populous, but not conſiderable for trade. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. The tower of All-Saints church is a beautiful Gothick ſtructure, 178 feet

high, erected in queen Mary's reign, at the charge of the maidens and bachelors of the town. Its weekly markets are on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Its annual fairs are held on February 24, a meeting for cheese; Wednesday in Lent assize-week, for horses, now not frequented; Friday in Easter-week, for horned or black catttle; the first Friday in May, Friday in Whitsun-week, and July 25, for horned cattle; September 27, cheese-fair; and Friday before Michaelmas, a meeting, by custom, for horned cattle. This place gave the title of earl to the Stanley family. Derby lies 122 miles N. W. of London.

DERELI'CTION, S. [*derelictio*, Lat.] the utter forsaking or abandoning a person.

DERE'LICTS, S. [plural *derelicta*, Lat.] in Law, such goods as are wilfully thrown away and disowned by a person.

To DERI'DE, V. A. to laugh at, mock, or turn to scorn with great contempt.

DERI'DER, S. a person who mocks or ridicules a thing with great contempt.

DERI'SION, S. the act of ridiculing, mocking, or laughing at with great contempt.

DERI'SIVE, Adj. ridiculing; mocking.

DERI'SORY, Adj. [*derisorius*, Lat.] mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE, Adj. [from *derive*] that which may be obtained by descent, or communicated from one to another.

DERIVA'TION, S. [*derivatio*, Lat.] the draining water from its course or channel. In Grammar, the tracing a word from its original. In genealogy, descent. Figuratively, the tracing any thing from its source. In Medicine, the drawing a humour from one part of the body to another which is near it.

DERIVATIVE, Adj. [*derivativus*, Lat.] derived or taken from another

DERI'VATIVE, S. the thing or word which is derived from another.

DERI'VATIVELY, Adv. after a derivative manner; not originally.

To DERI'VE, V. A. [*deriver*, Fr. *derivo*, Lat.] to drain; to let out water, or turn its course. Figuratively, to divide, or separate; to deduce or trace from its original or source; to communicate, as the source of a river to one of its branches, or a cause to its effect; to descend to a person, or to communicate by descent of blood; to divide; to diffuse over a large extent gradually, and in separate branches. In Grammar, to trace a word from its origin. Neuterly, to proceed, come, or descend from.

DERI'VER, S. one who partakes by descent, pedigree, or communication.

DERNI'ER, Adj. [Fr.] last; used with *resort*. "This being the *denier* resort." *Ayliff.*

To DE'ROGATE, V. A. [*derogatum*, supine of *derogo*, Lat.] to lessen the value of a family or profession; to degenerate; to undervalue the esteem or worth of a thing.

DEROGA'TION, S. [*derogatio*, Lat.] an act done contrary to, or inconsistent with any law, by which means its force and value is lessened; the act of disparaging or lessening the value of a thing.

DERO'GATIVE, Adj. lessening the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person.

DERO'GATORILY, Adv. in such a manner as to lessen the value of a thing, or the esteem and reputation of a person.

DERO'GATORINESS, S. the quality of lessening the value of a thing.

DERO'GATORY, Adj. [*derogatorius*, Lat.] that which lessens or takes away from the value of a person or thing.

DE'RVIS, or DERVISE, S. a kind of monks among the Turks, who profess extreme poverty, and lead a very austere life. Their order was instituted by Mevelava; they affect an uncommon degree of patience, humility, and charity; are itinerant preachers; and deliver their doctrines even in coffee-houses; they always go bare-legged, and open-breasted; fast every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, during which they eat nothing till sun-set. At their meetings one of them plays on the flute, while the rest dance, turning themselves round with incredible swiftness, in commemoration of Mevelava's turning miraculously round for the space of four days.

DESCA'NT, S. [from *discanto*, Ital.] a comment on any subject. In Music, the art of composing several parts. *Plain descant*, consists in the orderly placing many concords, and relates to simple counter-point, as in Psalmody, *Figurative* or *florid descant*, is that wherein discords may be concerned as well, though not as much, as concords; in it are introduced all the variety of points, figures, diversity of measures, and whatever else is capable of adorning a composition. *Double descant*, is when the parts are so contrived, that the treble may be made the bass, and the bass the treble.

To DESCA'NT, V. N. [from the noun] to sing in parts. Figuratively, to discourse at large; or to criticise minutely on the actions of another; to point out faults with great minuteness; to censure.

To DESCEND, V. A. [*descendre*, Fr. *descendo*, Lat.] to come or go from a higher to a lower place; to go gradually downwards, or below the surface of a thing; to sink; to invade an enemy's country; to proceed as from a successor, or as a cause does from an effect; to change a discourse from a general and superficial view, to a more accurate, minute, and particular one. Actively, to walk, or roll downwards from a higher place or situation.

DESCE'NDANT, or DESCENDENT, S. [Fr. *descendens*, Lat.] one who belongs to another as a relation; the offspring or posterity of a person; coming or moving from a higher to a lower situation; sinking.

DESCE'NSION, S. a sinking from a higher to

to a lower ſituation. In Aſtronomy, it is divided into right or oblique. *Right deſcenſion* is a point or arch of the equator, which deſcends with a ſtar, or ſign, in a right ſphere. *Oblique deſcenſion*, is that which deſcends in an oblique ſphere.

DESCE'NSIONAL, Adj. relating to deſcent. In Aſtronomy, *deſcenſional difference*, is the difference between the oblique and right deſcenſion of a ſtar.

DESCE'NT, S. [*deſcente*, Fr. *deſcenſus*, Lat.] the act of paſſing from a higher to a lower place; or towards the centre of the earth; a ſlope, or ſloping ſituation. Invaſion, or attack on an enemy's country or coaſts; birth; extraction. *Lineal deſcent*, is that which is conveyed down in a right line from the grandfather to the father, from the father to the ſon, &c. *Collateral deſcent*, is that which ſprings out of the ſide of the line or blood, as from a man to his brother, nephew, &c. Figuratively, one ſtep or generation in the line of a family. A rank, or degree in the ſcale of beings.

To DESCRI'BE, V. A. [*deſcribo*, Lat.] in Painting, to form the reſemblance of a thing. In Logic, to convey an idea of a thing in a looſe manner, without enumerating all its properties. In Geometry, to draw or make a figure. Figuratively, to convey ſome notion of a thing by words.

DESCRI'BER, S. one who relates a matter of fact, the manner of performing an action, a battle, &c.

DESCRI'ER, S. [from *deſcry*] one who diſcovers or deſcries a thing at a diſtance.

DESCRI'PTION, S. [*deſcriptio*, Lat.] the act of conveying the idea of a perſon or thing by mentioning ſome of their properties. In Logic, a collection of the moſt remarkable properties of a thing, without including the eſſential difference, and the general nature or genus; the ſentence or paſſage in which a thing is deſcribed; the qualities expreſſed in repreſenting a thing.

To DE'SCRY, V. A. [*deſcrier*, Fr.] to reconnoitre; to examine or view at a diſtance; to diſcover or diſcern by the ſight a thing hidden or concealed.

DE'SCRY, S. [from the verb] diſcovery, or the thing diſcovered.

To DE'SECRATE, V. A. [*deſecratum*, Lat.] to divert from its original intention; to convert a thing to an uſe different from that to which it was originally conſecrated.

DESECRA'TION, S. the converting of a thing conſecrated to ſome common uſe.

DE'SERT, S. [*deſertum*, Lat.] a place not inhabited or built; a waſte place; a ſolitude.

DE'SERT, Adj. [*deſertum*, Lat.] wild; waſte; uncultivated; uninhabited.

To DESE'RT, V. A. [*deſerter*, Fr. *deſertum*, ſupine of *deſerto*, Lat.] to quit; to forſake; to abandon a perſon who has a reliance on one; uſed as a word of reproach; to leave a ſtation or place; to run away from an army or company, applied to ſoldiers.

DESE'RT, S. [Fr. properly ſpelt *deſſert*, it being originally a French word] the laſt courſe of an entertainment, conſiſting in fruits and ſweetmeats.

DESE'RT, S. [from *deſerve*] the behaviour, conduct, or actions of a perſon, conſidered with reſpect to rewards or puniſhments; a claim to praiſe or reward. Figuratively, excellence, or virtue; degree of merit.

DESE'RTER, S. [*deſertus*, Lat.] one who leaves or abandon a perſon, who can claim his aſſiſtance; one who abandons, quits, or leaves his poſt, or the army to which he belongs.

DESE'RTION, S. the act of abandoning or forſaking a perſon, cauſe, poſt, or place in an army.

DESE'RTLESS, Adj. want of merit; without thoſe qualifications which can entitle a perſon to, or render him a proper object of, approbation or reward.

To DESE'RVE, V. A. [*deſervir*, Fr.] to be an object of approbation or diſapprobation, reward or puniſhment, on account of one's actions or behaviour; to be worthy, or a proper object of reward.

DESE'RVEDLY, Adv. not without reaſon or foundation; according to a perſon's behaviour, whether good or ill.

DESE'RVER, S. a man who is a proper object of approbation and reward.

DESI'CCANT, Part. [*deſiccans*, Lat.] in Medicine, of a drying nature or quality.

To DESI'CCATE, V. A. [*deſiccatum*, ſupine of *deſicco*, Lat.] to dry up moiſture.

DESICCA'TION, S. the act of drying up moiſture.

DESI'CCATIVE, Adj. that which has the power of drying.

To DESI'DERATE, V. A. [*deſideratum*, ſupine of *deſidero*, Lat.] to long for a thing not diſcovered; to deſire a thing abſent. "So deſired and ſo much *deſiderated* problem." *Cheyney*.

To DESIGN, V. A. [*deſſiner*, Fr. *deſigno*, Lat.] to purpoſe or intend; to form or order for a particular purpoſe; to plan, project, contrive, or form an idea of in the mind; to ſketch the plan or ſcheme of a work, or the out-lines of a picture.

DESI'GN, S. an intention or purpoſe; a plan of action; a ſcheme or contrivance; the plan or repreſentation of the order, general diſtribution, and conſtruction of a painting, poem, books, building, &c.

DESIGNA'BLE, Adj. that which can be aſcertained, deſcribed, or expreſſed.

DESIGNA'TION, S. [*deſignatio*, Lat.] the deſcribing a perſon or thing by ſome remote ſign; appointment, or direction; import or ſignification; intention.

DESI'GNEDLY, Adv. purpoſely; in a manner agreeable to the intention or previous purpoſe of a perſon, oppoſed to *accidentally*.

DESI'GNER,

DESI'GNER, S. a perſon who premeditates or contrives ſomething ill; a perſon who invents a draught or original, for ſome artiſt to copy by.

DESI'GNING, Part. contriving, meditating, or intending ſomething amiſs, or prejudicial to the intereſt of another.

DESI'GNLESS, Adj. without intending; without any bad intention.

DESI'GNMENT, S. an intended expedition againſt an enemy; a plot; the idea, or ſketch of a work.

DESI'RABLE, Adj. worthy of deſire or longing.

DESI'RABLENESS, S. the quality of being earneſtly wiſhed for.

To DESI'RE, V. A. [*deſirer*, Fr.] to wiſh for, to covet ſome abſent good; to appear to long for a thing; to aſk; to entreat.

DESI'RER, S. one who covets an abſent good.

DESI'ROUS, Adj. full of longing; earneſtly wiſhing.

To DESI'ST, V. N. [*deſiſto*, Lat.] to ceaſe from doing a thing which is begun; to ſtop.

DESI'STANCE, S. the act of ſtopping or ceaſing from ſome action begun.

DESI'TIVE, Adj. [*deſitus*, Lat.] ending or concluded. A *deſitive propoſition*, is that which implies the ending or concluſion of ſomething.

DESK, S. [*diſch*, Belg. *tiſch*, Teut. *deſco*, Ital.] an inclining or ſloping board or table.

DE'SOLATE, Adj. [*deſolatus*, Lat.] without inhabitants; laid waſte; ſolitary, or unfrequented.

To DE'SOLATE, V. A. [*deſolo*, Lat.] to deprive of inhabitants; to lay waſte.

DE'SOLATELY, Adv. in an unfrequented manner; in a deſolate manner.

DESO'LATION, S. the act of deſtroying or removing the inhabitants from a place; the act of laying a place waſte; a place waſted and forſaken. "How is Babylon become a *deſolation*." *Jer.* i. 23.

DESPA'IR, S. [*deſeſpoir*, Fr.] an utter abandoning of the hopes of any future good; loſs of hope; that which deprives a perſon of hope; a paſſion excited by imagining that the object or ſubject of deſire is not to be attained, or that a thing to be undertaken is beyond our abilities to perform.

To DE'SPAIR, V. N. [*deſpero*, Lat. *deſeſperer*, Fr.] to abandon, relinquiſh, or give a thing over as unattainable; to ceaſe to hope

DESPA'IRER, S. one who looks on a thing as unattainable; one who is without hope.

DESPAIRINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to diſcover no hope.

DE'SPERATE, Adj. [*deſperatus*, Lat.] without hope, or looking on a thing as impoſſible or unattainable; without any regard to ſafety, ariſing from deſpair. Figuratively, not to be retrieved or ſurmounted, applied to things. Mad, furious with deſpair, applied to perſons. Sometimes uſed for perſons habituated to ſome thing bad, whoſe reformation is deſpaired of. Violent, applied to things.

DE'SPERATELY, Adv. in the manner of a perſon grown furious by deſpair; madly in a great degree.

DE'SPERATENESS, S. madneſs; fury; acting without any regard to ſafety or ſecurity.

DE'SPERATION, S. a ſtate void of all hope.

DE'SPICABLE, Adj. [*deſpicabilis*, Lat.] deſerving contempt on account of ſomething ſordid, mean, baſe, and vile.

DE'SPICABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a perſon or thing the object of contempt.

DE'SPICABLE, Adj. [*deſpicabilis*, Lat.] liable to be contemned; mean; baſe;

DE'SPICABLY, Adv. in a mean, ſordid, vile, or contemptible manner.

To DESPI'SE, V. A. [*deſpicere*, Lat.] to ſcorn or contemn with pride and diſdain; to ſlight; to diſregard.

DESPI'SER, S. one who looks on a perſon or thing with ſcorn or contempt.

DESPI'TE, S. [*deſpite*, Fr. *diſpetto*, Ital. *ſpiit*, Belg.] malice; anger on account of ſome real or ſuppoſed injury; defiance. "In *deſpite* of heat by day." *Blackm.* An act of malice or reſentment; ſomething done in order to counteract the deſigns of another, through malice, revenge, reſentment, and in order to make him uneaſy. "A *deſpite* done againſt the Moſt High." *Par Loſt.*

To DESPI'TE, V. N. to counteract the deſigns of another, through a principle of malice or reſentment.

DESPI'TEFUL, Adj. full of malice or ſpleen; acting contrary to the deſigns of another, purely to make him uneaſy, or unhappy; malignant.

DESPI'TEFULNESS, S. malice or an endeavour to render a perſon extremely miſerable through malice and reſentment.

To DESPO'IL, V. A. [*dépouiller*, Fr. *ſpogliare*, Ital. *deſpolio*, Lat.] to rob; to deprive a perſon of what he is poſſeſſed of by ſome act of violence. Figuratively, to deprive a perſon of ſome poſt or honour.

DESPOLIA'TION, S. the act of depriving a perſon of ſomething in his poſſeſſion.

To DESPO'ND, V. A. [*deſpondeo*, Lat.] to become melancholy, through a perſuaſion that ſomething deſired is unattainable, or that ſomething to be done is impoſſible. In Divinity to loſe all hope of the divine mercy.

DESPO'NDENCY, S. the ſtate of a perſon who imagines a thing deſired cannot be attained, or that a thing to be done is impoſſible.

DESPO'NDENT, Adj. [*deſpondens*, Lat.] without any hopes of ſucceeding in what one undertakes, or of attaining what is ardently deſired.

DE'SPOT, S. [δεσπότης, Gr.] an abſolute uncontroulable

uncontroulable prince; only uſed when applied to thoſe of Dacia.

DESPO'TIC, or DESPO'TICAL, Adj. [*deſpotique*, Fr.] abſolute; arbitrary; ſupreme; of unlimited or abſolute power. Figuratively, unaccountable.

DESPOTICAL'NESS, S. the quality of exerciſing power or authority without any reſtraint or controul.

DESPO'TISM, S. [*deſpotiſme*, Fr.] abſolute power, applied to ſuch governments, wherein the power of the prince is arbitrary.

To DESPU'MATE, V. A. [*deſpumatum*, ſupine of *deſpumo*, Lat.] to ſkim the froth off.

DESPUMA'TION, S. in Pharmacy, the act of clearing any liquor, by ſkimming off the froth or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION, S. [from *de* and *ſquamma*, Lat. a ſcale] in Surgery, the act of ſcaling carious bones.

To DESTI'NATE, V. A. [*deſtinatum*, ſupine of *deſtino*, Lat.] to deſign or form for any particular purpoſe or end. "Birds are *deſtinated* to fly." *Ray.*

DESTINA'TION, S. [from *deſtinate*] the purpoſe or ultimate end for which any thing is formed or deſigned.

To DE'STINE, V. A. [*deſtino*, Lat.] to doom; to appoint to any ſtate or condition without alteration; or by an abſolute neceſſity; to order to any end or purpoſe; to devote to puniſhment or miſery; to fix an event unalterably.

DE'STINY, S. [*deſtiné*, Fr.] in Mythology, the power who determines the lot of mortals; fate, fixed by ſome unalterable decree; doom; fortune; the prediction of the future condition of a perſon which muſt neceſſary happen.

DE'STITUTE, Adj. [*deſtitutus*, Lat.] deprived of; in want of; abandoned by.

DESTITU'TION, [S. from *deſtitute*] want; defect; or a ſtate wherein ſomething is deficient or wanting.

To DE'STRO'Y, V. A. [*detruire*, Fr.] *deſtruo*, Lat.] to demoliſh, or reduce to ruins; to kill; to lay waſte, or make deſolate; to deprive a thing of its preſent qualities or properties.

DESTRO'YER, S. one who lays a town waſte; one who deprives animals of life; one who defaces a thing by ſome act of violence.

DESTRU'CTIBLE, Adj. [from *deſtructum*, ſupine of *deſtruo*, Lat.] liable to be deſtroyed, defaced, or demoliſhed.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY, S. poſſibility, or liableneſs to be deſtroyed.

DESTRU'CTION, S. [*deſtructio*, Lat.] the act of ruining, deſtroying, demoliſhing, or laying waſte; murder; the ſtate of a thing ruined, demoliſhed, or deſtroyed; the cauſe of deſtruction.

DESTRU'CTIVE, Adj. [*deſtructivus*, low Lat.] that which demoliſhes, reduces to ruins, and lays waſte.

DESTRU'CTIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſtroy, demoliſh or ruin.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS, S. the quality which deſtroys, ruins, or lays waſte.

DESTRU'CTOR, S. a conſumer or deſtroyer.

DESUDA'TION, S. a profuſe or inordinate ſweating.

DESU'LTORY, or DESULT'ORIOUS, Adj. [*deſultorius*, Lat.] unfixed; unſettled; removing from one thing or idea to another.

To DETA'CH, V. A. [*detacher*, Fr.] to ſeparate or part ſomething which was joined before; to ſend out or draw off a part of a greater body of forces.

DETA'CHED, Part. drawn off; ſeparated from; diſengaged. In Painting, *well detached*, is applied to ſuch figures which appear free, not entangled with each other, and having a good relievo. In Fortification, *detached pieces*, are any works which are at a diſtance from the main works.

DETA'CHMENT, S. a body of troops ſeparated and ſent from the main army.

To DETA'IL, V. A. [*detailler*, Fr.] to relate a fact with its minute and particular circumſtances.

DETA'IL, S. an account containing all the minute circumſtances of an action, or ſubject.

To DETA'IN, V. A. [*detainer*, Fr. *detineo*, Lat.] to keep that which is due to another; to keep a perſon, or hinder him from departing or going farther; to keep a perſon in cuſtody.

DETAI'NDER, S. in Law, a writ for holding or keeping a perſon in cuſtody.

DETAI'NER, S. he that does not pay a thing due, or with-holds another perſon's right; he that hinders the departure or progreſs of a perſon or thing.

To DETE'CT, [*detectus*, Lat.] to diſcover, or find out any ſecret crime or artifice; to find out or ſurprize a perſon in the commiſſion, or after the commiſſion, of a crime; to lay open the artifices of a perſon, or ſophiſtry of an argument.

DETE'CTOR, S. a diſcoverer of ſome criminal; one who lays open the ſophiſtry or ſubterfuges of an author.

DETEC'TION, S. the diſcovery of a criminal, crime, or fault; the diſcovery of ſomething hidden or concealed.

DETEN'SION, S. the keeping or withholding what is due, or belongs to another. Figuratively, confinement or reſtraint.

To DETE'R, V. A. [*deterreo*, Lat.] to diſcourage, or keep a perſon from doing a thing, either by frightening him, by menaces, or by laying its conſequences before him.

DETE'RMENT, S. that which diſcourages a perſon from doing or undertaking a thing; the cauſe or obſtacle which hinders a perſon from undertaking a thing.

To DETE'RGE, V. A. [*detergo*, Lat.] to cleanſe a ſore from its pus, matter, or foulneſs; to cleanſe the body by purges.

DETE'RGENT, Adj. [*detergens*, Lat.] in Medicine, having the power of cleanſing.

DETE'RMINABLE, Adj. [from *determine*] that which may be aſcertained, or decided.

To DETE'RMINATE, V. N. [*determiner*, Fr.] to limit; to ſettle; to fix; to determine.

DETE'RMINATE, Adj. [*determinatus*, Lat.] limited; fixed; ſettled; deciſive.

DETE'RMINATELY, Adv. reſolutely, fixed; firm; reſolved.

DETERMINA'TION, S. abſolute direction to a certain end. Figuratively, a reſolution formed after mature deliberation; the deciſion of ſome conteſted point or diſpute.

DETE'RMINATIVE, Adj. having the power to direct to a certain end; that which reſtrains the ſignification of a word.

DETE'RMINATOR, S. one who determines, aſcertains, or decides a controverſy.

To DETE'RMINE, V. A. [*determiner*, Fr. *determino*, Lat.] to fix or ſettle a thing or point in debate or diſpute; to conclude; to decide; to confine or reſtrain within limits; to aſcertain the ſenſe of an expreſſion; to influence the choice; to reſolve; to put an end to; to deſtroy. "Till ſickneſs has *determined* me." *Shak.* Neuterly, to conclude; to end; to come to a deciſion; to reſolve, or come to a reſolution.

DETE'RSION, S. [from *deterſum*, ſupine of *detergo*, Lat.] in Surgery the act of cleanſing a wound.

DETE'RSIVE, Adj. [*deterſif*, Fr.] having the power to cleanſe.

DE'TERSIVE, S. in Medicine, that which cleanſes a wound, or frees the body from humours by purging.

To DETE'ST, V. A. [*deteſter*, Fr. *deteſtor*, Lat.] to hate a thing with ſome vehemence, on account of its evil and pernicious qualities.

DETE'STABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which is hated with great vehemence, on account of its vileneſs or perniciouſneſs.

DETE'STABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as ſhews or deſerves the greateſt loathing, abhorrence, averſion, or hatred.

DETE'STATION, S. [Fr.] the act of abhorring, diſliking, or hating a thing on account of its evil. Uſed with *of*, and ſometimes, but improperly, with *for*. "The *deteſtation* you can expreſs *for* vice." *Swift.*

DETE'STER, S. one who has a very great hatred, averſion, or loathing.

To DETHRO'NE, V. A. [*dethroner*, Fr. from *de* and *thronus*, Lat. a throne] to depoſe a king; to deprive him of royalty.

DETI'NUE, S. [*detenue*, Fr.] a writ lying againſt a perſon, who refuſes to deliver a thing up, which was given him to keep for another.

DETONA'TION, S. [*detonatum* ſupine of *detono*, Lat.] the loud noiſe made by ſome bodies which begin to heat in a crucible, ſomewhat reſembling the exploſion of gunpowder. In Chemiſtry, the operation of expelling the impure, volatile, and ſulphureous parts from antimony.

To DETO'NIZE, V. A. [*detono*, Lat.] in Chemiſtry, to calcine with detonation.

To DETO'RT, V. A. [*detortus*, Lat. from *detorqueo*, Lat.] to wreſt a word or expreſſion from its original meaning or deſign. "*Detorted* texts of ſcripture to ſedition." *Dryd.*

To DE'TRACT, V. A. [*detractum*, ſupine of *detrabo*, Lat.] to leſſen the reputation of another by calumny, or ſpeaking ill of him; to leſſen the value of a thing.

DETRA'CTER, S. one who leſſens the reputation of another.

DETRAC'TION, S. [Fr. *detractio*, Lat.] the impairing or leſſening the reputation or eſteem of another, by ſpeaking ill of him.

DETRAC'TORY, Adj. leſſening the value of a thing, or reputation of a perſon.

DETRAC'TRESS, S. a woman who leſſens the reputation of others.

DE'TRIMENT, S. [*detrimentum*, Lat.] that which affects a thing or perſon with loſs, diſadvantage, or damage.

DE'TRIMENTAL, Adj. cauſing harm, miſchief, loſs, or damage.

To DETRU'DE, V. A. [*detrudo*, Lat.] to thruſt down; to force into a lower place.

DETRU'SION, S. the act of forcing a thing downwards.

DEVASTA'TION, S. [from *devaſtatum*, ſupine of *devaſto*, Lat.] the act of laying waſte; demoliſhing buildings; or unpeopling towns.

DEUCE, S. [*deux*, Fr. *duo*, Lat. δυω, or δυας, Gr.] in Gaming, a card with two marks, or die with two ſpots; the devil.

To DEVELOP, V. A. [*developer*, Fr.] to take off any covering which conceals a thing; to lay open any ſtratagem or artifice.

To DEVE'ST, V. A. [*deveſter*, Fr. from *de* and *veſtis*, Lat. a garment] to make a perſon naked, or take off his cloaths. Figuratively, to deprive of an advantage, or ſome good; to free from any thing bad.

To DE'VIATE, V. A. [of *de*, from, and *via*, Lat. a road, or common path] to leave the right or common way. Figuratively, to err; to go aſtray. In Divinity, to ſin, by not walking in the way preſcribed by the divine commandments.

DEVIA'TION, S. the act of quitting the right way. Figuratively, the acting contrary to ſome eſtabliſhed rule; ſin; offence; a wandering.

DEVI'CE, S. [*deviſe*, Fr. *deviſa*, Ital.] a contrivance, or ſtratagem; a project; a ſcheme, or plan. In Heraldry, an emblem, which has ſome reſemblance to a perſon's name; the repreſentation of ſome natural body, with a motto or ſentence.

DE'VIL, S. [*deofl, deofle, deofol, diobule,* Sax. *diafl, diafol, deafevl,* Brit. *diable,* Fr. *diable,* Span. *diabolo,* Ital. *duyvel,* Belg. *teuffel,* Teut. διαβολος, Gr.] in its primary ſignification, a calumniator, or falſe accuſer; but peculiarly applied to ſignify the fallen angel, who was the tempter and ſeducer of mankind. Figuratively, a wicked perſon. In Scripture, an idol; an emiſſary; or one of the wicked ſpirits ſubject to Satan. "The condemnation of the *Devil*," 1 *Tim.* iii. 6. ſignifies the being guilty of the ſame crime, and ſuffering the ſame puniſhment with the *Devil.*

DE'VILISH, Adj. partaking of the malicious, miſchievous, or other wicked qualities of the Devil.

DEVILI'SHLY, Adv. in an entirely wicked or miſchievous manner; in a manner ſuitable to the wickedneſs of the Devil; diabolically.

DE'VIOUS, Adj. [*devius,* Lat.] out of the common track.

To DE'VISE, V. A. [*deviſer,* Fr. to invent or contrive, implying a great deal of art. Neuterly, to plan, contrive, or form ſchemes. In Law, to bequeath, or leave by will.

DE'VISE, S. [old Fr. a will] in Law, the act of giving or bequeathing by will; contrivance.

DE'VISER, S. one who projects, or contrives; one who leaves or bequeaths by will.

DE'VOID, Adj. [*vuide,* Fr.] empty; vacant. Figuratively, deſtitute, or free from any quality, either good or bad.

DE'VOIR, S. [Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, a duty, or act of ſervice, but now obſolete. At preſent uſed to ſignify ſome act of civility, or ceremony due to a perſon either on account of rank, office, or relation.

To DEVOL'VE, V. A. [*devolvo,* Lat.] to roll from a higher to a lower place. "The matter which *devolves* from the hills." To remove from one perſon to another. "They *devolved* their whole authority *into* the hands of the council." *Addiſ.* "The whole was *devolved upon* that family." *Swift.* Neuterly, to fall or deſcend to, in order of ſucceſſion.

DEVOLU'TION, S. [*devolutio,* Lat.] the rolling of a thing from a higher to a lower place. Removal, or ſucceſſion from one perſon or order to another.

DEVO'NSHIRE, S. a county of England. It has the Engliſh channel, on the S. the Briſtol channel on the N. It is divided on the W. from Cornwall by the river Tamar, which runs almoſt from the one channel to the other; and it is bounded on the eaſt by Somerſetſhire. It is about ſixty-nine miles long, and ſixty-ſix broad, containing 1,920,000 acres, twelve parliamentary boroughs, forty market-towns, 304 pariſhes, 117 vicarages, 1733 villages, and 340,000 inhabitants. Next to Yorkſhire, it is the largeſt and moſt populous county in England; and its people are ſo univerſally employed in trade, that it cannor be equalled by any in the kingdom. The air in its valleys is mild and ſharp, but healthy on its hills and heaths. The weſtern parts conſiſt of a mooriſh ſoil, or ſtiff clay; the latter bad for ſheep, but extremely well adapted for breeding great herds of fine oxen, fattened for the London markets. The ſoil of the north parts is dry, having very good downs for ſheep: and theſe being well dreſſed with lime, dung, and ſand, yield tolerable crops of corn, but not ſo plentifully as in the middle and eaſtern parts; nor does it fall ſhort in meadow and paſture. Shell-ſand renders the moſt barren part fruitful; and in places remote from the ſea-ſhore, the upper turf being ſkimmed off, is burnt to aſhes; and this method of agriculture is called De'enſhiring. The ſouthern parts for fertility are juſtly eſteemed the garden of Devonſhire.

DEVORA'TION, S. [*devoratus,* of *devoro,* Lat.] the act of devouring.

To DEVO'TE, V. A. [*devotum,* ſupine of *devoveo,* Lat.] to dedicate or ſet apart to a religious or any other particular purpoſe; to abandon to evil; to doom to deſtruction.

DEVO'TEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a thing devoted, dedicated, ſet apart, or deſtined to a particular end or purpoſe.

DEVOTE'E, S. [*devot,* Fr.] one extravagantly or erroneouſly religious; a bigot.

DE'VOTION, S. [Fr. of *devotio,* Lat.] the ſtate of a thing conſecrated or dedicated; a religious and fervent exerciſe of ſome public act of religion; or a temper or diſpoſition of the mind rightly affected with ſuch exerciſes. Figuratively, prayer; a ſtrong and fervent affection for a perſon.

DEVO'TIONAL, Adj. relating to religious worſhip; pious; zealous.

DEVO'TIONALIST, S. the perſon who is ſuperſtitiouſly religious.

To DEVO'UR, V. A. *devorer,* Fr. *devoro,* Lat.] to eat up ravenouſly. Figuratively, to deſtroy with rapidity, or quickneſs; to ſwallow up, or reduce to nothing.

DEVO'URER, S. [from *devour* and *er,* of *wær,* Sax.] one that conſumes or eats up ravenouſly.

DEVOU'T, Adj. [*devot,* Fr. *devotus,* Lat.] pious; religious; fervent in performing acts of worſhip; filled with pious thoughts; full of zeal; or expreſſive of ardent piety.

DEVO'UTLY, Adv. in a pious manner; with fervent zeal and piety.

DEUSE, S. [derived by Junius from *Deuſius,* the name of a ſpecies of evil ſpirits] the devil, uſed in ludicrous language. See DEUCE.

DEUTERO'NOMY, S. [from δευτερος; the ſecond, and νομος, Gr. law] the laſt book of the Pentateuch, or five books written

ten by Moſes, ſo called by the Greek tranſlators, becauſe there is a kind of recapitulation of the law in it. The Jewiſh rabbins on this account ſtile it *Miſhnech*, or the Repetition. It is generally named *Elleh-Haddebarim*, which is one of the firſt words in the Hebrew. It was written, all but the laſt chapter, by Moſes, in the 120th year of his age, the laſt chapter being ſuppoſed by ſome to have been added by Joſhua immediately after Moſes's death; but by ſome ſuppoſed to have been written by Ezra.

DEW, S. [*deawe*, Sax. *dauw*, Belg. *tauw*, Teut.] in Natural Hiſtory, a light, thin, inſenſible miſt, or rain, raiſed from the earth after the ſun has deſcended below the horizon, by the heat it has communicated to the earth during the day; which miſt, meeting with the cold in the atmoſphere, is condenſed and precipitated on the earth again. Not but we muſt take notice it is the opinion of ſome, that dews do not deſcend at all.

To DEW, V. A. to wet or moiſten as with dew.

DE'W-BESPRENT, Part. ſprinkled with dew. "The ſavoury herb of knot-graſs, *dew-beſprent*." *Milt.*

DE'WLAP, S. [*dog lep*, Dan. *deop læpe*, Sax. ſo called from its *lapping* or bruſhing off the dew] the fleſh which hangs down from the throat of cows, bulls, or oxen. Figuratively, a large hanging lip, uſed by way of contempt.

DE'WLAPT, Adj. having a dewlap.

DE'W-WORM, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a worm found in dew, called likewiſe the lob-worm.

DEW'Y, Adj. reſembling, or partaking of the nature of dew; moiſt with dew.

DE'XTER, Adj. [Lat.] in Heraldry, the right ſide.

DEXTE'RITY, S. [*dexteritas*, Lat.] readineſs; activity; quickneſs of contrivance.

DE'XTEROUS, Adj. [*dexter*, Lat.] expert; active; or quick; ſubtle; full of expedients; ſkilful in management; fertile in invention.

DEXTE'ROUSLY, Adv. expertly; readily; quickly; ſkilfully.

DE'XTRAL, Adj. [*dexter*, Lat.] on the right ſide.

DEXTRA'LITY, S. the ſtate of being on the right ſide.

DIABE'TES, S. [διαβαλης, Gr.] in Phyſic, the diſcharge of any liquor through the urinary paſſages almoſt as ſoon as it is drank, without any or little alteration, and under the appearance of water, attended with inſatiable thirſt.

DIABO'LIC, or DIABO'LICAL, [from *diabolus*, Lat. the devil] partaking of the qualities of the devil; extremely impious and wicked.

DIA'COUSTICS, S. [from δια and ακουω, Gr.] in Philoſophy, the conſideration or doctrine of refracted ſounds as they paſs through different mediums, *i. e.* either through denſe into a rare, or through a rare into a denſe one.

DI'ADEM, S. [*diadema*, Lat. from διαδεω, Gr.] formerly a bandage of ſilk encompaſſing the heads of kings, and tied behind. It was ſometimes enriched with pearls, and ſometimes with the leaves of ſome evergreens. In Heraldry, certain circles or rims, binding or incloſing the crowns of princes, and to bear the globes, croſſes, or flower de luces for their creſts.

DI'ADEMED, Part. adorned with a diadem; wearing a crown; crowned.

DI'ADROM, S. [from διαδρομεω, Gr.] the time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum forms a ſingle vibration. "Whoſe *diadroms*, in the latitude of 45 deg. are equal to one ſecond." *Locke.*

DIÆRE'SIS, S. [διαιρεσις, Gr.] in Grammar, the diviſion of a diphthong, or one ſyllable into two. In Surgery, the diviſion of ſuch parts which are united contrary to nature, and obſtruct a cure. In Medicine, the deſtroying or conſuming of the veſſels or canals of an animal body, by ſome corroding humour forcing itſelf a paſſage, or by the extravaſation of the juices.

DIAGNO'STIC, S. [δια and γινωσκω, Gr.] in Medicine, a ſign by which the preſent ſtate, nature, and cauſe of a diſeaſe may be diſcovered.

DIAGONAL, Adj. [from διαγωνιος, Gr.] drawn acroſs a figure from one corner or angle to another.

DIA'GONAL, S. a right line drawn acroſs a parallelogram or other figure, from one angle or corner to another, ſo as to divide it into equal parts.

DIA'GONALLY, Adv. in a croſs direction, or reaching from one corner to another.

DI'AGRAM, S. [διαγραμμα, Gr.] in Geometry, a ſcheme drawn for explaining any figure or its properties. In Muſic, the antient gamut, whoſe extent was a diſipiaſon or two octaves, in the 1 : 4. in which ſpace they have eighteen chords, though they had not all different ſounds.

DIAGRY'DIATES, S. [from *diagrydium*, Lat.] in Medicine, ſtrong purges made of diagrydium.

DI'AL, S. [from *dies*, Lat.] a plate marked with two ſets of figures beginning at one, and ending with twelve, uſed to ſhew the time of the day by clocks, or by the ſhadow of the ſun.

DI'ALECT, S. [διαλεκτος, Gr.] the peculiar manner of ſpeaking, or diverſities made in any language by the inhabitants in different parts of the country wherein it is ſpoken. Figuratively, ſtile; manner of expreſſion; language, or ſpeech.

DIALE'CTIC, S. [διαλεκτικη, Gr.] the art of reaſoning, or logic.

DIALE'CTICAL, Adj. [from *dialect*] belonging to logic.

DIA'LING, S. the art of deſcribing lines on any given plane, in ſuch a manner that the ſun's ſhadow, or its rays, is tranſmitted thro' a hole, ſhall touch any given line at any given hour.

DIA'LIST, S. one who conſtructs or makes dials.

DIA'LOGIST, S. one who compoſes, or one who is introduced as a ſpeaker in a dialogue.

DIA'LOGUE, S. [διαλογος, Gr.] a conference or debate on any ſubject, whether real or feigned.

To DIA'LOGUE, V. A. to hold converſation or conference with; to diſcourſe. "Doſt *dialogue* with thy ſhadow." *Shak.*

DIALY'SIS, S. [διαλυσις, Gr.] in Grammar, the parting or ſeparating two vowels, which would otherwiſe make a diphthong. In Printing, two dots ſet over a vowel to ſhew that it does not compoſe a diphthong, as in *beaüiller*, Fr.

DIA'METER, S. [δια, through, and μετρον, Gr. a meaſure] the line which paſſes through the centre or circle of another figure, and divides it into two equal parts.

DIAME'TRAL, Adj. deſcribing, or relating to a diameter.

DIA'METRALLY, Adv. according to the direction of a diameter. Uſed with *oppoſite*, it implies the moſt direct or higheſt oppoſition that can be between two things.

DIAME'TRICAL, Adj. or DIAMETRICALLY, Adv. now uſed inſtead of *Diametral*, and *Diametrally*, which ſee.

DIA'MOND, S. [generally pronounced *dimond*, from *diamant*, Fr. *adamans*, Lat. or αδαμας, Gr.] in Natural Hiſtory, the moſt valuable and hardeſt of all gems, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid, and diſtinguiſhed by its vivid ſplendor and the brightneſs of its reflections from all other ſubſtances

DIA'PASE, S. in Muſic, the ſame as *Diapaſon*.

DIAPA'SON, S. [διαπαζων, Gr.] in Muſic, an interval, including an octave. Among muſical inſtrument makers, it ſignifies a rule or ſcale whereby they adjuſt the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes, hautbois, &c.

DIA'PER, S. [*diapre*, Fr.] a kind of linen cloth, woven in figures.

To DIA'PER, V. A. to variegate; diverſify, or flower; to draw flowers on cloths.

DIAPHA'NECTY, S. [See DIAPHANOUS] tranſparency, or the quality of tranſmitting light.

DIAPHA'NOUS, Adj. [δια, through, and φαινω, Gr. to appear, or ſhew] tranſparent; giving paſſage to the rays of light; that which may be ſeen through.

DIAPHO'RESIS, S. [διαφορεσις Gr.] in Medicine, a diſcharge made through the ſkin, whether ſenſible or inſenſible.

DIAPHORETIC, Adj. [διαφορητικος, Gr.] in Medicine, that which cauſes a diſcharge through the ſkin, or a ſweat.

DI'APHRAGM, S. [pronounced *diaphram*, from διαφραγμα, Gr.] in Anatomy, a nervous muſcle vulgarly called the midriff, and by anatomiſts, *ſeptum tranverſale*, or croſs wall, from its dividing the breaſt or thorax from the abdomen.

DIARRHOE'A, S. [διαῤῥοια, Gr.] in Medicine, a flux of the belly, or profuſe evacuation of liquid excrements by ſtool.

DIARRHOE'TIC, Adj. in medicine, promoting a looſeneſs; cauſing a diſcharge by ſtool; purging.

DIA'RY, S. [*diarum*, Lat.] an account of the tranſactions of a perſon every day.

DIA'STOLE, S. [Gr. from διαστελλω, Gr.] in Anatomy, the motion of the heart or arteries, whereby the parts dilate or diſtend themſelves. In Grammar, *diaſtole*, ſignifies the lengthening a ſyllable, which is naturally ſhort.

DIA'STYLE, S. [from δια and στυλος, a pillar, Gr.] in antient architecture, an edifice whoſe columns ſtand at ſuch a diſtance from each other, that eight modules, or four diameters, are allowed for the intercolumniation.

DIATESS'ERON, S. [from δια, and τεσσαρα, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a medicine ſo called, becauſe compoſed of four ingredients, *viz.* roots of ariſtolochia, gentian, bayberries, and myrrh. In muſic an interval compoſed of one greater tone, one leſſer tone, and one greater ſemi tone, called by moderns, a perfect fourth.

DIA'TONIC, S. [διατονος, Gr.] the ordinary ſpecies of muſic, which proceeds by different tones, either in aſcending or deſcending, and contains only the greater and leſs tones, together with the greater ſemi-tone.

DIAZEU'TIC TONE [of δια and ζευγνυμι, Gr.] in antient muſic that which diſjoined two fourths, one on each ſide of it, and being joined to either, made a fifth. This, in our muſic, is from A to B, ſuppoſing *mi* to ſtand in *be-fa-bi-mi*.

DIBBLE, S. a ſmall ſpade or pointed inſtrument, uſed by gardeners for making holes in the ground in planting.

DICE, S. the plural of DIE, which ſee.

DI'CER, S. one who plays at dice; a gameſter.

DICHO'TOMY, S. [διχα and τεμνω, Gr.] in Logic, the diſtribution or diviſion of ideas into pairs. In aſtronomy, the phaſis of the appearance of the moon, whereinſhe is biſected, or ſhews but half her diſk.

To DICTA'TE, V. A. [*dictatum*, ſupine of *dicto*, Lat.] to deliver a command to another; to ſpeak with authority; to deliver a ſpeech in words which is to be taken down in writing.

DICTA'TE, S. [*dictatum*, Lat.] a rule or mandate delivered by ſome perſon of authority.

DICTA'TION, S. the act or practice of prescribing, giving orders, or laying down rules of conduct.

DICT'ATOR, S. [Lat.] a Roman magistrate, invested with a consular and sovereign authority, having the power of life and death, to proclaim war, raise or discharge forces without consent of the senate, and remaining in his office for six months, till Sylla and Cæsar erected it into a perpetual tyranny. Figuratively, one who, by his credit and authority, directs and regulates the conduct of others.

DICTATO'RIAL, Adj. after the manner of a dictator; imperious.

DICTA'TORSHIP, S. the office of a dictator. Figuratively, imperiousness, or authority carried too high.

DICTA'TURE, S. [*dictatura*, Lat.] the office of a dictator.

DI'CTION, S. [from *dictio*, Lat.] the peculiar manner which an author has of expressing himself, whether it respect the arrangement of his words, or the use of rhetorical figures.

DICTIO'NARY, [*dictionarium*, Lat.] the words of any language in their alphabetical order, with explanations of their meaning, or definitions.

DIDA'CTIC, or DIDACTICAL, Adj. [διδακτικος, Gr.] containing precepts or rules.

DI'DAPPER, S. [*duyck-dapper*, Belg.] in Natural History, a bird remarkable for its diving.

DIDA'SCALIC, Adj. [from διδασκαλος, Gr.] giving or delivering precepts or rules in some art.

To DIE, V. N. [*deadian*, Sax.] to lose life; to expire; to lose all the animal functions, and have the soul separated from the body; to be punished with death. Figuratively, to be lost, perish, or be entirely laid aside. "Those thoughts which should have *died*." *Shak.* To sink, faint, or lose its vital functions. "His heart *died* within him." 1 *Sam.* To languish or be overcome with pleasure and tenderness. "To sounds of heavenly harps she *dies* away." *Pope.* To vanish or disappear. "When *dying* clouds contend with glowing light." *Shak.* To languish with affection, in the stile of lovers. To wither, applied to vegetables. To grow spiritless, tasteless, or vapid, applied to liquors.

DIE, S. [plural *dice*, *dé*, Fr. *dis*, Brit.] a small cube, marked on each of its sides with specks or dots, from one to six, which is used by gamesters to play with. Figuratively, hazard, or chance, any cubic body.

DIE, S. [plural *dies*] the stamp used in coining, or the mould in which medals are cast.

DI'ET, S, [διαιτα, Gr.] food; provision for satisfying hunger; a regular course of food ordered and directed, in order to cure some chronical distempers.

To DI'ET, V. A. to feed or eat according to the rules and prescriptions of medical writers; to give food; to board, or furnish with victuals for money.

DI'ET, S. [of *diet*, Teut. a multitude, or *dies*, Lat. an appointed day] an assembly of the states or circles of the empire, meeting to deliberate on some public affair.

DI'ETORY, Adj. belonging to the rules of medical diet.

DI'ETER, one who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by medical rules.

DIETE'TIC, or DIETETICAL, Adj. [διαιτητικη, Gr.] belonging to food; or relating to medical caution about the use of food.

To DI'FFER, V. N. [*differo*, Lat.] to have properties or figure, which are not the same as those of another person or thing to oppose a person in opinion; to be of another opinion.

DIFFE'RENCE, S. [*differentia*, Lat.] the state of being distinct from some other thing; a dispute; debate; controversy, or opposition of sentiments; the property which distinguishes one thing from another. In Arithmetic, the remainder after one quantity is taken from another. In Heraldry, something added to, or altered in, a coat, whereby the younger families are distinguished from the elder, or to shew how far they are removed from the principal house. *Ascensional difference*, in Astronomy, is an arch of the equator, contained between the six of the clock circle, and the sun's hoarry circle. *Difference of longitude*, of two places, is an arch of the meridian intercepted between the two places.

To DIFFE'RENCE, V. A. [from the noun,] to make one thing not the same as another; to distinguish one thing from another.

DIFFE'RENT, Adj. [Fr. *different*, Lat.] distinct; or contrary qualities; unlike.

DIFFE'RENTIAL, Adj. in Geometry, an infinitely small quantity, or particle of a quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable one. *Differential method*, is that of finding an infinite small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity.

DIFFE'RENTLY, Adv. in a different manner.

DIFFE'RINGLY, Adv. in a various manner.

DIF'FICULT, Adj, [*difficulté*, Fr.] hard to be done, understood, or pleased; troublesome; peevish; morose.

DIFFI'CULTY, S. [*difficulté*, Fr. *difficultas*, Lat.] that which requires, pains, care, and attention. Figuratively, distress; opposition; perplexity, or uneasiness, with respect to circumstances. Objections or points not easily answered, or understood.

To

To DIFFI'DE, V. N. [*deffido*, Lat.] to diſtruſt, or repoſe no confidence in.

DIFFI'DENCE, S. [*diffidentia*, Lat.] want of truſt, confidence, or courage.

DIF'FIDENT, Part. or Adj. [*diffidens*, Lat.] wanting in confidence; diſtruſtful; ſuſpicious; timorous.

DIF'FLUENCE, or DIFFLUENCY, S. [*diffluens*, Lat.] the quality of falling away on all ſides, oppoſed to conſiſtency or ſolidity.

DIF'FLUENT, Part. [*diffluens*, Lat.] flowing away.

DIFFRAN'CHISEMENT, S. [from *di* and *franchiſe* Fr.] the act of taking away the privileges or charter of a city.

To DIFFU'SE, V. A. [from *diffuſum*, ſupine of *diffundo*, Lat.] to pour a liquid on a plain ſurface, ſo as it may ſpread itſelf every way. Figuratively, to ſpread; ſcatter; diſperſe.

DIFFU'SE, Adj. [*diffuſus*, Lat.] ſcattered or ſpread widely. Applied to ſtile, or the manner of a compoſition, copious, oppoſed to *conciſe*.

DIFFU'SEDLY, Adv. in a copious, liberal, and extenſive manner; ſpread every way.

DIFFU'SEDNESS, S. the ſtate of being ſpread abroad; copiouſneſs of ſtile.

DIFFU'SELY, Adv. widely; extenſively. Applied to ſtile, copiouſly.

DIFFU'SION, S. the ſtate of being ſpread abroad. Copiouſneſs or exuberance, applied to ſtile.

DIFFU'SIVE, Adj. having the quality of ſpreading abroad; ſcattered or ſpread abroad; extended.

DIFFU'SIVELY, Adv. widely; extenſively.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, S. extenſion; diſperſion; the power or quality of being ſpread abroad. Applied to ſtile, want of conciſeneſs.

To DIG, V. N. [*dic*, Sax. a ditch, *dyger*, Belg.] to open, or make a hole in the earth with a ſpade. Figuratively, to pierce with a pointed inſtrument, *&c.* *To dig up*, to throw up or uncover that which is buried under the earth.

DI'GEST, S. [*digeſta*, Lat.] a collection of the civil law, ranged under proper titles by the order of the emperor Juſtinian.

To DI'GEST, V. A. [*digeſtum*, ſupine of *digero*, Lat.] to diſtribute or range methodically into different claſſes; to concoct or diſſolve food in the ſtomach; to reduce to any plan or ſcheme; to receive a thing favourably, without loathing or reluctance; to receive and enjoy. In Chemiſtry, to ſoften by heat, boiling, or by putting a thing into a dunghill. In Surgery, to ripen an humour, or prepare it for evacuation.

DIGE'STER, S. one whoſe food eaſily turns into chyle; a veſſel to boil any bony ſubſtances to a fluid ſtate.

DIGE'STION, S. in Medicine, that change which the food undergoes in the ſtomach, in order to render it fit to ſupply the continual loſs ſuſtained by perſpiration, the animal functions, or exerciſe. In Chemiſtry, is a diſſolution of any ſubſtance by artificial heat.

DIGE'STIVE, Adj. having the power to diſſolve, alter, change, or turn the food into chyle; capable of diſſolving by its heat; reducing to method.

DIGE'STIVE, S. in Surgery, an application, which ripens and prepares the matter of wounds for ſuppuration.

DI'GGER, S. one that opens the ground with the ſpade.

To DIGHT, V. A. [*dightan*, Sax. to prepare] to dreſs, embelliſh, or adorn.

DI'GIT, S. [*digitus*, Lat. a finger] three fourths of an inch in long meaſure. In Aſtronomy, the 12th part of the diameter of the ſun and moon. In Arithmetic, any number expreſſed by a ſingle figure.

DIGITA'TED, Adj. [from *digitus*, Lat.] branched out into diviſions, reſembling fingers. In Botany, a *digitated leaf*, is one which conſiſts of ſeveral ſimple leaves growing on one footſtalk, as the cinquefoil; or that which has many deep gaſhes, cuts, or ſegments, as the hop.

DIGNIFICA'TION, S. the act of conferring honour; the preferring to ſome honourable rank.

DI'GNIFIED, Adj. enjoying ſome honourable poſt, rank, or preferment, applied peculiarly to the clergy.

To DI'GNIFY, V. A. [*dignus*, Lat. worthy, and *facio*, to make] to advance, prefer, or exalt to ſome place which demands honour and reverence; to honour; to adorn; to render reſpectable.

DIGNITA'RY, S. [from *dignitas*, Lat.] a clergyman advanced to ſome office that has not the cure of ſouls.

DI'GNITY, S. *dignitas*, Lat.] rank, preferment, or poſt; grandeur, or a majeſtic appearance. Among the Clergy, a promotion or preferment to which any juriſdiction is annexed. In Aſtrology, applied to a planet which is in any ſign.

To DI'GRESS, V. N. [*digreſſus*, of *digredior*, Lat.] to depart from the main ſcope of a diſcourſe, or intention of an argument; to wander; to go out of the right way or common track; to err; to deviate.

DIGRE'SSION, S. [*digreſſio*, Lat.] a paſſage which has no connection with the main ſcope of a diſcourſe; deviation, or quitting the true path.

DIKE, S. [*dic*, or *dice*, Sax. *diige*, Dan. *diick*, Belg.] a channel made to receive water; a mount to hinder inundations, or to keep water from overflowing.

To DILA'CERATE, V. A. [*dilaceratum*, ſupine of *dilacero*] to tear; to force in twain; to rend.

DILA'CERATION, S. [from *dilaceratio*, Lat.] the act of forcing, tearing, or rending.

To DILA'NIATE, V. A. [*diliniatum*, ſupine

pine of *dilanio*, Lat.] to tear; to rend in pieces in a butcherly and ſavage manner.

DILAPIDA'TION, S. [*dilapidatio*, Lat.] in Law, is where an incumbent on a church benefice, ſuffers the parſonage-houſe, or the out-houſe, to fall down, or be in decay, for want of neceſſary reparation. It is likewiſe applied to the pulling down any buildings belonging to any ſpiritual living, or ſuffering any wilful waſte upon the inheritance of the church.

DILATABI'LITY, S. [from *dilatable*] the quality of admitting or ſuffering extenſion.

DILA'TABLE, Adj. [from *dilate*] that which may be ſtretched or extended.

DILA'TATION, [from *dilatatio*, Lat.] the act of extending or ſtretching into a greater ſpace.

To DILA'TE, V. A. [*dilato*, Lat.] to extend, ſpread out, enlarge, or ſtretch. Figuratively, to relate a thing with all its minute circumſtances. Neuterly, to grow wider; to widen.

DILA'TOR, S. that which widens or extends any paſſage.

DI'LATORINESS, S. [from *dilatory*] the quality of deferring a thing from one time to another through ſloth.

DI'LATORY, Adj. [*dilatoire*, Fr. *dilatorius*, Lat.] putting off the doing of a thing from time to time through ſloth.

DILE'MMA, S. [διλημμα, Gr.] in Logic, an argument conſiſting of two or more propoſitions, ſo diſpoſed, that grant which you will, you will be preſſed by the concluſion. Figuratively, a difficult choice, or troubleſome alternative.

DILI'GENCE, S. [*diligentia*, Lat.] conſtant endeavour; unremitted labour, or practice.

DILI'GENTLY, Adv. with conſtant labour, caution, and care.

DILU'CID, Adj. [*dilucidus*, Lat.] clear, plain, pure, and tranſparent; obvious; eaſy to be underſtood.

To DILU'CIDATE, V. A. [from *dilucidatus*, of *dilucido*, Lat.] to make a propoſition clear and eaſy to be underſtood; to explain; to free from obſcurity.

DILUCIDA'TION, S. [from *dilucidatio*, Lat.] the making a ſentence clear and eaſy to be underſtood; an explanation.

DILU'ENT, Adj. [*diluens*, Lat.] having the power to make thin, or attenuate.

DILU'ENT, S. [*diluens*, Lat.] that which makes thin or fluid.

To DILU'TE, V. A. [*dilutum*, ſupine of *diluo*, Lat.] to make a liquor thin by the mixture of ſome other; to weaken a liquor by mixing another with it; to render or make weak, applied to colours. To drink often in order to quench thirſt, and promote perſpiration.

DI'LUTER, S. that which renders a body liquid; or, if it were ſo before, that which renders it thinner, or more liquid.

DILU'TION, S. [*dilutio*, Lat.] the act of rendering a liquid more thin or weak, by the addition of ſome other.

DILU'VIAN, Adj [from *diluvium*, Lat.] relating to, or reſembling the deluge. "Suppoſe that this *diluvian* lake ſhould riſe to the tops of the mountains." *Burnet.*

DIM, Adj. [*dim*, *dimgend*, Sax. *dimmur*, Iſl. *dy*, Brit. *dow*, Arm. *temnu*, Ruſſ. *temmâ*, Sclav. *temny*, Boh. *teman*, Dal.] having ſomething which obſtructs the ſight, and hinders it from ſeeing clearly. Figuratively, deprived of its ſplendor or brightneſs; grown dark. Dull of apprehenſion, applied to the mind.

To DIM, V. A. to darken, or obſtruct the ſight, ſo as to hinder it from ſeeing objects in their full ſplendor. Figuratively to make leſs bright; to render darkiſh.

DEME'NSION, S. [*dimenſio*, Lat.] the extenſion of a body conſidered as meaſured; ſize; ſpace contained in any body. The three dimenſions are length, breadth, and thickneſs, or depth. In Algebra, the powers of the roots, or the values of the unknown quantities of equations.

DIMEN'SIONLESS, Adj. without any dimenſions; of no certain bulk.

DI'MENSIVE, Adj. that which marks the boundaries or out-lines; that which deſcribes the meaſure or ſpace occupied by a body.

To DIMI'NISH, V. A. [*diminuo*, Lat.] to make a thing leſs, by cutting off or deſtroying ſome of its parts. Figuratively, to impair; leſſen; to degrade, or render leſs honourable. Neuterly, to grow leſs or be impaired.

DIMI'NISHINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to detract from, or leſſen the character and reputation of another.

DIMINU'TION, S. *diminutio*, Lat.] the act of rendering a thing leſs, by cutting off or deſtroying ſome of its parts; the ſtate of growing leſs either in bulk or weight. Figuratively, loſs, or cauſing loſs of reputation or dignity to another; diſcredit. In Architecture, the contradiction of a column as it aſcends, whereby its upper part is made ſmaller than the lower.

DIMINU'TIVE, Adj. [*diminutivus*, Lat.] ſmall of ſize, bulk, or dimenſions.

DIMINU'TIVE, S. in Grammar, a word uſed to expreſs ſmallneſs, or littleneſs.

DIMINU'TIVELY, Adv. in a diminutive or ſmall manner.

DIMINU'TIVENESS, S. ſmallneſs, applied to ſize. Want of worth, applied to rank or dignity.

DI'MISSORY, Adj. [*dimiſſorius*, low Lat.] that by which a perſon is diſmiſſed to the juriſdiction of another.

DI'METTY, S. [*damittes*, or *demittes*, Fr.] a ſort of cotton ſtuff, very like fuſtain. They came originally from Smyrna.

DI'MLY, Adv. [*dimlic*, Sax.] in a dull, obſcure, dark manner; without a clear perception, applied to the ſight or underſtanding;

ing; deprived of its light, brightneſs, or ſplendor.

DI'MNESS, S. [*dimnes*, Sax. *dimno*, and *deme*, Ruſſ.] dulneſs of ſight. Want of apprehenſion, applied to the mind.

DIM'PLE, S. [from *dint*, a hole, *dintle*, a little hole, hence *dimple*] a ſmall hollow, or ſinking of the ſurface of the cheek or chin.

To DIM'PLE, V. N. to appear with little hollows or inqualities of ſurface.

DIM'PLED, Part. or Adj. having dimples in the cheek or chin.

DI'MPLY, Adv. full of dimples, or little dents or inqualities of ſurface.

DIN, S. [*dyn*, Iſl. to thunder, *dyn*, Sax. a noiſe] a loud noiſe, a violent and continued ſound; an uproar, or ſhout.

To DIN, V. A. [*dynan*, Sax. *dyn*, Iſl.] to ſtun, or deafen with frequent noiſe and clamour.

To DINE, V. N. [*diner*, Fr.] to eat one's chief or ſecond meal, about the middle of the day. Actively, to give a dinner.

DINE'TICAL, Adj. [διναλικ⊙ς, Gr.] moving round. "A *dinetical* motion." *Brown.*

To DING, V. A. [preter *dung*; from *dringen*, Teut.] to daſh with force or violence. Neuterly, to bluſter, bounce, huff, or become inſolent and imperious. "He huffs and *dings*." *Hiſtory of J. Bull.* A low word.

DI'NG-DONG, S. a word by which the ſound of bells is mimicked. "*Ding, dong*, bell." *Shak.*

DINGLE, S. [a diminutive from *den*, or *din*, Sax. hollow] a hollow between hills; a vale or dale. "*Dingle* or buſhy dell of this wild wood." *Milt.*

DI'NING-ROOM, S. the principal apartment of a houſe, wherein entertainments are made.

DIN'NER, S. [*diner*, Fr.] the chief meal, or that which is eaten about the middle of the day. *Dinner-time*, is that time of the day when people uſually dine.

DINT, S. [*dynt*, Sax. a ſtroke] a blow or ſtroke; violence; force; power.

DINUMERA'TION, S. [*dinumeratio*, Lat.] the act of numbering out ſingly.

DIOCE'SAN, S. a biſhop conſidered in the relation he ſtands in to his inferior clergy.

DIO'CESE, S. [*diæceſis*, of διοικησις, Gr.] the circuit of every biſhop's juriſdiction.

DIO'PTRIC, or DIO'PTRICAL, Adj. [from διοπλομαι, Gr.] affording a medium for the ſight, or aſſiſting the ſight in the view of diſtant objects.

DIO'PTRICS, S. the ſcience of refractive viſion, or that part of optics which conſiders the different refractions of light, in its paſſage through different mediums; as air, water, glaſs, &c.

DIORTHRO'SIS, S. [Gr. from διορθοω, to make ſtraight] a chirurgical operation, by which crooked or diſtorted members are made ſtraight, or reduced to their proper ſhape.

To DIP, V. A. [particip. *dipped* or *dipt*; from *dippan*, Sax. *dypper*, Dan. *doopen*, Belg.] to put into any liquor ſo as to cover it therewith; to moiſten, or wet; to mortgage, or engage as a pledge or ſecurity. "Never *dip* thy lands." *Dryd.* Neuterly, to ſink; to immerge, or plunge into any liquor; to take a curſory or ſlight view; to read a page or two in a book. "Upon *dipping* in the firſt volume." *Pope.* To pitch upon, or take from others by chance, or without deliberation. "Suppoſe—I *dipp'd* among the worſt, and Statius choſe." *Dryd.* To dye.

DIPETA'LOUS, Adj. [from δις and πεταλον, Gr.] in Botany, applied to ſuch flowers as have two leaves.

DI'PHTHONG, S. [διφθογγ⊙ς, Gr.] the joining two vowels together, ſo as to form one ſound.

DI'PLOE, S. in Anatomy, the inner plate, or lamina of the ſkull.

DIPLO'MA, S. [διπλωμα, Gr.] a letter, or writing inferring ſome privilege, or title; ſo called, becauſe formerly written on waxed tables, which were folded together.

DI'PPER, S. one who dips in the water. Figuratively, one that takes a ſlight or ſuperficial view of an author.

DIPPI'NG-NEEDLE, S. a long ſtraight piece of ſteel, equally poiſed on its centre, and afterwards touched with a load-ſtone, ſo contrived as to ſwing in a vertical plane, about an axis parallel to the horizon, in order to diſcover the exact tendency of the power of magnetiſm. It was invented by one Robert Norman, a compaſs-maker, of Wapping, in 1576, and was by Mr. Whiſton applied to diſcover the longitude, but without ſucceſs.

DI'PTOTE, S. [διπτωλα, Gr.] in Grammar, applied to ſuch nouns as have only two caſes.

DI'PTYCH, S. [*diptycha*, Lat.] a regiſter of biſhops and martyrs. "The commemoration of ſaints was made out of the *diptych*." *Stillingfl.*

DIRE, Adj. [*dirus*, Lat.] dreadful, or affecting a beholder with horror.

DIRE'CT, Adj. [*directus*, Lat.] ſtraight. In Aſtronomy, appearing to the eye to move progreſſively through the Zodiac, oppoſed to *retrograde*. In Pedigree or Genealogy, from grandfather, to grandſon, &c. oppoſed to *collateral*. See DESCENT. Plain; open in ſpeech.

To DIRE'CT, V. A. [*directum*, ſupine of *dirigo*, Lat.] to go in a ſtraight line; to aim or point againſt as a mark; to regulate, or adjuſt; to preſcribe meaſures, or a certain courſe; to order. To *direct a letter*, is to write the perſon's name and abode on the outſide, to whom it is to be carried.

DIRE'CTION, S. [*directio*, Lat.] tendency or aim at a certain point; motion impreſſed by a certain impulſe; orders; com-

mand; the ſuperſcription of a letter, or parcel, an information given to a perſon to find out a place.

DIRE'CTIVE. Adj. having the power of directing, informing, or ſhewing the way.

DIRE'CTLY, Adv. in a ſtraight line; without going about; immediately; preſently; ſoon. Without delay, applied to time. Without circumlocution or evaſions, applied to language, or argument.

DIRE'CTNESS, S. the quality of proceeding in, or not deviating from, a ſtraight line; the neareſt way.

DIRE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who preſides in an aſſembly or public company; one who is intruſted with the guidance, ſuperintendence, or management of any deſign, or work. Figuratively, a perſon who regulates the conduct of another; an inſtructor; one who is conſulted in caſes of conſcience. In Surgery, an inſtrument uſed to guide the hand in ſome operation.

DIRE'CTORY, S. that which directs; a book publiſhed by the non-conformiſts, to regulate the behaviour and rites of their brethren in divine worſhip.

DI'REFUL, Adj. full of terror; very terrible; diſmal.

DI'REFULNESS, S. the quality which affects the mind with dread on the ſight of ſome ghaſtly or terrible object.

DIRGE, S. a mournful ſong ſung at the funeral of perſons; the name of the ſervice uſed for dead perſons in the Romiſh church.

DI'RIGENT, Part. or Adj. [*dirigens*, Lat.] in Geometry, applied to a line, along which the line which deſcribes any thing moves.

DIRK, S. a kind of a dagger uſed in the Highlands of Scotland.

DIRT, S. [*druit*, Belg. *dirt*, Iſlan. *dier*, Brit.] mud; or the filth, which is found in ſtreets or highways; any thing which ſoils. Figuratively, meanneſs.

DI'RTILY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to daub or ſoil. Figuratively, diſhoneſtly; meanly; ſhamefully.

DI'RTINESS, S. filthineſs; foulneſs. Figuratively, diſhoneſty; meanneſs; baſeneſs.

DI'RTY, Adj. foul; daubed; or made naſty with dirt. Figuratively, diſhoneſt; mean; baſe.

To DI'RTY, V. A. to ſoil; to ſmear or daub with dirt. Figuratively, to ſcandalize, or diſgrace.

DIRU'PTION, S. the act of burſting or breaking aſunder.

DIS, an inſeparable particle, uſed in compoſition, and implying a negation or privation. Thus, to *unite*, is to join the ſeveral parts together, ſo as to form one body; but to *diſunite*, is to ſeparate them, ſo as to make them become ſo many diſtinct bodies.

DISA'BILITY, S. [from *diſable*] the want of ſufficient power to accompliſh any deſign; or want of ſufficient abilities to underſtand any propoſition or doctrine; want of proper qualifications.

To DISA'BLE, V. A. to deprive of natural force or power; to weaken. Figuratively, to impair or diminiſh. "I have *diſabled* mine eſtate." *Shak.* To render inactive or unfit for action. "A great fleet *diſabled* for two months." *Temple.* To rob of power, influence, efficacy, uſefulneſs, or pleaſure. "Worſe than age *diſable* your delights." *Dryd.* To render a perſon unfit, or exclude him from an office, for wanting the proper qualifications.

To DISABU'SE, V. A. to free a perſon from ſome miſtake or error; to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODA'TION, S. the ſtate of being unfit or unprepared.

To DISAC'CORD, V. A. to diſagree.

DISADVA'NTAGE, S. the want of fame, credit, honour, or any thing neceſſary to give a perſon a pre-eminence; loſs; injury; a ſtate unprepared for defence.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS, Adj. contrary to intereſt or profit; contrary to convenience; unfavourable.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as is inconſiſtent with intereſt or profit; in a manner not favourable, or ſuitable to any uſeful end.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, S. oppoſition or contrariety to profit, convenience, or intereſt.

To DISAFFEC'T, V. A. to alienate, turn aſide, or weaken the affections of a perſon.

DISAFFE'CTED, Part. or Adj. alienated; having loſt all affection or zeal for a perſon or intereſt. Generally applied to thoſe who are enemies to an eſtabliſhment or government.

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, Adv. in a diſloyal manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, S. the quality of being no friend or well-wiſher to an eſtabliſhment or government.

DISAFFE'CTION, S. want of zeal for the government, or ardour for a reigning prince.

DISAFFI'RMANCE, S. a confutation, or the denial of ſomething affirmed. "A demonſtration in *diſaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed." *Hale.*

To DISAFFOR'EST, V. A. to throw open to common uſe; to render from the privileges of a foreſt to that of common ground.

To DISAGRE'E, V. N. to differ with reſpect to qualities; to differ with reſpect to opinion; to be in a ſtate of oppoſition.

DISAGREE'ABLE, Adj. contrary to, or inconſiſtent with; unpleaſing to the taſte, ſight, or other ſenſes.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, S. unſuitableneſs; unpleaſantneſs; offenſiveneſs to the ſenſes.

DISAGREE'MENT, S. difference of qualities;

lities; contrariety of ſentiments; contention or ſtrife.

To DISALLOW', N. A. to deny the authority of a perſon or thing; to conſider as unlawful; to cenſure; or refuſe countenancing an action. Neuterly, to refuſe permiſſion; to deny, or not to grant.

DISALLOW'ABLE, Adj. that which is not ſuffered, permitted, owned, or countenanced.

DISALLOW'ANCE, S. the refuſal of permiſſion or countenance; the looking on a thing as unlawful.

To DISA'NCHOR, V. A. to drive a ſhip from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE, V. A. to kill, or deprive of life. Figuratively, to diſcourage, or diſhearten.

DISANIMA'TION, S. the loſs of life; death. "Affections which depend on life, and depart upon *diſanimation*." *Brown.*

To DISANNU'L, V. A. to annul, to deprive of authority; to aboliſh; to diſallow.

To DISAPPE'AR, V. N. to be loſt to view, or out of ſight; to vaniſh out of ſight.

To DISAPPOI'NT, V. A. to hinder a perſon from enjoying or receiving what he expected; to fruſtrate an expectation.

DISAPPOI'NTMENT, S. the not receiving a thing expected.

DISAPPROBA'TION, S. an act of diſlike, ariſing from ſomething diſagreeable to a perſon's taſte, or not conſiſtent with his choice or judgment.

To DISAPPRO'VE, V. A. [*diſapprover*, Fr.] to diſlike; to ſhew that a thing wants merit to engage our love, or ſecure eſteem.

To DISA'RM, V. A. [*diſarmer*, Fr.] to take away arms from a perſon.

To DISARRA'Y, V. A. to undreſs; or pull off a perſon's cloaths. "The witch they *diſarray'd*." *Fairy Queen.*

DISARRA'Y, S diſorder; confuſion; loſs of order in battle; undreſs.

DISA'STER, S. [*deſaſtre*, Fr.] misfortune; an incident occaſioning grief, by its being unexpected and undeſerved.

DISA'STROUS, Adj. unlucky; unfortunate; calamitous; or afflicted by the happening of ſome ſudden and unexpected misfortune.

DISA'STROUSLY, Adv. in an unlucky, unfortunate, or afflicting manner.

To DISAVOU'CH, V. A. to refuſe; deny; or diſown. "They flatly *diſavouch*—to yield him more obedience," *Daniel.*

To DISAVO'W, V. A. to diſown; to deny the knowledge of a perſon or thing; to refuſe concurring in a deſign or undertaking; to lay aſide, decline, or abhor.

DISAVO'WED, S. denial; diſowing; abhorrence.

DISAVO'WMENT, S. denial.

To DISAUTHORIZE, V. A. to leſſen the credit of a thing, or render it ſuſpicious. "Inſufficient to *diſauthoriſe* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature." *Wotton.*

To DISBA'ND, V. A. to diſmiſs from an army; to *diſband* ſoldiers. Figuratively, to diſcharge from ſervice, or annihilate. Neuterly, to quit the ſervice of the army, to break up or ſeparate.

To DISBA'RK, V. A. [*debarquer*, Fr.] to bring to land from a ſhip; to put on ſhore from ſome veſſel. See DEBARK.

DISBELIE'F, S. refuſal of giving aſſent to a thing which is propoſed to be believed.

To DISBELIE'VE, V. A. to with-hold or refuſe aſſenting to a thing propoſed as true; to deny the truth of a doctrine or propoſition.

DISBELIE'VER, S. one who refuſes to aſſent to a thing propoſed to him as true; one who refuſes to believe a truth or doctrine; an infidel.

To DISBRANCH, V. A. to ſeparate or cut off a branch from a tree. Figuratively, to disjoin or ſeparate. "She that herſelf will ſliver and *diſbranch* from her maternal ſap." *Shak.*

To DISBUD, V. A. in Gardening, to take away ſuch branches or twigs, as are newly put forth and ill placed.

To DISBU'RDEN, V. A. to free from any preſſing and troubleſome weight or load; to clear from any impediment; to communicate one's afflictions to another, and thereby leſſen their preſſure. "*Diſburden* all thy cares on me." *Addiſ.* Neuterly, to eaſe the mind of ſome preſſing affliction.

To DISBU'RSE, V. A. [*debourſer*, Fr.] to ſpend or lay out money.

DISBU'RSEMENT, S. [*debourſement*, Fr.] the ſpending or laying out money.

DISBU'RSER, S. one that lays out money, or defrays the expences of an undertaking.

To DISCA'NDY, V. A. to diſſolve or melt. "To *diſcandy*, melt their ſweets." *Shak.*

To DISCA'RD, V. A. to diſcharge from any ſervice or employment. To refuſe any further acquaintance, applied to lovers.

DISCA'RNATE, Adj. [from *dis* and *caro*, Lat. fleſh, *ſcarnato*, Ital.] ſtripped of fleſh. "A memory, like a ſepulchre, furniſhed with a load of broken and *diſcarnate* bones." *Glan.*

To DISCA'SE, V. A. to pull off one's cloaths; to ſtrip. "I will *diſcaſe* me." *Shak.*

To DI'SCERN, V. A. [*diſcerno*, Lat.] to deſcry, diſcover, or perceive by the ſight; to diſtinguiſh; to make a diſtinction or difference between.

DI'SCERNER, S. a diſcoverer; or one who deſcries; a judge; one capable of diſtinguiſhing, or perceiving the differences of things.

DISCE'RNIBLE, Adj. that which may be ſeen or diſcovered by the eye, or judgment; diſtinguiſhable; apparent.

DISCE'RNIBLENESS, S. the poſſibility of being diſcovered by the ſight, or perceived by the mind.

DISCE'RNIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as may be diſtinguiſhed or perceived.

DISCE'RNING, Part. or Adj. having the power of making a diſtinction between things, or perceiving thoſe qualities or properties in which they differ; judicious.

DISCE'RNINGLY, Adv. with diſcretion or prudence, ariſing from a knowledge of the qualities in which things or perſons differ from each other.

DISCERN'MENT, S. judgment; or the power of diſtinguiſhing the qualities in which things or perſons differ from each other.

To DISCHA'RGE, V. A. [*decharger*, Fr.] to free from any load or employment; to turn away from a ſervice, or out of a poſt. Figuratively, to ſhoot off a gun; to clear or pay a debt; to free from an obligation; to clear from an accuſation; to perform or execute an office; to diſband an army, or diſmiſs from attendance.

DISCHA'RGE, S. vent; exploſion; the matter vented; the diſappearance, vaniſhing, or deſtroying of a colour; diſmiſſion from an office, or employment; the payment of a debt; performance of a duty; exemption, or acquittance; or the act of freeing or clearing a man from an accuſation.

DISCHA'RGER, S. one who performs a duty; makes a payment; diſmiſſes a ſervant; frees from attendance or captivity; or fires a gun.

DISCI'PLE, S. [*diſcipulus*, Lat.] a ſcholar, or one who attends the lectures, and profeſſes the tenets of another.

DISCI'PLESHIP, S. the ſtate or condition of a ſcholar, or one who follows the principles of any particular teacher.

DISCI'PLINABLE, Adj. [*diſciplinabilis*, Lat.] capable of inſtruction or improvement; fit to be puniſhed for not attending to the inſtructions of a maſter.

DISCIPLI'NABLENESS, S. capacity of receiving, and improving by inſtruction.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, Adj. belonging to diſcipline.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, S. one who rules or teaches with great ſtrictneſs or rigour; one who will not permit a perſon to diviate from his doctrine; a diſſenter, ſo called from their ſuppoſed clamour againſt the church, for want of rigidneſs in its diſcipline.

DI'SCIPLINARY, Adj. [*diſciplina*, Lat.] belonging to diſcipline, or a regular courſe of inſtruction or education.

DI'SCIPLINE, S. [*diſciplina*, Lat.] inſtruction, education, or the method taken to adorn the mind, and infuſe virtuous habits. Figuratively, rule or method of government; military order, government, maxims, or regulations; a ſtate of ſubjection or obedience; any thing taught; a doctrine, art, or ſcience; puniſhment, correction, or chaſtiſment for tranſgreſſing the rules of conduct, or neglecting to make a proper uſe of inſtruction.

To DI'SCIPLINE, V. A. to communicate the rudiments of learning; to inſtruct or educate; to regulate, or keep in order; to puniſh, correct, or chaſtiſe for breach of command, or neglect of inſtruction; to reform, or advance in inſtruction or knowledge. "*Diſciplin'd*—from ſhadowy types to truth." *Milt.*

To DISCLA'IM, V. A. to diſown; to deny having any knowledge of, or acquaintance with; to withdraw a claim; to renounce.

DISCLA'IMER, S. one who diſcowns or renounces. In Law, a plea containing an expreſs denial or refuſal.

To DISCLO'SE, V. A. [*diſcludo*, Lat.] to uncover or diſcover a thing which has been hid; to reveal what ſhould be, or is, hid or ſecret.

DISCLO'SER, S. one who diſcovers ſomething hidden, or reveals ſome ſecret.

DISCLO'SURE, S. the making a thing ſeen, which was hidden from ſight; the revealing a ſecret.

To DISCO'LOUR, V. A. to ſpoil the colour of a thing; to ſtain, or daub.

DISCOLOURA'TION, S. a ſtain, or change of colour for the worſe.

To DISCOM'FIT, V. A. [*deſconfit*, Fr. *ſconfiggere*, Ital.] to overcome, beat, or overthrow; to rout an enemy in battle.

DISCOM'FIT, S. a defeat; a rout, or overthrow of an enemy.

DISCOM'FITURE, S. overthrow; defeat; rout; ruin. Uſed in the following ſentence inſtead of *diſcomfort*, but improperly. "What a defeat and *diſcomfiture* it is to man, when he comes to get his wealth, to find it all falſe metal." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

DISCOM'FORT, S. a great degree of uneaſineſs; melancholy; deſpair; or loſs of comfort.

To DISCOM'FORT, V. A. to make a perſon uneaſy; to grieve, afflict, ſadden, or deprive of comfort.

DISCOMFORTA'BLE, Adj. refuſing comfort, or rejecting conſolation; occaſioning ſadneſs or melancholy.

To DISCOMME'ND, V. A. to blame; diſapprove, or cenſure.

DISCOMME'NDABLE, Adj. deſerving blame or cenſure.

DISCOMMENDA'TION, S. blame; cenſure; reproach.

DISCOMME'NDER, S. one who blames or cenſures.

To DISCOMMO'DE, V. A. to put to an inconvenience; to rumple or diſorder dreſs.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS, Adj. inconvenient; attended with trouble; diſpleaſing.

DISCOMMO'DITY, S. inconvenience; diſadvantage; hurt or miſchief.

To DISCOMPO'SE, [from *dis* and *compoſitum*,

pſitum, ſupine of *compono*, Lat.] to put into confuſion or diſorder; to ruffle, applied to the temper or mind; to rumple cloaths; to vex; to fret.

DISCOMPO'SURE, S. diſorder, perturbation, or diſquiet of mind, ariſing from ſome diſagreeable or afflicting circumſtance.

To DISCONCE'RT, S. to unſettle, diſorder, or diſcompoſe the mind; to fruſtrate or defeat an undertaking or deſign.

DISCONFO'RMITY, S. want of agreement; inconſiſtency; or oppoſition of ſentiments.

DISCONGRU'ITY, S. diſagreement; difference; inconſiſtency.

DISCON'SOLATE, Adj. without comfort; without hope; melancholy; or grieved on account of ſome affliction, and refuſing comfort.

DISCON'SOLATELY, Adv. in a comfortleſs manner.

DISCON'SOLATENESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon under affliction; refuſing comfort.

DISCONTE'NT, S. want of content; being unſatisfied with one's preſent condition.

DISCONTE'NTED, Adj. uneaſy; unſatisfied with one's preſent condition; malevolent.

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS, S. uneaſineſs; the not being pleaſed or ſatisfied with one's preſent condition; the not approving of or receiving a full ſatisfaction at the ſight of an object.

DISCONTE'NTMENT, S. the ſtate of being diſſatisfied or uneaſy.

DISCONTI'NUANCE, S. want of union or adheſion; the ſeparation of the parts of any body. Ceſſation: intermiſſion; or ſtop, applied to action. In Law, an interruption, or the breaking off ſomething begun.

DISCONTI'NUATION, S. the breaking the continuity; breach of union, or ſeparation of the parts of a thing.

To DISCONTI'NUE, V. N. [*diſcontinuer*, Fr.] to break off; to ſeparate; to loſe an eſtabliſhed privilege or cuſtom. Actively, to leave off; to ceaſe from any action which is begun; to interrupt.

DISCONTINU'ITY, S. want of coheſion; breaking off union.

DI'SCORD, S. [*diſcordia*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein perſons mutually endeavour to hurt each other, and are loſt to all the tender ſentiments of humanity and benevolence; diſagreement. Figuratively, difference, contrariety, or oppoſition of qualities. In Muſic, the relation of two ſounds which are in themſelves diſagreeable, whether applied in ſucceſſion or conſequence. If two ſimple notes, when ſounded together, make a mixture, or compound ſound, which is diſagreeable to the ear, it is called a *diſcord*.

To DISCO'RD, V. N. [*diſcordo*, Lat.] to diſagree; to produce a diſagreeable and unpleaſing ſound when joined together.

DISCO'RDANCE, or DISCORDANCY, S. diſagreement; oppoſition; inconſiſtency.

DISCO'RDANT, Adj. [*diſcordans*, Lat.] inconſiſtent; diſagreeing or at variance with itſelf; oppoſite or contrary; not conformable to a rule.

DISCO'RDANTLY, Adj. in ſuch a manner as to be at variance, or inconſiſtent with itſelf. Not harmonizing or agreeing with each other, applied to ſounds; peeviſhly.

To DISCO'VER, V. A. [*decouvrir*, Fr.] to make a thing ſeen by removing the covering which concealed it from ſight; to make known; to find out ſomething unknown; to diſcloſe, or bring to light ſomething which is ſecret, and endeavoured to be kept ſo.

DISCO'VERABLE, Adj. that which may be found out either by application of the mind, or ſome of the external ſenſes; apparent; obvious.

DISCO'VERER, S. one who finds out a thing, place, or poſition, not known before.

DISCO'VERY, S. the act of finding out any thing hidden; ſhewing any thing concealed or covered; or revealing any thing ſecret.

To DISCOU'NSEL, V. A. to diſſuade; to turn aſide from any vice, undertaking, or perſuaſion. "Him—from that vanity—with temperate advice *diſcounſelled*." *Milt.*

DI'SCOUNT, S. a ſum allowed a perſon for payment, before the bill or debt becomes due, which is generally as much as the intereſt would amount to for the ſpace the bill has to run from the time of payment, or of making that allowance.

To DISCOU'NT, V. A. to give a perſon ready money for a bill before due, allowing intereſt for the time which it has to run; to allow or abate a perſon a certain ſum for prompt payment, on the purchaſe of any commodity.

To DISCOU'NTENANCE, V. A. to diſcourage by cold treatment, or indifference; to ſhew one's diſapprobation of any meaſure, by coldneſs of behaviour, or by taking ſuch methods as may defeat it. Figuratively, to abaſh, or put to ſhame.

DISCOU'NTENANCE, S. coldneſs or indifference of treatment and behaviour; unfriendly aſpect or regard.

DISCOU'NTENANCER, S. one who diſcourages by cold treatment, by an unfavourable aſpect, or by want of warm and cordial affection.

To DISCOU'RAGE, V. A. to diſhearten; to deprive of courage or vigour; to deter from any attempt; uſed with *from*, and improperly with *to*. "*Diſcourage* them to ſtay with you." *Temple.*

DISCOU'RAGER, S. one who damps or checks the courage or vigour of a perſon; one who deters or frightens a perſon from an attempt.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT, S. the act of frightening or deterring a person from any attempt, by representing the dangers attending it, or by involving him in difficulties; any impediment or difficulty which renders a person unwilling to undertake or accomplish a design.

DISCOU'RSE, S. [from *discours*, Fr. of *discursus*, Lat.] in Logic, an act or operation of the mind, whereby it proceeds from a thing known to one unknown, or from premises to consequences; conversation or talk, wherein persons mutually convey their ideas or sentiments to each other; speech; a treatise or dissertation written or uttered.

To DISCOU'RSE, V. N. to converse or talk with another; to treat a subject in a solemn or set manner; to reason or proceed from propositions to their consequences.

DISCOU'RSER, S. a speaker, or writer on any subject.

DISCOU'RSIVE, Adj. passing, or advancing from a known thing to an unknown, or from premises to consequences; partaking of the nature of dialogue or conversation.

DISCOU'RTEOUS, Adj. void of civility, or complaisance.

DISCOU'RTESY, S. an act of rudeness, disrespect, or incivility.

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY, Adv. in an uncivil or rude manner.

DI'SCOUS, Adj. in Botany, applied to such flowers as consist of many florets, forming a broad, plain, or flat surface, such as the *flos solis*, &c.

DISCRE'DIT, S. [*dis* and *credit*, *discrediter*, Fr.] disgrace; ignominy; infamy; or that which involves a person in shame or infamy; the imputation of a fault, which lessens the same of a person, and deprives him of the esteem he enjoyed before.

To DISCRE'DIT, V. A. [*discrediter*, Fr.] to destroy the reputation of a person or thing; to render a thing suspicious which is believed to be true; to hinder a rumour from spreading, by shewing it to be false.

DISCREE'T Adj. [Fr. of *discretus*, Lat.] able to distinguish, and taking time to distinguish between things and their consequences; acting with prudence and caution; modest; not forward.

DISCREE'TLY, Adv. prudently; cautiously; in such a manner as shews deliberation and regard for the differences of things and their consequences.

DISCREE'TNESS, S. the quality of acting agreeable to the differences or nature of things; a conduct guided by deliberation and prudence.

DISCRE'TE, Adj. [*discretus*, Lat.] applied to quantity; that which is not continued or joined together; separate; distinct. Applied to propositions such as contain truths or sentiments set in contrast to each other, and joined by a discretive conjunction, as, "*I resign my life*, but *not my honour*," is a *discrete* proposition. *Discrete proportion*, is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers, or quantities, is the same; but the proportion between all the four numbers is not the same. Thus 6 : 8 : : 3 : 4, the ratio between 6 and 8 is the same as that between 3 and 4; but 6 is not to 8 as 3 is to 4, and therefore the proportion is not continued between all the four numbers as in the continued proportionals, 3 : 6 : : 12 : 24.

DISCRE'TION, S. [*discretio*, Lat.] prudent behaviour, arising from a knowledge of, and acting agreeable to, the difference of things. Figuratively, an uncontrouled power, or one which is to be limited by no conditions. "He surrenders at *discretion*."

DISCRE'TIONARY, Adj. left to act without any other restraint or guide, than a person's own prudence and discretion.

DISCRE'TIVE, Adj. [*discretus*, Lat.] in Logic, applied to such propositions wherein various and seeming opposite judgments are made, which are noted by the particles *but*, *though*, *yet*; as, "France was beaten in all parts of the world; *though* she behaved with all the haughtiness of a conqueror." In Grammar, applied to such conjunctions as imply a contrast or opposition. "Not a beast, *but* a man."

DISCRI'MINABLE, Adj. distinguishable by some outward marks.

To DISCRI'MINATE, V. A. [*discrimino*, Lat.] to distinguish or mark with some note, which shews a difference; to separate or select as different.

DISCRI'MINATENESS, S. distinction: or obvious difference, which renders a separation and distinction easy.

DISCRI'MINATION, S. [*discriminatio*, Lat.] the state of a thing separated from others, and distinguished for peculiar uses; distinction, or the method of testifying the consciousness a person has of the difference between certain things; the notes or marks which distinguish things from each other.

DISCRI'MINATIVE, Adj. that which constitutes, or which has regard to the difference between things.

DISCRI'MINOUS, Adj. [from *discrimen*, Lat. danger] full of danger. "Spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state." *Harvey*.

DISCU'MBENCY, S. [*discumbens*, Lat.] the act or posture of lying along at meals, after the Roman manner. "The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals." *Brown*.

To DISCU'MBER, V. A. [from *dis* and *cumber*, or used, by poetical licence, for *disencumber*] to disengage or free from any thing which is a load, or hinders a person from a free use of his limbs. "The limbs *discumbered* from the clinging vest." *Pope*.

DISCU'RSIVE, Adj. [*discursif*, Fr.] in perpetual

perpetual motion or agitation. In Logic, proceeding from things known, to things unknown.

DISCUR'SIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to deduce one thing from another, or a thing unknown from one that is known.

DISCUR'SORY, Adj. [*discursor*, Lat.] deducing things unknown from those which are known; argumentative.

DIS'CUS, S. [Lat.] in Antiquity, a round shield consecrated to the memory of some hero, and hung up in temples in commemoration of some great exploit. Likewise an instrument used by the Romans in their games, which is so variously described by different authors, that it is not easy to determine what it was; but the general opinion is, that it resembled our quoit.

To DISCU'SS, V. A. [*discussum*, supine of *discutio*, Lat.] to examine; to get over or explain a difficulty by meditation or debate. In Surgery, to disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSER, S. one who determines a point, or explains a difficulty.

DISCU'SSION, S. the explaining a difficulty; the examining into some knotty point or sentiment. In Surgery, the removing or dispersion of any humour or swelling by insensible perspiration.

DISCU'SSIVE, Adj. having the power to disperse any humour.

DISCU'TIENT, S. [*discutiens*, Lat.] in Physic, a medicine which opens the pores, attenuates the fluids, and disperses humours, by insensible perspiration, or otherwise.

To DISDAI'N, V. A. [*dedaigner*, Fr. formerly spelt *disdaigner*] to reject with scorn; to refuse or decline with abhorrence, as unworthy one's character.

DISDAI'N, S. contempt, as unworthy of one's choice; abhorrence; or contemptuous anger and indignation.

DISDA'INFUL, Adj. abounding with indignation; haughtily; scornful.

DISDA'INFULLY, Adv. in a contemptuous manner; with proud or haughty scorn.

DISDAIN'FULNESS, S. contempt proceeding from a mean opinion of a person or thing, including haughtiness and pride.

DISE'ASE, S. [from *dis* and *ease*] the state of a living body wherein it is prevented from the exercise of any of its functions, whether vital, natural, or animal, attended with a sensation of uneasiness. In Botany, that state of a plant, wherein it is rendered incapable of answering the several purposes for which it was formed.

To DIS'EASE, V. A. to affect the body so, as to render the exercise of any of its functions uneasy, or impracticable; to affect with pain.

DISEA'SEDNESS, S. a state wherein an animal is rendered incapable of performing such functions as are necessary to health and life, and for which their frame seems to have been intended.

To DISEMBA'RK, V. A. to carry from a ship or other vessel to land. Neuterly, to go on shore from a ship.

DISEMBO'DIED, Adj. stripped or divested of body.

To DISEMBO'GUE, V. A. to discharge at its mouth into the sea, applied to rivers. Neuterly, to flow. Among Mariners, to go out of a river, streight's mouth, or gulf, into the main ocean, applied to a ship.

DISEMBO'WELLED, Part. taken from the bowels.

To DISEMBRO'IL, V. A. [*debrouiller*, Fr.] to free from confusion, disorder, perplexity, or from quarrels which occasion public commotions.

To DISENA'BLE, V. A. to deprive of power; to weaken, or render a person unable to perform an undertaking. See DISABLE.

To DISENCHA'NT, V. A. to free from the power of any spell, charm, or enchantment; to free from infatuation.

To DISENCU'MBER, V. A. to free from any thing which hinders a person from exercising the powers of his understanding or body, and oppresses him with a sensation of burthensomeness or uneasiness; to free from any hindrance or obstruction.

DISENCU'MBRANCE, S. freedom from hindrance, perplexity, or uneasiness, owing to any thing which prevents a person from exercising his strength, or the faculty of his mind freely.

To DISENGA'GE, V. A. to separate from any thing which is joined to a thing; to separate from any thing which is an incumbrance; to clear from impediments or obstructions; to withdraw or divert the mind from any thing which powerfully attracts its attention or affection. Neuterly, to set ourselves free from. "We may *disengage* from the world by degrees." *Collier.*

DISENGA'GED, Adj. at leisure; not fixed to any particular object, or obliged to attend any particular person.

DISENGA'GEMENT, S. release or freedom from any obligation, attendance, or affection which influences the mind.

To DISENTA'NGLE, V. A. to set free from an obstacle or impediment which hinders the mind or body from a proper use of their respective powers and abilities. Figuratively, to free from perplexity.

To DISENTHRONE, V. A. to depose; or drive from the throne.

To DISENTRA'NCE, V. A to free from a trance; to raise from a swoon. "Ralpho, by this time *disentranced*." *Hud.*

To DISESPOU'SE, V. A. to break a marriage contract; to marry to one after being contracted to another.

DISESTE'EM, S. want of esteem; a slight;

loſs of credit or eſteem; ſomething leſs than contempt.

To DISESTEE'M, V. A. to regard ſlightingly; to conſider in a light which leſſens eſteem or approbation, but does not riſe to contempt.

DISFA'VOUR, S. a circumſtance which impedes or hinders an undertaking; want of countenance, or ſuch a concurrence, as may render a deſign ſucceſsful; a ſtate wherein a perſon meets with no encouragement or aſſiſtance from another; want of beauty, or ſuch ſymmetry of features as may render a perſon agreeable.

To DISFA'VOUR, V. A. to diſcountenance, or hinder a deſign from taking effect for want of aſſiſtance or encouragement; to withdraw kindneſs from a perſon.

DISFIGURA'TION, S. the act of ſpoiling the form of a thing or perſon, or rendering them ugly or diſagreeable; the ſtate of a thing whoſe natural form and beauty is ſpoiled. Figuratively, deformity.

To DISFI'GURE, V. A. to change any thing to a worſe form; to render a thing leſs beautiful, or leſs agreeable.

DISFI'GUREMENT, S. change from beauty to uglineſs, or from a pleaſing form to one which is leſs ſo.

DISFRA'NCHISE, V. A. to deprive a place of its charter, privileges, or immunities; or to deprive a perſon of his freedom as a citizen.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT, S. the act of depriving a perſon or place of privileges or immunities.

To DISGO'RGE, V. A. [*degorger*, Fr. from *gorge*, Fr. the throat] to vomit, or diſcharge by the mouth. Figuratively, to diſcharge, or pour out with violence.

DISGRA'CE, S. [Fr.] ſhame; infamy; a ſtate wherein a perſon or thing has loſt its honour, eſteem, and thoſe qualities which rendered it worthy of reſpect; the ſtate of a perſon who is out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE, V. A. to deprive of honour, eſteem, or high employment.

DISGRA'CEFUL, Adj. full of diſhonour, or thoſe circumſtances and qualities which make a perſon an object of reproach.

DISGRA'CEFULNESS, S. ſhamefulneſs.

DISGRA'CEFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as muſt ſubject a perſon to diſhonour, ſhame, or reproach.

DISGRA'CER, S. one who deprives another of ſome honourable employment; one who expoſes another to ſhame, diſhonour, and reproach.

To DISGUI'SE, V. A. [*diſguiſer*, Fr.] to conceal a perſon by means of ſome ſtrange dreſs. Figuratively, to diſſemble, or conceal by a falſe appearance; to diſfigure or change the form of a thing; to intoxicate and render unſeemly by drinking.

DISGUI'SE, S. a dreſs made uſe of to elude the notice of thoſe we are acquainted with, or to conceal a perſon; a falſe appearance, made uſe of to cover or conceal ſome deſign.

DISGUI'SER, S. one who alters the natural appearance of a perſon; one who maſks or conceals his real deſigns under ſome falſe and ſpecious appearance.

DISGU'ST, S. [from *dis* and *guſt*, of *guſtus*, Lat. a taſte, *degoût*, Fr.] an averſion ariſing from the diſagreeableneſs of a thing to the palate; diſtaſte; diſpleaſure, ariſing from ſome diſagreeable action or behaviour.

To DISGU'ST, V. A. [*degoûter*, Fr. *deguſto*, Lat.] to raiſe an averſion or nauſeouſneſs in the ſtomach by a diſagreeable taſte; to raiſe an averſion or diſlike by ſome diſagreeable or offenſive action. "What *diſguſts* me from having to do with anſwer-jobbers." *Swift.*

DISGU'STFUL, Adj. abounding with ſuch qualities as produce averſion or diſlike.

DISH, S. [*diſc*, Sax. *diſche*, Teut. *dyſc*, Erſe, *diſcus*, Lat.] a broad ſhallow veſſel with a rim, either of ſilver, pewter, gold, or china, or earthen-ware, uſed for holding and carrying joints, or other victuals to table, and differing from a plate in ſize. Figuratively, the meat or victuals placed in a diſh.

To DISH, V. A. to ſerve meat up elegantly, or place it in a diſh. *To diſh out*, to adorn, deck, or ſet off; a low phraſe.

DISHABI'LLE, S. [Fr.] an undreſs; a looſe and negligent dreſs.

DISHABI'LLE, Adj. looſely and negligently dreſſed.

To DISHEA'RTEN, V. A. to deprive a perſon of courage and alacrity; to terrify, to make a perſon imagine a thing to be impracticable; or that ſome approaching evil is unavoidable.

DISHE'RISON, S. the act of debarring a perſon from an inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT, V. A. to debar a perſon from ſucceeding to an inheritance; to cut off from an inheritance.

To DISHEVE'L, V. A. [*decheveler*, Fr.] to ſpread hair in a looſe, negligent, and diſorderly manner.

DISHO'NEST, Adj. void of honeſty; fraudulent; or inconſiſtent with juſtice. Figuratively, reproachful or ſhameful.

DISHO'NESTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner, as is inconſiſtent with honour and honeſty.

DISHO'NESTY, S. want of probity; the act of doing any thing to cheat or defraud another of his property; unchaſteneſs, or lewdneſs. "If you ſuſpect me in any *diſhoneſty*." *Shak.*

DISHO'NOUR, S. that which affects a perſon with diſgrace. Figuratively, reproach, which deprives a perſon of reputation.

To DISHO'NOUR, V. A. to bring to ſhame; to diſgrace; to blaſt the character of a perſon;

a perſon; to violate a perſon's chaſtity; to treat with indignity.

DISHO'NOURABLE, Adj. void of reſpect, reverence, or eſteem; ſhameful; reproachful.

DISHO'NOURER, S. one who treats a perſon with indignity; one who violates the chaſtity of a female.

DIS'INCLINATION, S. want of affection, a bias; want of propenſity.

To DISINCLI'NE, V. A. to leſſen one's affections for a thing or perſon.

DISINGENU'ITY, S. unfairneſs; low and mean artifice.

DISINGE'NUOUS, Adj. not of an open and frank diſpoſition; meanly; ſly; cunning or ſubtle.

DISINGE'NUOUSLY, Adv. in an unfair, ſly, or crafty manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS, S. a behaviour wherein a perſon endeavours to ſecure his ends by concealing his deſigns, and uſing low craft and mean ſubterfuges, in order to accompliſh them.

DISINHE'RISON. See DISHERISON.

To DISINHE'RIT, V. A. to cut off from a right to, or deprive of an inheritance.

To DISI'NTER, V. A. to take a body out of a grave. Figuratively, to diſcover ſomething concealed by ſome covering or impediment. "Which a proper education might have *diſinterred*." *Spect.*

DISINTERES'SED. See DISINTERESTED.

DISINTEREST, S. that which is contrary to a perſon's ſucceſs or proſperity; a diſadvantage or loſs. Indifference to, or diſregard of, profit or private advantage.

DIS'INTERESTED, Adj. not influenced by any views of private lucre, or advantage; ſuperior to any ſelfiſh motives.

To DI'SJOIN, V. A. [*dejoindre*, Fr.] to ſeparate or divide things which are united; to part.

To DI'SJOINT, V. A. to put out of joint; to ſeparate things at the place where they are cemented or joined together; to carve or cut in pieces, by ſeparating the joints from each other; to make incoherent; to deſtroy the connection of words, or ſentences. "Her words *disjointed*." *Smith.* Neuterly, to fall aſunder, or in pieces.

DISJU'NCTION, S. [*disjunctio*, Lat.] ſeparation; or the act of dividing things or perſons.

DISJU'NCTIVE, Adj. [*disjunctivus*, Lat.] diſuniting; not proper for union. In Grammar, applied to ſuch particles as denote a ſeparation or contraſt; "I love him *or* I fear him;" the word *or* is a disjunctive conjunction. In Logic, applied to ſuch propoſitions whoſe parts are oppoſed to each other by disjunctive particles, thus. "Quantity is either length, breadth, *or* depth." In theſe propoſitions their truth depends on the immediate oppoſition of the parts. A *disjunctive ſyllogyſm*, is that whoſe major is disjunctive, as in the following, the major, or propoſition, printed in Italics, is disjunctive. *The earth moves in a circle or ellipſis*; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipſis.

DISJU'NCTIVELY, Adv. diſtinctly; ſeparately.

DISK, S. [*diſc*, Sax. *diſcus* Lat,] in Aſtronomy, the appearance of the body of the ſun or planets, which is divided by aſtronomers into twelve parts. In Optics, the magnitude of the glaſs of a teleſcope, or the width of its aperture. In Botany, the central, or middle part of radiated flowers, compoſed of ſeveral florets placed perpendicularly, and ſometimes called the *pelois* or *baſon*; a quoit, uſed by the antients. "Some whirl the *diſk*." *Pope.* See DISCUS.

DISKI'NDNESS, S. want of kindneſs, affection, or benevolence; an act whereby a thing or perſon receives damage or detriment, and is ſuppoſed to be derived from ill will, or alienated affection.

DISLI'KE, S. want of approbation or eſteem, ſhewed by a perſon's behaviour and actions.

To DISLI'KE, V. A. to diſapprove; to look on as improper, or faulty. To ſhew diſguſt, or diſeſteem.

To DISLI'KEN, V. A. to change the appearance of a thing, or make it look different from what it was before. "*Diſliken*—the truth of your own ſeeming." *Shak.*

DISLI'KENESS, S. the quality which makes a thing appear different to what it was before; the quality which makes a difference between things.

DISLI'KER, S. one who diſapproves a perſon or thing.

To DI'SLOCATE, V. A. [from *dis* and *locatus*, of *loco*, Lat.] to put out of its proper place; to disjoint.

DISLOCA'TION, S. [from *diſlocate*] the act of putting things out of their proper places; the ſtate of a thing put out of its proper place. In Surgery, a joint put out, or the forcing a bone from its ſocket; a luxation.

To DISLO'DGE, V. A. to remove from a place or ſettlement by force; to drive an enemy from a poſt; to remove an army to other quarters. "The Volſcians are *diſlodg'd*." *Shak.* Neuterly, to decamp, or go away to another place. "He reſolv'd—with all his legions to *diſlodge*." *Par. Loſt.*

DISLOY'AL, Adj. [*deſloyal*, Fr.] falſe or diſobedient to a ſovereign.

DISLOY'ALLY, Adv. in a faithleſs, diſobedient, or rebellious manner.

DI'SLOYALTY, S. want of fidelity to a ſovereign.

DI'SMAL, Adj. [*duys mael*, Belg. *dies malus*, Lat. an evil day] that which affects the mind with horror; melancholy; gloomy; ſorrowful.

DIS-

DISMA'LLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to excite horror, ſorrow, or melancholy; with a ſorrowful or horrid appearance.

DISMA'LNESS, S. the quality which excites horror, melancholy; or ſorrow; the ſtate or appearance of a perſon or thing which communicates the idea of ſomething horrid, or ſorrowful.

To DISMA'NTLE, V. A. to ſtrip a perſon of any dreſs which ſerved him as an ornament, or defence; to ſmooth; to unfold; to deſtroy; to deſtroy the out-works or defences of a place; to break down or deſtroy any thing external.

To DISMA'SK, V. A. to pull off a maſk; to uncover.

To DISMA'Y, V. A. [*deſmayer*, Span.] to diſcourage, or diſhearten with fear.

DISMA'Y, S. [*deſmayo*, Span.] loſs of courage, occaſioned by ſome frightful object; or apprehenſion.

DISMA'YEDNESS, S. the ſtate of mind ariſing from the ſight of ſome frightful object, or apprehenſion of ſome danger.

To DISME'MBER, V. A. to divide one member from another; to cut or tear to pieces.

To DI'SMISS, V. A. [*diſmiſſus*, Lat.] to ſend away; to diſcharge from attendance; to give leave to depart; to diſcharge from ſervice, or from an employment.

DISMI'SSION, S. [*demiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending away; an honourable diſcharge from an office; deprivation; or the being turned out of any poſt or office.

To DISMO'RTGAGE, V. A. to redeem from or clear a mortgage, by paying the money lent on any lands or eſtate. "He *diſmortgaged* the crown deſmenes." *Howel.*

To DISMOU'NT, V. A. [*demonter*, Fr.] to unhorſe; to loſe any preferment or poſt of honour; to diſlodge or force cannon from their carriages. Neuterly, to alight from an horſe; to deſcend from an eminence or high place.

DISOBE'DIENCE, S. a wilful acting contrary to the commands or prohibitions of a ſuperior.

DISOBE'DIENT, Part. or Adj. guilty of acting contrary to the laws, or the commands of a ſuperior.

To DISOBE'Y, V. A. to act contrary to the will or commands of a ſuperior; to break the laws, by doing ſomething which is forbidden, or refuſing to do ſomething that is commanded.

DISOBLIGA'TION, S. an act which alienates the affection of a perſon, or changes a friend into an enemy; an act which occaſions diſguſt or diſlike.

To DISOBLI'GE, V. A. [pronounced, commonly, in imitation of the French, *diſ oblége*] to do ſomething which offends another; to diſpleaſe.

DISOBLI'GING, Part. or Adj. unpleaſing; void of thoſe qualities which attract friendſhip; offenſive.

DISOBLI'GINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to diſpleaſe.

DISOBLI'GINGNESS, S. readineſs to diſpleaſe.

DISO'RBED, Part. [from *dis* and *orb*] caſt from its proper orbit or path, within which it performs its revolutions. "Like a ſtar *diſorb'd*." *Shak.*

DISO'RDER, S. [*diſordre*, Fr.] want of method or regular diſtribution; tumult; or confuſion; breach or violation of laws; diſeaſe, generally uſed for ſome ſlight diſeaſe; diſcompoſure of mind, ariſing from the turbulence of the paſſions.

To DISO'RDER, V. A. to throw into confuſion; to deſtroy the regular diſtribution of a thing; to ruffle or confuſe; to make ſick, or affect with ſome ſlight diſeaſe; to diſcompoſe.

DISO'RDERED, Part. not complying with law or order, applied to the mortals. Indiſpoſed, or affected with a ſlight diſeaſe, applied to the body. Confuſed, tumultuous, or rebellious, applied to ſtates. Rumpled, applied to dreſs.

DISO'RDERLY, Adv. in a manner inconſiſtent with law or virtue, applied to morals. In an irregular, or tumultuous manner, applied to the motion of the animal ſpirits or fluids. In a manner wanting method, applied to the placing of things, to the diſtribution of ideas, or the arrangement of arguments in learned productions.

DISO'RDERLY, Adj. acting inconſiſtent with law or virtue; confuſed, or not regularly placed; tumultuous.

DISO'RDINATELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to exceed the bounds of temperance, or to tranſgreſs the laws of morality.

To DISPARAGE, V. A. [from *diſpar*, Lat.] to match with a perſon or thing which is not equal; to diſgrace, by joining a thing of ſuperior excellence with one below it; to diſgrace or injure by compariſon with ſomething of leſs value; to treat with contempt and diſhonour; to expoſe; to blame, cenſure, or reproach.

DISPARA'GEMENT, S. diſgrace, or diſhonour done to a perſon or thing by comparing them with ſomething of inferior excellence and dignity; diſgrace; diſhonour; or reproach.

DISPARA'GER, S. one who treats a perſon or thing with indignity, and endeavours to leſſen their value by comparing or uniting them with ſomething of leſs value, or below them.

DISPARA'TES, S. [plural, *diſparata*, Lat.] in Logic, things ſo unlike, that they cannot be compared together.

DISPA'RITY, S. [*diſpar*, Lat.] oppoſition or difference of qualities; difference in degree, whether it reſpect rank or excellence; unlikeneſs; diſſimilitude.

To

To DISPA'RT, V. A. in Gunnery, to ſet a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, ſo that a right line taken upon the top of a baſe-ring againſt the touch-hole, may be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder.

DISPA'RT, S. the mark ſet on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance.

DISPA'SSION, S. freedom from the paſſions or affections of the mind.

DISPA'SSIONATE, Adj. free from the turbulence of anger; or other paſſions; calm, cool, and temperate.

To DISPA'TCH, V. A. [*depecher*, Fr.] to ſend a perſon or thing away haſtily. Figuratively, to ſend out of the world by a violent death; to murder; to perform buſineſs quickly or expeditiouſly; to conclude a buſineſs or affair with another.

DISPA'TCH, S. quickneſs or expedition in performing. Figuratively, conduct; management. A meſſage, or meſſenger ſent in haſte; an expreſs.

DISPA'TCHFUL, Adj. full of haſte, expedition, or quickneſs in the performance of buſineſs.

To DISPE'L, V. A. [*diſpello*, Lat.] to diſperſe; to clear away any obſtruction by ſcattering or diſſipating it.

DISPENSARY, S. [from *diſpence*] the place where medicines are ſold, and phyſicians bills are made up at a low price, for the benefit of the poor; a book containing forms or receipts for making medicines.

DISPENSA'TION, S. [*diſpenſatio*, Lat.] the act of diſtributing to ſeveral things or parts; the oeconomy obſerved by Providence in governing particular ſtates, or in the general diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments to all mankind; a permiſſion to do ſomething contrary to the laws; or a relaxation and ſuſpenſion of their force for a certain time, or on a peculiar occaſion.

DISPENSA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one employed in diſtributing. "Her majeſty made them *diſpenſators* of her favours." *Bacon.*

DISPENSA'TORY, S. a book containing the forms or receipts by which medicines are made. See DISPENSARY.

To DISPEN'SE, V. A. [*deſpenſer*, Fr.] to diſtribute or give among ſeveral perſons; to excuſe from a duty.

DISPEN'SE, S. excuſe; diſpenſation. "Indulgence, *diſpenſes*, pardons, bulls." *Par. Loſt.*

DISPEN'SER, S. one who diſtributes.

To DISPE'OPLE, V. A. pronounced *diſpeeple*] to deprive a country of its inhabitants.

DISPE'OPLER, S. one who deprives a country of its inhabitants.

To DISPE'RSE, V. A. [*diſperſus*, Lat.] to ſcatter; to drive to different parts; to ſeparate a body of men or multitude.

DISPERSEDLY, Adv. in a ſeparate manner; ſeparately.

DISPER'SEDNESS, S. the ſtate of things or perſons which are divided or ſeparated.

DISPE'RSER, S. one who ſpreads abroad or makes public, by communicating to many.

DISPE'RSION, S. [*diſperſio*, Lat.] the act of ſcattering or ſpreading; the ſtate of perſons which were once united, but are divided or ſeparated from each other.

To DISPI'RIT, V. A. to ſtrike with fear; or to repreſs the courage of a perſon by ſome menace, or ill treatment; to exhauſt the ſpirits, or deprive a perſon of his natural alacrity and vigour.

DISPIRIT'EDNESS, S. want of alacrity, vigour, or vivacity.

To DISPLA'CE, V. A. to put out of a place; to remove from one place to another; to ſuperſede; to remove or aboliſh, in order to introduce ſome other perſon or thing in the room.

DISPLA'CENCY, S. [*diſplacentia*, Lat.] actions or behaviour which occaſion diſpleaſure, diſguſt, or any thing diſpleaſing.

To DISPLA'NT, V. A. to remove a plant to ſome other place. Figuratively, to drive a people away for a ſettlement.

To DISPLA'Y, V. A. [*diſplier, deployer*, Fr. *deſplegare*, Ital.] to ſpread abroad or wide; to ſhew to the ſight, or to the underſtanding; to explain a thing minutely; to ſet oſtentatiouſly to view. In Carving, to cut up a crane, *&c.*

DISPLA'Y, S. the act of exhibiting a thing to view, in order to diſcover its beauties and excellencies.

DISPLA'YED, Part. in Heraldry, applied to a bird in an erect poſture, with its wings expanded or ſtretched out.

DISPLE'ASANT, Adj. agreeable or offenſive to the ſenſes. "What to one is a moſt grateful odour, to another is noxious and *diſpleaſant*." *Glanv.*

To DISPLE'ASE, V. A. [pronounced *diſpleze*] to offend, to make angry; to do a thing which will raiſe the ill-will of a perſon, or forfeit his eſteem. To diſguſt, or raiſe an averſion, applied to the ſenſes.

DISPLE'ASINGNESS, S. the quality of creating diſlike, or being diſagreeable either to the ſenſes or judgment.

DISPLEASURE, S. a diſagreeable ſenſation; uneaſineſs, or pain; that which will offend a perſon; anger proceeding from ſome offence given, or from ſomething which was diſagreeable; a ſtate of diſgrace, wherein a perſon has loſt the favour of another.

To DISPLODE, V. A. [*diſplodo*, Lat.] to vent or diſcharge with a loud noiſe.

DISPO'RT, S. play; ſport; paſtime; diverſion. "Us'd—to ſuch *diſport*." *Par. Loſt.*

DISPO'SAL, S. [from *diſpoſe*,] the act of regulating any thing; diſtribution; diſpenſation; the right of beſtowing; management; government, including implicit ſubmiſſion to authority.

To DISPO'SE, V. A. [*diſpoſer*, Fr. from *diſpono*, Lat.] to employ or apply to any uſe; to beſtow, or give; to ſpend or lay out money; to turn to any particular end; to adopt, fit, or form for any purpoſe; to influence the mind; to regulate or adjuſt; to place in any condition; to ſell, to get rid off.

DISPO'SER, S. a perſon who has the management of any affair or money; he that gives, beſtows, or regulates; a director; one who diſtributes without controul, and in an arbitrary manner.

DISPOSI'TION, S. [*diſpoſitio*, Lat.] a regular arrangement, diſtribution, or order of the parts of a thing, or ſyſtem, which diſcovers art, method and prudence; natural fitneſs or tendency; propenſity, bent, or temper of the mind; affections of kindneſs or ill-will. Applied to the mind, when the power and ability of doing any thing is forward and ready, on every occaſion, to break into action.

DISPO'SITOR, S. in Aſtrology, the ſuppoſed lord of the ſign in which a planet is, and the ruler of its influence.

To DISPOSSE'SS, V. A. to turn a perſon out of a place which he is maſter of.

DISPRA'ISE, S. blame; or the act of finding fault; cenſure; reproach.

To DISPRAI'SE, V. N. to blame; to find fault with; to cenſure.

DISPRA'ISER, S. one who blames, or finds fault.

DISPRA'ISINGLY, Adv. with blame, or cenſure.

To DISPRE'AD, V. A. to ſpread abroad; to ſpread different ways.

DISPROO'F, S. confutation; or the proving a thing to be falſe.

DISPRO'FIT, S. loſs; damage; that by which a thing is rendered leſs valuable, or a perſon receives loſs.

DISPROPO'RTION, S. the diſagreement between the quality or quantity of different things, or the parts of the ſame thing.

To DISPROPO'RTION, V. A. to join things which do not ſuit, or diſagree with each other in quantity or quality.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, Adj. diſagreeing in quantity; not well ſuited or proportioned to ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS, S. the want of agreement with reſpect to quantity, ſize, or ſymmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONAL, Adj. unſuitable or diſagreeing in quantity, quality, or value with ſomething elſe.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE, Adj. diſagreeing in quantity or value with ſomething elſe; wanting ſymmetry.

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY, Adv. wanting ſymmetry.

To DISPRO'VE, V. A. to confute an aſſertion; to ſhew a thing or practice to be inconſiſtent with truth, law, or morality.

DISPRO'VER, S. one who confutes, or proves a thing or argument to be falſe, or erroneous.

DISPU'NISHABLE, Adj. in Law, without ſome penal clauſe or article ſubjecting a perſon to make good any loſs or damage. "Not *diſpuniſhable* of waſte." *Swift.*

DISPU'TABLE, Adj. that which may admit of arguments both for and againſt it; liable to diſpute; lawful to be conteſted.

DISPU'TANT, S. [*diſputans*, Lat.] one who argues againſt, or oppoſes the opinions of another.

DISPUTA'TION, S. [*diſputatio*, Lat.] the art of oppoſing the ſentiments of others; controverſy, or argument produced either in favour of one's own ſentiments, or in oppoſition to thoſe of another.

DISPUTA'TIOUS, Adj. fond of oppoſing the opinions of others; given to debate, or cavilling.

DISPU'TATIVE, Adj. diſpoſed to oppoſe the opinions of others; fond of controverſy, or cavilling.

To DISPU'TE, V. N. [*diſputo*, Lat.] to oppoſe the ſentiments or opinion of another; to deny and argue againſt any received opinion. Actively, to contend for a thing either by words or actions; to oppoſe or queſtion; to diſcuſs a queſtion; to think on. "*Diſpute* it like a man." *Shak.*

DISPU'TE, S. the act of oppoſing or bringing arguments againſt the opinion of another; controverſy.

DISPU'TER, S. one engaged in, or fond of controverſy.

DISQUA'LIFICATION, S. that which renders a perſon unfit for the diſcharge of an employ.

To DISQUA'LIFY, V. A. to make unfit; to diſable by ſome natural or legal impediment; to exempt or diſable from any right, claim, or practice, by law.

DISQUI'ET, S. uneaſineſs; reſtleſſneſs; want of eaſe of mind; anxiety.

DISQUI'ET, Adj. uneaſy, or diſturbed in mind.

To DISQUI'ET, V. A. to diſturb the mind of a perſon by ſome diſagreeable and calamitous object; to fret; to vex; to make uneaſy.

DISQUI'ETER, S. a diſturber; or one who renders another uneaſy in mind.

DISQUI'ETLY, Adv. anxiouſly; in ſuch a manner as to diſturb, or make uneaſy.

DISQUI'ETNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon who is diſpleaſed with his preſent condition, involved in troubles and dangers, or affrighted by ſome impending evil.

DISQUI'ETUDE, S. uneaſineſs, or diſturbance of mind; anxiety; want of tranquility.

DISQUISI'TION, S. [*diſquiſitio*, Lat.] an act of the mind, whereby it examines into a ſubject in order to underſtand its importance,

to

to foreſee its conſequences, and to find out what may be urged either for or againſt it; a ſtrict ſearch, ſcrutiny, or examination of a thing or matter.

DISREGA'RD, S. ſlight notice; contempt; neglect; diſeſteem.

To DISREGA'RD, V. A. to take no notice of; to ſlight; to neglect; to contemn.

DISREGA'RDFUL, Adj. negligent; contemptuous; or making a ſmall account either of perſons or things.

DISREGA'RDFULLY, Adv. in a negligent, contemptuous, or ſlighting manner.

DISRE'LISH, S. a bad taſte; diſguſt, or diſlike, applied to the taſte.

To DISRE'LISH, V. A. to make a thing nauſeous; to affect the taſte with a diſagreeable ſenſation. Figuratively, to diſlike; to want a taſte for.

DISREPUTA'TION, S. diſgrace; or that which will leſſen a perſon's character or fame.

DISREPU'TE, S. an ill character; loſs of reputation or eſteem; reproach.

DISRESPE'CT, S. incivility; want of eſteem; a behaviour which approaches to rudeneſs.

DISRESPE'CTFUL, Adj. uncivil; without eſteem; unmannerly.

DISRESPEC'TFULLY, Adv. in an uncivil, irreverent, or unmannerly manner.

To DISRO'BE, V. A. to undreſs or ſtrip a perſon of cloaths. Figuratively, to lay aſide; to diveſt, applied to the mind. "Who will be perſuaded to *diſrobe* himſelf at once of all his old opinions." *Locke.*

DISRU'PTION, S. the act of breaking or burſting aſunder; a breach, or rent.

DISSATISFACT'ION, S. the ſtate of a perſon who is not contented with his preſent condition, but wants ſomething to complete his wiſh or happineſs; diſcontent.

DISSATISFA'CTORINESS, S. inability or want of power to give content.

DISSATISFACTORY, Adj. that which is not able to produce content.

To DISSA'TISFY, V. A. to diſcontent; to diſpleaſe; to want ſome quality requiſite to pleaſe or content.

To DISSE'CT, V. A. [*diſſectum*, ſupine of *diſſecto*, Lat.] in Anatomy, to divide the parts of an animal body with a knife, in order to conſider each of them apart. Figuratively, to divide and examine a ſubject minutely.

DISSE'CTION, S. in Anatomy, the act of cutting or dividing the ſeveral parts of an animal body aſunder, in order to examine into their nature and reſpective uſes; to divide the ſeveral parts of a plant, leaf, or any piece of work, in order to examine into the mutual connexion of their ſeveral parts, compoſitions, and workmanſhip.

DISSEI'ZOR, S. one who deprives or diſpoſſeſſes another of his right.

To DISSE'MBLE, V. A. [*diſſimulo*, Lat. *diſſimuler*, Fr.] to hide or conceal under a falſe appearance; to pretend that to be, which is not. Neuterly, to play the hypocrite.

DISSE'MBLER, S. one who conceals his real deſigns, temper, or diſpoſition, under a falſe and ſpecious appearance; an hypocrite.

DISSE'MBLINGLY, Adv. in an hypocritical manner; in ſuch a manner as to conceal one's real ſentiments under a falſe and ſpecious appearance.

To DISSE'MINATE, V. A. [*diſſeminatum*, ſupine of *diſſemino*] to ſcatter ſeed; to ſow. Figuratively, to ſpread abroad, or propagate a report.

DISSEMINA'TION, S. [*diſſeminatio*, Lat.] the act of ſowing; the act of ſpreading abroad, or propagating a report.

DISSEMINA'TOR, S. he that ſows. Figuratively, one who ſpreads or propagates a doctrine.

DISSE'NSION, S. [*diſſentio*, Lat.] difference or diſagreement in opinion or politics; a breach of union; contention; or warm oppoſition.

DISSE'NTIOUS, Adj. diſpoſed to ſtrife; quarrelſome; factious.

To DISSE'NT, V. N. [*diſſentio*, Lat.] to diſagree in opinion; to think differently; to be of a contrary nature; to differ.

DISSE'NT, S. diſagreement; difference of opinion; avowal or declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS, Adj. diſagreeable; inconſiſtent.

DISSE'NTER, S. one who diſagrees, or declares his diſagreement with reſpect to an opinion; one who ſeparates from the communion of the church of England.

DISSERTA'TION, S. [*diſſertatio*, Lat.] a ſet diſcourſe or treatiſe.

DISSE'RVICE, S. harm; hurt; a prejudice or ill turn done to a perſon or thing.

DISSE'RVICEABLE, Adj. that which will hinder the advantage of a perſon or thing; injurious, hurtful,

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS, S. that which hinders the accompliſhing ſome end; hurt; miſchief; damage; injury; harm.

To DISSE'VER, V. A. [the particle *dis*, added to *ſever*, does not alter its ſignification, an impropriety obſerved in ſome other words of our language, viz. *diſannul*, &c.] to break or part in two; to ſeparate; to divide.

DISSI'MILAR, Adj. [*diſſimilis*, Lat.] differing in quality or ſhape from the thing which it is compared with; unlike; of a different kind or nature.

DISSIMILA'RITY, S. unlikeneſs in quality, temper, or diſpoſition.

DISSIMI'LITUDE, S. difference of form or quality; want of reſemblance with a thing compared.

DISSIMULA'TION, S. [*diſſimulatio*, Lat.] the act of putting on a falſe appearance, in order to conceal one's intention, or diſpoſition; hen uſed in a bad ſenſe. Sometimes a bare concealment of one's mind, which is conſiſtent with

with prudence, and reconcileable with virtue and honeſty.

DI'SSIPABLE, Adj. eaſily ſeparated and ſcattered.

To DI'SSIPATE, V. A. [*diſſipatus*, Lat.] to ſeparate any collection, and diſperſe the parts at a diſtance; to divide the attention between a diverſity of objects, and thereby render it impoſſible to fix to any with intenſeneſs; to ſquander wealth; to ſpend a fortune.

DISSIPA'TION, S. [Fr. *diſſipatio*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating the parts which form any collection, maſs, or body; the ſtate of the parts of a body ſeparated, and at a diſtance from each other. Figuratively, inattention; attention divided among a variety of objects, and thereby rendered incapable to fix on any with intenſeneſs.

To DISSO'CIATE, V. A. [*diſſociatum*, ſupine of *diſſocio*, Lat.] to ſeparate things or perſons which are united.

DISSO'LVABLE, Adj. [from *diſſolvo*, Lat.] that which is capable of having its parts ſeparated by moiſture, or the action of ſome fluid. "Not *diſſolvable* by the moiſture of the tongue." *Newt. Opt. Diſſoluble* is more generally uſed.

DISSO'LUBLE, Adj. [*diſſolubilis*, Lat.] capable of having its parts ſeparated by moiſture or heat.

DISSOLUBI'LITY, S. the poſſibility of having its parts ſeparated or liquified by moiſture or heat.

To DISSOL'VE, V. A. [*diſſolvo*, Lat.] to deſtroy the form of a thing by ſeparating its parts with moiſture, or heat; to melt, or liquify; to deſtroy; to ſeparate; to break the ties of any thing; to part perſons who are united by any bonds, or the force of mutual affection; to clear up a doubt or difficulty. "To *diſſolve* doubts." *Dan.* v. 16. To break up or diſcharge an aſſembly.

DISSO'LVENT, Adj. [*diſſolvens*, Lat.] having the power of ſeparating, or breaking the union of the particles of the body.

DISSO'LVENT, S. that which ſeparates the parts of any thing.

DISSO'LVER, S. that which has the power of melting, liquifying, or breaking the union of the particles of any thing.

DISSO'LUTE, S. [*diſſolutus*, Lat.] diſſolved in, or abandoned to pleaſures; looſe; wanton; or unreſtrained by the rules of morality, the orders of government, or the laws of religion.

DI'SSOLUTELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as is inconſiſtent with virtue, government, or religion. In Debauchery, without reſtraint.

DI'SSOLUTENESS, S. looſneſs of manners; a conduct regulated by no laws, and ſubjected to no reſtraint; wantonneſs; debauchery; wickedneſs.

DISSOLU'TION, S. the act of ſeparating the particles of a body, or liquifying and melting by heat and moiſture; the deſtruction of any thing by the ſeparation of its parts; the ſubſtance or body formed by melting a thing; death, or the ſeparation of the body and ſoul; the act of breaking up, diſmiſſing, or putting an end to an aſſembly, "The *diſſolution* of the parliament." Licentiouſneſs; or diſregard of virtue or religion; more commonly ſtiled *diſſoluteneſs*. "An univerſal *diſſolution* of manners began to prevail." *Atterbury*.

DI'SSONANCE, S. [Fr. *diſſonans*, Lat.] a mixture of harſh and unharmonious ſounds; diſcord.

DI'SSONANT, Adj. [*diſſonans*, Lat.] ſounding harſh and diſagreeable to the ear. Figuratively, inconſiſtent; diſagreeing, uſed with *from*, but moſt properly with *to*. "What can be more *diſſonant from* reaſon." *Hakew.* "Any thing *diſſonant to* truth." *South.*

To DISSUA'DE, V. A. [*diſſuadeo*, Lat.] to make uſe of arguments to hinder a perſon from doing ſomething which he intends; to repreſent a thing as improper, or diſadvantageous.

DISSUA'DER, S. one who endeavours, by argument, to divert a perſon from a deſign or undertaking.

DISSUA'SION, S. an argument or motive made uſe of to divert or hinder a perſon from cloſing with any deſign, or engaging in an undertaking.

DISSU'ASIVE, Adj. tending to divert or turn aſide from any purpoſe or deſign.

DISSU'ASIVE, S. a motive or argument made uſe of to prevail on a perſon to decline a deſign, or purſuit.

DISSY'LLABLE, S. [διϛυλλαϐος, Gr.] in Grammar, a word of two ſyllables.

DI'STAFF, S. [*diſtæf*, Sax. from *dic*, Belg. a thigh, and *ſtaff*, a ſtick, on account of its being ſupported by thoſe parts, according to Minſhew; but *touw*, Belg. tow, or hemp, according to Skinner] the ſtaff or ſtick, on the extremity of which the tow or hemp is faſtened for ſpinning. Figuratively, a female.

To DI'STAIN, V. A. to mark a thing with a different colour; to ſpoil the colour of a thing. Figuratively, to blot; to mark with infamy; to pollute, or defile.

DI'STANCE, S. [Fr. *diſtantia*, Lat.] the ſpace, or length of ground between any two objects, applied to place or ſituation; a ſpace marked in a courſe wherein race-horſes run. The ſpace between a thing preſent, and one paſt or future, applied to time. Diſtinction, applied to ideas. A modeſt and reſpectful behaviour, oppoſed to *familiarity*. A withdrawing of affection; reſerve; coolneſs.

To DI'STANCE, V. A. to remove from the view; to place farther from a perſon; to leave behind at a race the length of a diſtance-poſt. Figuratively, to ſurpaſs a perſon in the abilities of the mind.

DI'STANT,

DI'STANT, Adj. [Fr. *diſtans*, Lat.] far from, applied to place. Apart, ſeparate, aſunder, applied to ſituation, or the ſpace between two or more bodies. Removed from the preſent inſtant, applied to time paſt, or future.

To DISTA'STE, V. A. to occaſion a diſagreeable or nauſeous taſte; to affect the taſte with a diſagreeable ſenſation; to diſlike.

DISTA'STEFUL, Adj. affecting the palate, or organ of taſte; with a nauſeous or diſagreeable ſenſation; that which gives offence, or is unpleaſing; ſhewing ill will, or diſguſt.

DISTE'MPER, S. a diſproportionate mixture of ingredients. In Medicine, ſome diſorder of the animal machine, occaſioned by the redundancy of ſome morbid humours; a diſorder of the mind, ariſing from the predominance of any paſſion or appetite; want of due balance between contraries; ill humour. Tumultuous diſorder, or confuſion, applied to ſtates. In Painting, the mixing or tempering the colours with ſize, whites of eggs, and other ſubſtances, beſides plain water and oil.

To DISTE'MPER, V. A. to weaken health; to affect with ſome diſeaſe; to diſorder; to fill the mind with perturbation or confuſion. To render rebellious, or diſaffected, applied to ſtates.

DISTE'MPERATURE, S. exceſs of heat, cold, or other qualities. Violent commotions applied to government. Perturbation of mind; confuſion; mixture of contrary qualities or extremes.

To DISTE'ND, V. A. [*diſtendo*, Lat.] to ſtretch by filling; to ſtretch out in breadth.

DISTE'NT, S. the ſpace through which any thing is ſpread or ſtretched; breadth. "*Diſtended* one fourteenth part longer; which addition of *diſtent* will add much to their beauty." *Wotton.*

DISTE'NTION, S. [*diſtentio*, Lat.] the act of ſtretching out; breadth, or the ſpace which is occupied by a thing diſtended; the act of ſeparating one thing from another.

DI'STICH, S. [*diſtichus*, Lat.] in Poetry, a couplet; a couple of lines; a poem conſiſting only of two verſes; a theme or ſubject treated of, and compriſed in two lines.

To DISTI'L, V. N. [*diſtillo*, Lat.] to drop, or fall by drops. To drop or fall gently, applied to fluids; to extract the virtues of ingredients by means of a ſtill.

DISTILLA'TION, S. [*diſtillatio*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating the oily, watry, or ſpirituous parts of ingredients, incloſed in a ſtill, by means of fire, or by the heat of dung; the act of falling in drops; that which deſcends in drops from a ſtill.

DISTI'LLATORY, Adj. belonging to, or uſed in diſtilling.

DISTI'LLER, S. one who makes and ſells diſtilled liquors.

DISTI'LLERY, S. the buſineſs, trade, or employment of a diſtiller.

DISTI'NCT, Adj. [*diſtinctus*, Lat.] different; both in number and kind; ſeparate; apart; aſunder; cleared and unconfuſed; marked out, ſo as to be diſtinguiſhed from any other.

DISTI'NCTION, S. [Fr. *diſtinctio*, Lat.] a note which ſhews the difference between two or more objects; a mark of ſuperiority; that by which one thing or perſon differs from another; difference made between perſons of various ages, ſexes, or ranks; diviſion into different parts; diſcernment; judgment; high rank, or ſet above others by honour or title.

DISTI'NCTIVE, Adj. that which manifeſts or marks the difference between perſons or things; having the power to diſtinguiſh or perceive the difference between things; judicious.

DISTI'NCTIVELY, Adv. in right order; without confuſion.

DISTI'NCTLY, Adv. without confuſing one part with another; plainly; clearly.

DISTI'NCTNESS, S. a nice or accurate obſervation of the difference between things; a ſeparation of things either externally, or in the mind, which renders their difference from each other manifeſt and eaſily perceived.

To DISTI'NGUISH, V. A. [*diſtinguo*, Lat.] to note the difference between things; to ſeparate from others by ſome mark of honour; to divide by notes ſhewing the difference between things, in other reſpects like each other; to perceive; to diſcern critically; to conſtitute a difference; to ſpecificate; to make known, or to make eminent.

DISTI'NGUISHABLE, Adj. that which may be ſeparated or eaſily known, on account of its difference from another; worthy of note or regard.

DISTI'NGUISHED, Adj. eminent or extraordinary; eaſily to be ſeen from others on account of ſome remarkable difference or excellence.

DISTI'NGUISHER, S. one who ſees and notes the difference of things with accuracy; a judicious obſerver.

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY, Adv. with ſome mark which renders a difference remarkable.

DISTI'NGUISHMENT, S. the obſervation of the difference between things.

To DISTO'RT, V. A. [*diſtortus*, Lat.] from *diſtorqueo*, Lat.] to twiſt; to deform by uncouth or irregular motions; to put out of its natural ſtate and condition. To wreſt an expreſſion from its true meaning.

DISTO'RTION, S. [*diſtortio*, Lat.] in Medicine, a contraction of one ſide of the mouth, by a convulſion of the muſcles of one ſide of the face; an irregular motion, by which any of the parts of animal bodies are rendered deformed.

To DISTRA'CT, [participle paſſive *diſtracted*, formerly *diſtraught*; from *diſtractus*, participle of *diſtraho*, Lat.] to pull a thing different ways at the ſame time; to ſeparate; to part. "*Diſtract* your army." *Shak.* To draw or turn to different points; to fill and attract the mind with different views or conſiderations; to make a perſon mad. "Fetch my poor *diſtracted* huſband home." *Shak.*

DISTRA'CTEDLY, Adv. after the manner of a madman.

DISTRA'CTEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon who is mad from too great a variety of purſuits.

DISTRA'CTION, S. [*diſtractio*, Lat.] ſeparation; diviſion. Confuſion, applied to politics. A ſtate in which the attention is called to different, and ſometimes contrary objects; perturbation of mind; madneſs.

To DISTRA'IN, V. A. [*deſtraindre*, Fr. *diſtringo*, Lat.] in Law, to ſeize the property of another for debt. Neuterly, to make a ſeizure.

DISTRA'INER, S. he that ſeizes for debt.

DISTRA'INT, S. in Law, the act of ſeizing, or that which is ſeized for debt.

DISTRE'SS, S. [*diſtreſſe*, Fr.] in Law, any thing ſeized or diſtrained for rent unpaid, or duty unperformed; the act of making a ſeizure. Figuratively, any calamity or loſs which reduces a perſon to great inconvenience or miſery; the ſtate or condition of a perſon who has not the neceſſaries to ſupply the calls of nature.

To DISTRE'SS, V. A. in Law, to ſeize for rent unpaid.

DISTRE'SSFUL, Adj. miſerable; wretched; involved in calamities which deprive a perſon of the comforts and conveniencies of life.

To DISTRI'BUTE, V. A. [*diſtributum*, ſupine of *diſtribuo*, Lat.] to divide amongſt different or ſeveral perſons; to diſpoſe or ſet in order.

DISTRI'BUTER, S. one who beſtows or diſtributes.

DISTRIBU'TION, S. the ſharing or dividing amongſt many; the act of giving charity; the thing given in alms. In Logic, the diſtinction of an univerſal whole into ſeveral kinds of ſpecies.

DISTRI'BUTIVE, Adj. that which is employed in aſſigning portions to others: that which diſtinguiſhes a general term into its various ſpecies.

DISTRI'BUTIVELY, Adv. ſingly; particularly. In Logic, in a manner which expreſſes ſingly all the particulars included in a general term.

DI'STRICT, S. [*diſtrictus*, Lat.] in Law, circuit or territory, in which a perſon may be compelled to appearance; the circuit or territory within which a perſon's juriſdiction or authority is confined; a region or country.

To DISTRU'ST, V. A. to ſuſpect; to look on a perſon as one who ought not to be confided in; to be diffident.

DISTRU'ST, S. loſs of credit; want of confidence in another; ſuſpicion of a perſon's fidelity or ability; diffidence.

DISTRU'STFUL, Adj. ſuſpicious; diffident of the fidelity or ability of another; timorous.

DISTRU'STFULLY, Adv. in a manner which ſhews ſuſpicion or diffidence.

DISTRU'STFULNESS, S. the ſtate of being ſuſpicious of the fidelity or ability of another; want of confidence.

To DISTU'RB, V. A. [*diſturbo*, Lat.] to perplex, diſquiet, make uneaſy, or deprive of tranquillity; to confound; to interrupt or hinder the continuation of any action.

DISTU'RBANCE, S. interruption, or that which cauſes any ſtop, or hinders the continuation of an action; confuſion, or diſorder of mind. Tumult, uproar, or violation of the peace, applied to government.

DISTU'RBER, S. one who breaks the peace, cauſes tumults or public diſorders, or affects the mind of another with confuſion, trouble, anxiety, and uneaſineſs.

DIS'UNION, S. ſeparation or disjunction. Figuratively, breach of concord, or diſagreement between friends, whereby they ſeparate or withdraw from each other.

To DISUNI'TE, V. A. to part or divide that which was united before; to ſeparate or part friends or allies.

DISU'NITY, S. the ſtate of actual ſeparation. "*Diſunity* is the natural property of matter." *More.*

DISU'SAGE, S. the leaving off a practice or cuſtom by degrees.

DISU'SE, S. want of cuſtom or practice; the breaking off or diſcontinuing a cuſtom, or practice.

To DI'SUSE, V. A. to ceaſe to make uſe of, or practiſe; to lay aſide or quit a cuſtom or practice.

DITCH, S. [*dic*, *diik*, Erſe, *dige*, Dan. *diik*, Belg. *digue*, Fr.] a trench made to ſeparate and defend grounds; any long, narrow cavity formed in the ground for holding water. In Fortification, a trench formed by digging between the ſcarp and counterſcarp of a fort, and is either dry or filled with water.

DITHYRA'MBIC, S. [*dithyrambus*, Lat. διθυραμβος, Gr.] a ſpecies of poetry, full of tranſport and poetical rage, ſo named from the Dithyrambus or ode formerly ſung in honour of Bacchus, and partaking of all the warmth of ebriety.

DITTA'NDER, S. in Botany, the ſame as pepperwort.

DITTA'NY, S. [*dictamnus albus*, Lat.] in Botany. Its empalement is compoſed of five oblong petals ending in points; a very ornamental plant for gardens; its roots are eſteemed cordial, cephalic, reſiſting putrefaction and poiſon;

poiſon; uſed in malignant peſtilential diſtempers, and epilepſies.

DI'TTY, S. [*dicht*, Belg. *dictum*, Lat.] a poem ſet to muſic; a ſong.

DI'VAN, S. [Arab.] a council-chamber, wherein juſtice is adminiſtered among the eaſtern nations; a council of eaſtern princes. Figuratively, any council aſſembled. "The conſult of the dire *divan*." *Pope.*

To DIVA'RICATE, V. A. [*divaricatus*, of *divarico*, Lat.] to part in two. Neuterly, to become parted, or to divide into two.

DIVARICA'TION, S. a partition of a thing into two. Figuratively, diviſion, or difference of opinions.

To DIVE, V. N. [*daupgan*, Goth. *dyppan*, *dippan*, and *doppetan*, Sax. *doopen*, Belg. *dubano*, Span. *tepete*, Ruſſ. *topiti*, Dalm. *topec*, Pol.] to go voluntarily under water; to go under water and remain there ſome time, in queſt of ſomething loſt. Figuratively, to make ſtrict enquiry or examination; to go to the bottom of any queſtion, ſcience, or doctrine.

DI'VER, S. one who goes voluntarily under water; one who profeſſes to go under water in queſt of things loſt by ſhipwreck, *&c.* Figuratively, one who makes himſelf maſter of any branch or ſcience; one who goes to the bottom of an affair.

To DI'VERGE, V. N. [*divergo*, Lat.] to recede farther from each other, applied to the rays of light which proceed from one point.

DIVER'GENT, Part. or. Adj. [*divergens*, Lat.] in Geometry, applied to thoſe lines which conſtantly recede from each other. In Optics, applied to thoſe rays, which, proceeding from a point of a viſible object, ſeparate and continually depart from one another, in proportion to their diſtance from the object.

DI'VERS, Adj. [*diverſus*, Lat.] ſundry; ſeveral; more than one.

DIVE'RSE, Adj. [*diverſus*, Lat.] different in form or nature; various; in different directions, or contrary ways.

DIVERSIFICA'TION, S. the act of changing forms or qualities; variation; a mixture of different colours; change or alteration.

To DIVE'RSIFY, V. A. [*diverſifier*, Fr.] to make different from another, or from itſelf; to vary; to mark with various colours; to variegate.

DIVE'RSION, S. [from *divert*] the act of turning a thing aſide from its courſe; ſomething which unbends the mind, by taking it off from intenſe application or care; ſomething lighter than amuſement, and leſs forcible than pleaſure; ſport; the public exhibitions of ſhews, plays, operas, *&c.* which unbend the mind. In War, the act of drawing off an enemy from ſome deſign, by an attack made at ſome other place.

DIVE'RSITY, S. [*diverſité*, Fr. *diverſitas*, Lat.] difference which diſtinguiſhes things from each other; variety; variegation, or a compoſition of different colours. "Bluſhing in bright *diverſities* of day." *Pope.*

DIVE'RSELY, Adv. in different ways, methods, or manners; in different directions, or towards different points. "O'er life's vaſt ocean *diverſely* we ſail." *Pope.*

To DIVE'RT, V. A. [*diverto*, Lat.] to turn aſide from any direction or courſe; to ſeduce, or turn aſide from a rule of conduct. To pleaſe, to unbend the mind by public ſports, or other things which afford pleaſure. In War, to draw forces to a different part.

DIVE'RTER, S. any thing that unbends the minds, and alleviates its fatigue.

DI'VERTIVE, Adj. having the power to unbend and recreate the mind.

To DI'VEST, V. A. [of *di* and *veſtire*, Lat.] to ſtrip or deprive of.

To DI'VIDE, V. A. [*divido*, Lat.] to ſeparate a thing or whole into ſeveral parts; to ſtand between things as a partition, to hinder them from joining or meeting; to part one perſon from another; to ſeparate friends by diſcord; to give or diſtribute among ſeveral perſons.

DI'VIDEND, S. [*dividendus*, Lat.] a ſhare; a part allotted in a diviſion. In Commerce, the portion of intereſt given by a company to a perſon who puts money into their fund. In Arithmetic, the number given to be parted or divided.

DIVI'DER, S. that which ſeparates any thing into parts; one who diſtributes to others; the perſon who ſeparates friends, by promoting diſcord between them; a particular kind of compaſſes.

DIVINA'TION, S. [*divinatio*, Lat.] the act of foretelling future events, which are of a ſecret and hidden nature, and cannot be known by the bare exercise of reaſon.

DIVI'NE, Adj. [Fr. of *divinus*, Lat.] partaking of the nature of, or proceeding from God. Figuratively, excellent; extraordinary; ſeemingly beyond the nature of mankind.

DIVI'NE, S. a miniſter of the goſpel; a clergyman, or one who is peculiarly dedicated to the ſervice of the church, and performance of the rites in public worſhip.

To DIVI'NE, V. A. [*diviner*, Fr. *divino*, Lat.] to foretel ſome future event by means of omens, *&c.* To foreſee, foreknow, or preſage. Neuterly, to utter a prediction; to conjecture, or gueſs.

DIVI'NELY, Adv. in a divine or heavenly manner; by the operation of God; excellently; in a ſupreme or ſuperlative degree.

DIVI'NER, S. one who profeſſes to foretel or diſcover future events by means of external ſigns, or ſupernatural influence; a gueſſer. "He muſt be a notable *diviner* of thoughts." *Brown.*

DIVI'NITY, S. [*divinité*, Fr. *divinitas*, Lat.] a partaking of the nature and excellence of God; Godhead. Figuratively, God, the ſupreme Being, the Creator, and Preſerver of

all things; a falſe deity or idol. The ſcience converſant about God, heavenly things, and the duties we more immediately owe to him; ſomething ſupernatural. "They ſay there is *divinity* in odd numbers." *Shak.*

DIVI'SIBILITY, S. [*diviſibilité*, Fr.] the quality of admitting diviſion, either mentally, or actually.

DIVI'SIBLE, Adj. *diviſibilis*, Lat.] capable of being actually or mentally divided into parts.

DIVI'SIBLENESS, S. the quality of being divided.

DIVI'SION, S. [*diviſio*, Lat.] the act of ſeparating ſpace or body into parts; the ſtate of a thing, whoſe parts are ſeparated or divided; diſcord, or difference which occaſions a ſeparation between friends; a diſtinction. "I will put a *diviſion* between my people and thy people." *Exod.* viii. 23. In Muſic, the dividing an interval of an octave into a number of leſſer intervals. In Arithmetick, that rule whereby we find how often a leſs quantity is contained in a greater, and the difference. In Logic, the ſeparating a general term or idea into its ſpecies or parts.

DIVI'SOR, S. [Lat.] in Arithmetick, the dividing number, or that number by which the dividend is divided, and which ſhews how many parts it is to be divided into.

DIVO'RCE, S. Fr. [*divortium*, Lat.] the legal ſeparation of people that are married together, whereby the marriage contract is rendered null and void.

To DIVO'RCE, V. A. to ſeparate a huſband and wife from each other; to aboliſh and annul the marriage contract. Figuratively, to force aſunder, or to ſeparate by violence; to take away by force.

DIVO'RCEMENT, S. the abrogating, annulling, or ſetting aſide the marriage-contract, and ſeparating a man and wife from each other.

DIVO'RCER, S. the perſon who cauſes the legal ſeparation of a man and his wife.

DIURE'TIC, Adj. [from διὰ, through, and οὐρέω, Gr. to make water] having the power to provoke urine, or force a perſon to make water often.

DIU'RNAL, Adj. [*diurnus*, Lat.] relating to the day; conſituting the day; performed in the ſpace of a day, or daily.

DIU'RNAL, S. [Fr.] a journal, or day book.

DIU'RNALLY, Adv. daily, or every day.

To DIVU'LGE, V. A. [*divulgo*, Lat.] to publiſh; to make known or public; to proclaim or manifeſt.

DIVU'LGER, S. a publiſher; one who expoſes to public view; one that reveals a ſecret.

DI'ZZINESS, S. [from *dizzy*] giddineſs, or a ſwimming in the head.

DI'ZZY, Adj. [*diſi*, *diſig*, Sax. *deuſigh*, Belg.] giddy, having a ſwimming in the head, or a ſenſation of turning round. Figuratively, thoughtleſs.

To DI'ZZY, V. A. to make giddy. "Not the dreadful ſpout—ſhall *dizzy* with more clamour Neptune's ear." *Shak.*

To DO, V. A. [preter *did*, part. paſſ. *done*; from *don*, Sax. *doen*, Belg.] to perform, act, or practiſe. To execute or diſcharge, applied to a meſſage; to cauſe; to have recourſe to, uſed as a ſudden and paſſionate queſtion. "What will you *do* in the end?" *Jeremiah.* To perform, to finiſh; to conclude, or ſettle. "When all is *done*." *What to do with*, ſignifies to beſtow, to employ, to diſpoſe of, or what uſe to make of. "They would not know *what to do with* themſelves." *Tillot.* "He knows not *what to do with* his money." To fare; to be conditioned with reſpect to health or ſickneſs. "Good woman, how *doſt* thou?" *Shak.* To be able to ſucceed, or perfect a deſign. "We ſhall *do* without him." *Addiſ.* Sometimes, however, it is uſed to ſave the repetition of another verb. "I ſhall *come*, but if I *do* not, go away;" *i. e.* if I *come* not. Sometimes it is uſed as a word of peremptory and poſitive command; as, "Help me; *do*." Or to encreaſe the emphaſis of the verb which follows it: "But I *do* love her." *Shak.*

DO'CIBLE, Adj. [*docibilis*, Lat.] ſubmitting to inſtruction; eaſy to be taught; tractable.

DO'CILE, Adj. [*docilis*, Lat.] teachable; eaſily taught; tractable.

DOCI'LITY, S. [*docilité*, Fr. from *docilitas*, Lat.] aptneſs to receive inſtruction; readineſs to be taught.

DOCK, S. [*docca*, Sax.] in Botany, *lapathum*, or *rumex*, the empalement is permanent, and compoſed of three obtruſe reflex leaves.

DOCK, S. [δοχεῖον, Gr. the ſtump part of a horſe's tail; a place where water is let in or out at pleaſure, wherein ſhips are built, repaired, or laid up.

To DOCK, V. A. [from *dock*, a tail] to cut a tail off, or ſhort; to cut any thing ſhort; to lay a ſhip in a dock. In Law, to cut off an entail; to leſſen the charge of a bill.

DO'CKET, S. a direction tied or faſtened to goods; a ſummary or abridgment of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one ſo well verſed in any ſcience as to be able to teach it; a perſon who has taken the higheſt degree in muſick, law, phyſick, or divinity.

DO'CTORAL, Adj. [*doctorealis*, Lat.] belonging to a doctor's degree.

DO'CTORALLY, Adv. after the manner of a doctor, or phyſician.

DO'CTORSHIP, S. the office or rank of a doctor.

DO'CTRINAL, Adj. [ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable; [from *doctrina*, Lat.] belonging to, or containing, doctrine or inſtruction formerly taught.

DO'CTRINALLY, Adv. positively; in the form of precepts or instructions. "Without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning these points." *Ray.*

DO'CTRINE, S. [*doctrina*, Lat.] the principles or positions of any sect or master; the thesis or maxims delivered in a discourse, any thing taught; the act of teaching.

DO'CUMENT, S. [*documentum*, Lat.] an instruction, admonition, precept, or direction; a precept of some dogmatical or positive person or master; vouchers, or original writings produced in support of any charge, or accusation.

DOD'DER, S. [*touteren*, Belg. to shoot up, Skinner] in Botany, a plant which twines and propagates itself along the stalks of some other plant.

DOD'DERED, Adj. overgrown with dodder; wasted or decayed, "A laurel grew—*doddered* with age." *Dryd.*

DODE'CAGON, S. [from δωδεκα, Gr. twelve, and γωνια, a corner] a figure having twelve sides.

To DODGE, V. A. [probably corrupted from *dog*] to use craft, evasions, or low shifts; to shift place as another approaches. Figuratively, to play fast and loose; to raise high expectations and baffle them; to shuffle, or baffle.

DO'DMAN, S. a kind of shell-fish, which casts its shell like the lobster, and is likewise called the *hodmandod*. "The craw fish, the hodmandod or *dodman*." *Bacon.*

DOE, S. [pronounced like the *o* in *no*; *da*, Sax. *dau*, Dan.] a she deer; the female of a buck.

DO'ER, S. [from *to do*] one who performs anything, whether good or bad; a performer; one who practises.

DOG, S. [*dogghe*, Belg.] a domestic animal, the species of which are remarkably various, comprizing the mastiff, spaniel, bull-dog, hound, greyhound, terrier, &c. the larger sort being used as guards, and the less for sports. In Astronomy, the name of a constellation, called likewise *Sirius*, or *Canicula*. Figuratively, used as a term of reproach for a man. When added to the names of other animals, it signifies a male of the species, as a *dog*-fox, a *dog*-otter. Used as a particle, and added to another word, it signifies something worthless, as a *dog*-rose. *To send* or *give to the dogs*, is a phrase implying, to be ruined, made away with by extravagance or destroyed.

To DOG, V. A. to hunt or pursue like a hound.

DO'GBANE, or DO'GSBANE, S. [so called by the antients from a belief that it would kill dogs, called likewise *apocynum*, Lat. and αποκυνον, Gr.] in Botany. Its empalement hath a permanent empalement of one leaf cut into five segments at the top: it hath but one petal, of an open bell-shape. It is ranged by Linnæus in the second division of his fifth class, and is divided into eleven species.

DO'GBERRY-TREE, S. in Botany, the same as the *cornelian cherry*.

DO'GBOLT, Adj. wretched; miserable; sorry. "His *dogbolt* fortune was so low." *Hudib.*

DO'G-BRIAR, S. in Botany, the briar which bears the hip.

DO'G-CHEAP, Adj. extremely cheap; as cheap as dogs meat, or offals which are thrown to dogs.

DO'G DAYS, S. the days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun; which, on account of their great heat, are supposed to be very unwholesome or unhealthy.

DO'G-FISH, S. in Natural History, a salt-water-fish, remarkable, according to Opian, for receiving its young into her belly on any storm or danger, which are said to come out again after the fright is over.

DOGE, S. [Ven. of *dux*, Lat. hence *dogato*, Ital. of *ducatus*, Lat. a duchy] the title of the supreme magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa.

DO'G-FLY, S. a voracious, biting fly.

DO'GGED, Adj. sullen; sour; morose; or ill-humoured.

DO'GGEDLY, Adv. in a sour, morose, or ill-humoured manner.

DO'GGEDNESS, S. a disposition of mind wherein a person is not moved to pleasantry, by any objects of mirth, or pleased by offices of kindness and civility; sullenness; moroseness.

DO'GGER, S. a small ship, or fishing vessel, built after the Dutch fashion, with a narrow stern, commonly but one mast, and a well in the middle for keeping fish alive; principally used in fishing on the Dogger Bank, from whence it derives its name.

DO'GGEREL, S. in Poetry, applied to such compositions as have neither accuracy with respect to their rhimes, harmony with regard to their metre, dignity of expression, fertility of invention, or elevation of sentiment.

DO'GMA, S. [Lat.] an established principle, axiom, or maxim.

DOGMA'TIC, or DOGMATICAL, Adj. positive; strongly attached to any particular notion or opinion; authoritative, or imperious in forcing one's opinions as indubitable truths, on others.

DOGMA'TICALLY, Adv. in a positive, imperious or peremptory manner.

DOGMA'TICALNESS, S. the quality of being positive of the truth of one's own opinions, and endeavouring to force them magisterially or imperiously on others.

DOGMA'TIST, S. one who advances his opinions as infallible, supports them with great obstinacy, and magisterially demands the assent of others to them.

To DO'GMATIZE, V. A. to advance

any opinion positively, and endeavour to propagate it imperiously.

DOGMATIZER, S. one who advances opinions with an air of insolent confidence.

DO'G-ROSE, S. in Botany, the flower of the hip. See DO'G-BRIAR.

DO'G-SLEEP, S. a pretended or dissembled sleep.

DO'GS MEAT, S. carrion or horse flesh, sold for the food of dogs. Figuratively, any offals, or cheap and bad butcher's meat.

DO'G-STAR, S. the star which rises and sets with the sun during the dog-days.

DO'G'S-TOOTH, S. in Botany, called likewise dog's-tooth-violet. The flower is bell shaped, composed of six oblong petals, and without an empalement. Linnæus ranges it in the first section of his sixth class.

DO'G TEETH, S. in Anatomy, the four teeth, two in each jaw; which are situated between the *incisores* and the grinders: from their resembling the teeth in the same situation in a dog's-mouth they derive their name, and are by some called the eye-teeth.

DO'G's-TRICK, S. an ill turn; surly and brutal treatment.

DO'G-TROT, S. a gentle trot, resembling that of a dog. "Rode—a *dog-trot* through the bawling crowd." *Hudib.*

DO'GWOOD, S. in Botany, a plant, a species of the *cornelian cherry*.

DO'ILY, S. a coarse woollen stuff, supposed to be so called from the name of the inventor. "A *doily* stuff." *Cong.*

DO'INGS, S [plural, and seldom used in the singular, from *do* the verb] any thing performed, whether good or bad. Performances; exploits; behaviour; conduct; bustle; tumult; merriment.

DOIT, S. [*duyt*, Belg. *doyght*, Erse] a small piece of money, current in Holland. Figuratively, the least value that can be set on a thing.

DOLE, S. [*dal*. *dæl*, of *dælan*, Sax. to divide into shares, *deel*, or *deyl*, Belg.] the act of dividing into shares or portions. In Law, a portion or share. Portion or condition, applied to the circumstances, or incidents happening to a person. Grief, sorrow, misery, from *doleo*, Lat. to grieve. "In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*." *Shak.*

To DOLE, V. A [*dælan*, Sax.] to divide in portions or shares; to deal out, or distribute.

DOLE, S. in Husbandry, a void space left in tillage. See DALE.

DO'LEFUL, Adj. dismal; sorrowful; having the external appearance of sorrow; melancholy.

DO'LEFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to shew or cause sorrow.

DO'LEFULNESS, S. the quality which shews or expresses grief, or causes it in others.

DO'LESOME, Adj. full of grief, extremely sorrowful, applied to persons. Gloomy, dull, or affecting a person with melancholy, applied to things.

DO'LESOMLY, Adv. in such a manner as to affect a person with, or to express deep sorrow.

DO'LESOMENESS, S. the quality of affecting a person with extreme sorrow

DOLL, S. a contraction of DOROTHY, and applied to a wooden image, cloathed either with the dress of a female or male, used by children as a play-thing.

DO'LLAR, S. [*daller*, Teut. *dœlder*, Belg.] a silver coin made use of in Germany, nearly of the value of a Spanish piece, or a French crown.

DO'LORIFIC, Adj. [*dolorificus*, from *dolor*, Lat. pain or grief, and *facio*, Lat. to cause] that which causes grief or pain.

DO'LOUR, S. [*dolor*, Lat.] grief or sorrow "To breath the abundant *dolour* of the heart." *Shak.* Pain or pang. "The *dolours* of death." *Bac.*

DO'LOROUS, Adj. [*dolor*, Lat.] mournful or sorrowful, applied to persons. Affecting with grief or pain, applied to things.

DO'LPHIN, S. [*delphinus*, Lat. δελφὶν, Gr.] the name of a large sea-fish. In Astronomy, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting of 18 stars.

DOLT, S. [*doll*, Teut.] a fool, or person of dull apprehension; a blockhead.

DO'LTISH, Adj. stupid; like a fool or blockhead.

DO'MAIN, S. [*domaine*, Fr. from *dominium*, Lat.] land possessed by one as a proprietor, heir, or governor.

DOME, S. [*dome*, Fr. *domus*, Lat.] a house, or building, generally applied to a stately building, or to one set apart for divine service. In Architecture, a roof of a spherical form, resembling the bell of a great clock, raised over the middle of a building, called by the Italians *couppola*, and by us a *cupola*.

DOME'STIC, or DOMESTICAL, Adj. [*domesticus*, Lat.] belonging to a house, or the management of a family; fit to inhabit a house, applied to animals. Applied to wars, intestine or civil, opposed to those carried on in a foreign country.

DOM'ESTIC, S. a servant who lives in the same house with his master; generally applied to the servants of persons of distinction.

To DO'MINATE, V. A. [*dominatus*, Lat.] to prevail over others. "The *dominating* humour makes the dream." *Dryd.*

DOMINA'TION, S. [*dominatio*, Lat.] exercise of power; government; tyranny; or a too great and insolent stretch of power and authority.

To DOMI'NE'ER, V. N. [*dominor*, Lat.] to exert authority or power in an insolent, arbitrary, and tyrannical manner.

DOMI'NICAL, Adj. noting the Lord's day, or Sunday. The *dominical letter*, in Chro-

Chronology, is that which denotes the Sunday in almanacks, &c. throughout the year; of these letters there are consequently seven, beginning with the first letter of the alphabet and as in leap years there is an intercalary day, there are then two, the first of which denotes every Sunday till the intercalary day, and the second all the Sundays which follow after it.

DOMI'NION, S. [*dominium*, Lat.] the exercise of power or authority. The space of ground or territory subject to a person, applied to place. Predominancy; preference; or order of angels.

DON, S. [Span. of *dominus*, Lat.] the Spanish title for a gentleman.

DO'NARY, S. [*donarium*, Lat.] a thing given for sacred uses.

DONA'TION, S. [*donatio*, Lat.] the act of giving any thing voluntarily or unasked; the grant by which any thing is given; title to a thing given.

DON'ATIVE, S. [*donatif*, Fr.] a gift, largess, or some considerable present. In Law, a benefice given and collated by the patron, without any presentation to the ordinary, institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

DONE, participle of *do*.

DONE, an interjection made use of by the party, who accepts of, or agrees to, a wager proposed by another person; and implies it *is as good as done*, or *let it be done*, or *let it be so*.

DO'NOR, [from *dono*, Lat. to give] one who gives a thing to another.

To DOOM, V. A. [*doman*, Sax.] to judge; to pass sentence against; to condemn.

DOOM, S. [*dom*, Sax. *duom*, Teut.] the sentence or condemnation of a judge; the great judgment at the last day; the state to which a person is destined; fate or destruction. Sentence, or the last determination of the judgment with respect to the condition of a person.

DOO'MSDAY, S. [*domedaeg*, Sax.] the last day, when judgment is to be passed upon all mankind; the day of judgment. "As it were *doomsday*." *Shak.* The day in which a person is condemned, or is to be executed. "All souls-day is my body's *doomsday*." *Shak.* *Doomsday-book*, in Sax. *dom boc*, a book of the survey of England, made by William the Conqueror, which is still used to determine the question, whether tenures are of antient demesne or not?

DOOR, S. [from *dora* or *dure*, Sax. *daur*, Goth. *dor*, Brit. Dan. and Arm. *dar*, Pers. *dera*, Epirot. *deuro*, Sclav. *duira*, Lus. *duri*, Corinth. *diver*, Boh. *dorris*, Erse, *drws*, Brit.] a vacant space left in a building, through which persons enter or go out. This is generally applied to private houses; but the entrance into cities, palaces, or the mansions of the nobility, is called a *gate*. Figuratively, a house, passage, avenue, inlet, or any means by which an approach or entrance may be made. "Shuts the *door* against all temptations." *Out of doors*, is sometimes used for a thing abolished, laid aside, quite gone, vanished, exploded, or sent away. "His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*." *Locke*. *At the door*, implies something near, impendent or imminent "Death is *at the door*." *At the door of a person*, signifies something that may be charged or imputed to a person, and seems to allude to the custom of dropping spurious children at the doors of the supposed parents. "The fault lies wholly *at my door*." *Dryd.*

DOO'R-CASE, S. the frames in which doors are hung.

DO'QUET, S. in Law, a paper containing a warrant.

DO'RMANT, Adj. [Fr.] sleeping; in a sleeping posture. Secret, or private, opposed to *public* "There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers." *Bacon.*

DO'RMITORY, S. [*dormitorium*, Lat.] a place furnished, for sleeping in, with a great many beds. In old records, a burial place.

DO'R-MOUSE, S. [*mus dormiens*, Lat.] a mouse which passes a great part of the winter in sleep.

DORN, S. [*dorn*, Teut. a thorn] in Natural History, a fish, perhaps the same as the thorn-back.

DORR, S. [*tor*, Teut. stupid] in Natural History, an insect, so called from its sound, and named likewise the hedge-chafer. Its head is small like that of the common beetle; the cases of its wings, legs, and the end of its tail, which are long and flat-pointed, are of a chesnut colour, and its breast is covered with downy hair.

DO'RSEL, or DORSER, S. [*dorsum*, Lat. the back] a pannier or bag hung on each side of a horse, for holding things of a smal bulk.

DO'RSETSHIRE, S. a county of England, bounded by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, on the N. by Devonshire and some parts of Somersetshire on the W. by Hampshire on the E. and by the English channel on the S. Its extent on the coast is fifty miles; but in the inland parts not more than forty from E. to W. nor thirty-four where broadest. It contains 772 000 acres, and 132,000 inhabitants; also 248 parishes, twenty-two borough and market-towns; and including the two knights for the shire, sends twenty members to parliament. It lies in the diocese of Bristol, containing the deanries of Bridport, Dorchester, Whitchurch, Puripern, and Shafton. This is a very pleasant county, interspersed with hills and fruitful plains; the air is something sharp on the higher grounds, mild near the coast, and healthy almost every where. It abounds in corn, pastures, and cattle, producing also hemp: here great

quantities of linen and woollen cloth are made. No ſhire can match it for plenty of excellent ſtone, particularly in the quarries of Portland and Purbeck, in the latter of which marble is dug ſometimes; and from Blackmore foreſt the county has ſufficiency of timber. Many of the gentlemen's ſeats, and the buildings in the towns, are very genteel. The beſt tobacco-pipe clay is dug about Pool and Wareham. Its principal rivers are the Stower, Frome, Piddle, Lyddon, Duliſh and Allen, which ſupply all ſorts of river-fiſh, as the ports furniſh thoſe of the ſea, and the rocks on the coaſt ſamphire and eringo. This county has plenty of wild-fowl, and all ſorts of game; ſo that it has been often ſtiled the garden of England. It is of ſpecial note for its fine October beer; great quanties of which are drank in London and Weſtminſter. It gave title of earl, now that of duke, to the Sackville family.

DORSI'FEROUS, or DORSIPAROUS, Adj. [from *dorſum*, Lat. the back, and *fero* or *pario*, Lat. to bear] bearing and bringing forth on the back. In Botany, applied to plants of the capillary kind, without ſtalk, which bear their ſeeds on the back ſide of their leaves; ſuch as the fern, *&c.* In Natural Hiſtory, applied to the American frog, which brings forth her young at her back.

DO'RTURE, S. [*dortoir*, Fr.] a place to ſleep in; a bed-chamber. "He led us to a gallery like a *dorture*." *Bac.*

DOSE, S. [δοσις, from διδομι, Gr. to give] in Phyſic, as much of any medicine as it is proper for a perſon to take at one time. As much of any liquor as a perſon can bear; ſometimes uſed for that quantity which intoxicates a perſon.

DO'SSIL, S. a pledget; or a ſmall lump or quantity of lint to be laid on a ſore.

DOT, S. a ſmall point or ſpot made to mark any thing, by preſſing the tip of a pen on the paper in writing, and reſembling the mark at the end of this ſentence [.].

To DOT, V. A. to make round ſpots in writing.

DO'TAGE, S. [from *dote*] want or weakneſs of underſtanding; exceſſive fondneſs for any perſon or thing, generally applied to perſons advanced in years.

DO'TARD, S. a perſon whoſe underſtanding is impaired by age.

To DOTE, V. N. [*doten*, Belg. *rodoter*, Fr.] to have one's underſtanding impaired by age, or paſſion. Actively, to regard with exceſſive fondneſs.

DO'TER, S. one whoſe underſtanding is impaired by years; one who loves a perſon or thing with exceſſive fondneſs.

DO'TINGLY, Adv. with an exceſs of love or fondneſs.

DO'TTARD, S. in Gardening, a tree kept from growing to its full heighth by cutting. "Pollards and *dottards* are not to us at this full height." *Bacon.*

DO'TTEREL, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a bird which mimicks geſtures and actions, and is generally caught by that means.

DOU'BLE, Adj. [Fr. *duple*, Erſe] two things of the ſame ſort, joined in pairs, and anſwering each other. In Botany, having one added to another; having more than one in the ſame order, or more petals than are generally produced in the natural way. Twice as much, applied to quantity; the ſame number repeated. Having twice the effect or influence, applied to power. Deceitful, acting two parts, one openly, and a different one in private. It is uſed in compoſition for two ways, as *double edged*, having an edge on each ſide; or for twice the number or quantity: *double-dyed*, *i. e.* twice dyed.

To DOU'BLE, V. N. [pronounced *dubble*] to encreaſe to twice the quantity, number, value, or ſtrength; to turn back, to wind in running. Actively, among ſailors, to paſs round a cape or promontory; to paſs, to fold; to repeat the ſame word; to encreaſe by addition.

DOU'BLE, S. twice the quantity, number, value, or quality; ſtrong beer, ſo called from its being twice as ſtrong as the common ſort. "Here's a pot of good *double*." *Shak.* In Hunting, a turning back or winding made by game.

DOU'BLE-BITING, Adj. biting or cutting on each ſide. "His *double-biting* axe." *Dryd.*

DOU'BLE-DEALER, S. one who is deceitful, by acting two parts at the ſame time, one to a perſon's face, and the other behind his back.

DOU'BLE-DEALING, S. an artifice; diſſimulation; the acting two different parts; by pretending friendſhip to a perſon's face, and at the ſame time being intimate with his enemy; low, inſidious, and fraudulent; cunning.

DOU'BLE-MINDED, Adj. deceitful, acting two contrary parts; proſecuting contrary deſigns.

DOUBLE'NESS, S. the ſtate of a thing repeated twice; the ſtate of a thing folded, or made twice its natural ſize.

DOU'BLE-TONGUED, Adj. giving contrary accounts of the ſame thing; deceitful.

DOU'BLER, S. one who is guilty of deceit or diſſimulation; one who encreaſes any thing by repetition, addition, or folding.

DOU'BLET, S. [pronounced *dublet*] an under or inner garment, ſo called from its affording double the warmth of another.

DOU'BLOON, S. [Fr.] a Spaniſh coin valued at two piſtoles.

DOU'BLY, Adv. in a twofold manner; in twice the quantity; or twice the degree.

To DOUBT, V. N. [pronounced *dout*; from *douter*, Fr. *dubito*, Lat.] to queſtion;

to be unable to determine the reality, truth, or poſſibility of a thing, on account of the equality of the arguments on each ſide; to fear; to ſuſpect; to heſitate; to deſiſt or keep from action through ſuſpence. "Stand at the door of life, and *doubt* to cloath the year." To fear; to ſuſpect; to diſtruſt.

DOUBT, S. uncertainty; ſuſpence; a ſtate of the mind wherein it remains undetermined. Figuratively; a queſtion or ſome point undetermined and unſettled; a ſcruple; perplexity; ſuſpicion; a difficulty propoſed to the underſtanding.

DOU'BTER, S. one who is not able to determine the truth or probability of a thing; one who is in an uncertain ſtate of mind.

DOU'BTFUL, Adj. See DOUBT, full of uncertainty; not ſettled in opinion. Ambiguous, or not clear, applied to the meaning of words; not determined in the mind, on account of the equality of the proofs *for* and *againſt*; not ſecure; ſuſpicious; timorous. "With *doubtful* feet and wavering reſolution." *Milt.*

DOU'BTFULLY, Adv. with uncertainty and irreſolution; with ambiguity, or want of clearneſs.

DOU'BTFULNESS, S. a ſtate of the mind, wherein it is unable to determine certainty, reality, or truth, for want of preponderating proofs; uncertainty. That which may admit of various and contrary ſenſes, applied to words. "To involve his adverſary in the *doubtfulneſs* of his expreſſions." *Locke.*

DOU'BTINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be uncertain with reſpect to the reality or truth of a thing; in ſuch a manner as to be fearful of ſome future ill.

DOU'BTLESS, Adj. without any fear or apprehenſion of danger or ill; without doubt; certainly.

DOU'BTLESS, Adv. without doubt, queſtion, or uncertainty.

DOU'CEURS, [plural, Fr.] flattering and engaging careſſes in order to divert a perſon from rage, or to inſinuate one's ſelf into his good opinion.

DOUC'KER, [from *douck*, a corruption of *duck*] in Natural Hiſtory, a water-fowl, whoſe fabric is remarkably adapted for diving.

DOVE, S. [*duva*, Sax. *duyf*, Belg. *daub*, *duvo*, Teut. *due*, Dan.] a wild pigeon, generally applied to the female of the ſpecies.

DO'VE-COT, S. a ſmall building in which pigeons are kept; a pigeon-houſe.

DO'VE-TAIL, S. in Carpentry, a form or manner of joining boards or timber, by letting one piece into another, in form of a wedge reverſed, or a dove's tail. This is one of the ſtrongeſt kinds of joinings.

DOUGH, S. [pronounced *do*, ſounding the *o* like that in *no*; from *dab*, Sax. *deegh*, Belg. *deygh*, Dan.] the paſte made for bread or pies, before it is baked.

DOUGHTY, Adj. [pronounced *dowty*; from *dohty*, Sax. ſtrong, *deuched*, Belg. virtue] brave, noble, illuſtrious, in ancient authors. Obſtinately brave; ſtiff. Uſed by moderns to convey ſome ludicrous or ironical idea of ſtrength and courage.

DOU'GHY, Adj. [prononnced *doey*] not baked; not baked enough. Figuratively, ſoft; not confirmed by years or education in the love of virtue.

To DOUSE, V. A. [δυσις, Gr. a fall] to plunge ſuddenly over head in the water; to give a perſon a box on the ear. Neuterly, to fall ſuddenly into the water.

DOUSE, S. a box on the ear; a low and cant word.

DOW'AGER, S. [*douairie*, Fr.] a widow who has a jointure; a title given to the widows of kings, or other nobility.

DOW'DY, S. an aukward, ill-dreſſed, and clowniſh woman.

DO'WER, or DOWERY, S. [*douairie*, Fr. *dos*, Lat.] the fortune which a woman brings her huſband at marriage; that which a widow poſſeſſes as her right or jointure.

DO'WERED, Part. portioned.

DO'WERLESS, Adj. without a portion.

DO'WLASS, S. a coarſe kind of linen.

DOWN, S. [formerly ſpelt *doon*, from *duun*, Iſl. a feather, *dun*, Dan. *dun veders*, Belg.] ſoft feathers, generally thoſe which grow on the breaſts of birds or fowls. Figuratively, that which ſoftens or alleviates any uneaſy ſenſation; ſoft wool, or tender hair.

DOWN, S. [*dun*, *dune*, Sax. a mountain, *dunc*, Erſe, *dounos*, Celt.] a large open plain or valley. In the plural, uſed for a road near the coaſt of Deal in Kent, which is paſſed by ſhipping homeward and outward bound, and is a general place for men of war to rendezvouſe; a hill or riſing-ground.

DOWN, Part. from a higher to a lower ſituation; along a deſcent, from a riſing ground to the plain on which it ſtands. Towards the mouth, applied to a river. "Conveyed *down* the river."

DOWN, Adv. on the ground; from a higher to a lower ſituation; tending to the ground or towards the center. Out of ſight, or below the horizon, applied to the ſituation of the ſun, moon, &c. "The moon is *down*." *Shak.* *To boil down*, is to exhauſt all its ſtrength, or ſo as to macerate, or boil to pieces. *Up and down*, every where, or without any confinement to place. "Let them wander *up and down* for meat." *Pſal.* lix. 15.

DOWN, Interject. to fling a perſon on the ground, or make him fall by means of a blow; to demoliſh or deſtroy a building.

DO'WNFALL, S. ruin, applied to buildings. Calamity, diſgrace, or change from a ſtate of dignity, affluence, and power, to one of indigence, miſery, and diſgrace.

DOWNLOO'KED, Adj. with the eyes cast or looking towards the ground, the natural expression of sorrow. "*Downlook'd*, and with a cuckow on her fist." *Dryd.*

DO'WNRIGHT, Adv. strait down; in a strait or perpendicular line; in plain terms. Without any dissimulation, flattery, or ceremony, applied to language.

DO'WNRIGHT, Adj. plain; open; professed; without disguise or dissimulation; directly tending to the point; without circumlocution; artless, applied to the manner or method of any narrative or story; without ceremony; honestly: surlily.

DO'WNSITTING, S. the act of going to rest, alluding to the eastern custom of lying on the ground; rest; repose; or the time of reposing. "Thou knowest my *downsitting* and uprising." *Psal.* cxxxix. 2.

DO'WNWARD, or DOWNWARDS, Adv. [*dun weard*, Sax. from *duna*, Sax. and *weard*, Sax.] towards the center, or towards the ground; from a higher to a lower situation. In a course of succession from father to son, *&c.* applied to descent or genealogy.

DO'WNWARD, Adj. moving from a higher to a lower situation; declining, bending, or sloping towards the ground.

DO'WNY, Adj. covered with soft and short feathers, or with a nap; made of soft feathers or down; soft; tender; soothing. "Shake off this *downy* sleep." *Shak.*

DOXO'LOGY, S. [from δοξα, glory, and λογος, Gr. a speech or expression] a short verse or sentence including praise and thanksgiving to God; such as "*Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.*" This was called the greater *doxology*, and received its latter name from its beginning with the world δοξα, which signifies *glory*.

DO'XY, S. a strumpet, prostitute, or one who lives and beds with a man without being married.

To DOZE, V. N. [*wæs*, Sax. *does*, Belg. to be stupified, or astonished] to slumber; to be half-asleep; to be in a state of sleepiness. Actively, to stupify, or make dull.

DO'ZEN, S. [pronounced *duzen*, from *douzaine*, Fr.] a collection of twelve things or persons.

DO'ZINESS, S. sleepiness, drowsiness; a strong inclination or propensity to sleep.

DO'ZY, Adj. inclined to sleep; drowsy; sleepy.

DRAB, S. [*drabbe*, Sax. and Belg. dregs] a common prostitute, a loose or unchaste woman; a thick cloth made of wool.

DRACHM, S. [*drachma*, Lat.] an antient silver coin, worth about seven pence three farthings sterling; the 16th part of an ounce Avoirdupois weight. Among apothecaries, the 8th part of an ounce, weighing either three scruples, or 60 grains. An ancient Jewish coin, having on one side an harp, and on the reverse a bunch of grapes, called by the Jews half a shekel, but by the Greeks a *drachm*.

DRACU'NCULUS, S. [Lat. a diminutive of *draco*, Lat. and implying a little *dragon*] a worm breeding between the skin and the flesh in hot countries, and reported to grow to the length of several yards.

DRA'FFY, Adj. abounding in dregs or sediments. Figuratively, worthless, or only fit to be flung away.

To DRAG, V. A. [*dragan*, Sax. *draghen*, Belg.] to pull along the ground by main force; to draw along contemptuously, and as unworthy any notice; to pull along with violence. Neuterly, to hang so low as to trail upon the ground.

DRAG, S. [*dræg-net*, Sax.] an instrument with hooks, used to catch hold of things under water.

To DRA'GGLE, V. A. to make dirty by trailing along the ground. Neuterly, to grow or become dirty, by drawing along the ground.

DRA'G-NET, S. a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

DRA'GON, S. [Fr. *dragon*, Ital. *draco*, Lat. of δρακων, Gr.] a serpent, whether real or imaginary, supposed to be furnished with wings, and to grow to an enormous size. Figuratively, one of a fierce and violent temper. In Scripture, hieroglyphically applied to signify the serpent or the devil, the temper and professed enemy of human happiness.

DRA'GON's-BLOOD, S. in Pharmacy, a rosin so named from some false opinion, as proceeding from the *dragon's* combating with the elephant. It is moderately heavy, friable, or brittle, and in the mass of a dusky red; but when powdered, of a bright scarlet; it has little smell, and is of a resinous and astringent taste. It is produced from no less than four vegetables of different parts of the world.

DRA'GON-FLY, S. in Natural History, a bluish flying insect with a narrow and long body, furnished with two pair of wings, and a sting at the tail.

DRA'GON's-HEAD, S. in Botany, a plant, with a labiated flower of one leaf.

DRA'GON-TREE, S. in Botany, a species of the palm-tree, common in the Madeira Islands.

DRAGO'ON, S. [*dragen*, Teut. to carry] a soldier, who serves both on foot and horseback.

To DRAIN, V. A. [*trainer*, Fr.] to draw off water or other fluids gradually; to empty a vessel by gradually drawing off what it contains; to dry, by setting in such a posture or position as the fluid must necessarily run out.

DRAIN, S. a channel through which waters are gradually exhausted or drawn; a water-course; a sluice.

DRAKE,

DRAKE, S. [*dreck*, Belg.] a water-fowl, the male of a duck. A ſmall piece of cannon, from *draco*, Lat. "Two or three ſhots made at them by a couple of *drakes*." *Clarendon.*

DRAKE, (Sir FRANCIS) the Son of Edmund Drake, an honeſt ſailor, born near Taviſtock, in 1545, and brought up at the expence and under the care of Sir John Hawkins, his kinſman. He was one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed naval heroes in the reign of queen Elizabeth. To recite all his great and ſerviceable actions, would require a volume rather than a paragraph in this work; but thoſe who chuſe to be fully acquainted with his worth, may be abundantly ſatisfied by recurring to his life in Dr. Campbell's Hiſtory of the Britiſh Admirals. Thus much we muſt add, that he was a man, who might be ſaid to have a head to contrive, a heart to undertake, and a hand ready to execute whatever promiſed glory to himſelf, and good to his country. The moſt diſtinguiſhing action of his life, his voyage round the globe, gives us ſuch a ſignal inſtance of courage, intrepidity, ſagacity, and diſcretion, as ſcarce ſeem to have met in any one man before him. And if we conſider him as the great author of our navigation to the Weſt and Eaſt-Indies, as one who ſhewed it practicable to act againſt the Spaniards both by ſea and land; as the introducer of tobacco into this kingdom; as the promoter of the cheſt at Chatham, for the relief of ſeamen wounded in the ſervice of their country, and of his raiſing the reputation of the Engliſh ſailors ſo high, that they were ſought after and employed by all nations of the world, we may look on him as the remote cauſe of our grandeur, and the extenſiveneſs of our commerce. As ſome account of his perſon and character may not be unacceptable, we add, that his ſtature was low, but well ſet, his cheſt open and broad, his head very round, his hair of a fine brown, his beard full and comely, his eyes large and clear, his complexion fair, and his countenance freſh, chearful, and engaging. As navigation had been his whole ſtudy, ſo he knew it throughly, and was perfect maſter of every ſcience, eſpecially aſtronomy, which could render him complete in the nautic art. Though he did not poliſh his ſpeech by ſtudy, yet it was ſtrong, nervous, conciſe; and though not diffuſe, eloquent and captivating; and to conclude his character with the words of Fuller, "He was a religious man towards God and his houſes, where he came; chaſte in his life, juſt in his dealings, true of his word, and merciful to thoſe who were under him, hating nothing ſo much as idleneſs.

DRAM, S. a ſmall quantity. "No *dram* of judgment." *Dryd.* Such a quantity of diſtilled or ſpirituous liquors, as is uſually drank at once; ſpirituous liquors.

DRA'MA, S. [δραμα, from δραω, Gr. to act] in Poetry, a piece or poem compoſed for the ſtage, in which ſome action is repreſented.

DRAMA'TIC, or DRAMATICAL, Adj. repreſented by action, or on the ſtage.

DRAMA'TICALLY, Adv after the manner of a poem acted on the ſtage; repreſentatively.

DRA'MATIST, S. the author or compoſer of a dramatic piece acted on the ſtage.

DRANK, the preter of DRINK.

DRA'PER, S. one who ſells either linen or woollen cloth.

DRA'PERY, S. the trade or art of making cloth; cloth made either of linen or woollen. In Painting or Sculpture, the repreſentation of the garments or cloathing of any figure.

DRASTIC, Adj. [δραστικος, from δραω, Gr. to act or work] powerful, vigorous, efficacious. In Medicine, a remedy which works ſoon, or with ſpeed.

DRAUGH, S. [pronounced and corruptly written *draff*] refuſe; ſwill; a ſcum of a pot; pot liquor, or the liquor given to hogs. "Still ſwine eat all the *draugh*." *Shak.*

DRAUGHT, S. [from *draio*, *draght*, Belg.] the act of drinking; a quantity of liquor drank at once: liquor drank for pleaſure; that which is fit for a perſon to drink; the action of moving or dragging carriages. "Oxen for all ſorts of *draught*." *Temple.* The quality of being drawn or moved by pulling. "The Hertfordſhire wheel-plough is the beſt, and of the eaſieſt *draught*." The repreſentation of a perſon or thing by painting, a ſketch or plan of ſome building or picture; a picture. In Fiſhing, the act of catching fiſh by a drag-net. The act of drawing or ſhooting a bow. In War, forces drawn off from the main army; a ſink or drain. "Is caſt into the *draught*." *Mat.* xv. 17. The depth which a veſſel ſinks into the water. In Commerce, a bill drawn by one perſon on another for money. In the plural, a game played on a chequered table, with round pieces of box and ebony.

To DRAW, V. A. [preter, *drew*; particip. paſſ. *drawn*; *dragan*, Sax. *drager*, Dan.] to pull along upon the ground from one place to another; to pull up, or raiſe from a deep place; to attract; to draw towards itſelf. To breathe, or inhale, applied to air. To take from a caſk or veſſel; to pull out of the ſcabbard; to unſheath; to take bread out of an oven. To uncloſe, if cloſe before, but to cloſe together, if open, applied to curtains. In Painting, to repreſent the likeneſs of any perſon or thing, either by a pencil, pen, or colours; to imply, infer, or introduce a conſequence. In Cookery, to diſembowel; to take out the guts of poultry; to entice; to ſeduce, to inveigle; to prevail on by fondneſs. In Commerce, to addreſs a bill for a ſum of money to a perſon. In

Military Affairs, to detach or ſeparate from the main body; to prepare for action; to range in battle array. *To draw up*, to form in writing; to compoſe. To contract or ſhrink. "*Draw* into leſs room." *Bac.* To take a card out of a pack, or a lot from a number of others; to make a ſore run, or diſcharge matter. *To draw back*, to retreat or retire; to retract a deſign, or decline an undertaking. *To draw off*, to decline an engagement, or make a retreat.

DRAW, S. the act of drawing; the lot or change taken or drawn.

DRA'WBACK, S. money paid back or abated for ready payment. Figuratively, a deduction, or diminution of the value or qualities of a thing. In Commerce, certain duties either of the cuſtoms or exciſe, allowed upon the expoſtation of ſome of our own manufactures, or on certain foreign merchandizes, that have paid a duty on importation.

DRA'WBRIDGE, S. a bridge moving on hinges, and, by means of chains, lifted up or let down at pleaſure, in order to preſerve, or deſtroy the communication between two places, or a country and ſome fort.

DRA'WER, S. applied to perſons, one employed in fetching water from a well, or cock. In public houſes, one who draws liquors from caſks; one who forms the reſemblance of a perſon on paper or canvas, with a pen, pencil, or bruſh. Applied to things, that which has the power of attracting towards itſelf. In Surgery, that which diſcharges humours. A box which ſlides in a groove or caſe. In the plural, that part of dreſs which covers the thighs and poſteriors, generally made of linen, and made to fit very cloſe.

DRA'WING, S. the act of taking or forming the likeneſs of a thing or perſon with a pen or pencil; a picture drawn or formed with a pen or pencil

DRA'WING-ROOM, S. a room to which company retire after entertainment; a room ſet apart for the reception of company at court. Figuratively, the perſons or company aſſembled in a *drawing-room*.

DRAWN, participle paſſ. from DRAW.

DRA'W-WELL, S. a well out of which water is raiſed by means of a bucket and rope.

To DRAWL, V. N. to pronounce one's words with a ſlow diſagreeable whine.

DRAY, or DRA'Y-CART, S. a low cart, uſed by brewers to convey their beer.

DRA'Y-MAN, S. one who drives a dray.

DRA'Y-PLOUGH, S. a plough reſembling a dray.

DREAD, S. [pronounced *dred*; from *drad*, Sax.] terror or fear, the ſenſation occaſioned by the ſight of ſome terrible or dangerous object; awful or venerable in the higheſt degree.

To DREAD, V. N. [*drædan*, Sax.] to fear to an exceſſive degree.

DRE'ADER, S. [from *dread* and *er*] one who lives in continual fear or apprehenſion of ſome danger.

DRE'ADFUL, Adj. cauſing exceſſive fear; frightful.

DRE'ADFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cauſe fear or terror.

DRE'ADFULNESS, S. that quality which cauſes exceſſive fear or terror.

DRE'ADLESS, Adj. void of fear; undaunted.

DRE'ADLESSNESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind that is void of fear; intrepidity, undauntedneſs.

DREAM, S. [pronounced *dreme*, from *droom*, Belg.] the images which appear to the mind during ſleep. Figuratively, a chimera; a groundleſs fancy, or conceit, which has no exiſtence but in the imagination.

To DREAM, V. N. to have ideas in the mind, while the outward ſenſes are ſtopped during ſleep, which are neither ſuggeſted by any external object or known occaſion, nor are under the rule of the underſtanding; to think, to imagine, to fancy, without reaſon. Actively, to perceive during ſleep.

DRE'AMER, S. one who perceives things during ſleep, without the ſuggeſtion of external objects; a perſon fond of conceits; a fanciful man.

DRE'AMLESS, Adj. without dreams.

DREAR, Adj. [*dreering*, Sax. uneaſy] affecting with melancholy; mournful.

DRE'ARY, Adj. [*dreorig*, Sax.] full of ſorrow, or mournful, applied to perſons. Gloomy, diſmal, or affecting with melancholy, applied to places.

DREDGE, S. a thick ſtrong net, faſtened to the three ſpills of iron, and drawn at a boat's ſtern, gathering whatever it meets with at the bottom of the water, uſed for catching oyſters, and is a ſpecies of drag-net.

To DREDGE, V. A. to fiſh with a dredge. In Cookery, to ſtrew flour over meat while roaſting.

DRE'DGER, S. one who fiſhes with a dredge; a box with ſmall holes at the top, uſed for ſtrewing flour on meat when roaſting.

DRE'GGINESS, S. fullneſs of lees or dregs. Foulneſs, applied to liquor; abounding with a ropy ſubſtance, or ſediment.

DREG'GISH, Adj. abounding with lees or ſediment.

DREG'GY, Adj. muddy; foul; full of ſediment.

DREGS, S. [it has no ſingular, from *dreſten*, Sax. *drogg*, ſing. *dreggias*, plur. Iſland.] the bottom, lees, or foul part of any liquor. Figuratively, the refuſe, ſweeping, or worthleſs part of any thing; the droſs or meaneſt part of a people.

To DRENCH, V. A. [*drencan*, Sax. to drink] to ſoak or bathe; to plunge all over in ſome liquor; to waſh; to ſteep; to moiſten; or make very wet; to adminiſter phyſic by violence.

DRENCH, S. a draught, or ſwill, uſed by way of contempt; a potion or drink prepared of ſeveral phyſical ingredients for a ſick horſe; phyſic which muſt be given by force. "Their councils are moſt like a *drench* that muſt be poured down." *King Charles.*

DRE'NCHER, S. one who dips, or ſoaks any thing; one who adminiſters phyſic by force.

To DRESS, V. A. [*dreſſer*, Fr.] to put on cloaths; to adorn, deck, or ſet out with cloaths. Figuratively, to cloath, or repreſent in a favourable light. In Surgery, to apply a plaſter or other remedy to a wound. To curry or rub, applied to horſes. To trim, applied to lamps. To prepare victuals fit for eating, applied to cookery. To curl, to comb out, or otherwiſe adorn hair or perukes.

DRESS, S. that which a perſon wears to cover his body from the inclemency of the weather; cloaths, or ſplendid attire; the ſkill in adjuſting, or taſte in chuſing and wearing cloaths.

DRE'SSER, S. one employed in putting on a perſon's cloaths; a broad and long kind of a table or ſhelf in a kitchen, uſed to prepare victuals.

DRE'SSING, S. in Surgery, the plaſter, or other remedy, applied to a ſore.

DREST, participle of DRESS.

To DRI'BBLE, V. N. [by ſucceſſive alteration from *drip*, of *dripan*, Sax. *dryp*, Iſl. preter *draupa*, *dripper*, Dan.] to fall in drops. To let the ſpittle fall from one's mouth; to ſlaver like an infant or an idiot. Actively, to throw down or ſcatter in drops.

DRI'BBELET, S. a ſmall ſum of money.

DRI'ER, S. in medicine, that which has the quality of abſorbing moiſture.

DRIFT, S. the force which impels or drives a perſon, or thing; a raft, or any thing driven at random, or in a body; a ſtratum, layer, or covering of any matter blown together by the wind. A *ſnow drift*, *i. e.* a deep body of ſnow. The tendency or particular deſign of an action; the ſcope or tenor of a diſcourſe.

To DRIFT, V. A. to drive, or force along; to throw together on heaps; to a maſs.

To DRIL, V. A. [*drillen*, Belg. *thirlien*, Sax. from *thur*, Sax. through] to maſte a hole with an auger, gimlet, or drill; to bore; to drain or make its paſſage through ſmall holes or interſtices.

DRILL, S. [from the verb] an inſtrument uſed to bore holes in wood, iron, or braſs; an ape or baboon. "A changeling and a *drill*." *Locke.* A ſmall dripping ſtream "Springs through the pleaſant meadows pour their *drills*." *Sandys.*

To DRINK, V. N. [preter *drank*, or *drunk*; participle paſſive, *drunk*, or *drunken*; from *driggkan*, Goth.] to ſwallow liquors. Figuratively, to ſwallow an immoderate quantity of liquors. *To drink to*, to ſalute in drinking; to wiſh well to in drinking. Figuratively, to ſuck up or abſorb.

DRINK, S. liquor to be ſwallowed, oppoſed to meat or ſolid food; any particular kind of liquor.

DRIN'KABLE, Adj. that which may be drank.

DRI'NKER, S. one who is fond of ſwallowing quantities of intoxicating liquors.

DRI'NK-MONEY, S. money given to regale a perſon with, by purchaſing liquors.

To DRIP, V. N. [*drippen*, Belg. See DRIBBLE] to fall in drops. To let fall in drops, applied to the fat which falls from meat, while roaſting. Actively, to let fall in drops; to drop as fat in roaſting.

DRIP, S. that which falls in drops.

DRI'PPING, S. the fat which drops from meat while roaſting, called likewiſe kitchen-ſtuff.

To DRIVE, V. A. [preter. *drove*, particip. paſſ. *driven* or *drove*; *dreiban*, Goth. *drifan*, Sax.] to make a perſon or thing move by violence; to ſend to any place by force; to convey animals, or make them walk from one place to another; to compel; to enforce or puſh home a proof or argument. *To drive trade*, to carry it on. To conduct a carriage. *To let drive at*, to intend; to mean; to endeavour to accompliſh; to aim or ſtrike at with fury. "Four rogues in buckram *let drive at* me." *Shak.*

To DRI'VEL, V. N. [a corruption from *dribble*] to let the ſpittle fall out of one's mouth, like an infant or an idiot.

DRI'VEL, S. ſlaver, ſpittle, or moiſture dropped from the mouth.

DRI'VELLER, S. a fool or idiot, ſo called from their letting the ſlaver drop from their mouths.

DRI'VELLING, Particip. doating; weak in the underſtanding; fooliſh.

DRI'VER, S. the perſon or thing which communicates motion by force; one who guides and conveys beaſts from one place to another; one who manages and guides the cattle which draw any carriage.

To DRI'ZZLE, V. A. [*driſelen*, Teut. to ſhed dew] to ſhed in ſmall drops, or a wet miſt, like dew. Neuterly, to let fall in ſmall ſlow drops.

DRI'ZZLY, Adj. deſcending in ſmall, ſlow drops; deſcending in a miſt; reſembling a miſt, or moiſt vapour.

DROLE, Adj. [*drole*, Fr.] comical; exciting laughter.

DROLE, or DROLL, S. [*droler*, Fr.] a perſon whoſe buſineſs and employ it is to raiſe mirth by antic geſtures, or comical jeſts; a merry-andrew, or jack-pudding; a farce, compoſed to excite laughter.

To DROLL, V. N. to play the buffoon.

DROLLERY, S. jeſt, ridicule; or an endeavour to make a thing the object of mirth, ridicule, or laughter.

DRO'MEDARY, S. [*dromedaire*, Fr. *dromedaro*, Ital. from δρομος, Gr. a courſe or race, on account of its ſwiftneſs] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſort of camel ſaid to travel 100 miles a day. It is ſmaller, ſlenderer, and nimbler than the common camel, having either one or two hairy excreſcences on its back, and is capable of great fatigue. Its hair is ſoft and ſhort; it has no fangs or fore-teeth, nor horn on its feet; which are covered with a fleſhy ſkin; it is about ſeven feet and an half high from the ground to the top of its head.

DRONE, S. the male bee, which hatches the young, makes no honey, has no ſting, and is driven from the hive when the hatching time is over. Figuratively, an inactive, uſeleſs, or ſluggiſh perſon. In Muſic, the deep or holding key-note of a bag pipe.

To DRONE, V. N. to live an inactive, uſeleſs and dull life, like that of a *drone*, "A long reſtive race of *droning* kings." *Dryd.*

DRO'NISH, Adj. like a *drone*; uſeleſs; ſluggiſh, and inactive.

To DROOP, V. A. [*droef*, Belg. ſorrow] to languiſh with ſorrow; to hang down the head with ſorrow. Figuratively, to grow faint, weak, or diſpirited; to ſink; to lean downwards; to decline, beautifully applied by Milton. "Till day *droops*." *Par. Loſt.*

DROP, S. [*droppa*, Sax.] a ſmall portion or particle of water or other fluid in a ſpherical form; as much liquor as falls at once, when there is not a continued ſtream; a diamond hanging looſe from the ear, ſo called from its reſembling the form of a drop of any fluid in its deſcent. *Drops*, the plural, in Architecture, are ornaments in the Doric entablature, repreſenting *drops*, or little bells, immediately under the triglyphos. In Phyſic, any ſpirituous medicine to be taken in drops.

DRO'P-SERENE, S. [*gutta ſerena*, Lat.] in Phyſic, a diſeaſe of the eye, conſiſting of an entire loſs of ſight, without any apparent fault or diſorder of the part. It is ſuppoſed to ariſe from a compreſſion or obſtruction of the optic nerves, preventing the due flux of the animal ſpirits into the retina.

To DROP, V. A. [*droppan*, Sax.] to pour in ſmall round particles; to let fall; to let go; to let a thing fall from the hand: to utter ſlightly, or without caution; to inſert or introduce by way of diſgreſſion; to intermit, ceaſe, or decline; to loſe in its progreſs; to bedrop or ſpeckle. "Their wav'd coats *dropp'd* with gold." *Milt.* Neuterly, to fall in ſeparate particles of a roundiſh form; to let drops fall; to conſume in drops; to fall or come from a higher to a lower ſituation; to fall without violence; to fall ſuddenly. *To drop in*, to come unexpectedly by. "He *drops in* when he thinks you are juſt ſeated."

DROP'PING, S. any liquor which has fallen in drops.

DRO'P-STONE, S. a ſpar formed into the ſhape of a drop.

DRO'P-WORT, S. in Botany, a plant which has various ſpecies.

DRO'PSIED, Part. affected with a dropſy.

DRO'PSY, S. [antiently wrote *hydropiſy*, whence *dropiſy*, or *dropſy*; from *hydropiſie*, Fr. *hydropiſia*, Ital. *hydrops*, Lat.] in Phyſic, a preternatural collection or extravaſation of aqueous ſerum or water in any part of the body, which greatly diſtends the veſſels, is attended with a weakneſs of digeſtion, and a continual thirſt.

DROSS, S. the waſte, ſcum, ſediment, or groſs parts of any metal; the cruſt or ruſt of a metal. Figuratively, the refuſe, or moſt worthleſs part of any thing.

DRO'SSINESS, S. the impurity of metals; foulneſs; ruſt.

DRO'SSY, Adj. full of impurities, foulneſs, or impure particles. Figuratively, as worthleſs as droſs.

DROVE, S. a number of cattle under the guidance of one or more perſons; any collection of animals. Figuratively, a great crowd or multitude.

DRO'VER, S. one who fats cattle for ſale, and ſends them to market.

DROUGHT, S. [*drocght*, Belg. thirſt, *drugod*, Sax. *drowth*, Scot.] applied to the weather, dry weather, want of rain; thirſt, or great want or deſire of drink.

DROU'GHTINESS, S. the ſtate of a ſoil which wants rain; the ſtate of a perſon affected with thirſt, or in want of drink.

DROU'GHTY, Adj. wanting rain; parched with heat; thirſty or wanting drink.

To DROWN, V. A. [*drunden*, below, according to Skinner, *druncnian*, Sax. to be drunk, according to Lye; perhaps from *dryncan*, Sax. to drink] to plunge and ſuffocate under water; to plunge or overwhelm in water; to overflow, or cover with water. Figuratively, to immerge, plunge in, or overwhelm with any thing; to die, or be ſuffocated under the water.

To DROWSE, V. A. [*droeſen*, Belg.] to make heavy with, or ſtrongly inclined to ſleep.

DROW'SINESS, S. a ſtrong propenſity and inclination to ſleep. Figuratively, ſlothfulneſs, or inactivity.

DROW'SY, Adj. ſtrongly inclined to ſleep; heavy with ſleep. Figuratively, cauſing ſleep; dull or ſtupid.

To DRUB, V. A. [*druber*, Dan. to kill] to beat ſoundly with a ſtick; to threſh, thump, or cudgel. "I ſhould have been *drubbed*." *Locke.* A word of contempt.

DRUB, S. a thump, knock, or blow; a ſound beating.

To DRUDGE, V. A. [*dreccan*, Sax. to vex, *draghen*, Belg. to carry a burthen] to work hard

hard at mean and ſervile employments; to ſlave.

DRUDGE, S. one employed in mean, hard, and fatiguing labour; a mere ſlave.

DRU'DGER, S. a mean labourer; a box with holes on the top, from whence flour is caſt or ſcattered on meat while roaſting.

DRU'DGERY, S. low, mean, ſervile, hard, and fatiguing labour.

DRU'DGINGLY, Adv. in a laborious, fatiguing and toilſome manner.

DRUG, S. [*drogue*, Fr. *drova*, Perſ. an odour] an ingredient uſed in phyſic or dying. Figuratively, any thing of a ſmall or no value: this ſenſe may probably be owing to a corruption of *dreg*.

To DRUG, V. A. to mix with phyſical ingredients; to taint with ſomething diſagreeable.

DRU'GGERMAN, S. [*drogueman*, Fr. *torcimanio*, Ital. *torgeman*, Arab. an interpreter] in Commerce, a name given in the Levant to the interpreters kept by the ambaſſadors of the Chriſtian nations, reſiding at the Porte, to aſſiſt them in their treaties.

DRU'GGET. S. in Commerce, a ſort of thin ſtuff, ſometimes all wool, ſometimes half wool, half thread, and ſometimes corded, but uſually plain, and woven on a worſted chain.

DRU'GGIST, S. *droogbiſt*, Belg.] one who ſells phyſical ingredients by wholeſale.

DRU'ID, S. [*derio*, oaks, and *bud*, incantation; *dariab*, oak, Erſe, *dry*, Sax. a magician *drud*, Brit. oak] the prieſts and miniſters of religion amongſt the Britons, Celtic Gauls, and Germans. They were in Britain the firſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed order in the iſland, choſen out of the beſt families, and the honours of their birth, added to thoſe of their function, procured them the higheſt veneration. They were verſed in aſtronomy, geometry, natural philoſophy, politics, and geography; had the adminiſtration of all ſacred things, were the interpreters of the gods, and ſupreme judges in all cauſes, whether eccleſiaſtical or civil. From their determination was no appeal, and whoever refuſed to acquieſce in their deciſions, was reckoned impious, and excommunicated. They were generally governed by a ſingle perſon, called an Arch-druid, who preſided in all their aſſemblies. Once a year they uſed to retire, or rather aſſemble, in a wood, in the center of the iſland, at which time they uſed to receive applications from all parts, and hear cauſes. Their peculiar opinions are not well aſcertained by writers, though it is agreed by all, that they held the immortality of the ſoul, and its tranſmigration; that nothing could appeaſe the gods more powerfully than human ſacrifices, and that there was one ſupreme Deity, who preſided over all others.

DRUM, S. [*tromme*, Dan. *drumme*, Erſe] a warlike inſtrument made of thin pieces of oak, bent in a cylindrical form, covered at each end with vellum, or parchment, which ſtretches by means of braces running from one extremity to the other; and made to ſound by beating one of the ends with ſticks generally made of braſil wood. *Kettle Drum*, is that whoſe body is made of braſs or copper, in the form of a kettle, and covered at top with parchment like the common one. The *drum of the ear*, is a ſmall membrane in the inner part of that organ, which is ſo ſtretched as to convey the ſenſation of ſound, by the vibration which ſounding bodies cauſe upon it.

To DRUM, V. N. to beat a march, &c. on a drum with a ſtick. To beat or vibrate, applied to the motion of the heart.

DRU'M-FISH, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a round fiſh, which comes from Virginia.

DRUM-MAJOR, S. the chief drummer of a regiment.

DRU'MMER, S. one who beats a drum.

DRUNK, Adj. [from *Drink*] intoxicated, or deprived of the uſe of the underſtanding by immoderate drinking. Figuratively, ſoaked; beautifully applied to inanimate things. "I will make mine arrows *drunk* with blood." *Deut.* xxix. 6.

DRU'NKARD, S. one given to the exceſſive uſe of ſtrong liquors.

DRU'NKEN, Part. [from *drink*] intoxicated with liquor; given to habitual drunkenneſs; frequently intoxicated with liquor.

DRU'NKENLY, Adv. after the manner of one intoxicated with ſtrong liquors.

DRU'NKENNESS, S. in Medicine, a preternatural compreſſion of the brain, and a diſcompoſure of its fibres, occaſioned by the fumes of ſpirituous parts of liquors, whereby perſons imagine every thing turns round, cannot diſcern things well at a diſtance, and thoſe things which are at a diſtance they either ſee out of their place, or double. To this muſt be added, an entire loſs of underſtanding, a voice faltering, and ſcarce articulate; and an incapacity to walk, and all the ſigns of a temporary madneſs. Habitual or frequent intoxication from an immoderate uſe of ſpirituous or ſtrong liquors. Figuratively, an intoxication, or diſorder of the mind.

DRY, Adj. [*dridge*, Sax. *droogh*, Belg.] hard or without wet or moiſture. Without rain, applied to the ſeaſons. Thirſty, or athirſt for want of drink; jejune, barren, plain.

To DRY, V. A. to free from, or exhale moiſture or wet; to wipe away moiſture, uſed with *up*; to drain, or drink up. "*Dry'd* an immeaſurable bowl."

DRY'-EYED, Adj. without tears; without having the eyes moiſtened with tears.

DRY'LY, Adv. without moiſture. Figuratively, in a cold, or indifferent manner. With great reſerve, applied to treatment or behaviour; in a ſarcaſtical or ironical manner. Without any embelliſhment, applied to ſtile.

DRY'NESS,

DRY'NESS, S. want of moiſture; want of rain; want of juice. Figuratively, want of embelliſhment, applied to ſtile, or ſet diſcourſes.

DRY'SHOD, Adj. without wetting the feet; without treading in the water above the ſhoes.

DRY'-NURSE, S. one who brings up a child without ſucking.

To DRY'-NURSE, V. A. to bring up an infant without ſucking.

DU'AL, S. [*dualis*, Lat.] expreſſing or including only two. In the Hebrew, or Greek language, a variation of a noun which only ſignifies *two*, a diſtinction which the modern languages ſeem deficient in.

To DUB, V. A. [*dubban, to dirare*, Sax. *adduba*, Ital. *riddara*, Iſl. to dub a knight. *Adduba*, in its primary ſignification, implies to ſtrike, knights being made by a blow given with a ſword] to create or make a man a knight; to confer any title, or dignity.

DUB, S. a blow, or knock. "With Lydian or with Phrygian *dubs*." *Hudib.*

DU'BIOUS, Adj. [*dubius*, Lat.] not ſettled in an opinion, applied to perſons. Not fully proved, or that which has equal probability on either ſide, applied to opinions.

DU'BIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as will admit of different ſenſes.

DU'BIOUSNESS, S. uncertainty.

DU'BITABLE, Adj. that which may be queſtioned or doubted; that which a perſon may decline aſſenting to.

DUBITA'TION, S. [*dubitatio*, Lat.] the act of doubting, or queſtioning the truth of a thing. It is defined by Grew a negative perception, *i. e.* the perception that what a perſon ſees, is not that which he would ſee.

DUBLIN, S. [by the Saxons called *Duflin*, by the Welſh *Dilas dulin*, and in the Iriſh language, *Ballacleigh*, "*i. e.* ſays the author of the Syſtem, a town upon hurdles, on which the people think the city is founded, the ground being ſoft and quaggy." But the original words ſignify a walled town, particularly raiſed with ſtones] its ſituation is delightful and ſalubrious, having hills on the S. plains on the W. the Liffy, a navigable river, running through it to Dublin-haven into the ſea, hard by, on the E. The number of its inhabitants ſome compute at 200,000 at leaſt; others at 300,000: It was full the former number in king Charles II's time; and the latter calculations cannot be any exaggeration, the inhabitants having multiplied greatly ſince, and the buildings increaſing every day. This is the mart and center of commerce for the whole kingdom, with exception to ſuch ports only as are eminent for this or that particular branch. A bar at the mouth of the Liffy renders its harbour very uncommodious; ſo that ſhips of any conſiderable burthen dare not venture in, nor when in the haven, can they come to the quay, being obliged to lie three miles below the bar, and deliver their goods by lighters. At ebb the haven falls dry, both above and below Ringſend, except at two creeks, one on the N. and the other on the S. ſide, where at low water is nine or ten feet depth: alſo on the N. ſide of the Hoath, a promontory forming the N. point of the bay, there is a very convenient road for large ſhips, near an iſland, called Ireland's Eye; ſo that veſſels have a ſecure retreat unleſs in violent S. W. winds, which often drive them from their anchors out to ſea. The city is ſupplied with coals from Whitehaven in Cumberland, and Swanſey in Wales, 200 ſail of colliers being in the road at a time. In Dublin is a flouriſhing univerſity, with 600 ſtudents; and it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, with a ſtately cathedral, dedicated to St. Patrick; of which the famous Dr. Jonathan Swift was once dean; alſo a handſome palace, called St. Sepulchre. Here are not leſs than thirteen parochial churches; but the lord lieutenant, and lords juſtices, go in ſtate to Chriſt's-church. As this city is the ſeat of government, the lord lieutenant (a kind of viceroy ſent from England, generally a man of the firſt quality, and changed every three years) reſides in the caſtle while he ſtays in the kingdom. Here are alſo held courts of juſtice and public offices; beſides a guildhall, tholſel, and cuſtom-houſe. Dublin had ſix gates, and a large ſtone-bridge over the Liffy, with four ſmaller. Its two principal ſuburbs are St. Thomas and Ouſtmantoun, or Oxmantown. Dublin is governed by a lord-mayor and aldermen, and has twenty-four corporations or trading companies in it. Here are ſeveral charitable foundations; as the blue coat hoſpital, the royal hoſpital of Kilmainham, a workhouſe, Dr. Steven's hoſpital, Mercer's charitable hoſpital, and the charitable infirmary. In 1649, colonel Jones, one of the parliamentary commanders, defeated the duke of Ormond at Rathmeins, near Dublin. In the College-green is an equeſtrian ſtatue of king William III. in memory of the victory of the Boyne, on July 1, 1690. The caſtle is but an inconſiderable fortreſs. Dublin lies 64 miles W. of Holy-head, in Wales, and 268 N. W. of London. Lat. 55 deg. 12 min. N. long. 6 deg. 55 min. W.

DU'CAL, Adj. [from *duke*] belonging to a duke.

DU'CAT, S. [ſo called becauſe ſtruck in the dominions of a duke] a foreign coin, current on the continent, when of ſilver, valued at four ſhillings and ſix-pence, but when of gold, at nine ſhillings and ſix-pence.

DUCATO'ON, S. a foreign coin, ſtruck chiefly in Italy, when of ſilver, valued at four ſhillings and eight-pence ſterling; and in gold, which is current in Holland, is worth about one pound nineteen ſhillings, and two-pence.

DUCK,

DUCK, S. [*ducken*, to dip] a water-fowl, both wild and tame. Figuratively, uſed as a word of great fondneſs and endearment. "My dainty *duck*." *Shak.* A ſudden bending down, or declining of the head; a ſtone thrown ſo obliquely on the water, as to rebound again ſeveral times on its ſurface.

To DUCK, V. N. to plunge one's head, or dive under water; to drop down one's head; to bow low; to cringe; from *duyk*, or *juyk*, Scot. and Belg. to make obeiſance. "The learned pate—*ducks* to the golden fool." *Shak.* To plunge a perſon under water by way of puniſhment.

DU'CKING-STOOL, S. a chair in which women are plunged under water for ſcolding.

DU'CK-LEGGED, Adj. having legs like a *duck*; having ſhort legs.

DU'CKLING, S. a young duck.

DUCK MEAT, S. in Botany, a plant growing commonly upon ſtanding waters.

DU'CK'S-FOOT, S. [in Latin *podophyllum*, or *anadopodophyllum*] in Botany, the bud of the flower is incloſed in a large three-leaved coloured empalement, in the form of a ſpatha, or ſheath. Linnæus ranges it in the firſt ſection of his thirteenth claſs.

DUCK'-WEED, S. in Botany, the ſame as *duck-meat*.

DUCT, S. [*ductus*, Lat.] guidance or direction. "To follow the *duct* of the ſtars." *Hammond.* In Anatomy, any canal or tube in an animal body, through which the humours or fluids are conveyed.

DU'CTILE, S. [*ductilis*, Lat.] eaſy to be bent; eaſy to be drawn out in length. Tractable, complying, or yielding, applied to the mind.

DU'CTILENESS, S. the quality of being drawn out in length.

DUCTI'LITY, S. in Phyſics, a property of certain bodies, whereby they become capable of being preſſed, beaten, ſtretched, or drawn out to a great length, without breaking. Tractableneſs, compliance, applied to the mind, or to perſons.

DU'DGEON, S. [*dolch*, Belg, *dagen*, *dægen*, Teut. a ſword] a ſmall dagger. "On the blade of thy *dudgeon*." *Shak.* Quarrel, ill-will, malice, jars, or commotions; from *dolg*, Sax. a wound. "When civil *dudgeon* firſt grew high." *Hudib.*

DUE, [the particle of *owe*, *du*, Fr.] that which a perſon has a right to demand as a debt, as ſtipulated in a compact or otherwiſe; that which a perſon ought to pay, or which a thing might lay claim to. "A *due* ſenſe of the vanity of earthly expectations." *Atterb.*

DUE, Adv. among ſailors, directly, exactly, without turning aſide.

DUE, S. that which belongs to, or may be claimed by a perſon; right; juſt title to a thing. In the plural, cuſtom, or taxes.

DU'EL, S. [*duellum*, Lat.] a combat between two perſons.

To DU'EL, V. N. to fight in ſingle combat. Actively, to attack or fight with ſingly.

DU'ELLER, S. one who engages another in ſingle combat.

DUE'NNA, S. [Span.] an old woman, kept as a domeſtic in Spain, in order to pry into the actions, or to take care of the conduct of a young lady.

DUG, S. [*dokye*, Dalm. *doglity*, Boh. *deghia*, Iſl. to give ſuck] a pap, nipple, or teat, generally applied to that of a beaſt; and to that of a human creature only by way of reproach or contempt; though formerly it was applied to a human creature in a good ſenſe.

DUG, the preter of DIG.

DUKE, S. [*duc*, Fr. *duca*, Ital. *dux*, Lat.] in foreign countries, a ſovereign prince without the title or quality of a king. Among us, it is the next title or honour to the prince. At firſt it was a name of office, not of honour, and given to thoſe who were appointed to guard the frontiers. It began to be a mere honorary title under Otho the Great, about the year 970. In England, none held this title till Edward III. created Edward his ſon duke of Cornwall. From that time many others have been created, whoſe titles are hereditary, and conferred by patent; they retain a coronet on their eſcutcheon, the only mark of their ſovereignty; their eldeſt ſons are, by the courteſy of England, ſtiled marquiſes, and their youngeſt lords, with the addition of their chriſtian names, as Lord George, Lord Robert, *&c.* and take place of viſcounts, though not ſo privileged by the laws of the land.

DU'KEDOM, S. the dominion of a duke.

DU'LBRAINED, Adj. ſlow of apprehenſion; ſtupid; wanting ſagacity.

DU'LCET, Adj. [*dulcis*, Lat.] ſweet to the taſte; agreeable to the ear.

DU'LCIFICATION, S. in Pharmacy, the ſweetening or rendering inſipid any matter impregnated with ſalts, by waſhing it often in water; the act of rendering any thing, which is acid, ſweet, by mixing it with ſugar.

To DU'LCIFY, V. A. [*dulcifier*, Fr.] to ſweeten; to free from ſalts, ſourneſs, or acrimony of any ſort.

DULCI'MER, S. [*dulcimello*, Ital.] a muſical inſtrument, ſtrung with wires, reſembling a harpſicord, and played on with iron or braſs pins.

To DU'LCORATE, V. A. [*dulcis*, Lat.] ſweet, to ſweeten; to make leſs acrimonious.

DU'LCORATION, S. the act of ſweetening.

DU'LHEAD, S. a perſon who wants apprehenſion or ſagacity; a blockhead.

DULL, S. [*dwl*, Brit. *dole*, Sax. *dol*, Belg. mad] ſlow of apprehenſion, applied to the underſtanding. Blunt, applied to the edge of any inſtrument. Not quick, or not eaſily perceiving objects, applied to the ſenſes. Slow, applied to motion. Not bright, or wanting vigour. Drowſy, ſleepy, or melancholy.

To DULL, V. A. to blunt the end of an inſtrument; to ſully the brightneſs of ſome ſhining body; to make a perſon ſad or melancholy; to damp vigour; to ſtop or retard motion.

DU'LLARD, S. [from *dull* and *aerd*, Teut. nature] a perſon of ſlow apprehenſion; a blockhead.

DU'LLY, Adv. in a ſtupid, or fooliſh manner; in a ſlow, ſluggiſh, or melancholy manner.

DU'LNESS, S. weakneſs of underſtanding; ſlowneſs of apprehenſion; drowſineſs, or ſtrong propenſity to ſleep. Dimneſs, or want of luſtre, applied to the change made in a ſhining body. Bluntneſs, or want of edge, applied to inſtruments.

DU'LY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as a thing or perſon might claim; properly; fitly; regularly; punctually. "*Duly* ſent his family and wife." *Pope.*

DUMB, Adj. [pronounced *dum*; from *dumbs*, Goth. *dumbe*, Sax *dum*, Dan. and Teut. *dom*, Belg. *dull*, he was ſilent] mute; not able to ſpeak; deprived of ſpeech; not uſing words; refuſing to ſpeak.

DU'MBLY, Adj. mutely; ſilently; without ſpeaking.

DU'MBNESS, S. incapacity of ſpeaking; forbearance; ſilence.

To DU'MBFOUND, V. A. to confuſe a perſon ſo as to render him unable to ſpeak. "They had like to have *dumbfounded* the juſtice." *Spectator*, No. 616.

DUMP, S. [*dom*. Belg. ſtupid] ſullen and ſilent ſorrow; melancholy; abſence of mind; a piece of leaden coin or metal, with which children amuſe themſelves.

DU'MPISH, Adj. ſad; ſilently and ſullenly ſorrowful; melancholy.

DU'MPLING, S. [from *dump*, heavineſs] a kind of ſmall and coarſe pudding.

DUN, Adj. [Sax. of *dun*, Brit.] a colour partaking of a mixture of brown and black; dark; gloomy.

To DUN, V. A. [*dunan*, Sax. *dunar*, Iſl. to thunder] to demand a debt with vehemence and frequent importunity.

DUN, S. one who aſks a perſon for a debt with clamour, and inceſſant importunity.

DUNCE, S. [*dom*, Belg. *tonto*, Span. ſtupid] one who has not a capacity for receiving inſtruction.

DUNG, S. [*dineg*, Sax. *dung*, Teut.] the excrement of animals uſed in manure, or in fattening ground.

To DUNG, V. A. to manure, with dung.

DU'NGEON, S. [Fr.] a cloſe priſon, generally applied to a dark or ſubterraneous one.

DU'NGHILL, S. a heap of dung. Figuratively, any mean or vile abode; a ſituation of meanneſs; a man deſcended from mean parentage; a cock of a ſpurious and degenerate kind, not fit for fighting.

DUNGHILL, Adj. ſprung from the dunghill. Figuratively, mean, baſe, or worthleſs.

DU'NGY, Adj. abounding in dung; reſembling dung.

DU'NNER, S. a perſon employed in collecting petty debts, and making uſe of vehement importunity for that purpoſe.

DUODE'CIMO, S. [*duodecim*, Lat. twelve] a thing divided into twelve parts; hence a book is ſaid to be in *duodecimo*, when twelve of its leaves make juſt a ſheet of paper.

DUPE, S. [from *duppe*, a fooliſh bird eaſily caught] a credulous perſon, or one who is impoſed on, and deceived on account of his credulity.

To DUPE, V. A. to trick or cheat a perſon of too great credulity.

DUPLE, Adj. [*duplus*, Lat] double; the ſame thing or number repeated.

To DU'PLICATE, V. A. [*duplicatus*, Lat.] to double; to increaſe or enlarge by the repetition of the ſame number; to fold together.

DU'PLICATE, Adj. in Arithmetic, applied to proportion, the ratio or proportion of ſquares.

DU'PLICATE, S. the exact copy or counter part of a letter, book, or deed; a thing of the ſame kind as another.

DUPLICA'TION, S. the act of doubling; the act of folding together; a fold or doubling.

DUPLI'CITY, S. [*duplicis*, genitive, of *duplex*, Lat.] doubleneſs; the diviſion of things or ideas into pairs; the quality of being twice as much as another; deceit, or double-dealing, oppoſed to ſimplicity.

DU'RABILITY, S. [*durabilis*, Lat.] the power of bearing the injuries of time and weather without being deſtroyed; the property of laſting or continuing a long while.

DU'RABLE, Adj. [*durabilis*, Lat.] not eaſily deſtroyed by length of time, or violence of weather; laſting; permanent; continuing in the ſame ſtate.

DU'RABLENESS, S. the property of continuing or laſting long.

DU'RABLY, Ad. in a laſting manner.

DU'RANCE, S. [*dureſſe*, low Fr.] the ſtate of a perſon confined in a priſon; confinement; impriſonment; duration, or the length of time which any thing continues.

DURA'TION, S. [*duratio*, Lat.] diſtance or length, applied to time.

DU'RESSE, S. [Fr.] hardſhip; impriſonment. In Law, a plea uſed by way of exception to a bond ſealed to a perſon by one caſt in priſon at his ſuit, or otherwiſe hardly uſed.

DU'RHAM, S. [or DURESME, as in our old ſtatutes] biſhopric of, in Latin, *Epiſcopatus Dunelmenſis*, a county palatine in the North of England. It is bounded on the S. by Yorkſhire; on the N. W. by Northumberland; and on the W. by Cumberland and Weſtmoreland; and waſhed by the ocean on the E. It is thirty-nine miles long, and thirty-five broad. The number of acres it contains

contains are computed at 610,000, and inhabitants, 97,000. The air here is ſharp, and is obſerved to be colder in the weſtern than the eaſtern parts; the latter having warm breezes from the ſea. In the former the fields are barren, the woods thin, and the hills bare; but the iron and lead mines make ſome amends for the ſterility of the ſoil. The eaſt, ſouth, and north parts are more fruitful. In general, the biſhopric is thick ſet with towns, and very rich in mines of coals, particularly about Sunderland, Hartlepool, and other places, which are imported into London. In moſt parts, the coal lies near the ſurface. The abundance of this mineral production in the biſhopric, may be one reaſon why the inhabitants apply themſelves little to any other traffic or manufacture. This country has about ſixteen rivers; the principal of which are, 1. The Tees, and into it run the Laden, Hude, Lune, Bandeo, Skern, with other brooks. 2. The Were, which is formed by the Kellop, Wellop, and Burdop, with the Gaunleſs, &c. Moſt of theſe abound with fiſh, particularly ſalmon; and they form conſiderable ports well frequented by colliers of the greateſt burthen, which are a nurſery of ſailors for the royal navy. This county ſends to parliament only two knights of the ſhire, and two burgeſſes for its capital of the ſame name.

DU'RHAM, S. city of, the capital of the county palatine of the ſame name, in the north of England, in Latin *Dunelmum*, and by the Saxons called *Dunholm*, as ſituated on a riſing ground, and ſurrounded with a river, namely, the Were, over which are two large ſtone bridges. The city is walled round, and defended by a ſpacious and ſtrong caſtle. Here are ſix pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, which is dedicated to St. Cuthbert. The ſuburbs are Elvetbridge, and Framgate, leading to Newcaſtle. It is the ſee of a biſhop; hence the county is commonly called the biſhoprick; and he is a temporal as well as ſpiritual lord in it, though king Henry VIII. abridged the temporalities very much. Durham is one of the beſt biſhopricks in England, and the prebends, and other church-livings, are very rich. It is governed by a mayor, and ſends two members to parliament. The weekly market here is on Saturday, where all ſorts of proviſions and neceſſaries for the conveniency of life are very cheap, as well as good. It has annual fairs on March 31, for three days; the firſt day horned cattle; the ſecond ſheep and hogs; and the third horſes; Whitſun Tueſday, and September, 15, the like. It lies ſixteen miles from Newcaſtle, and 195 from London.

DU'RING, Part. [from *dure*] for the time any thing laſts; while any thing continues unaltered.

DURST, preter of DARE. "The Chriſtians *durſt* have no images of the Deity." *Stilling.*

DUSK, Adj. [*duſter*, Teut. *thyſtre*, Sax.] want of day light; approaching to darkneſs; blackiſh; or of a dark colour. "Vapour and exhalation *duſk*." *Par. Loſt.*

DU'SKISH, Adj. inclining to darkneſs; tending to blackneſs; dark coloured.

DU'SKISHLY, Adv. darkly; in ſuch a manner as to afford but little light.

DU'SKY, Adj. tending to darkneſs. Tending to blackneſs, applied to colour. Figuratively, gloomy, ſad, melancholy, applied to the mind.

DUST, S. [Sax. *duwſt*, Erſe, *dur*, Teut. dry] earth or other matter reduced to ſmall particles. Figuratively, the ſtate or diſſolution to which bodies are reduced after being long buried. A mean, low, and dejected ſtate, alluding to the cuſtom of the Jews, who, in time of affliction, ſat in the *duſt*, and covered their heads with it likewiſe. "God raiſeth up the poor out of the *duſt*." 1 *Sam.* ii. 8.

DU'STY, Adj. filled, coloured, covered, or ſpread with duſt.

DU'TCHESS, or DUCHESS, S. [*Ducheſſe*, Fr.] the lady of a duke.

DU'TCHY, or DUCHY, S. a territory, which gives title to, or has a duke for its ſovereign. *Dutchy-court*, is that wherein all matters pertaining to the dutchy of Lancaſter are decided by the decree of the chancellor.

DU'TEOUS, Adj. obedient; or performing thoſe offices which parents or ſuperiors can claim; obſequious, or complying; enjoined by, or ariſing from thoſe relations a perſon ſtands in with reſpect to others.

DU'TIFUL, Adj. obedient; ſubmiſſive to, or performing the offices due to parents or ſuperiors; or reſpectful; reverential.

DU'TIFULLY, Adv. in an obedient, ſubmiſſive, or reſpectful manner.

DU'TIFULNESS, S. obedience; ſubmiſſion to juſt authority; the act of performing the offices which flow from our relations as children or ſubjects; reverence; reſpect.

DU'TY, S. any action or courſe of actions, which flow from the relations we ſtand in to GOD or man; that which a man is bound to perform by any natural or legal obligation. In Commerce, a tax or cuſtom paid for any commodity, and levied by the government.

DWARF, S. [*dweorg*, Sax. *duerg*, Dan. *dwargh*, Belg. *zwargh*, Teut. *ſherg*, Scot.] a man below the common ſize or ſtature. In Gardening, a low fruit-tree, kept ſhort by pruning. Any animal or plant ſhorter than thoſe of the ſame ſpecies, uſed by botaniſts in compoſition.

To DWARF, V. A. in Botany, to hinder from growing to its natural ſize, by pruning; to leſſen; to make little; to ſhorten.

DWA'RFISH, Adj. below the natural ſize; ſmall; very ſhort.

DWA'RFISHLY, Adv. like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS, S. ſhortneſs of ſtature; extreme littleneſs.

To DWELL, V. N. [preter, *dwelt*, or *dwelled*; *duala*, old Teut. to ſtay or delay, *duel*, Iſl. to ſtay in a place] to inhabit or live in a place or houſe. Figuratively, to continue in a ſtate or condition; to fix the eyes immoveably upon an object. "Such was the face on which I *dwelt* with joy." *Pope.* To treat of in a copious manner; to continue long in ſpeaking. "I ſhall *dwell* no longer on this head."

DWE'LLER, S. a perſon who reſides conſtantly in a place; an inhabitant.

DWE'LLING, S. the place of a perſon's habitation, reſidence, or abode; the ſtate or condition of a perſon's life. "My *dwelling* ſhall be with the beaſts." *Dan.* iv. 25.

To DWI'NDLE, V. N. [*dwinan*, Sax.] to decreaſe, conſume, or grow leſs by degrees.

DYE, S. a colour given to a thing; a ſtain.

To DYE, V. A. [*deagan*, Sax.] to tinge, or colour a thing.

DY'ER, S. one who follows the trade of colouring ſilks, ſtuffs, *&c.*

DY'ING, Part. of *die*] expiring; giving up the ghoſt; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY, S. [δυναστεια, Gr.] in Hiſtory, a race or ſucceſſion of kings in the ſame line; government; ſovereignty.

DY'SCRASY, S. [δυσκρασια, Gr.] an ill temperament, habit, mixture of the blood or other fluids in an animal body.

DYSE'NTERY, S. [*diſenterie*, Fr. δυσεντερια, Gr.] in Medicine, a looſeneſs wherein very ill humours are diſcharged by ſtool, attended with blood.

DY'SPEPSY, S. [δυσπεψια, Gr.] a bad digeſtion.

DY'SPHONY, S. [δυς, Gr. hard or difficult, and φωνη, the voice] a difficulty in ſpeaking.

DY'SPNOEA, S. [δυσπνοια, Gr.] a difficulty of breathing.

DY'SURY, S. [Gr. from δυς, difficulty, and ουρον, Gr. to make water] difficulty in making urine or water.

E

E, The fifth letter, and ſecond vowel of the Engliſh Alphabet. The form of the capital E is borrowed by us from the Romans, who had it from the Greeks and they from the Phœnicians, who had the ſame character from the Hebrews. The form of the Hebrew *Heth*, as it appears on medals, ſeems to be the ſame as that of this capital letter, allowing for the method of writing uſed by the Oriental nations, which was from right to left. Our ſmall *e* is the ſame as that of the Saxons, who ſeem to have formed it from their capital *e*, which is not angular, like the Roman, but roundiſh, and with a ſtrait ſtroke projecting from the middle, as that of the Goths was likewiſe. It is the moſt frequent vowel of any in the Engliſh language. When a word ending in an *e* final is formed into an active participle, the *e* is dropped; thus *give*, when formed into an active participle, is written *giving*, not *giveing*; and this is obſerved likewiſe in words which are compounded; thus *judge* makes *judgment*. In Muſic, it denotes the tones *e*, *mi*, *la*. In the Calendar, it is the fifth dominical letter. On the Compaſs, it marks the Eaſt point, as E. S. E. *i. e.* Eaſt South Eaſt. Among Writers or Authors, it ſtands for *example*, or *exempli*, as *e. gr. exempli gratia*, or *for example*.

EACH, Pron. [*elc*, *ælc*, Sax. *elch*, Belg. *ilk*, Scot.] either of two; every one of any number.

EAD or ED, [Sax.] in compound words, and *ædig* in the ſimple, denotes happineſs or bleſſedneſs. Thus *Eadward*, or *Edward*, is a happy preſerver. *Eadgar*, happy power. In ſome caſes, it ſignifies the ſame as the Saxon *eath*, *i. e.* eaſy, gentle, mild.

EA'GER, Adj. [*eager*, Sax. fierce or vehement; *aigre*, Fr. *egr*, Brit. *agro*, Ital.] earneſt; ardent; longing; impetuous; hot or vehement of diſpoſition; quick; buſy. Sharp or ſour, applied to the taſte.

EA'GERLY, Adv. with great ardour of deſire; impatiently; ſharply; quickly.

EA'GERNESS, S. warmth of deſire; impetuoſity; quickneſs; an extreme longing or impatience for the enjoyment of ſomething.

EA'GLE, S. [*aigle*, Fr.] a bird of prey, which builds on the tops of mountains, is remarkable for the ſtrength of its ſight, and reckoned to be the king of the feathered race. It is uſed in heraldry, ſpread, to repreſent a prince of the Roman empire.

EA'GLE-STONE, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſtone containing another within it, which rattles when ſhaken.

EA'GLET, S. [a diminutive of *eagle*] a young eagle.

EA'GRE, Adj. [*eager*, Sax. fierce, *ager*, Run. the ocean, *eggia*, Iſl. to agitate] a tide ſwelling over another tide. "As an *eagre* riſes in triumph on the tide." *Dryd.*

EA'LDERMAN, S. [*ealdorman*, Sax.] the name of a Saxon magiſtrate, the ſame as our alderman.

EAR, S. [*eare*, Sax. *oor*, Belg. *ore*, Dan. *ohr*, Teut.] the organ of hearing, or that part where animals receive the impreſſion of ſounds. In Muſic, a kind of peculiar and internal taſte, whereby we are able to judge of the harmony of ſounds. Uſed with about, it ſignifies the whole head or perſon. "The city beaten down about their *ears*." *Knolles.* Joined to *up*, all over, or entirely. "*Up* to the *ears* in love." *L'Eſtrange.* *To lend an ear*, to liſten to with

with attention; to regard or favour. In Botany, a long ſtring or cluſter of flowers or ſeeds produced by certain plants. "An *ear* of corn." *To ſet together by the ears*, to promote ſtrife, or quarrels.

To EAR, V. A. [*erian*, Sax. *ceren*, Teut. *ar*, Brit. a field, *aro*, Lat.] to plow, till, or manure ground. Neuterly, to ſhoot into ear.

EA'RED, Part. having ears, or handles; having ears or ripe corn.

EARL, S. [*eorl*, Sax. *eorla*, Dan. *iarl*, Run. *eoryl*, Erſe] a title of the third rank among the nobility, formerly the attendant upon princes. William the Conqueror was the firſt that made their title hereditary; in the time of Henry I. they were created, with an addition of the name of the place to their own chriſtian names, and had the third penny of the county aſſigned them. At firſt they were created only by the delivery of their charter; king John added the girding of a ſword, at his coronation; afterwards were added a cap with a golden circlet or coronet, with rays, and a robe of ſtate.

EA'RL-MARSHAL, S. an officer who has the care of military ceremonies. This title is hereditary in the duke of Norfolk.

EA'RLDOM, S. the juriſdiction of an earl, or county from whence an earl receives his title.

EA'RLINESS, S. [from *early*] the being ſoon; or the propriety or equality of any action compared to ſomething elſe, oppoſed to *later*. *Earlineſs in the morning*, is the act of riſing ſoon, compared to the riſing of the ſun. *Earlineſs of growth*, is the act of growing up ſoon with reſpect to the ſeaſon, or to the growth of other things of the ſame kind. *Earlineſs of coming*, is quickneſs with reſpect to the beginning of an action, or nearneſs to a time appointed.

EA'RLESS, Adj. without ears. "*Earleſs* on high ſtood unbaſh'd Defoe." *Pope*.

EAR'LY, Adj. [*ear*, Sax. *ebr*, Belg. before] ſoon, in compariſon with ſomething elſe; as, in the morning, with reſpect to the ſun riſing; in time, with reſpect to creation, a period appointed, or the ſpace of continuance; in the ſeaſon, in compariſon with other products.

EA'RLY, Adv. ſoon; betimes. In youth, or infancy, applied to age.

To EARN, S. [*earman*, Sax.] to gain as the reward or wages of labour, or other performances; to deſerve, to obtain. "I can't ſay whore—to do the act which might th' addition *earn*—not the world's maſs of vanity could make me." *Shak*.

EAR'NEST, Adj. [of *earneſt*, Sax.] ardent, warm, or importunate in any application; intent; fixed; eager.

EAR'NEST, S. ſeriouſneſs; a ſerious affair, oppoſite to a jeſt; a reality, oppoſed to a fiction. Pledge; hanſel; ſomething given by way of ſecurity and obligation; a token or ſpecimen of ſomething future; money given in order to confirm or bind a bargain.

EAR'NESTLY, Adv. with great importunity; warmly; affectionately; zealouſly; eagerly.

EAR'NESTNESS, S. eagerneſs; vehemence; warmth; ſolicitude; care.

EA'R-RING, S. jewels worn in the ear; a ring worn in the year.

EA'R-SHOT, S. that ſpace or diſtance within which any thing may be heard. "Stand you out of *ear-ſhot*." *Dryd*.

EAR'TH, S. [*eorth*, Sax. *aerd*, Teut.] in Natural Philoſophy, one of the four peripatetic elements, a ſimple, dry, and cold ſubſtance, with an ingredient in the compoſition of all natural bodies. In Chemiſtry, the fourth of the chemical elements, ſuppoſed to be the baſis or ſubſtratum of all bodies. In Natural Hiſtory, a foſſil or terreſtrial matter, whereof our globe conſiſts, which is neither diſſoluble by fire, water, or air, is not tranſparent, and generally contains ſome degree of oil, or fatty ſubſtance; the terraqueous globe; this world or preſent ſtate of exiſtence. Figuratively, the inhabitants of the *earth*. In Huſbandry, the act of turning up the ground in plowing or tilling, from *ear*, to plow.

To EARTH, V. A. [*eardian*, Sax.] to hide under ground; to cover with earth. Neuterly, to go or hide itſelf under ground.

EARTH'-BOARD, S. the board of a plough, which ſhakes off the earth.

EARTH'BORN, Adj. ſprung from the earth. Figuratively, deſcended from mean parents.

EARTH'-BOUND, Adj. faſtened in or by the earth. "Bid the tree—unfix his *earth bound* root." *Shak*.

EARTH'EN, Adj. made of earth, or clay.

EARTH'-FLAX, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a finer ſort of Engliſh tile, a fibrous kind of foſſil.

EARTH'LING, S. an inhabitant of the earth, or one whoſe thoughts are ſeldom elevated above the earth or preſent ſcene of things.

EARTH'LY, Adj. belonging to the earth; this preſent ſtate of exiſtence; groſs, oppoſed to ſpiritual; corporeal, oppoſed to mental.

EARTH'NUT, S. in Botany, a pig-nut or root, in ſhape and ſize of a cheſnut; they are delicious food when boiled, eaten with pepper and butter, and eſteemed very nouriſhing.

EARTH'QUAKE, S. a tremor or ſhaking of the earth, cauſed by the exploſion of ſome ſubterraneous combuſtible matters.

EARTH'-SHAKING, Adj. having the power to ſhake the earth.

EARTH'-WORM, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a worm bred under-ground.

EARTH'Y, Adj. conſiſting, compoſed of,

or inhabiting the earth. Groſs, oppoſed to ſpiritual.

EA'R-WAX, S. the excrementitious or viſcous ſubſtance with which the ear is filled.

EA'RWIG, S. [from *ear* and *wiga*, Sax. a grub,] a ſheath-winged inſect, of a long body, having ſeveral legs, a fork at its tail, and of a dirty black colour, in gardens very prejudicial to carnations and fruit-trees.

EASE, S. [*aiſe*, Fr.] freedom from care or diſturbance, applied to the mind. Freedom from pain, applied to the body. Reſt, or ceſſation from labour, in order to recover from fatigue; freedom from obſtruction; freedom from impediment or difficulty, applied to the mind. An elegant negligence, applied to literary compoſitions.

To EASE, V. A. to free from pain; to releaſe from labour; to free from any thing which cauſes a diſagreeable ſenſation either in the body or mind.

EA'SEFUL, Adj. affording relaxation from toil or fatigue; alleviating, diminiſhing, or removing pain; fit for reſt. "His *eaſeful* weſtern bed." *Shak.*

EA'SEMENT, S. exemption from any coſt or expence.

EA'SILY, Adv. without difficulty, labour, impediment, or pain.

EA'SINESS, S. a relative term, implying that a perſon's abilities are ſufficient, or more than ſufficient to accompliſh any undertaking, to ſolve any point in learning, or to proſecute any deſign propoſed; freedom from difficulty; the quality of being ſoon perſuaded to do or believe; compliance without oppoſition; credulity without ſuſpicion or examination; freedom from diſturbance, or from any painful ſenſation.

EAST, S. [*eaſt*, *eoſt*, Sax. *auſtur*, Iſl. *eoſt*, Belg. *ouoſtake*, Ruſſ. *iſtok*, Dalm. *oſt*, Teut.] the quarter from whence the ſun riſes when he enters the equinoctial points of *aries* or *libra*. The nations ſituated towards the point from whence the ſun riſes.

EA'STER, S. [*eaſter*, Sax. *oſter*, Belg. *ooſtern*, Teut.] the time when Chriſtians celebrate the reſurrection of Chriſt from the grave. The word uſed to denote this ſeaſon, has no relation to this ſolemnity, but took its riſe from *Eaſtre*, the name of the Saxon deity or goddeſs, whoſe feſtival was celebrated about this time of the year, and after its aboliſhment by Chriſtianity the name was retained, and is to this day uſed to ſignify the feſtival of Chriſt's reſurrection, as mentioned above.

EA'STERN, Adj. ſituated, looking, or tending towards the eaſt, or that point of the compaſs in which the ſun riſes.

EA'STWARD, Adv. [*eaſtweard*, Sax. from *eaſt* and *weard*, Sax, *wairth*, or *wairths*, Goth. towards or againſt] towards the eaſt, or that point of the compaſs where the ſun riſes when in the equinoctial points.

EA'SY, Adj. [from *eaſe*, *wis*, Goth. *eaſe*, Arm.] to be performed without fatigue, incumbrance, or difficulty; free from diſturbance or anxiety; believing without enquiry or oppoſition; credulous; complying; free from bodily pain; without formality; elegantly negligent.

To EAT, V. A. [preter *ate* or *eat*, participle *eat*, or *eaten*, from *etan*; or *itan*, Goth. which makes *atân* or *aitan*, in the preter, *etan*, Sax. *et*, Iſl. preter *aat*] to devour or conſume by the mouth. Figuratively, to corrode, or deſtroy, applied to the action of ſome corroſive ſubſtance; to conſume prodigally; to retract or unſay a thing, when joined to *word*. Neuterly, to go to meal; or feed; to take food; to conſume by corroding.

EA'TABLE, Adj. fit for food, or capable of being chewed and ſwallowed.

EA'TER, S. a perſon who chews and ſwallows any food; that which corrodes.

EA'TING-HOUSE, S. a place where perſons may be ſupplied with food ready dreſt.

EA'VES, S. [*efeſe*, Sax.] the edges of a roof which hang over a houſe.

To EA'VES-DROP, V. A. to catch what drops from the eaves of a houſe. Figuratively, to liſten under the windows of a perſon's houſe, in order to diſcover ſecrets.

EA'VES-DROPPER, S. one who liſtens under a perſon's windows, in order to diſcover the ſecrets of a family.

EBB, S. [*ebba flod*, Sax. *ebbe*, Dan. and Belg. *ebba*, *ebben*, Belg. to flow back] the flowing back, or retreat of water towards the ſea; a ſhrinking of water in a river by the turn of its tide. Figuratively, decay; decline; waſte, a low condition.

To EBB, V. N. to flow back towards the ſea. Figuratively, to decline; to decay; to waſte.

E'BEN, E'BON, or EB'ONY, S. [*ebenum*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a kind of wood, brought from the Indies, of a black colour, exceedingly hard and heavy, ſuſceptible of a very fine poliſh, and on that account uſed in Moſaic and inlaid works.

EBO'N, Adj. made of ebony. "Night in her *ebon* car." *Young.*

EBRI'ETY, S. [*ebrietas*, Lat.] intoxication occaſioned by ſtrong liquors: drunkenneſs.

EBRI'OSITY, S. [*ebrioſitas*, Lat.] habitual drunkenneſs. "That religion which excuſeth Noah in ſurprizal, will neither acquit *ebrioſity* nor ebriety." *Brown.*

EBULLI'TION, S. [*ebullio*, Lat.] the act of boiling with heat. Figuratively, an inteſtine motion of the particles of the body; the commotion, ſtruggle, fermentation or effervelcence occaſioned by the mingling together any alcaline and acid liquor.

ECCE'NTRIC, or ECCENTRICAL, Adj. [*eccentricus*, Lat.] departing or deviating from a center; not having the ſame center. Figuratively,

guratively, not anſwering the deſign; not tending to the end intended. "*Eccentric* to the ends of his maſter." *Brown.* Irregular; not conſiſtent with any rule, or eſtabliſhed cuſtom.

ECCE'NTRICITY, S. the departing from, or the ſtate of a thing with a different center; the ſtate of a thing with a different center from another; excurſion from an employment, or proper ſphere of action; an improper ſituation. In Aſtronomy, applied to the earth, the diſtance between the focus and the center of its elliptic orbit.

ECCLESIA'TIC, or ECCLESIASTICAL, Adj. [*eccleſiaſticus*, Lat.] relating or appropriated to the ſervice of the church.

ECCLESIA'STIC, S. a perſon devoted to the ſervice of the church; a clergyman.

ECCOPRO'TICS, S. [plural, from εκ, and κοπρος, Gr. excrement] in Phyſic, medicines which purge gently.

ECHINA'TE, or ECHINATED, Part. or Adj. [from *echinus*, Lat.] briſtled like a hedge-hog; ſet with prickles.

ECHI'NUS, S. [Lat.] a hedge hog; a ſhell-fiſh ſet with prickles. In Botany, the prickly head or cover of the ſeed or top of any plant. In Architecture, a member or ornament near the bottom of the Ionic, and other capitals, next to the abacus, taking its name from the roughneſs of its carving, reſembling the prickly rind of a cheſnut, or the prickly coat of a hedge-hog: it is called *ovolo* by the Italians, and *eggs* and *anchors* by Engliſh workmen, becauſe carved with anchors, darts, and ovals, or eggs.

E'CHO, S. [ηχω, Gr. a ſound] a ſound reflected from a ſolid body, and by that means repeated to the ear; the place where the repetition of a ſound is produced or heard.

To E'CHO, V. N. to reſound; to be ſounded back a ſecond time. Actively, to multiply a ſound.

ECCLAIRCI'SSEMENT, S. [Fr.] the act of clearing up, or explaining any affair by word of mouth.

ECLA'T, [Fr.] ſplendor; luſtre; or glory.

ECLE'CTIC, Adj. [from εκλεγω, Gr. to chuſe] ſelecting; or having a power of chuſing or preferring. "Cicero was of the *eclectic* ſect." *Watts.*

ECLI'PSE, S. [εκλειψις, of εκλειπω, Gr. to fail] in Aſtronomy, a darkening of one of the luminaries, by the interpoſition of ſome opake body between it and the eye, or between it and the moon. The ſun is eclipſed by the moon's intervening between the earth and the ſun. An eclipſe of the moon is when the atmoſphere of the earth, being between the ſun and moon, hinders the light of the ſun from falling upon and being reflected by the moon; if the light of the ſun is kept off from the whole body of the moon, it is a *total eclipſe*, if from a part only, it is a *partial one*. A ſtate of darkneſs, or want of knowledge, applied to the mind.

To ECLI'PSE, V. A. to darken any luminary. Figuratively, to deſtroy any light; to drown a leſſer light by ſuperior ſplendor; to cloud; to obſcure; to diſgrace. "Her huſband was *eclipſed* in Ireland." *Clarend.*

ECLI'PTIC, S. [Gr.] in Aſtronomy, a line on the ſurface of the ſphere of the world, which the ſun deſcribes in its annual revolution. In Geography, a great circle of the globe cutting the equator under an angle of 23 deg. 29 min. It is ſuppoſed to be divided into twelve parts, each of which are marked with one of the twelve ſigns, and contains the ſpace of a month.

E'CLOGUE, S. [from αιγος, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] a paſtoral poem, whoſe ſcenes are confined to a rural life, and whoſe perſonages are ſhepherds.

ECPHRA'CTICS, S. [of εκφραττω, Gr. to free from obſtructions] ſuch medicines as open the veſſels through which the humours are to paſs, or which render tough humours thin, and thereby promote their diſcharge.

EC'STACY, S. [εκστασις, Gr.] any ſudden paſſion of the mind, by which the thoughts are for a time abſorbed; exceſſive joy or rapture.

ECSTA'SIED, Adj. enraptured; elevated; or abſorbed.

ECSTA'TIC, or ECSTA'TICAL, Adj. enraptured; or elevated to an ecſtaſy.

E'CURIE, S. [Fr. from *equus*, Lat. a horſe] a covered place wherein horſes are houſed.

ED'DY, S. [from *ed*, Sax. backward, or again, and *ea*, Sax. water] water which is beat and returns back again to the place from whence it flowed. Figuratively, a whirlpool; a circular motion; a whirlwind.

ED'DY, Adj. whirling; moving in a circular manner. "Chaff with *eddy* winds is whirl'd around." *Dryd. Eddy water*, among mariners, implies dead water.

EDEMA'TOSE, S. [οιδημα, Gr.] ſwelling; full of humours. "A ſeroſity obſtructing the glands may be watry, *edematoſe*, or ſchirrous." *Arbuth.*

EDGE, S. [*ecge*, Sax. ακη, Gr.] the ſharp ſide of any cutting inſtrument; a narrow part ariſing from one which is broader; the extremity, border, or outſide of a thing.

To EDGE, V. A. to ſharpen, or make an inſtrument cut better; to border, or put ſomething round the extremities of a thing; to exaſperate; to excite; to put in ſuch a poſition as to make way or give room; to advance beyond a line, or ſituation. "*Edging* by degrees their chairs forwards." *Locke.* Neuterly, to advance, or move forward againſt any obſtacle, or body moving in an oppoſite direction; to go cloſe upon a wind, and ſail ſlow. "I muſt *edge* upon a point of wind." *Dryd.*

ED'GED, Part. ſharp, oppoſed to blunt.

ED'GING, S. ſomething added by way of ornament; a narrow lace. In Gardening

rows of shrubs or plants, placed round the extremities of a bed, instead of borders.

ED'GELESS, Adj. not fit to cut with; blunt.

ED'GEWISE, Adv. with the edge placed in a particular direction.

E'DIBLE, Adj. [*edo*, Lat. to eat] fit to be eaten; fit for food.

E'DICT, S. [*edictum*, Lat.] a law, or proclamation, enjoining the doing or forbearing of some action.

EDIFICA'TION, S. [*ædes*, Lat. a house, and *facio*, to make] improvement; the act of advancing a person in religion.

E'DIFICE, S. [*ædificium*, Lat.] a building or house, generally applied to signify some large or pompous building.

E'DIFIER, S. one who improves another by instruction.

To E'DIFY, V. A. [*edifico*, Lat.] to build; to improve by instruction; to instruct, or teach.

E'DILE, S. [*ædilis*, Lat.] the title of an officer among the Romans, who resembled the city marshal in London, or a surveyor.

E'DINBURGH, S. (city of) the metropolis of the shire of its own name, or Mid-Lothian, and of all Scotland. It was formerly the royal seat of its kings and parliaments, as it is still of the supreme courts of judicature, particularly the court of session, consisting of sixteen judges, one of which is stiled Lord President; justiciary court, commissary court, *&c.* The northern Scots, its antient inhabitants, called it Duened, or Dun-eden, *i. e.* Eden-hill, or the hill of the Eden, whom Ptolemy, from mistake, as some think, calls Ottodeni, from Scottodeni. In Latin it is called *Edinum*, *Edinodunum*, or more properly, *Edinburgum*. It stands high; and among its several streets is a remarkable broad one, above half a mile long to the Nether-bow, with handsome stone houses on each side; but some buildings upon it, called the Lucken-booths, and the guard-house, very much interrupt, if not disgrace it. At the west end of this street is a very strong castle, or rather citadel, upon a rock, inaccessible on all sides, but at one avenue opening to the said street; and this being stoutly fortified with cannon and regular works, the Highlanders in vain attempted it in 1745. Here is a garrison and governor, in which office was the late general Guest at that time. Also a royal palace of hewn stone, where King James I. of England was born. In this place the regalia, records of state, and national magazine of arms and ammunition, are kept. Two wells in the rock plentifully supply the garrison with water. The city has the two pennies Scots act for the carrying on their public works, which they employ to great advantage. They drive a good trade, and send one member to the British parliament. It lies 320 miles north from London, Lat. 55 deg. 58 min. north long. 3 deg. west.

EDI'TION S. [*editio*, Lat.] the publication or impression of a book.

E'DITOR, S. one who prepares a manuscript for the press, and corrects the errors of the proof sheets while it is printing.

To E'DUCATE, V. A. [*educatum*, supine of *educo*, Lat.] to bring up a person; to give instruction to a person during his minority.

EDUCA'TION, S. the care taken of a person in his younger years to adorn his mind with learning, and embellish his conduct with morality.

To E'DUCE, V. A. [*educo*, Lat.] to bring out; to extract; to bring to light; or to bring from a state of concealment.

To EDU'LCORATE, V. A. [from *dulcis*, Lat. sweet] to sweeten.

EDULCORA'TION, S. in Pharmacy, the sweetening a thing by means of honey, sugar, or syrup. In Chemistry, the act of freshening or cleansing a thing from its salts by frequent washing in water.

To EEK, V. A. [*eacan*, *ecan*, *ican*, Sax. to add or increase; *eck*, Erse, *eak*, Scot.] to make bigger by the addition of another piece: to supply any deficiency, sometimes including the idea of bungling, or botching; used with the particle *out*.

EEL, S. [*el*, Sax. *aal*, Dan. and Teut. *ael*, Belg.] in Natural History, a fish of the serpentine kind.

EFF. See EFT.

To EFFA'CE, V. A. [*effacer*, Fr.] to destroy any painting; to spoil the form of any piece of carving; to blot out; to destroy all marks or traces of a thing from the mind.

EFFE'CT, S. [*effectus*, Lat.] a consequence, advantage, avail, profit or service. "Christ is become of no *effect*." *Gal.* v. 4. The purport, intention, or meaning of a discourse, or speaking. "They spake to her to that *effect*." 2 *Chro.* xxxiv. 27. In the plural, goods, furniture, or moveables.

To EFFECT, V. A. [*effectum*, supine of *efficio*, Lat.] to bring to pass; to attempt with success; to produce as a cause, or by the application of power.

EFFE'CTIBLE, Adj. that which may be produced, done, or performed. "Not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment." *Bacon.*

EFFE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power to produce an effect. Actively, proper for action.

EFFE'CTIVELY, Adv. with power; powerfully; really; entirely.

EFFE'CTLESS, Adj. without effect; without causing any change or alteration by the application of power; without producing any effect.

EFFE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who produces any effect; one who is the cause of a thing. "We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being, who was the *effector* of it." *Derham.*

EFFE'CTUAL, Adj. [*effectuel*, Fr.] producing the object, end, or design for which it is intended.

EFFE'CTUALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to produce the end for which it is applied.

To EFFE'CTUATE, V. A. [*effectuer*, Fr.] to bring to pass; to accomplish.

EFFE'MINACY, S. [from *effeminate*] the acting like a woman; softness or want of those qualities which distinguish and become a man.

EFFE'MINATE, Adj. [*effeminatus*, Lat.] void of the qualities which distinguish and adorn the male sex; acting or behaving like a woman; voluptuous or luxurious.

To EFFEMI'NATE, V. A. [*effemino*, Lat.] to make womanish.

EFFEMI'NATION, S. the quality or cause of rendering a person womanish.

To EFFERVE'SCE, V. A. [*effervesco*, Lat.] to grow warm, or produce heat by fermentation, or the motion of the particles of a body among themselves. "*Effervesce*, even to a flame." *Mead.*

EFFERVE'SCENCE, S. [*effervesco*, Lat.] a light ebullition, or brisk intestine motion of the particles of liquor, caused by the first action of heat. In Chemistry, an ebullition, or intestine motion resulting from the mixture of bodies of different natures, which occasions heat, or boiling, resembling that which is caused by fire.

EFFICA'CIOUS, Adj. [*efficacis*, genitive of *efficax*, Lat.] producing the effect or end intended.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to produce the effect or end intended.

EF'FICACY, S. the power of producing the end or effect intended. Applied to speech, persuasion.

EFFI'CIENCE, or EFFI'CIENCY, S. [*efficiens*, Lat.] the act of producing effects or changes in things or persons; agency.

EFFI'CIENT, S. [*efficiens*, Lat.] a cause; one that makes or causes things to be what they are.

EFFI'CIENT, Adj. [*efficiens*, Lat.] having the power to produce or cause alteration or change in things, either by altering the qualities, or introducing the new ones.

EF'FIGY, S. [*effigies*, Lat.] the resemblance or representation of any thing drawn, painted or carved. An idea, applied to the mind.

EFFLORE'SCENCE, or EFFLORE'SCENCY, S. [*efflorescens*, Lat.] In Botany, a production of flowers. In Natural History, an excrescence in form of flowers. In Medicine, a breaking out of some humours, *&c.* in the skin.

EFFLORE'SCENT, Adj. [*efflorescentis*, genitive of *efflorescens*, Lat.] shooting out in the shape of flowers. In Medicine, appearing in pimples or other eruptions on the skin.

EFFLU'ENCE, S. [*effluens*, Lat.] that which flows from some principle.

EFFLU'VIA, or EFFLUVIUM, S. [Lat.] the small particles continually emitted by, or flowing from a body, which, though they do not sensibly decrease the body from whence they proceed, have perceptible effects on the senses.

EF'FLUX, S. [*effluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing out; effusion; spreading; or the visible effect of some cause; that which flows from something else; an emanation.

To EF'FLUX, V. A. [*effluxum*, supine of *effluo*, Lat.] to flow from; to move in succession.

EFFLU'XION, S. [*effluxum*, Lat.] that which flows out. "Some *effluxions*, from spirit to spirit." *Bac.* The act of flowing out. "By *effluxion* and attraction." *Brown.*

EFFORMA'TION, S. the act of giving form to, or making. "The production and *efformation* of the universe." *Ray.*

EF'FORT, S. [Fr.] a struggle; a laborious or vehement endeavour or exertion of power.

EFFRO'NTERY, S. [*effronterie*, Fr.] an immodest and undaunted boldness, by which a person is capable of undertaking any action, including the idea of impudence and daring.

EFFU'LGENCE, S. [*effulgens*, Lat.] splendor, or a glorious degree of light.

EFFU'LGENT, Adj. [*effulgens*, Lat.] shining with a superlative degree of light or splendor.

To EFFU'SE, V. A. [*effusus*, Lat.] to pour out; to spoil.

EFFU'SION, S. [*effusio*, Lat.] the act of pouring out; shedding; the act of uttering or pronouncing with fluency; profusion or generous giving. Figuratively, the thing poured out. "Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow." *K. Charles.*

EFFU'SIVE, Adj. pouring out.

EFT, S. See EFF, [*effete*, Sax. called likewise an *evet*] a small kind of animal, having four feet and a long tail, resembling the lizard, or crocodile, and to be found in watery places.

E. G. [for *exempli gratia*, Lat.] for the sake of an example; as for example. See letter E.

E'GER, S. [See EAGER] an impetuous and irregular tide.

EGG, S. [*æg*, Sax. *eg*, Dan. *egg*, Isl. *ough*, Erse, *aicka*, Russ. *wegtze*, Boh.] in Natural History, a part formed in the females of certain animals, which under a shell, more or less spherical, includes the young of the same species.

To EGG, V. A. [*eggian*, Sax. *eggia*, Run. and Dan. *agacer*, Fr.] to incite; to instigate; to induce a person to prosecute an action with vigour.

EG'LANTINE, S. [*eglantier*, Fr. *eghe-*

lentier, Belg. of *egbel*, Belg. an hedge-hog, on account of its prickles] a kind of wild roſe.

E'GOTISM, S. [*egotiſme*, Fr. from *ego*, Lat. I] a fault committed in writing or diſcourſe, including too frequent and oſtentatious an uſe of the pronoun I; too frequent mention of a perſon's ſelf in writing or converſation. "The moſt violent *egotiſm* I have met with." *Spect.* No. 562.

E'GOTIST, S. [*egoiſte*, Fr. from *ego*, Lat. I] one who often repeats the word I: a perſon who mentions himſelf too frequently, and with oſtentation.

To E'GOTIZE, V. A. to mention one's ſelf too frequently, and too oſtentatiouſly.

EGRE'GIOUS, Adj. [*egregius*, Lat.] ſomewhat above the common or ordinary run; remarkable; worthy of notice, or extraordinary either in a good or bad ſenſe, but generally uſed in a bad one.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, Adv. better or worſe than ordinary; uncommonly better or worſe; prodigiouſly; extremely. "He muſt be *egregiouſly* miſtaken."

E'GRESS, S. [*egreſſus*, Lat.] paſſage out of a place; liberty to go out.

EGRE'SSION, S. [*egreſſio*, Lat.] the act of coming out. "The manner of iſſuing out of their ſhips, and the perpetual *egreſſion*." *Pope's Iliad.*

E'GRET, S. a fowl of the heron kind, with red legs.

EGRE'TTE, S. [Fr.] an ornament of ribbons, worn by ladies on the front part of their hair.

To EJA'CULATE, V. A. [*ejaculatus*, or *ejaculor*, Lat.] to dart out; to ſhoot. Neuterly, to breathe a ſhort occaſional prayer.

EJACULA'TION, S. in its primary ſenſe, the act of throwing or darting out. Figuratively, an occaſional, extemporary, ſhort, and pious prayer.

EJA'CULATORY, Adj. ſuddenly darted out; expreſſed in ſhort, abrupt, or unconnected ſentences.

To EJE'CT, V. A. [*ejectum*, ſupine of *ejicio*, Lat.] to throw, caſt, or dart out with force. Figuratively, to expel or drive from a place or poſſeſſion; to drive away with hatred; to exclude; fling away, or reject.

EJE'CTION, S. [*ejectio*, Lat.] the act of expelling, or driving from a place or poſſeſſion. In Medicine, a diſcharge made by vomit, ſtool, or any emunctory.

EJE'CTMENT, S. in Law, a writ by which any inhabitant of a houſe, or tenant of an eſtate, is commanded and obliged to depart.

EIGH, Interjection, a ſudden expreſſion of delight.

EIGHT, Adj. [*octo*, Lat. *οκτω*, Gr.] a number conſiſting of twice four.

EI'GHTEEN, Adj. a number conſiſting of ten and eight units added together, or of twice nine.

EI'GHTEENTH, Adj. [from *eight* and *tenth*] the order of a thing either in place or ſucceſſion, which is removed the diſtance of ſeventeen from the firſt; or twice as much, or as far as, nine.

EI'GHTFOLD, Adj. eight times as much as any other number or quantity.

EI'GHTH, Adj. [*eahteotha*, Sax. *abtudim*, Goth.] a word expreſſing the order in which a thing ſtands from the firſt, and is next beyond the ſeventh.

EI'GHTIETH, Adj. [*hundiatatitigotha*, Sax.] an ordinal, implying that a thing or ſucceſſion is removed eighty times, including the firſt.

EI'GHTSCORE, Adj. [from *eight* and *ſcore*] eight times twenty, or 160.

EIGHTY, S. [from *eight* and *ty*; of *tig*, Goth. *tyn*, Sax. of *ti*, Run. ten, i. e. eight times ten, *hundeatatig*, Sax. the ſyllable *hund* being prefixed by them from 70 to 120. *abtautehund*, Goth. *attitihi*, Run.] a number conſiſting of eight times ten added together.

E'IGNE, Adj. [pronounced *aine*, from *aiſne*, Fr.] in Law, the elder or firſt-born; not alienable; entailed. "*Eigne*, and not ſubject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it." *Bac.*

EI'THER, Pron. [*ægether*, Sax.] one or other of two perſons indifferently; both, or each. "Seven times the ſun hath *either* tropic viewed." *Dryd.* Adverbially, and in diſtribution to diſtinguiſh between two or more things. "If *either* place, or time, or other courſe." *Dryd.*

EJULA'TION, S. [*ejulatio*, Lat.] an outcry of affecting and penetrating grief. "With diſmal groans—and *ejulation*." *Philips.*

EKE, Conjunct. [*eak*, Sax. *auk*, Goth. *ook*, Belg. *auch*, Teut. *oc*, Dan.] likewiſe; alſo; beſides. "That this is *eke* the throne of love." *Prior.* Obſolete, unleſs in poetry.

To ELA'BORATE, V. A. [*elaboratus*, Lat.] to produce with difficulty and labour. "They in full joy *elaborate* a ſigh." *Young.* To exalt, or improve the nature of a thing by ſucceſſive changes or improvements. "The ſap is diverſified, and ſtill more and more *elaborated* and exhaled." *Arbuth.*

ELA'BORATE, Adj. [*elaboratus*, Lat.] finiſhed with great elegance and labour; performed with pains and diligence.

ELA'BORATELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to beſpeak elegance, owing to pains and diligence.

ELABORATION, S. the improving or exalting the nature of a thing by ſucceſſive changes and alterations; the producing with great care and induſtry.

To ELA'NCE, V. N. [*elancer*, Fr.] to dart; to throw out.

To ELA'PSE, V. N. [*elapſus*, of *elabor*, Lat.] to let ſlip; or to ſuffer to paſs without notice or improvement, applied to time.

ELA'STIC,

ELA'STIC, or ELA'STICAL, Adj. [ἐλάω, Gr.] having the property of returning to its own form or ſhape, after having loſt it by ſome external force; ſpringing.

ELASTI'CITY, S. a property in bodies, by which they return forcibly, and of their own accord, to the ſame dimenſions or form they were of before compreſſion, or before their having loſt it by that force.

ELA'TE, Adj. [*elatus*, from *effero*, Lat.] flushed, puffed up, or haughty, on account of ſucceſs.

To ELA'TE, V. A. to puff up, or make one proud with praiſe, proſperity, or ſucceſs; to exalt or heighten; "Truth divinely breaking on his mind—*elated* his being." *Thomſon.*

ELA'TION, S. haughtineſs or pride occaſioned by ſucceſs.

EL'BOW, S. [*elboga*, Sax. *elleboeg*, Belg. *ehlenbogen*, Teut. *albu*, Dan.] the joint or bending of the arm next below the ſhoulder. Figuratively, any bending or angle.

To EL'BOW, V. A. to puſh with the elbow. Figuratively, to ſtruggle for room; to encroach upon. Neutorly, to jut out in angles.

ELBOW-ROOM, S. room to ſtretch out the elbows on each ſide. Figuratively, freedom from reſtraint, or confinement. "Now my ſoul hath *elbow-room*." *Shak.*

EL'DER, Adj. [*eld*, *elder*, Sax.] one who ſurpaſſes another in years; one who is born before, or one who ſurvives another.

EL'DERS, S. plural, [*ealder*, Sax.] perſons whoſe age gives them a claim to honour and reſpect; thoſe who are born before others; anceſtors. Among the Jews, the rulers of the people, anſwering to the word ſenator among the Romans. In the New Teſtament, ſuch of the clergy, as had ſome authority in the church on account of their years. Among the Preſbyterians, laymen introduced into the kirk polity, in ſeſſions, preſbyteries, ſynods, and aſſemblies.

EL'DER, S. in Botany, the empalement of its flower is permanent, conſiſting of one leaf cut in five parts. It is ranged by Linnæus in the 3d ſect. of his 5th claſs. The inner bark is by ſome eſteemed good for dropſies; the leaves are outwardly uſed for the piles and inflammations, and form an ointment. The flowers are inwardly uſed to expel wind, and when made into an ointment, uſed outwardly as a cooler. The berries are eſteemed cordial, and uſeful in hyſteric diſorders.

EL'DERLY, Adj. bearing the marks of old age, advanced in years.

EL'DERSHIP, S. a claim founded on being born before another; ſeniority, or being born before another; preſbytery, or an aſſembly, conſiſting of elders, inveſted with ſupreme authority in church-government.

ELDE'ST, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *old*, which is compared thus, *old*, *elder*, *oldeſt*; from *eald*, *ealdor*, *eldſto*, Sax.] exceeding others in years; born before others; one who has lived or enjoyed any thing longer than another.

E'LECAMPANE, S. [*helenium*, from *inulæcumpanæ*, according to Skinner] in Botany; it hath a radiated compound flower, with an imbricated empalement, compoſed of looſe ſpreading leaves. It is placed by Linnæus in the 2d ſect. of his 19th claſs.

To ELE'CT, V. A. [*electum*, ſupine of *elego*, Lat.] to chooſe a perſon for the diſcharge of ſome poſt or office; to take in preference of others. In Divinity, applied by ſome divines, to ſignify choice made of ſome perſons by the Deity as objects of his favour and mercy.

ELE'CT, Adj. [*electus*, Lat.] choſen; taken by preference from other things propoſed as objects of choice; choſen to ſupply an office or place, but not yet in poſſeſſion. "The biſhop *elect* takes the oaths." *Ayliffe.* Put after the ſubſtantive in this ſenſe.

ELE'CTION, S. [*electio*, Lat.] the act of chooſing a perſon from other competitors to diſcharge any office or employ; choice. Figuratively, the power of chooſing; the privilege of electing a perſon to diſcharge an employ; the ceremony of a public chooſing of a perſon to diſcharge an employ. In Divinity, the ſtate of a perſon who is choſen by God as an object worthy of his favour, or fit for his mercy.

ELE'CTIVE, Adj. exerting the power of choice; regulated, beſtowed, or conferred by free choice or votes.

ELE'CTIVELY, Adv. by choice; with preference of one to another.

ELE'CTOR, S. one who has a vote in the choice of an officer; a prince who has a voice in the choice of the emperor of Germany.

ELEC'TORAL, Adj. having the title, dignity, and privilege of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE, S. the territory, dominion, or government of an elector.

ELE'CTRIC, or ELECTRICAL, Adj. having the power of attracting by friction, or without magnetiſm; produced by an electric body.

ELECTRI'CITY, S. a virtue or property in ſome bodies, whereby they will attract others when excited by attrition or friction.

To ELE'CTRIFY, V. A. to communicate or endue with the electric virtue. *To electrify plus*, is to communicate a greater degree of the electric matter to a thing, than it naturally poſſeſſes. *To electrify minus*, is to exhauſt the electrical matter from a ſubſtance which is fully charged with it.

To ELECTRI'SE, V. A. to communicate the electrical power to any ſubſtance that has it not, or has it to a leſs degree.

ELE'CTUARY, S. [*electuarium*, Lat.] a medicinal compoſition made to the conſiſtence of a conſerve.

ELE'GANCE, or ELE'GANCY, S. [*elegantia*, Lat.] a ſymmetry of parts which rather ſooths than pleaſes, and carries with it rather the idea of neatneſs than beauty.

EL'EGANT, Adj. [*elegans*, Lat.] pleaſing, or cauſing pleaſure by meaner beauties; neat; nice.

ELE'GANTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to pleaſe by neatneſs and exactneſs.

ELE'GIAC, Adj. [*elegiacus*, Lat.] uſed in elegies; mournful; ſorrowful.

ELE'GY, S. [*elegus*, Lat.] a poem written on ſome mournful ſubject; a poem on any ſubject wrote in a ſimple, plantive ſtile, without any points or turns; a funeral ſong.

E'LEMENT, S. [*elementum*, Lat.] the firſt or conſtituent principle out of which any thing is made; a principle into which any thing is reſolved, and which will admit of no further reſolution. The *elements of the Peripatetics* are, fire, water, air, and earth, of which they imagine all things to be compoſed. The Carteſians hold three elements, their *materia ſubtilis*, and two others of a denſer kind. The chemical elements are ſeven, thoſe of the Peripatetics, to which they add ſalt, ſulphur, and mercury. Figuratively, the letter of any language; the loweſt or firſt rudiments or grounds of any art or ſcience.

To ELE'MENT, V. A. to compound of elements. "In thoſe, ſaid to be *elemented* bodies."

ELEME'NTAL, Adj. compoſed of, or produced by, ſome of the elements; ariſing from ſome firſt principle.

ELEME'NTARY. Adj. uncompounded; ſimple; without mixture; having only one principle or element for its eſſence.

E'LEMI, S. in Pharmacy, improperly called a gum, but, in reality, a tranſparent reſin, of a whitiſh colour, intermixed with yellowiſh particles, very often of the colour and conſiſtence of wax. It is ſuppoſed to be produced from a tall tree of the olive kind, and is brought in flattiſh or cylindrical maſſes from Ethiopia.

E'LEPHANT, S. [*elephas*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, the largeſt of all the quadrupede or four-footed animals.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, a ſpecies of leproſy, ſo called from covering the ſkin with incruſtations, like thoſe on the hide of an elephant.

ELEPHA'NTINE, Adj. [*elephantinus*, Lat.] pertaining or belonging to an elephant; partaking of the qualities of an elephant. Likewiſe a title given to certain books among the Romans, which contained an account of the actions of the emperors, and the laws made by the ſenate; ſuppoſed to be ſo called, either from their vaſt ſize, or their being compoſed of ivory.

To E'LEVATE, V. A. [*elevatus*, Lat. of *elevo*, Lat.] to raiſe aloft, on high, or at a diſtance from the ground; to exalt or dignify; to raiſe the mind with great and ſublime ideas; to elate, or make proud.

E'LEVATED, Part. or Adj. raiſed or ſituated on high.

ELEVA'TION, S. [*elevatio*, Lat.] the act of raiſing on high. Exaltation, applied to dignity or preferment. The raiſing the thoughts to contemplate lofty and ſublime ſubjects. In Aſtronomy and Geography, the height of any object above the horizon. In Architecture, a draught of the principal ſide or face of a building, called its *upright*. In Perſpective, a draught or repreſentation of the whole body of a building. In Gunnery, the angle which the chaſe of a piece of ordnance, or the axis of its hollow cylinder, makes with the plane of the horizon.

ELEVA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a raiſer or lifter up.

ELE'VEN, Adj. [*endlufan*, *ændlefan*, Sax. *ellefn*, Iſl. *allivn*, Run. *elf*, Belg. *eylff*, Teut.] one more than ten; twice five, and one added.

ELE'VENTH, Adj. [*endlufta*, *endlefta*, *ænlyfta*, *ælyfta*, Sax. from *æn*, one, and *lyftan*, Sax. remaining, or over and above] an ordinal, expreſſing the next in order beyond the tenth.

ELF, S. [plural *elves*; for moſt nouns ending in *f*, in the ſingular, change the *f* into *ves* in the plural; from *eilf*, Brit. *alf*, Sax. *alp*, Teut. *alf*, Belg.] a wandering ſpirit, frequenting ſolitary places, a fairy; an evil ſpirit or devil.

E'LFISH, Adj. [from *elves*, the plural of *elf*] belonging to the elves, or fairies.

To ELI'CIT, V. A. [*elicitum*, of *elicio*, Lat.] to ſtrike, find out, or diſcover by dint of labour and art.

ELI'CIT, Adj. [*elicitus*, Lat.] brought from a ſtate of bare poſſibility to that of real exiſtence; brought into act; internally acted; exerted by the will.

ELICITA'TION, S. [*elicitus*, Lat.] in the Schools, a deducting or bringing the power of the will into act.

ELIGIBI'LITY, S. worthineſs of being choſen.

E'LIGIBLE, Adj. [*eligibilis*, Lat.] fit to be choſen; worthy of choice; preferable; poſſeſſing all thoſe qualities and excellencies, which are ſufficient to ſet a thing above others, and recommend it.

ELI'SION, S. [*eliſio*, Lat.] in Grammar, the cutting off a vowel or ſyllable in a word, as "in *th' attempt*," where *e* is cut off, becauſe coming before a vowel; this is called ſynalæpha, frequently practiſed in Engliſh poetry, and always obſerved in Latin verſe. A diviſion, cutting, dividing, attenuating, or a ſeparation of parts. "An *eliſion* of the air." *Bac.*

ELI'XIR, S. [*aliçir*, Arab. an artificial extraction of ſome eſſence] a medicine made by ſtrong infuſion, where the ingredients are almoſt diſſolved in the menſtruum, and give it a thicker conſiſtence than a tincture; the extract

extract or quinteſſence of any thing; any cordial or invigorating fluid or ſubſtance.

ELK, S. [*ælc*, Sax. *alce*, Lat.] a large and ſtately animal of the ſtag kind. The principal hunting of the ſavages of Canada conſiſts in the purſuit of this animal.

ELL, S. [from *ele*, Sax. *elne*, or *elle*, Belg. *ehl*, *elle*, *ellen*, Teut. *aulne*, Fr. *alna*, Span. *alna*, Lat.] a long meaſure, containing 40 inches, 16 nails, or five quarters of a yard. The Flemiſh ell contains only three quarters, or 12 nails, and the French ſix quarters or 24 nails.

ELLI'PSIS, or ELLE'IPSIS, S. [ελλειψις, Gr. a deficiency] in Grammar, or Rhetoric, a figure by which ſomething left out in a ſentence, is to be ſupplied by the reader or hearer. In Geometry, a regular continued curve line, including a ſpace, which is longer than broad, vulgarly called *oval*.

ELLI'PTIC, or ELLI'PTICAL, Adj. having the form of an ellipſis; of an oval form.

ELM, S. [Sax. *elm-tree*, Dan. *ælme*, Belg. *erme*, Fr. *ulmus*, Lat.] in Botany, Tournefort ranges it in the 3d ſect. of his 20th claſs, and Linnæus in the 2d ſect. of his 5th claſs.

ELOCU'TION, S. [*elocutio*, Lat.] the power of expreſſing one's ideas with fluency of ſpeech; eloquence; the power of expreſſion or diction; the chooſing and adapting words and ſentences to the things or ſentiments to be expreſſed.

ELO'GY, S. [*eloge*, Fr. ευ, well, and λεγειν, Gr. to ſpeak] praiſe or panegyric beſtowed on a perſon on account of his merit.

To ELO'NGATE, V. A. [*longus*, Lat.] to ſtretch; to lengthen or draw out, applied to the ſurface or dimenſions of a thing. Neuterly, to go farther off from a thing or place.

ELONGA'TION, S. the act of ſtretching or lengthening; the ſtate of a thing ſtretched. In Aſtronomy, the digreſſion or receſs of a planet from the ſun, with reſpect to an eye placed on our earth. Uſed by ſome for the difference of motion between the ſwifteſt or ſloweſt of two planets, or the quantity of ſpace which the one has gone beyond the other.

To ELO'PE, V. N. [*loopen*, Belg. to run] to run away; to break looſe; to eſcape from law or reſtraint. In Law, to quit or leave a huſband.

ELO'PEMENT, S. departure, or withdrawing from juſt reſtraint, or lawful power. In Law, the voluntary departure of a wife from a huſband, who, providing the elopement ſubſiſts for twelve months, is liable to loſe her dower, or jointure.

ELO'QUENCE, S. [*eloquentia*, Lat.] the art of ſpeaking with elegance, ſo as to move the affections; the power of ſpeaking with fluency; a figured and elegant ſtile or diction, adapted to warm the imagination, and move the paſſions.

ELO'QUENT, Adj. [*eloquens*, Lat.] having the power of ſpeaking with elegance, fluency, and in ſuch a manner as to move the paſſions.

ELSE, Pron. [*elles*, Sax.] other; one beſides that which is mentioned.

ELSE, Adv. otherwiſe; excepting the perſon or place mentioned.

ELSE'WHERE, Adv. in ſome other place; in any other place.

To ELU'CIDATE, V. A. [*elucidatus*, Lat.] to caſt light upon a difficult or intricate ſubject; to explain; to clear; to make clear. "To *elucidate*, a little, the matter." *Boyle*.

ELUCIDA'TION, S. the act of rendering a difficult ſubject plain; an explanation.

ELUCIDA'TOR, S. a perſon who explains difficulties; a commentator.

To ELU'DE, V. A. [*eludo*, Lat.] to eſcape by ſtratagem; to avoid any miſchief or danger by artifice; to mock or diſappoint the expectation by an unforeſeen eſcape.

ELU'DIBLE, Adj. poſſible to eſcape by artifice; poſſible to be defeated or diſappointed.

ELU'SION, S. [*eluſio*, Lat.] an artifice which is concealed from the knowledge of another; a fraud.

ELU'SIVE, Adj. uſing artifice to eſcape or avoid.

ELU'SORY, Adj. fraudulent.

To ELU'TRIATE, V. A. [*elutriatus*, of *elutrio*, Lat.] to ſtrain. "*Elutriating* the blood as it paſſes through the lungs." *Wiſem.*

ELY'SIAN, Adj. [*elyſius*, Lat.] pertaining to elyſium; pleaſant; deliciouſly ſoothing; exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM, S. [Lat.] in the Ancient Mythology, a place in the lower world, furniſhed with pleaſant fields, &c. and ſuppoſed to be the receptacle for the ſouls of the departed.

To EMA'CIATE, V. A. [*emaciatus*, from *emacio*, Lat.] to make a thing waſte, or grow lean. Neuterly, to grow lean; to pine; to waſte away.

EMACIA'TION, [*emaciatus*, Lat.] the act of making lean; the ſtate of a perſon grown lean, waſted away, or in a conſumption.

E'MANENT, Adj. [*emanans*, Lat.] iſſuing or flowing from ſomething elſe.

EMANA'TION, S. [*emanatio*, Lat.] the act of proceeding or flowing from ſomething elſe; that which flows from ſubſtance, like effluvia.

EMA'NATIVE, Adj. [*emanatus*, Lat.] iſſuing or flowing from.

To EMA'NCIPATE, V. A. [*emancipatum*, ſupine of *emancipo*, Lat.] to ſet free from ſlavery of any ſort; to reſtore to liberty.

EMANCIPATION, S. the act of ſetting free; deliverance from ſlavery.

To EMA'SCULATE, V. A. [*emaſculatum*, ſupine of *emaſculo*, Lat.] to deprive of that property which diſtinguiſhes the two ſexes; to caſtrate, or geld; to render ſoft, effeminate, or womaniſh.

EMASCULA'TION, S. the act of caſtrating; effeminacy; a ſoft and luxurious habit.

To EMBA'LM, V. A. [*embaumer*, Fr.] to impregnate a dead body with gums and ſpices to prevent its putrefying.

EMBA'LMER, S. one who preſerves the bodies of the dead in ſuch a manner as to prevent their putrefying.

EMBA'LMING, S. the preparing the bodies of the dead ſo as to prevent their putrefaction.

EMBA'RGO, S. [*embargan*, Span.] a prohibition or reſtraint laid upon veſſels by a ſovereign, whereby they are prevented from going out, or from entering into a port, for a certain time.

To EMBA'RK, V. A. [*embarquer*, Fr.] to put on board, or into a ſhip. Figuratively, to engage another in an affair. Neuterly, to go on ſhip-board. Figuratively, to engage as a party in an affair.

EMBARKA'TION, S. [from *embark*] the act of putting on board a ſhip; the act of going on board a ſhip.

To EMBA'RRASS, V. A. [*embarraſſer*, Fr.] to perplex or confound a perſon with an affair of difficulty and trouble.

EMBA'RRASSMENT, S. [from *embarraſs*] perplexity, or confuſion, ariſing from ſome difficult affair, ſubject, or undertaking.

To EMBA'SE, V. A. [from *baſe*] to deprave, or leſſen the worth or quality of a thing; to degrade or vilify.

EMBA'SSADOR, or EMBASSA'DOUR. See AMBASSADOR.

EMBA'SSADRESS, S. a woman ſent on a public meſſage.

EM'BASSAGE, or EM'BASSY, S. a miſſion of a perſon from one prince to another, in order to treat of affairs relating to their reſpective ſtates. Figuratively, any ſolemn meſſage; an errand or meſſage in an ironical ſenſe.

To EMBA'TTLE, V. A. to range in battle array.

To EMBA'Y, V. A. [from *bay*] to incloſe in a bay or port. "If not inſheiter'd or *embayed*, they're drown'd." *Shak.*

To EMBE'LLISH, V. A. [*embellir*, Fr.] to adorn; to beautify; to grace or ſet out with ornaments.

EMBE'LLISHMENT, S. ornament; any thing which gives a grace to the perſon or mind.

EM'BERS, S. [plural; not uſed in the ſingular, from *æmyrion*, Sax. aſhes, *eynmyria*, Iſl. hot aſhes, or cinders] wood or coals half burnt, and not extinguiſhed; aſhes which retain fire, though not viſible on their ſurface.

EM'BER-WEEK, S. [*ymbren*, Sax. circular days, becauſe they returned periodically four times a year. Skinner derives it from *embers*, becauſe it was a ſeaſon for faſting, when it was uſual to ſcatter *aſhes* on the head] the time ſet apart by the Church for public ordinations, at the four ſeaſons of the year; wherein ſome *ember* day falls, *viz.* the Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, after the firſt Sunday in Lent; the feaſt of Pentecoſt; September the 14th, and December the 13th.

To EMBE'ZZLE, V. A. [perhaps derived from a corrupt pronunciation of *imbecil*, Fr.] to turn to one's own uſe what belongs to, and is intruſted by, another. Figuratively, to waſte; to conſume in riot; to ſquander.

EMBE'ZZLEMENT, S. the act of making uſe of what belongs to, and is intruſted by, another. Figuratively, the thing diſhoneſtly made uſe of.

To EMBLA'ZE, V. A. [*blaſſonner*, Fr.] to adorn with glittering ornaments. In Heraldry, to blaſon or paint a coat of armour.

To EMBLA'ZON, V. A. [*blaſſonner*, Fr.] to adorn with bearings in heraldry. Figuratively, to deck in gawdy colours; to diſplay with pomp and oſtentation.

EMBLE'M, S. εμβλημα, [from εμβαλλω, Gr.] inlay; any thing inſerted in another; an hieroglyphical device or picture, repreſenting ſome hiſtory, or moral inſtruction.

EMBLEMA'TIC, or EMBLEMA'TICAL, Adj. containing an emblem; or conveying ſome truth under an hieroglyphical or pictural deſcription.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY, Adv. after the form of an emblem, riddle, or hieroglyphic; in a figurative or allegorical manner.

EMBLEMA'TIST, S. a writer or maker of emblems.

EM'BOLISM, S. [from εμβαλλω, Gr.] in Chronology, the addition of a certain number of days to make the lunar year, which is but 354 days, equal to the ſolar, which is 365. Figuratively, the days which are added, or intercalated.

EM'BOLUS, S. the moveable part of a pump, or ſyringe, named likewiſe the piſton, and by the vulgar, the *ſucker*.

To EMBO'SS, V. A. [from *boſs*, Fr. a protuberance] to form into knobs, protuberances, or unevenneſſes of ſurface. Figuratively, to adorn with embroidery, or other raiſed work. In Carving, to form in relievo. In Hunting, to incloſe in a thicket, from *emboſcare*, Ital. To hunt a deer hard, ſo as to make it foam at the mouth, or run a hound ſo hard, as to make his knees ſwell.

EMBO'SSMENT, S. any thing jutting, or ſtanding out. In Carving, relievo, or figures which ſtand out beyond the ground, and ſwell to the ſight.

To EMBO'TTLE, V. A. [from *en*, Fr. in, and *bottle*] to incloſe in a bottle; to bottle. "Some firmeſt fruit *embottled*." *Philips.*

To EMBO'WEL, V. A. to take out the bowels or entrails of any creature.

To EMBRA'CE, V. A. [*embraſſer*, Fr.] to hold or claſp fondly in the arms. Figuratively, to ſeize on eagerly; to make uſe of and accept willingly. "You *embrace* the occaſion,

occaſion." *Shak.* To admit; to receive or aſſent to as truth, applied to the mind. "What is there he may not *embrace* for truth." *Locke.*

EMBRA'CE, S. a fond claſp, or hug.

EMBRA'CEMENT, S. the act of encircling and fondly preſſing a perſon with one's arms. Figuratively, the ſtate of a thing contained, or encompaſſed by another; conjugal careſſes and endearments.

EMBRA'CER, S. the perſon who claſps another fondly within his arms.

EMBRA'SURE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, the hole or aperture, through which cannon are pointed, either in caſemates, batteries, or in the parapets of walls.

To EMBROCATE, V. A. [ἐνβρέχω, Gr.] to ſprinkle] to rub any diſeaſed part with medical liquors. "To *embrocate* her arm." *Wiſeman.*

EMBROCA'TION, S. the act of rubbing any diſeaſed part with medical liquor; the lotion with which any diſeaſed part is rubbed.

To EMBROI'DER, V. A. [*broder*, Fr.] to border with ornaments; to adorn ſilk, velvet, or other ſtuff with ornaments, wrought with a needle, either in gold, ſilver, ſilk, or thread of the ſame colour.

EMBROI'DERER, S. one who works a thing with flowers, or other ornaments, of raiſed needle-work.

EMBROI'DERY, S. the enriching with figures wrought with the needle; figures raiſed or wrought on a ground with a needle. Figuratively, the different colours which adorn the fields in ſummer.

To EMBRO'IL, V. A. [*brouiller*, Fr.] to diſturb; to ſet perſons at variance; to excite quarrels; to involve in confuſion and trouble by civil diſcord and commotion.

EM'BRYO, or EMB'RYON, S. [ἐμβρυων, Gr.] the firſt rudiments of an animal which is not come to its ſtate of perfection. In Botany, the grain, or ſeed of a plant, or the gem or firſt ſprout appearing out of the ſeed. Figuratively, the ſtate of any thing not finiſhed or come to maturity.

EMEN'DABLE, Adj. [from *emendo*, Lat.] capable of being made better by change or alteration.

EMENDA'TION, S. [*emendatus*, Lat.] the act of making a thing better by alteration, change, or correction; an alteration made in the reading of an author by a critic.

EMENDA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who improves, or renders a thing better by alteration or correction; a corrector.

EME'RALD, S. [*emeraude*, Fr. *zammorod*, Arab. *ſmeraldo*, Ital. *ſmaragdus*, Lat.] in Natural Hiſtory, a precious ſtone, uſually of a very bright and naturally poliſhed ſurface, always of a pure and beautiful green, without admixture of any other colour, and of all the various ſhades from the deepeſt to the paleſt.

To EME'RGE, V. N. [*emergo*, Lat.] to riſe out of any thing with which it is covered, or depreſſed; to iſſue, or proceed; to riſe from a ſtate of obſcurity, diſtreſs, or ignorance.

EME'RGENCE, or EME'RGENCY, S. the act of riſing from any thing which covers; the act of riſing from a ſtate of obſcurity and diſtreſs; any preſſing neceſſity; a ſudden occaſion; an unexpected incident.

EME'RGENT, Part. [*emergens*, Lat.] riſing from that which covers, conceals, obſcures, or depreſſes. Proceeding or iſſuing from, uſed with *from*. Sudden, or preſſing, joined to *occaſion*.

EME'RSION, S. [*emerſus*, Lat. of *emergo*, Lat.] in Phyſics, the riſing of any ſolid above the ſurface of a fluid into which it is violently thruſt. In Aſtronomy, the appearance of a ſtar, after its having been obſcured by too near an approach to the ſun; or after having been eclipſed or hid by the interpoſition of the moon, earth, or other body.

E'MERY, S. [*emeril*, Fr. *ſmyris*, Lat. σμυρις, of σμαω, Gr. to clean] in Natural Hiſtory, an iron ore, of a duſky browniſh red on the ſurface, uſed in cleaning and poliſhing ſteel, grinding an edge to tools, and by lapidaries to cut their ſtones with.

EME'TIC, S. [εμεω, Gr. to vomit] a remedy which excites vomiting.

EME'TIC, or EME'TICAL, Adj. having the quality of provoking vomits.

EME'TICALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to provoke to vomit.

To EMI'GRATE, V. N. [*emigratus*, Lat. of *emigro*, Lat.] to remove from one place to another.

EMI'NENCE, or EMI'NENCY, S. [*eminentia*, Lat.] loftineſs; height from the ground upwards; the ſummit, or higheſt part of a thing. Figuratively, exaltation; preferment; fame; or the ſtate of being expoſed to public view and notice; a ſupreme or ſuperior degree. "Whatever pure thou in the body enjoyeſt—we enjoy—in *eminence*." *Par. Loſt.* A title of dignity and honour, peculiar to cardinals; hence it is uſed for reſpect, notice, reverence, or all the ſubmiſſions due to ſuperior rank. "Preſent him *eminence* both with eye and tongue." *Shak.*

EMI'NENT, Part. [*eminens*, Lat.] high, lofty, applied to ſituation. Figuratively, exalted, preferred, or conſpicuous on account of place, rank, or merit.

EMI'NENTLY, Adv. conſpicuouſly; in ſuch a manner as to attract notice; in a high degree.

EMI'SSARY, S. [*emiſſarius*, low Lat.] one ſent out on private meſſages; a ſpy, or ſecret agent. In Anatomy, that which emits, or ſends out: the ſame as *excretory*.

EMI'SSION, S. [*emiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending out; vent; the act of throwing or drawing a thing, particularly a fluid, from within

within outwards; the expulsion or ejection of the seed.

To E'MIT, V. A, [*emitto*, Lat.] to drive outwards; to dart; to send forth. In Law, to issue out according to the form prescribed.

EMME'NAGOGUES, S. [εμμηνια, Gr. the monthly courses, and αγω, to drive, or force] medicines that promote the courses.

EMME'T, S. [*æmettet*, Sax.] See ANT.

EMO'LLIENT, Part. or Adj. [*emolliens*, Lat.] softening, or rendering pliable.

EMO'LLIENTS, S. in Medicine, such remedies as sheath the acrimony of humour, and at the same time soften and supple the solids.

EMO'LUMENT, S. [*emolumentum*, Lat.] profit arising from an office or employ; gain, or advantage.

EMO'TION, S. [Fr.] a violent struggle or disturbance in the mind; a strong and vehement sensation, or passion, excited either by a pleasing or a painful object.

To EMPA'LE, V. A. [*empaler*, Fr. from *palus*, Lat. a pale or stake] to fortify, inclose, or defend.

EMPA'LEMENT, S. in Botany, the cup or outmost part of a flower, which encompasses the petals, or the foliation of the attire. See IMPALEMENT.

EMPA'NNEL, S. [from *panne*, Fr. a skin or parchment] the writing or entering the names of a jury in a parchment by a sheriff.

To EMPA'NNEL, V. A. to summon a person to serve on a jury.

EMPA'RLANCE, S. [from *parle*, Fr.] in Law, motion or desire for a day of respite, to consider of the result of a cause; the conference of a jury in a cause committed to them.

EMPA'SM, S. [εμπασμα, of εμπασσω, Gr. to sprinkle] in Pharmacy, a powder sprinkled on a body, to correct some ill smell.

To EMPA'SSION, V. A. to move with a strong affection or passion; to excite the passions vehemently. "The tempter, *all empassion'd*, thus began." *Par. Lost.*

EM'PEROR, S. [*empereur*, Fr. *imperator*, Lat.] an absolute monarch, or supreme commander of an empire.

EM'PERY, S. [*imperium*, Lat. *empire*, Fr. the command of an emperor; sovereign command; empire. "Your rights of birth, your *empery*." *Shak.*

EMPHASIS, [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a force, stress, or energy in expression, action, or gesture. In Grammar, a remarkable stress of the voice placed on any word or syllable.

EMPHA'TIC, or EMPHA'TICAL, Adj. forcible, strong, striking, or of great energy; striking the sight.

EMPHA'TICALLY, Adv. strongly, forcibly; full of energy, power, or significancy; spoken with a great stress of voice. According to appearance, opposed to reality, from εμφαινω.

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, Adj. [from εμφυσημα, Gr.] bloated; swelled; puffed up.

EMPIRE, S. [Fr. from *imperium*, Lat.] the territory or extent of land under the jurisdiction or command of an emperor; imperial power; sovereign authority or command; command over any thing.

EMPI'RIC, S. [εμπειρικος, Gr.] one whose skill in medicine depends purely on practice and experiment, without any deductions of reason from the mechanical operation of medicines, or the nature, cause, and effects of diseases; a quack.

EMPI'RIC, or EMPI'RICAL, Adj. dealing, or versed in experiments. Belonging to, or resembling a quack.

EMPIRI'CALLY, Adv. after the manner of a quack, or one who is not regularly bred to physic.

EM'PIRICISM, S. quackery.

EMPLA'STER, S. [*emplastrum*, Lat. εμπλαστρον, Gr.] in Surgery, a medicine of a stiff, glutinous consistence, composed of several ingredients, spread on paper, linen, or leather, and applied externally.

To EMPLA'STER, V. A. to cover with a plaster.

EMPLA'STIC, Adj. viscous; glutinous; fit to be applied as a plaster.

To EMPLE'AD, V. A. [from *plead*] in Law, to indict, accuse, or prefer a charge against.

To EMPLO'Y, V. A. [*employer*, Fr.] to set a person about a thing; to keep at work or exercise; to use as an instrument or means, or materials; to commission, or intrust with the management of an affair; to fill up time with study or undertaking; to pass or spend in business.

EMPLO'Y, S. the object which engages the mind, or is the subject of action; a person's trade, business; a public office.

EMPLO'YABLE, Adj. capable of being used; fit to be applied or used. "These objects—seem *employable* against this hypothesis." *Boyle.*

EMPLO'YER, S. one who sets a person about any undertaking; one who uses, or causes a thing to be used.

EMPLO'YMENT, S. business; the object of labour or industry; a person's trade, office, or post; an affair intrusted to the management of another.

To EMPOI'SON, V. A. [*empoisoner*, Fr.] to destroy by poison, venom, or any deadly or mortal drug; to taint with poison. Figuratively, to deprave the ideas or principles of a person by bad advice, or seditious counsels.

EMPOI'SONER, S. one who destroys another by poison.

EMPO'ISONMENT, S. the practice or act of destroying by poison. "It were dangerous for secret *empoisonments*." *Bacon.*

EMPORE'TIC, Adj. [εμπορετικον, Gr.] that which is sold at common markets; belonging

longing to goods, commodities, or merchandize.

EMPO'RIUM, S. [εμποριον, Gr.] a place of merchandize; a great city or market-town which has communication with the sea, and carries on foreign trade.

To EMPO'VERISH, V. A. [*pauvre*, Fr. poor] to make poor. Figuratively, to render a soil unfertile or barren.

EMPO'VERISHER, S. the act of exhausting money; the cause of poverty. The lessening riches, or fertility, when applied to ground or vegetables.

To EMPO'WER, V. A. to give a person authority to transact business, or carry on any undertaking.

E'MPRESS, S. the wife of an emperor; a female who has the sovereign command over an empire.

E'MPRIZE, S. [Fr.] an undertaking which is attended with hazard and danger, and shews boldness. "Ambush'd we lie, and wait the bold *emprize*." *Par. Lost.*

EMPTI'ER, S. one who makes any place or thing void by taking out that which was in it.

EMPTI'NESS, S. without having any thing in it, applied to space, or vessels. The state of a thing which has nothing in it. Figuratively, want of judgment or understanding, incapacity to satisfy one's wishes or desires.

E'MPTION, S. [*emptio*, Lat.] the act of buying; a purchase.

E'MPTY, Adj. having nothing in it. Void of body, applied to space, place, or any vessel. Not possessing, furnished with, or using; devoid. "In civility thou seem'st so *empty*." *Shak.* Unsatisfactory; or unable to content the desire or expectation; void of judgment or understanding; void of substance, solidity, or real existence.

To E'MPTY, V. A. to exhaust, drink up, take, or pour out whatever is contained in a vessel or receptacle.

To EMPU'RPLE, V. A. to make of a purple colour. "*Empurpl'd* with celestial roses." *Par. Lost.*

To EMPU'ZZLE, V. A. to perplex and confound the mind with a difficulty which it cannot solve or explain. "It hath *empuzzled* the enquiries of others." *Brown.*

EMPYE'MA, S. [from εν and πυον, Gr. pus or matter] in Medicine, a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breast, which is discharged therein on the bursting of some abscess or ulcer in the lungs, or membranes that inclose the breast.

EMPY'REAL, Adj. [εμπυρος, Gr. fiery. Accented by Phillips on the last syllable] formed of ether, or pure and celestial fire; belonging to the highest region of heaven.

EMPYRE'AN, or EMPYRE'UM, S. the highest heaven; the scene of the beatific vision, wherein the pure element of fire or ether is supposed to exist.

EMPYREU'MA, S. [εμπυρευω, Gr. to inflame, or kindle] in Chemistry, used when, in boiling or distilling, any thing burns to the bottom of the vessel, or alembic; a smell or taste of burning. In Medicine, the heat remaining upon the declension of a fever.

To EMU'LATE, V. A. [*æmulor*, Lat.] to rival, or propose as an object for imitation; to imitate with an endeavour to surpass. Figuratively, to copy; to resemble; to rise to an equality with.

EMULA'TION, S. [*æmulatio*, Lat.] a noble jealousy between persons, whereby they endeavour to surpass each other in virtue and excellence.

EMU'LATIVE, Adj. inclined to contest superiority with another, either from a love of excellence, or a principle of envy.

EMULA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one who endeavours to surpass another in good qualities; one who envies another's success, or reputation; a rival.

EMU'LGENT, Part. or Adj. [*emulgens*, Lat.] milking out. Used substantively, in Anatomy, applied to those arteries which bring the blood to the kidnies, and to those veins which carry what is superfluous to the vena cava.

EMU'LOUS, Adj. [*æmulus*, Lat.] rivalling; contending with another for superiority in fame, riches, interest, or virtue.

EMU'LOUSLY, Adv. in the manner of a rival, or competitor; with a desire of surpassing another.

EMU'LSION, S. [*emulsio*, Lat.] a soft liquid medicine, of the colour and consistence of milk.

EMUN'CTORIES, S. [plural, *emunctorium*, Lat.] In Medicine and Anatomy, a part of the body wherein some humour, which is useless, or noxious, is separated and collected in readiness for ejection, or expulsion.

EN, an inseparable particle at the beginning of the words derived from the French, who borrowed it of the Latin *in*; hence words are indifferently wrote with either, as they are supposed to be derived from each of those languages. At the end of words, it implies the matter out of which any thing is made, as a *wooden* bowl; and is borrowed from the Saxon.

To ENA'BLE, V. A. to make able, or give power sufficient for the performance of a thing.

To ENA'CT, V. A. to do, act, or perform. "*Enacted* wonders with his sword." *Shak.* To play, or act a character on the stage. "I did *enact* Hector." *Shak.* Both these senses seem now obsolete. To make a law; to establish by law. "It is *enacted* in the laws of Venice." *Shak.*

ENA'CTOR, S. one who forms decrees; one who founds or establishes laws.

ENA'LLAGE, S. [from εναλλαττω, Gr. to change] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein

the order of words in a ſentence is inverted. In Grammar, a figure whereby one part of ſpeech, or accident of a word, is put for another, as when a pronoun poſſeſſive is put for a relative, or one mood or tenſe of a verb for another.

ENA'MEL, S. a kind of metalline colour, by the Latins called *encauſtum*, conſiſting of the fineſt cryſtal glaſs, made of the beſt kali, from Alicant, and ſand vitrified together; to which are added tin and lead in equal quantities, calcined by a reverberatory fire, beſides other metallic or mineral ſubſtances, intended to give them the colour required; any thing painted with enamel.

To ENA'MEL, V. A. to paint or adorn a thing with amel, or enamel; to lay colours upon a body, ſo as to adorn and vary it. "Goodlieſt trees appeared with gay *enameiled* colours mixt." *Par. Loſt.* This uſe of the word is very elegant, and conveys an idea of the beautiful poliſh, as well as the vivid colour of the fruit.

ENA'MELLER, S. one who paints in enamel.

ENA'MELLING, S. the act of applying enamel of various colours on metals, &c. either after the method of painting, or by the lamp, called likewiſe the encauſtic art, or encauſtic painting.

To ENA'MOUR, V. A. [from *en*, Fr. in, and *amour*, Fr. love] to raiſe the affections or love of a perſon; to make a perſon fond.

ENARTHRO'SIS, S. [from εν, and αρθρον, Gr. a joint] in Anatomy, a joint wherein a round-headed bone enters into a hollow or cavity; ſuch is that of the huckle-bone.

To ENCAG'E, V. A. to ſhut up or confine in a cage.

To ENCA'MP, V. N. to pitch tents, or ſettle in a place for a time, applied to an army. Actively, to form a regular camp.

ENCA'MPMENT, S. the act of encamping or pitching tents; a camp, or tents pitched in proper order.

To ENCA'VE, V. A. to conceal or hide as in a cave. "Do but *encave* yourſelf, and mark the fleets." *Shak.*

ENCEI'NTE, S. [Fr.] an encloſure, or ground encloſed with a fortification. A military term, introduced by news writers, but not yet naturalized by proper authority.

To ENCHA'IN, V. A. [*enchainer*, Fr.] to faſten with a chain. Figuratively, to confine, or keep in bondage or confinement.

To ENCHA'NT, V. A. [*enchanter*, Fr.] to ſubdue or influence by magic or ſorcery; to delight irreſiſtibly.

ENCHA'NTER, S. one who practiſes magic or other ſpells; one who delights or pleaſes irreſiſtibly.

ENCHA'NTINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to attract love irreſiſtibly.

ENCHA'NTMENT, S. magical charms or ſpells; that which has an irreſiſtible influence, or can impart an overpowering delight.

EN'CHA'NTRESS, S. a woman who exerciſes magic, or ſpells. Figuratively, a woman whoſe beauty cannot be reſiſted.

To ENCHA'SE, V. A. [*enchaſſer*, Fr.] to ſet jewels in gold, ſilver, &c. Figuratively, to adorn. "King Henry's diadem—*enchas'd* with all the honours of the world." *Shak.* A beautiful metaphor!

To ENCI'RCLE, V. A. [from *circle*] to ſurround, encompaſs, or incloſe in a ring or circle.

ENCLI'TICS, S. in Greek and Latin Grammar, certain particles or ſyllables joined to words, which when united ſeem to form but one word, and on that account remove or throw back the accent upon the foregoing ſyllable, as *ve* in Lat. *decuſve*; γε in Gr. εγγε.

To ENCLO'SE, V. A. [*enclos*, Fr.] to part or ſurround common ground by a fence; to ſurround or encompaſs on all ſides.

ENCLO'SER, S. one who encloſes or parts off any parcel of common ground by pales or other fences; any thing in which another is incloſed.

ENCLO'SURE, S. the act of encompaſſing common ground with a fence; the appropriation of things which have been common; the ſpace contained within any fence, or limits; ground incloſed.

ENCO'MIAST, S. [εγκωμιαστη, Gr.] one who beſtows praiſe on another; one who ſpeaks in praiſe of another.

ENCOMIA'STIC, or ENCOMIA'STICAL, Adj. containing, or beſtowing praiſe.

ENCO'MIUM, S. [εγκωμιον, Gr.] an advantageous repreſentation of the virtues and excellencies of another; praiſe; a panegyric.

To ENCOMPASS, V. A. to encloſe; to ſurround on all ſides; to ſhut in; to go round any thing.

ENCO'RE, Adv. [Fr. pronounced *awng-core*] again; over again. A word uſed at public ſhews, to teſtify the higheſt approbation, and to deſire the perſon to repeat the part.

ENCOU'NTER, S. [*encontre*, Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, a combat, or fight between two perſons only. Figuratively, a battle or attack, wherein enemies ruſh with violence againſt each other. Eager and warm converſation, relating either to love or anger. "In the inſtant of our *encounter*, after we had ſpoken the prologue of our comedy." *Shak.*

To ENCOU'NTER, V. A. to go to meet; to meet face to face; to attack an enemy; to meet with proofs. "We are *encountered* with clear evidences." *Tillot.* To oppoſe or engage with; to meet by accident or chance. "I am moſt fortunate thus to *encounter* you." *Shak.*

ENCOU'NTERER, S. an enemy or antagoniſt in war. Figuratively, an adverſary or opponent with reſpect to opinions.

To ENCOU'RAGE, V. A. [pronounced *encúrage*, from *encourager*, Fr.] to animate, or reciprocally exhort to a practice; to animate, or support the spirit and courage of a person to undertake and accomplish an affair; to countenance; to supply with authority; or confidence. "This the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say." *Locke.*

ENCOU'RAGEMENT, S. an incitement to any action, or practice. Figuratively, favour; countenance; support.

ENCOU'RAGER, S. one who incites a person to do a thing; one who favours or gives countenance to a person, or an undertaking.

To ENCRO'ACH, V. N. to invade the right and property of another; to advance gradually and by stealth to that which a person has no right to.

ENCRO'ACHER, S. one who gradually seizes upon the possessions of another.

ENCRO'ACHMENT, S. in law, an unlawful trespass upon a man's grounds, or the act of enclosing the ground of another to one's own use; extortion, or the insisting upon payment of more than is due; a gradual seizure and lessening of the rights and privileges of another.

To ENCU'MBER, V. A. [*encumberer*, Fr.] to load; to hinder or clog, by any weight, from action, or from the free use of one's limbs. Figuratively, to embarrass and distract the mind by variety of difficulties; to load with, or bring to great difficulties by debts.

ENCU'MBRANCE, S. any thing which is troublesome by its weight; an useless addition and burthen; a burthen upon an estate; that which abates from the profits of an estate: generally applied to debts and mortgages.

ENCYCLOPE'DIA, or ENCYCLOPE'DY, S. [εγκυκλοπαιδεια, Gr.] the circle of the sciences: applied by the Greeks to the seven liberal arts, and all the sciences.

ENCYS'TED, Adj. [κυστις, Gr.] enclosed in a bag. *Encysted tumours*, in Anatomy, borrow their name from a bag in which they are contained.

END, S. [*ende*, Belg. Teut. Dan. and Isl.] the extremity of any thing, which is extended in length; the last period or moment of time; the conclusion, or last part, applied to action or writing. A final determination; conclusion of a debate; death; the cause of a person's death. "Either of you to be the other's *end*." *Shak.* A piece or fragment. "Odd *ends*." *Shak.* Design; purpose; intention; or the object of a person's designs and actions. *An end*, is used instead of *on end*, and signifies upright, perpendicular, or erect. "His hair stands *an end*." *Most an end*, is used for *commonly*, or at the conclusion of a thing. "Slave that, still *most an end*, turns me to shame." *Shak.*

To END, V. A. to perfect, or finish an undertaking; to destroy, or put to death. Neuterly, to come to a conclusion; to cease; to conclude; to terminate.

To ENDA'MAGE, V. A. to prejudice; to lessen the value of a thing; to affect with loss; to spoil, mischief, or do harm.

To ENDA'NGER, V. A. to expose to danger, risque, or hazard.

To ENDE'AR, V. A. to make dear, or beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT, S. any thing which causes love; the state of a person or thing which is beloved.

ENDE'AVOUR, S. an attempt, trial, or exertion of power to perform any thing.

To ENDE'AVOUR, V. A. to exert power in order to gain some end; to make an attempt; to try.

ENDE'AVOURER, S. one who exerts power to attain some end; one who attempts or tries to do any thing.

ENDE'CAGON, S. [ενδεκα, eleven, and γονια, Gr. a corner] a figure having eleven sides.

ENDE'MIAL, ENDE'MIC, or ENDE'MICAL, Adj. [εν and δημος, Gr. the common people] peculiar to a country. Applied in medicine to a disease peculiar to a certain country, or climate.

To ENDI'TE, V. A. to draw up, compose, or relate, applied to history.

E'NDIVE, S. [Fr. *intybum*, Lat.] in Botany, a species of succory.

END'LESS, Adj. [*endeleas*, Sax.] without coming to a conclusion. Without bounds, applied to extent, or space. Without ceasing, applied to action. Continual, or eternal, applied to time.

END'LESSLY, Adv. without ceasing; without limits.

END'LESSNESS, S. want of bounds or limits, applied to time, or space.

END'LONG, Adj. with the end or point foremost; in a straight line. "Then spurring, at full speed, ran *endlong* on." *Dryd.*

END'MOST, Adj. farther off; at the fartheſt end.

To ENDO'RSE, V. A. [*endosser*, Fr. *dorsum*, Lat. the back] in Commerce, to write one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, or promissory note, in order to pay it away, negociate it, or to discharge the person who pays it from any future claim on account of it.

ENDORSE'MENT, S. in Commerce, the act of writing one's name on the back of a bill of exchange, to signify that the contents are received, or to direct it to be paid to a person mentioned.

To END'OW, V. A. [*endoudirier*, Fr. *indoto*, Lat.] to give a portion to a person; to assign or alienate any estate or sum of money to the support or maintenance of any charity, or any alms-house. "Die and *endow* an alms-house, or a cat." *Pope.* To enrich or adorn with any natural excellence.

ENDO'WMENT, S. wealth beſtowed on a perſon, or devoted to any particular uſe; the ſetting apart or ſecuring a ſum of money for the perpetual ſupport of a vicar, or alms-houſe; the gifts of nature.

To ENDU'E, V. A. [*induo*, Lat.] to ſupply or furniſh with internal gifts, virtues, or excellencies. "*Endue* them with thy holy ſpirit." *Common Prayer.* To give us a portion or dowry. "God hath *endued* me with an excellent dowry." *Gen.*

ENDU'RANCE, S. continuance; laſtingneſs; the act of ſupporting or bearing troubles without complaint, or dejection. "Their fortitude was moſt admirable in their patience and *endurance* of all toils." *Temple.*

To ENDU'RE, V. A. [*endurer*, Fr. *duro*, Lat.] to ſuffer, undergo, bear, or ſupport. Neuterly, to laſt, remain, or continue; to bear patiently or without reſentment. "How can I *endure* to ſee the deſtruction." *Eſther*, viii. 6.

ENDU'RER, S. one that hath ſtrength to ſupport any fatigue or hardſhip; one who is unaffected with any hardſhip.

END'WISE, Adv. on end; upright, or perpendicular.

E'NEMY, S. [*enemi*, Fr. *nemio*, Ital. *inimicus*, Lat.] one who is of an oppoſite ſide in war; one who oppoſes the intereſt or welfare of another; one who has a ſtrong diſlike to a perſon or thing. In Divinity, the foe of mankind; the devil. "Defend us from the danger of the *enemy*." *Common Prayer.*

ENERGE'TIC, Adj. [ενεργετικος, Gr.] acting ſo as to perform or produce. Actively, operative, or working. "A being eternally *energetic*." *Grew.*

E'NERGY, S. [ενεργεια, Gr.] power in the abſtract, or conſidered without being exerted, or brought into action; power, force, or efficacy. Action, ſtrength, or force of expreſſion, applied to language.

To ENE'RVATE, V. A. [*enervatus*, of *enervo*, Lat.] to weaken; to deprive of ſtrength; to render effeminate.

ENERVA'TION, S. the act of weakening or rendering effeminate; the ſtate of a perſon or thing whoſe ſtrength is leſſened.

To ENE'RVE, V. A. [*enervo*, Lat.] to weaken; to leſſen force or ſtrength; to render effeminate. "Such object hath the pow'r to ſoften and tame ſevereſt temper—*Enerve*, and with voluptuous hope diſſolve." *Par. Reg.*

To ENFE'EBLE, V. A. to weaken, or deprive of ſtrength.

To ENFE'OF, V. A. [*feoffamatum*, low Lat.] in Law, to inveſt with any title or poſſeſſion.

ENFE'OFMENT, S. in Law, the act whereby a perſon is inveſted with any dignity or poſſeſſion; the inſtrument or deed by which one is inveſted with poſſeſſions.

ENFILA'DE, S. [Fr.] a ſeries or collection of things diſpoſed as it were in a ſtraight line: hence in architecture, an *enfilade* of doors, windows, or buildings, is ſuch a diſtribution that they may all be ſeen in a direct line, or by looking ſtrait forwards. In war, applied to thoſe trenches, &c. which are ranged in a right line, and may be ſwept or ſcoured by the cannon lengthwiſe, or in the direction of a line, and rendered defenceleſs. A battery *d'enfilade*, is that wherein the cannon ſweep a right line. A poſt or command *d'enfilade*, a height from whence one may ſweep a whole line at once.

To ENFILA'DE, V. A. to pierce or ſweep in a right line. "The avenues were *enfiladed* by the Spaniſh cannon." *Exped. to Carthag.*

To ENFO'RCE, V. A. [*enforcer*, Fr.] to give ſtrength to; to ſtrengthen; to fling with ſtrength, violence, or force. "As ſtones—*enforced* from the old Aſſyrian ſlings." *Shak.* To animate; to incite to action; to urge an argument ſtrongly; to compel to do a thing againſt one's will; to preſs with a charge or accuſation. "If he invite us there, *enforce* him with his envy to the people." *Shak.*

INFO'RCEDLY, Adv. by violence, or compulſion, oppoſed to *voluntarily*. "Thou do'ſt it *enforcedly*." *Shak.*

ENFO'RCEMENT, S. [from *enforce*] an act of violence; force offered; compulſion. A ſanction, or that which gives force, applied to laws; an evidence, proof, or confirmation; a motive of conviction; a preſſing occaſion, or exigence. "The leiſure and *enforcement* of the time." *Shak.*

ENFO'RCER, S. one who cauſes any thing by force, ſtrength, or violence.

To ENFRA'NCHISE, V. A. [from *franchiſe*] to incorporate a perſon into a body politic; to admit to the privileges of a freeman; to free from ſlavery; to free or releaſe from cuſtody; to naturalize or adopt a foreign word. "Theſe words have been *enfranchiſed* among us." *Watts.*

ENFRA'NCHISEMENT, S. the act of incorporating a perſon into any ſociety or body politic; a releaſe from impriſonment or ſlavery.

To ENGA'GE, V. A. [*engager*, Fr.] to give as a ſecurity for, or be liable to make good, a debt; to ſtake or hazard. "Thoſe that *engaged* their lives for them." *Hud.* To bind a perſon by any obligation to eſpouſe the cauſe of a party; to bring into a party; to embark or take part in an affair; to employ one's ſelf in an attempt; to unite by ſome attraction or amiable quality. "This humanity and good nature *engages* every body to him." *Spect.* No. 106. To encounter; to fight.

ENGA'GEMENT, S. the act of giving ſecurity, or making a perſon liable to diſcharge a debt; an obligation by promiſe, appointment, or contract; affection or adherence to any party; employment of the attention;

tion; fight, conflict, or battle; a ſtrong motive, argument, inducement, or obligation.

To ENGA'RRISON, V. A. to protect or defend as by a garriſon. "Neptune with a flying guard doth *engarriſon* her ſtrongly."

To ENGE'NDER, V. A. [*engendre*, Fr.] to beget between different ſexes. Figuratively, to form or produce; to excite; to cauſe; to bring forth. "Vice *engenders* ſhame, and folly broods o'er grief." *Prior.* Neuterly, to be cauſed or produced.

EN'GINE, S. [*engin*, Fr. *ingegno*, Ital. from *ingenium*, Lat.] a compound inſtrument conſiſting of a complication of mechanic powers, ſuch as wheels, ſcrews, levers, *&c.* united, and conſpiring together to effect the ſame end; a military machine; an inſtrument for caſting water to great heights, in order to extinguiſh fires.

ENGINE'ER, S. [*engineur*, Fr. *ingegniere*, Ital.] one who makes or works at engines; an officer in the army, whoſe employ is to inſpect the works, attacks, defences, *&c.* to point and diſcharge the great artillery.

EN'GINERY, S. the art of managing artillery; artillery, or ordnance.

To ENGI'RD, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive, *engirt*] to ſurround, or compaſs. "My body round *engirt* with miſery." *Shak.*

ENG'LAND, S. [pronounced *Ingland*, ſo called from the Angles, who ſettled in theſe parts in the year 449, and were ſituated on the continent between the Saxons and Jutes] the name given to that part of our iſland, ſouth of the Tweed, though ſometimes extended ſo as to include the whole iſland of Great Britain. Whether we conſider the extenſiveneſs of its commerce; the fertillity of its ſoil; the improvements it has made in manufactures and arts; the ſurpriſing works of genius performed by its natives; the number of its inhabitants; the admirableneſs of its conſtitution, which takes in the advantages of all the forms of government, without any of their inconveniencies; the character it has borne for military feats abroad, and exact diſtribution of juſtice at home; the liberty it gives to every individual of performing the rites of religion without compulſion, and of forming them after their own inclination, without the leaſt reſtraint: If we conſider the progreſs it has made both in the ſciences and polite arts; that it can boaſt a Newton at the head of the philoſophic tribe; a Locke at the head of its metaphyſicians; that a Wren, a Jones, and a Gibſon were its architects; a Kneller, a Jervas, a Pine are among its painters; a Strange, a Grignion, and a Vertue were its engravers; that a Shakeſpear has been its dramatic writer; a Milton its epic poet; a Pope has been celebrated among the cultivators of its poetry; a Stanley, Boyce, and Purcel, were its muſicians; a Harvey, a Sydenham, a Mead, a Sloane its phyſicians; a Flamſtead, Halley, and Bradley its aſtronomers; a Tillotſon, Stillingfleet, Bingham, Bull, and Warburton, its divines: If then we conſider theſe only, and at the ſame time remark it has always been a ſcourge of tyrants, and a bulwark to the liberties of Europe, we muſt confeſs, that this ſpot ſeems highly favoured by Providence, and worthy of the character it has always borne among foreigners, who at the ſame time as they praiſe, muſt wiſh to have been its natives.

ENG'LISH, Adj. [*Engliſc*, Sax.] belonging to England. Subſtantively, the language ſpoken by the people of England; the natives of England.

To ENGLU'T, V. A. [*englouter*, Fr.] to ſwallow up. "*Engluts* and ſwallows other ſorrows." *Shak.* To glut; to pamper. "Being once *englutted* with vanity." *Aſcham.*

To ENGRA'FT, V. A. [*greffier*, Fr. *greffien*, Belg.] in Gardening, to take a ſhoot from one tree, and inſert it into another, in ſuch a manner, as both ſhall unite, and grow together.

ENGRA'FTING, S. in Gardening, the act of taking a ſhoot from one tree, and inſerting it into the ſtock of another, in ſuch a manner as both ſhall unite, grow together, and bear fruit.

To ENGRA'IL, V. A. [from *grele*, Fr. hail] in Heraldry, to repreſent a thing with its edges ragged or notched circularly, as if ſomething had fallen on and broken it: it differs from *indented*, becauſe the edges are in that in a ſtraight line, but in this ſemicircular.

To ENGRA'IN, V. A. to dye deep; to dye in the grain.

To ENGRA'VE, V. A. [*engráver*, Fr.] to cut copper, iron other metals, or ſtone, ſo as to repreſent figures thereon. Figuratively, to make a deep impreſſion on the mind.

ENGRA'VER, S. one who cuts figures on metals, marble, or ſtones.

ENGRA'VING, S. the act or art of cutting metals or precious ſtones with a tool called the graver, in order to repreſent figures or other ornaments thereon.

To ENGRO'SS, V. A. [*groſſir*, Fr.] to ſeize upon the whole of any thing; to purchaſe or buy up any commodity in order to ſell it again at an advanced price. In Law, to copy writings, in a large hand, on parchment.

ENGRO'SSER, S. he who purchaſes large quantities of any commodity, in order to ſell it at a high price; one who ſeizes or appropriates the whole of any thing to himſelf.

ENGRO'SSMENT, S. an exorbitant acquiſition; the act of encroaching or ſeizing upon the whole of any thing.

To ENHA'NCE, V. A. [*hauſſer*, *enhauſſer*, Fr. *inanze*, *inanzare*, Ital.] to raiſe the value or price of a thing; to heighten the eſteem or degree of any quality.

ENHA'NCEMENT, S. increaſe of eſteem, of value, or of degree.

ENIG'MA, S. [*ænigma*, Lat. αινιγμα, Gr.] a propoſition delivered in obſcure, remote, and ambiguous terms, in order to puzzle or exerciſe the wit.

ENIGMA'TICAL, Adj. of the nature of an enigma; obſcurely, darkly, or ambiguouſly expreſſed; obſcurely or imperfectly conceived or apprehended. "By adherence or dark *enigmatical* knowledge." *Hammond.*

To ENJOI'N, V. A. [pronounced *enjine*, with *i* long, from *enjoindre*, Fr.] to order: it implies ſomething more authoritative than *direct*, ſomewhat leſs than *command*, and includes the idea of ſuperiority in the perſon requiring any thing to be done.

ENJOI'NER, S. a perſon who gives directions, including the idea of ſuperior rank, or authority.

ENJOINMENT, S. the order of a perſon of ſuperior rank and authority.

To ENJO'Y, V. A. [*jouir*, *enjouir*, Fr.] to feel a flow of joy in the fruition of a thing; to obtain poſſeſſion of it; to gladden, to delight, uſed with the reciprocal pronouns, *himſelf*, &c. Neuterly, to be in fruition, or poſſeſſion; to live happily.

ENJO'YER, S. one who has a thing in his poſſeſſion; one who makes uſe of or receives ſatisfaction from the conſciouſneſs of uſing or poſſeſſing a thing.

ENJO'YMENT, S. pleaſure ariſing from poſſeſſion or fruition; poſſeſſion, uſe, or fruition.

To ENKI'NDLE, V. A. to ſet on fire; to inflame; to rouſe or inflame the paſſions.

To ENLA'RGE, V. A. to make greater in quantity, dimenſions, quality, or appearance. Figuratively, to make a thing appear greater than it is by repreſentation or diſcourſe; to magnify; to extend the capacity of the mind; to be very minute in a deſcription, or copious in ſpeaking on a ſubject; to free from confinement or reſtraint. Neuterly, to expatiate, or ſpeak much on any ſubject.

ENLA'RGEMENT, S. encreaſe of dimenſion, quality, or degree; releaſe from confinement; a repreſentation of a thing beyond what it really is; a magnifying deſcription; a minute, long, and copious diſcourſe on a ſubject. "He concluded with an *enlargement* upon the vices." *Clarend.*

ENLA'RGER, S. one who encreaſes any thing; one who magnifies a thing in diſcourſe.

To ENLI'GHT, V. A. to communicate light or knowledge, "Wit—*enlights* the preſent, and ſhall warm the laſt." *Pope*

To ENLI'GHTEN, V. A. to ſupply with light. Figuratively, to ſupply with knowledge not before acquired, and ſufficient to clear up ſome difficulty, which was previouſly inexplicable; to chear, or gladden; to ſupply with a great perfection of ſight.

ENLI'GHTENER, S. one that gives light. Figuratively, an inſtructor.

To ENLI'NK, V. A. to join, to connect, in like manner as the links of a chain are faſtened to each other. "*Enlinks* to waſte and deſolation." *Shak.*

To ENLI'VEN, V. A. to make alive. Figuratively, to inſpire with new vigour; to animate; to make ſprightly or gay; to give a thing a gay and chearful appearance.

ENLI'VENER, S. that which gives motion, or communicates action, ſpirit, or vigour, to a perſon or thing.

EN'MITY, S. [from *enemy*, as if *enemity*, *inimititia*, Lat.] a diſpoſition of mind which excites a perſon to contradict and oppoſe the intereſts, inclinations, or ſentiments; a ſtate of irreconcileable oppoſition; malice.

ENNE'AGON, S. [from εννεα, nine, and γωνια, Gr.] a corner or angle] a figure having nine angles.

ENNE'ATICAL, Adj. [from εννεα, Gr. nine] belonging to nine. In Medicine, *enneatical days*, are every *ninth* day of a ſickneſs; and *enneatical years*, every *ninth* year of a perſon's life.

To ENNO'BLE, V. A. [*ennoblir*, Fr.] to raiſe a perſon to a higher rank, or from being a commoner to be a peer. Figuratively, to communicate worth; to dignify; to raiſe, exalt, or elevate.

ENNO'BLEMENT, S. the act of raiſing to the degree of a peer or nobleman; a quality which dignifies and exalts our nature; elevation, exaltation, dignity.

ENO'RMITY, S. [from *enormous*] a departure from any rule or ſtandard; an irregularity; a corruption. In the plural, uſed for great crimes, or ſuch as ſhew a great degree of villainy and guilt.

ENO'RMOUS, [*enormis*, Lat. of *e* and *norma*, Lat. a rule or line] irregular; not confined to any ſtated rule; without reſtraint. "Wild above rule or art, *enormous* bliſs." *Par. Loſt.* Exceedingly wicked; exceeding the common bulk, applied to ſize, including the ideas of diſlike, horror, or wonder. "A form *enormous*." *Pope.*

ENO'RMOUSLY, Adv. prodigiouſly; beyond meaſure.

ENO'RMOUSNESS, S. exceſs of guilt or wickedneſs.

ENOU'GH, Adj. [pronounced *enuff*, from *genogh*, *genog*, Sax. *ganah*, Goth. *genoeg*, Belg. *genug*, Teut.] ſufficient; that which will anſwer any purpoſe, wiſh, or deſign. "Room *enough* for their herd." *Locke.* It ſhould be obſerved, that though other adjectives are placed in Engliſh before their ſubſtantives, yet this always follows it, as in the ſentence quoted.

ENOU'GH, S. that which is ſufficient to anſwer a perſon's expectations or wiſhes; a quantity anſwerable to any deſign, or proportionable to a perſon's qualities and abilities.

ENOU'GH, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to give

give content or satisfaction. When used after an adjective, it denotes a diminution, or that a thing is not perfectly so, and is used to express great indifference or slight. "The song was *well enough*;" i. e. not so well as it ought to be, or as it might be expected. When repeated, it is used as an interjection, implying that there is already more than a sufficiency, and that a person is desired to detest. "Henceforth I'll bear affliction, till it do cry itself—*enough, enough!*" *Shak.*

ENO'W, Adj. [the plural of *enough*, according to Johnson] a sufficient number. In this number it is used before its substantive, but in the singular after it.

EN PA'SSANT, Adv. [Fr.] by the way.

To ENRA'GE, V. A. [*enrager*, Fr.] to put a person in a violent passion of anger.

To ENRA'NK, V. A. to place in order.

To ENRA'P, V. A. to transport to a great degree of ecstacy, or enthusiasm. "Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies, as to neglect the polite arts." *Mart. Scrib.*

To ENRA'PTURE, V. A. to transport and affect with the highest degree of delight and pleasure.

To ENRA'VISH, V. A. to throw into an ecstacy; or to affect with the most exalted degree of joy. "A sight thereof so much *enravish'd*." *Shak.*

To ENRI'CH, V. A. to give riches or money to a person. Figuratively, to make fat or render fruitful, applied to ground. To adorn, or improve the mind with new ideas of knowledge. "*Enrich* his own understanding with any certain truths." *Raleigh.*

ENRI'CHMENT, S. an augmentation or encrease of wealth. Amplification or improvement, applied to soil, books, or to understanding.

To ENRI'DGE, V. A. to form with long eminences or ridges. "Wav'd like the *enridged* sea." *Shak.*

To ENRI'NG, V. A. to bind round; to surround as with a ring; beautifully applied by *Shak.* "Ivy so *enrings* the barky fingers of the elm."

To ENRI'PEN, V. A. to make ripe or mature. "The summer—how it *enripened* the year." *Donne.*

To ENRO'BE, V. A. to dress, or adorn with dress. "She shall be loose *enrob'd*." *Shak.*

To ENRO'L, V. A. [*enroller*, Fr.] to enter in a list, or roll; to record, or commit to writing.

ENRO'LLER, S. a person who writes another's name in a list.

ENRO'LLMENT, S. a writing in which any thing is recorded; the act of registering.

To ENRO'OT, V. A. to fix by the root. Figuratively, to fasten, or implant deeply.

ENS, S. [Lat.] in Metaphysics, any thing which the mind apprehends, and of which it affirms, denies, proves, or disproves; something that is, or exists, some way further than barely in conception; that to which there are real attributes belonging; or that which has a reality not only out of the intellect, but likewise in itself. *Ens rationis*, that which depends wholly on the mind, or which exists only in the imagination. In Chemistry, the most efficacious part of any natural mixt body, containing or comprehending all its qualities or virtues in a small compass.

To ENSE'AR, V. A. to rub, deprive of feeling, or stop bleeding with a red hot iron; to cauterise.

To ENSHRI'NE, V. A. to preserve in a sacred or hallowed place.

E'NSIGN, S. [*enseigne*, Fr. *insigne*, Lat.] the flag or standard of a regiment; a signal to assemble; a mark, or badge of distinction and authority. The officer among the foot who carries the flag, or ensign.

ENSIGN-BEARER, S. the person who carries the flag or ensign.

To ENSLA'VE, V. A. to deprive of liberty. Figuratively, to betray to another as a slave.

ENSLA'VEMENT, S. the state of a slave. Figuratively, a state of mean and sordid obedience to the violence of any passion or appetite.

ENSLA'VER, S. one who deprives of liberty.

To ENSU'E, V. A. [*ensuivre*, Fr.] to follow; to pursue; to practise for a continuance. "Seek peace, and *ensue* it."

ENTA'BLATURE, or ENTA'BLEMENT, S. [Fr.] in Architecture, that part of an order of a column, which is over the capital, and comprehends the architrave, frize and cornice.

ENTA'IL, S. [*tailler*, Fr. to cut, *feodum taliatum*, low Lat.] in Law, a fee estate entailed, *i. e.* abridged and limited to certain conditions, at the will of the granter, or donor.

To ENTA'IL, V. A. in Law, to settle the descent of an estate, so that it cannot be bequeathed, at pleasure, by a person who succeeds to it; to fix unalienably on any person or thing.

To ENTA'ME, V. A. to tame; to conquer, or subdue. "*Entame* my spirits to your worship." *Shak.*

To ENTA'NGLE, V. A. [from *tang*, Sax. a twig,] to ensnare, or involve in something which is not easily got clear from, as briars; and not easily extracted from, as a net; to twist or knot in such a perplexed manner, as cannot be easily unravelled. Figuratively, to perplex or confuse with difficulties; to ensnare by captious questions; to distract with a variety of affairs, which a person cannot easily

free himſelf from; to encreaſe the difficulties of a work or undertaking.

ENTA'NGLEMENT, S. that which involves a thing in intricacies, or with ſuch things as are not eaſily got rid of; the confuſed ſtate of thread, which requires great patience to unravel or undo; an obſcurity, difficulty, or enſnaring argument, which involves the mind with confuſion and perplexity.

ENTA'NGLER, S. one that enſnares, or involves in difficulties and perplexities.

To EN'TER, V. A. [*entrer*, Fr. *intro*, Lat.] to make one's appearance, or go into any place. In Commerce, to ſet down, or write any article in a book; to give notice at the cuſtom-houſe, and pay the duties for the import or export of any commodity; to begin or engage in, uſed with *or* or *upon*.

EN'TERING, S. an avenue by which a perſon may go into a place; the act or motion by which a perſon goes into a place.

To ENTERLA'CE, V. A. [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] to interweave; to intermix. "A cloſe arbour of trees, whoſe branches ſo lovingly *enterlaced* each other." *Sidney*.

ENTERO'CELE, S. [Lat. from εντερον inteſtine or inward, and κηλη, Gr. a tumor] in Medicine, a rupture, wherein the inteſtines, and particularly the ilium, fall into the groin.

ENTERO'LOGY, S. [εντερον, an inteſtine, and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] a treatiſe on the bowels, or an anatomical deſcription of all the internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALUS, S. [from εντερον, a gut, and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel] a diſorder, wherein the inteſtines having fallen out of their place, occaſion a tumor in the navel.

EN'TERPRISE, S. [Fr.] an undertaking attended with hazard and danger.

To EN'TERPRISE, V. A. to attempt; to undertake, or to try to perform.

ENTERPRI'SER, S. one who underakes or engages himſelf in important, dangerous, and hazardous deſigns.

To ENTERTA'IN, V. A. [*entretenir*, Fr.] to communicate improvement, or employ a perſon's time in agreeable diſcourſe; to treat at table; to receive hoſpitably; to retain or keep a perſon as a ſervant. To reſerve or conceive, applied to the mind. To pleaſe, amuſe, or give pleaſure.

ENTERTAI'NER, S. one who keeps others as ſervants; he that treats others with food, or at his table; he that amuſes, diverts, and communicates pleaſure.

ENTERTA'INMENT, S. a converſation, wherein time is ſpent agreeably; a feaſt, hoſpitable reception. The ſtate of being hired or in pay, applied to ſoldiers and ſervants. Amuſement, or diverſion; a farce, a low ſpecies of comedy, or a pantomime.

To ENTHRO'NE, V. A. to place on a throne or the ſeat of a ſovereign. Figuratively, to inveſt with the dignity or authority of a king.

ENTHU'SIASM, S. [ενθουσιασμος, Gr.] a ſtrong but vain perſuaſion that a perſon is guided or inſpired in an extraordinary manner, by immediate impulſes and operations of the Holy Ghoſt; an extraordinary emotion or elevation of the ſoul, which warms and heats the imagination, and enables it to conceive and expreſs things both exalted and ſurpriſing.

ENTHU'SIAST, S. in Divinity, one who vainly imagines he is immediately inſpired by God; one of a warm imagination, or violent paſſions; alſo one of an elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIA'STIC, or ENTHUA'STICAL, Adj. ſtrongly, but vainly perſuaded of receiving extraordinary communications from the Deity; violent in any cauſe; of elevated fancy or exalted ideas.

EN'THYMEME, S. [from εν in, and θυμος, Gr. the mind] in Logic, an argument conſiſting only of two propoſitions, *i. e.* an antecedent and conſequent. Or an argument wherein the major is ſuppreſſed or underſtood, and only the minor and conſequence produced.

To ENTI'CE, V. A. to ſeduce, allure, or draw by blandiſhments or hope to ſomething bad.

ENTI'CEMENT, S. the act or practice of drawing or alluring a perſon to do ill; the alluring means by which a perſon is drawn to commit ſomething ill.

ENTI'CER, S. one that allures to ill.

ENTI'CINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to charm or allure.

ENTI'RE, Adj. [*entier*, Fr. *integer*, Lat.] whole; undivided; unbroken; complete; having all its parts; full, firm; fixed; ſolid. "*Entire* and ſure the monarch's rule muſt prove." *Prior*.

ENTI'RELY, Adv. wholly; without exception, reſerve, or abatement.

ENTI'RENESS, S. the ſtate of a thing which has all its parts.

To ENTI'TLE, V. A. [*entituler*, Fr.] to grace a perſon with a title of honour; to call by a particular name; to give a claim or right; to ſuperſcribe; to make uſe of the name of a perſon or thing as a ſanction. "How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Chriſtianity to their deſigns." *Locke*. To grant as claimed by a title. "This is to *entitle* God's care how and what we pleaſe." *Locke*.

EN'TITY, S. [*entitas*, low Lat.] the being or rather actual exiſtence of any thinking thing; a particular collection of qualities which conſtitute the ſpecies or nature of a thing.

To ENTO'MB, V. A. to ſhut up in a tomb.

ENTRAI'LS, S. [has no ſingular, *entrailles*, Fr. εντερα, Gr.] the inteſtines, guts, or inward

ward parts of an animal. Figuratively, the inmoſt parts of a cave, den, the earth, or a country. "Long hid in the dark *entrails* of America." *Locke.*

EN'TRANCE, S. [*entrant*, Fr.] the paſſage or avenue by which a perſon may go into a place. Figuratively, the power, act, or liberty of going in; the beginning or firſt rudiments of a ſcience or art. Beginning, applied to time.

To ENTRA'NCE, V. A. [of *tranſe*, Fr.] to reduce to ſuch a ſtate that the ſoul ſeems to be abſent from the body, while the latter has no apparent ſigns of life; to hurry away, or exalt to ſuch a pitch of extacy, as to be inſenſible to external objects.

To ENTRAP, V. A. [*entraper*, Fr.] to catch in a trap, or ſnare. Figuratively, to betray or ſubject inſidiouſly to dangers and difficulties; to take advantage of. "To *entrap* thee in thy words." *Ecclus.* viii. 11.

To ENTRE'AT, V. A. [pronounced *entreet*; from *traiter*, Fr.] to aſk with humility and earneſtneſs; to treat or uſe well or ill; to make a petition or requeſt for a perſon in an humble manner. "*Entreat* for him." *Shak.*

ENTRE'ATY, S. [in the plural *entreaties*, nouns ending in *y* in the ſingular making *ies* in the plural] a requeſt made for ſome favour in an humble manner.

EN'TRY, S. [from *enter*; *entrée*, Fr.] the paſſage by which a perſon goes into a houſe; the act of going in. In law, the taking poſſeſſion of an eſtate. In Commerce, the act of writing or regiſtering an article in a book. *Double entry*, is the entering an article on different ſides in different accounts. A public or ſolemn proceſſion to a place.

To ENVE'LOP, V. A. [*enveloper*, Fr.] to inwrap; to cover, or encloſe in a covering. Figuratively to ſurround, or hide from the ſight.

ENVE'LOPE, S. [Fr] a wrapper; a cover; an outward caſe of a letter, *&c.* "No letter with an *envelope*." *Swift.*

To ENVE'NOM, V. A. to mix with poiſon; to make poiſonous.

ENVI'ER, S. one who is affected with grief at the proſperity of another.

ENVI'OUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to ſhew diſpleaſure or ill will, on account of the happineſs or excellence of another.

To ENVI'RON, V. A. [*environer*, Fr.] to ſurround; to encompaſs. Figuratively, to hem in, or ſurround in a hoſtile manner; to encloſe; to inveſt.

ENVI'RONS, S. [Fr.] the neighbourhood or places ſituated round about any town or city.

To ENU'MERATE, V. A. [*enumeratus*, of *enumero*, Lat.] to reckon up or count over ſingly and diſtinctly; to give a minute account of all the circumſtances of a thing.

ENUMERA'TION, S. [*enumeratio*, Lat.] the act of numbering or counting over ſingly and diſtinctly; a minute detail.

ENUNCIA'TION, S. [*enunciatio*, Lat.] a ſimple expreſſion or declaration of a thing, either in affirmative or negative words, without any application called by the ſchoolmen, the ſecond operation of the mind, which they enumerate thus; apprehenſion, *enunciation*, reaſoning; from whence it ſeems to be equivalent to judgment. A declaration proclamation or public atteſtation.

ENU'NCIATIVE, Adj. declarative, expreſſing either affirmatively or negatively.

ENU'NCIATIVELY, Adj. declaratively.

ENVOY, S. [of *envoyer*, Fr. to ſend] a public miniſter ſent by once prince to another, ſomething inferior to an ambaſſador; a meſſenger.

To EN'VY, V. N. [*envier*, Fr. *invidere*, Lat.] to grieve at the excellencies, proſperity, or happineſs of another; to hate another for excellence, proſperity or happineſs; to grudge.

EN'VY, S. [from the verb] that pain which ariſes in the mind from obſerving the proſperity of thoſe, eſpecially with whom a perſon has had a rivalſhip; anger and diſpleaſure at ſeeing another poſſeſſed of any good we want.

To ENWO'MB, V. A. to conceive, or bear in the womb.

EO'LIPILE, S. [*Æolus*, the pagan god of the winds, and πυλαι, Gr. gates] a hollow ball of metal, with a narrow pipe, which when filled with water, and placed over a fire, ejects vapours of ſteam, with a prodigious noiſe and force.

EPA'CT, S. [επακτε, Gr.] in Chronology, a number, whereby is noted the exceſs of the common ſolar above the lunar year, and thereby may be found out the age of the moon every day of the year, *&c.*

EPAU'LE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, the ſhoulder of the baſtion, or the angle made by the face and flank.

EPAU'LEMENT, or EPAULMENT, S. [from *epaule*, Fr. ſhoulder] in Fortification, a ſidework of earth haſtily thrown up, of bags filled with ſand, or of gabions, faſcines, *&c.* with earth, to cover the men or cannon; likewiſe a demibaſtion or little flank placed at the point of a horn or crownwork.

EPE'NTHESIS, S. [επενθεσις, Gr. an inſertion] in Grammar, the adding or inſerting a letter or ſyllable in the middle of a word.

EPHE'MERA, S. [Gr. of εφ and ημερα, Gr. a day] a fever which terminates in one day. In Natural Hiſtory, an inſect which lives only a ſingle day. In Botany, ſuch flowers as open and expand themſelves at ſun-riſe, and ſhut and wither at ſun-ſetting.

EPHE'MERIS, S. [εφημεριδες, Gr.] a journal, or account of a perſon's daily tranſactions. In aſtronomy, a table calculated to ſhew the

preſent

preſent ſtate of the heavens, or the places of the planets at noon.

EPHE'MERIST, S. an aſtronomer, or one whoſe knowledge of the places of the planets does not flow from his own obſervations, but is entirely taken from an ephemeris; a word of reproach.

EPHE'MERON, S. See EPHEMERA.

E'PHOD, S. [אפוד Heb.] an ornament, or kind of girdle, worn by the Jewiſh-prieſts when they attended at the temple: it was brought from behind the neck over the two ſhoulders, and then hanging down before, was croſſed upon the ſtomach, and thence carried round the waiſt twice, like a girdle, having its two ends brought before, which hung down to the ground. That of the high prieſt was embroidered with blue, purple, crimſon, twiſted cotton, and gold. Upon that part which came over the two ſhoulders were two large precious ſtones, on each of which were engraved the names of ſix tribes; where it croſſed the prieſt's breaſt was a ſquare ornament called the breaſt-plate, ſet with twelve precious ſtones, on each of which was engraven the name of a different tribe. That of the other prieſts conſiſted of linen only.

E'PIC, Adj. [*epicus*, Lat. from επω, Gr. to ſpeak] narrative, or conſiſting of relation, in oppoſition to *dramatic*, or that which conſiſts in action. An *Epic poem*, is an heroic poem, or diſcourſe delivered in verſe, invented with art to form the manners, by inſtruction, diſguiſed under the allegory of an important action, in a probable, entertaining, and ſurpriſing manner.

E'PICURE, S. [*epicureus*, Lat.] a perſon abandoned, or given wholly to luxury.

EPICU'REAN, S. [*epicureus*, Lat.] a diſciple of Epicurus, who held that pleaſure was the ſummum bonum, or chief good of man. The word is uſed at preſent, for an indolent, effeminate, and voluptuous perſon, who only conſults his private and particular pleaſure.

EPICURE'AN, Adj. luxurious in eating and drinking; contributing to luxury.

EPICU'RISM, S. [See EPICUREAN] the ſentiments, doctrine, or tenets of Epicurus. Figuratively, luxury in eating. Voluptuouſneſs; ſenſual enjoyments, or groſs pleaſures.

EPICY'CLE, S. [*from* επι and κυκλος, Gr. a circle,] in Aſtronomy, a little circle, whoſe center is in the circumference of a greater which being carried along with it, is called its *deferent*. This is aſcribed by antient philoſophers to all planets, excepting the ſun.

EPICYCLO'ID, S. [επι and κυκλος, a circle, and ειδος, Gr. a form or ſhape] in Geometry, a curve generated by the revolution of a point of the circumference of a circle along the convex, or concave, part of another circle.

EPIDE'MIC, or EPIDE'MICAL, Adj. from επι, and δημος, Gr. the people] that which affects a great number of people at the ſame time, applied to diſeaſes, and eſpecially the plague.

EPIDER'MIS, S. in Anatomy, the cuticle or ſcarf-ſkin. It receives its name from its covering the *derma*, or true ſkin, is inſenſible, and has neither veins, arteries, nor nerves.

EPIGLOT'TIS, S. in Anatomy, a thin moveable cartilage, in form of a leaf of ivy, or little tongue, ſerving as a lid or cover for the rima, or cleft of the larinx or glottis.

EPI'GRAM, S. [*epigramma*, Lat. and Gr.] in Poetry, a ſhort poem, ſuſceptible of all kinds of ſubjects, and ending with a lively, juſt, and unexpected thought.

EPIGRAMMA'TIC, or EPIGRAMMATICAL, Adj. [*epigrammaticus*, Lat.] having the nature or properties of an epigram; dealing in, or writing epigrams.

EPIGRA'MMATIST, S. [from *epigram*] one who writes epigrams.

E'PILEPSY, S. [from επιλαμβανω, Gr. to ſeize hold on a perſon] in Medicine, a convulſion either of the whole body or ſome of its parts, attended with a loſs of ſenſe and underſtanding, and returning from time to time in fits and paroxyſms. The Engliſh call it the falling-ſickneſs, becauſe perſons generally fall down when afflicted with it.

E'PILEPTIC, Adj. affected with an epilepſy, or the falling ſicking; convulſed.

E'PILOGUE, S. [*epilogus*, Lat. from επιλεγω, Gr. to ſay after] a poem or ſpeech pronounced after a play.

EPINY'CTIS, [επινυκτις, Gr.] in Surgery, a ſore at the corner of the eye, of the bigneſs of a lupin, of a duſky red, and ſometimes of a livid or pale colour, attended with great inflammation or pain, diſcharging at firſt a ſanies of bloody matter.

EPI'PHANY, S. [επιφανεια, Gr.] a church feſtival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Chriſtmas, in commemoration of our Saviour's being manifeſted to the Gentile world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing ſtar, or meteor, which directed the magi to the place where he was born.

EPIPHONE'MA, S. Gr. in Rhetoric, a ſhort and ſententious exclamation, frequently added after a narrative, or relation of any thing remarkable, containing an uſeful and ſpirited reflection on the ſubject to which it is ſubjoined; ſuch is that of St. Paul. "O the depth of the wiſdom and knowledge of God."

EPI'PHORA, S. [Gr.] in Medicine, an inflammation, or rather a defluxion of rheum into the eyes.

EPIPHY'SIS, S. [from επι and φυω, Gr. to grow] in Anatomy, a leſſer bone, adhering or growing to another by ſimple contiguity

EPIPLO'E, S. [Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, in

in which one ſtriking circumſtance is added to another, ſo as to heighten it gradually to the end of the ſentence, *e. g.* "He not only ſpared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued, but advanced them."

EPI'SCOPACY, S. [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] the government of the church by biſhops.

EPI'SCOPAL, Adj [*epiſcopalis*, Lat.] belonging to, or veſted in a biſhop.

EPI'SCOPATE, S. [*epiſcopatus*, Lat.] the government of a biſhop; or biſhopric.

E'PISODE, S. [επισωδιον, Gr.] a ſeparate incident, ſtory, or action, which an hiſtorian or poet inſerts and connects with his principal action, to furniſh the work with a greater variety of events.

EPISO'DIC, or EPISO'DICAL, Adj. contained in, or partaking of, the nature of an epiſode; ſwelled with unneceſſary incidents, or epiſodes, which are not connected with the main action.

EPI'STLE, S. [*epiſtola*, Lat.] a letter, applied generally to the letters of the antients, and particularly thoſe of the inſpired writers; moderns making uſe only of the word *letter*.

EPI'STOLARY, Adj. relating, ſuitable to, or tranſlated by letters.

E'PITAPH, S. [from επι, upon, and ταφος, Gr. a monument or ſepulchre] an inſcription on a tomb, or grave ſtone.

EPITHALAMIUM, S. [from επι upon, and θαλαμος, Gr. a bedchamber] a poem of compliment wrote on the marriage of a perſon.

E'PITHEM, S. [επιθημα, Gr.] in Pharmacy, a kind of fomentation or remedy of a ſpirituous or aromatic kind, applied externally to the regions of the heart, liver, *&c.* to ſtrengthen and comfort them, or to correct ſome intemperature in thoſe parts.

E'PITHET, S. [επιθετον, Gr.] an adjective, denoting the quality of the word to which it was joined] a title or ſurname; a phraſe or expreſſion.

EPI'TOME, S. [from επιτεμνω, Gr. to retrench, or cut off] an abridgment or reduction of the ſubſtance of a book into fewer words, and leſs compaſs.

To EPITOMISE, V. A. to abridge; to reduce the ſubſtance of a book or writing; to cut ſhort or curtail. "We have *epitomiſed* many particular words." *Spect.* No. 135.

EPI'TOMISER, or EPI'TOMIST, S. one who abridges a work: the firſt word is the moſt proper.

E'POCH, or E'POCHA, S. [εποχη, Gr. a limitation or ſtopping, becauſe it limits or ſtops the reckoning of time] in Chronology, a fixed point or period of time, from whence the ſucceeding years are numbered or counted.

E'PODE, S. [επωδον, Gr.] in Lyric Poetry, the third or laſt part of the ode; the antient lyric poem being divided into ſtrophe, antiſtrophe, and epode. The latter was ſung by the prieſts ſtanding ſtill before the altar. As this was called the end of the ſong or ode, and finiſhed the ſinging, in proceſs of time, it was applied to any concluſive ſong or ode; hence Horace ſtiles thoſe pieces which follow his odes, the *epodes*.

EPOPE'E, S. [Fr. επος, a verſe, and ποιεω, Gr. to make] the hiſtory, action, or fable, which makes the ſubject of an epic poem.

EPULO'TIC, Adj. [επυλωτικος, Gr.] in Medicine, applied to drying, aſtringent remedies, proper to harden, cicatriſe and incarnate wounds.

E'QUABLE, Adj. [*æquabilis*, Lat.] even; alike; conſiſtent with itſelf.

E'QUABLY, Adv. [*uniformly*; in the ſame proportion.

E'QUAL, Adj. [*æqualis*, Lat.] reſembling, or alike another in bulk, excellence, or any other quality, which admits a compariſon; fit, proper, or adequate to any purpoſe; even, uniform. Unruffled by paſſion, or undiſturbed by accidents, applied to the mind. In proportion; impartial; indifferent; upon the ſame terms.

E'QUAL, S. one neither inferior, nor ſuperior, to another in any circumſtance, excellence, title, or other quality; one of the ſame age.

To E'QUAL, V. A. to make one thing, or perſon, like another. Neuterly, to reſemble, to be equal; to anſwer; to recompenſe. "*Equall'd* all her love." *Dryd.*

To E'QUALISE, or EQUALIZE, V. A. to make even; to be equal to, or in the ſame proportion. "To *equaliſe* and fit a thing bigger than it is" *Digby*.

EQUA'LITY, S. likeneſs with reſpect to any quality; the ſame degree of quality.

E'QUALLY, Adv. in the ſame degree with any other perſon or thing; alike; impartially. "*Equally* determine." *Shak.*

EQUA'NGULAR, Adj. [from *æquus*, Lat. equal, and *angulus*, Lat.] an angle having equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY, S. [*æquanimitas*, Lat.] a ſtate of mind which is neither elated, nor depreſſed. Evenneſs of mind.

EQUANI'MOUS, Adj. [*æquanimis*, Lat.] even; neither elated nor dejected.

EQUA'TION, S. [*æquatus*, Lat. of *æque*, Lat.] the act of making one thing equal to another. In Algebra, an expreſſion of the ſame quantity in two diſſimilar but equal terms. *Equations* are likewiſe conſidered as the ultimate concluſion we arrive at in the ſolutions of problems, or the means by which we arrive at thoſe concluſions. In Aſtronomy, the reducing the apparent unequal times or motion of the heavenly bodies to equable or mean time.

EQUATOR, S. [*æquator*, Lat.] a great circle of the terreſtrial ſphere, whoſe poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, called the northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres; paſſes through the E.

and

and W. points of the horizon, and at the meridian is raiſed above the horizon, as many degrees as the complement of the latitude of any given place. Whenever the ſun comes to this circle, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUATO'RIAL, Adj. belonging to, taken at, or meaſured on the equator.

E'QUESTRIAN, Adj. [*equeſtris*, Lat.] appearing on horſeback; ſkilled in horſemanſhip. Belonging to the ſecond rank of dignity, or that of knights, in ancient Rome.

E'QUERRY, S. [*ecurie*, Fr. from *equus*, Lat. an horſe] maſter of the horſe.

EQUI'DISTANT, Adj. at the ſame or an equal diſtance.

EQUI'FORMITY, S. [*æquus*, Lat. equal, and *forma*, Lat. ſhape] equality, equability, or uniformity. "*Equiformity* of motion." *Brown.*

EQUILA'TERAL, Adj. having its ſides equal.

To EQUILI'BRATE, V. A. to balance equally; to keep even with equal weights on each ſide.

EQUILIBRA'TION, S. equipoiſe; the act of keeping a balance even.

EQUILI'BRIUM, S. [Lat.] equipoiſe; equality of weight; equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any ſort.

EQUINO'CTIAL, S. [from *æquus*, Lat. equal, and *nox*, Lat. night] a great circle on the celeſtial globe, the ſame as the equator on the terreſtrial; to which, when the ſun comes, the days and nights are equal all round the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL, Adj. [from *equinox*] pertaining to the equinox; happening about the time of the equinoxes; being near the equinoctial line, or ſubject to the inconveniences of thoſe parts which lie near the equator. "The *Equinoctial* heat." *Phillips.*

E'QUINOX, S. [*æquus*, Lat. equal, and *nox*, Lat. night] in Aſtronomy, the preciſe time when the ſun enters the equinoctial points Aries or Libra: the former, being the 21ſt of March, is called the vernal equinox; and the latter, on the 23d of September, the autumnal equinox. Figuratively, an equal meaſure. "It is to his virtues a juſt *equinox*." *Shak.* A monſoon, or equinoctial wind, in Poetry. "No more than uſual *equinoxes* blow." *Dryd.*

EQUINU'MERANT, Adj. [*æquus*, Lat. equal, and *numerans*, Lat. numbering] having an equal, or the ſame number; conſiſting of an equal number.

To E'QUIP, V. A. [*equipper*, Fr.] to furniſh a horſeman with furniture for riding. Figuratively, to furniſh, accoutre, or dreſs out. "*Equipped* in a ridiculous habit." *Spect.* No. 129.

E'QUIPAGE, S. [Fr.] furniture for a horſe; a carriage. "Harneſs'd at hand—celeſtial *equipage!*" *Par. Loſt.* A ſet of china. "Tea *equipage*." Attendants or retinue. "Think what an *equipage* thou haſt in air." *Pope.* Furniture, accoutrements. "I will retort the ſum in *equipage*." *Shak.*

EQUIPE'NDENCY, S. [*æquus*, Lat. equal, and *pendens*, Lat. weighing] freedom from any bias, applied to the will or mind.

E'QUIPMENT, S. the act of accoutering or dreſſing: the accoutrement or equipage.

EQUIPOI'SE, S. [from *æquus*, Lat. equal or even, and *poids*, Fr. weight] equality, or evenneſs of weight; equality of force; that ſtate of a balance, wherein the weights on each ſide are ſo equal, that neither ſcale will deſcend.

EQUIPO'LLENCE, S. [*æquus*, Lat. equal, and *pollentia*, Lat. force] equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT, Adj. [*æquipollens*, Lat.] having equal power or force. Having the ſame ſignification, applied to words; ſynonymous.

EQUIPO'NDERANCE, or EQUIPO'NDERANCY, S. [*æque*, Lat. equally, and *ponderans*, Lat. weighing] equality of weight.

EQUIPO'NDERANT, Adj. being of equal or the ſame weight.

E'QUITABLE, Adj. [*equitable*, Fr.] juſt; impartial, mitigating the rigour of a law, ſo as to be conſiſtent with juſtice.

E'QUITABLY, Adv. in a manner conſiſtent with juſtice and mercy.

E'QUITY, S. [*equité*, Fr. *æquitas*, Lat.] juſtice; a correction or abatement of the ſeverity of ſome law; a temperament which, without being unjuſt, abates the rigour of the law. Impartiality, applied to opinions, or private determinations.

EQUI'VALENCE, or EQUI'VALENCY, S. [*æquus*, Lat. and *valens*, Lat.] equality of power, or worth.

EQUI'VALENT, Adj. [from *æquus*, Lat. and *valens*,] equal in value, force, power, importance, weight, or meaning.

EQUI'VALENT, S. a thing of the ſame weight, dignity, or value.

EQUI'VOCAL, Adj. [*æquivocus*, Lat.] of doubtful ſignification; having different ſenſes or meanings; uncertain; doubtful; happening different ways. *Equivocal generation*, in Natural Hiſtory, is the opinion of the production of plants without ſeed, or of inſects, or animals, without parents; called by ſome ſpontaneous generation, and univerſally exploded by reaſon and experiments.

EQUI'VOCAL, S. a word of doubtful meaning.

EQUI'VOCALLY, Adv. in a doubtful or double ſenſe, applied to words. By ſpontaneous, equivocal, or irregular birth; by a generation or production out of the common and ſtated order of nature, applied to natural hiſtory.

EQUI'VOCALNESS, S. the ambiguity, or double meaning of a word.

To EQUI'VOCATE, V. A. [*equivoquer*, Fr.] to uſe words of a doubtful, or double meaning,

meaning, with an intention to deceive or impoſe on another; to quibble.

EQUI'VOCATION, S. [*æquivocatio*, Lat.] the uſing a term or word which has a double ſignification, uſed generally in a bad ſenſe.

EQUI'VOCATOR, S. one who uſes words in doubtful, or double meanings, in order to conceal the truth, and impoſe on another.

ER, in the middle or end of words, eſpecially thoſe which ſignify the names of places, comes from *wer* or *were*, Sax. *wair*, Goth. *weir*, Run. *vir*, Lat. a man, and ſignifies, when joined to common nouns, an agent, or when joined to appellatives, or the names of places, an inhabitant. Thus *ſinger*, from *ſing* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man, denotes a ſinging man. *Londoner*, from *London* and *er*, of *wer*, Sax. a man, ſignifies a London man, or a native and inhabitant of London.

E'RA, [*æra*, Lat.] an account of time reckoned from any particular period, term, or epoch. See ÆRA.

To ERA'DICATE, V. A. [*eradicatus*, of *eradico*, Lat.] to pull, or pluck up by the root. Figuratively, to extirpate, or deſtroy entirely.

ERADICA'TION, S. [from *eradicate*] the act of pulling or plucking up by the roots; extirpation; total deſtruction; the ſtate of a thing plucked up by the roots.

ERA'DICATIVE, Adj. [*eradicatus*, Lat.] in Medicine, that which expels a diſeaſe to the very root; that which cures radically; that which drives entirely away.

To ERA'SE, V. A. [*raſer*, Fr. *eraſus*, Lat.] to ſcratch out any thing written; to expunge. In Heraldry, to pluck off violently.

ERA'SED, Adj. [*eraſus*, Lat.] in Heraldry, applied to ſignify a thing which is violently torn off from its proper place, or from ſome other part.

ERA'SEMENT, S. applied to buildings and cities, entire deſtruction and demolition. Applied to writings, an entire blotting and ſcratching out.

ERE, Adj. [*ær*, Sax. *air*, Goth. *eer*, Belg. *ebor*, Teut. *adur*, Run. and Dan. Engliſh writers, unacquainted with its etymology, write it *e'er*, as if a contraction of *ever*, which is a miſtake; before *ever*, it is written either *ere* or *or*, promiſcuouſly, *or* and *ær*, in Sax. being uſed promiſcuouſly] before; ſooner than. "*Ere* yet the pine deſcended to the ſeas." *Dryd.*

To ERE'CT, V. A. [*erectus*, of *erigo*, Lat.] to raiſe in a ſtrait line, to place perpendicular to the horizon. In Geometry, to *erect a perpendicular*, is to raiſe a right line upon another, ſo as they may form right angles. Figuratively, to build; to exalt, or aſſume an office without being authorized, uſed with *into*, "I am not to *erect* myſelf *into* a judge." *Dryd.* To aſſume a principle, or found a doctrine; to raiſe from a ſtate of dejection. "Why ſhould not hope as much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them?" *Denh.*

ERE'CT, Adj. [*erectus*, Lat.] upright, oppoſed to leaning, or looking downwards; lifted upwards; vigorous. "That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind." *Hooker.*

ERE'CTION, S. [*erectio*, Lat.] the act of raiſing, or the ſtate of a thing raiſed upwards; the act of building or raiſing houſes.

ERE'CTNESS, S. uprightneſs of poſture or form.

ER'GOT, S. in Farriery, a ſort of ſtub, like a piece of ſoft horn, about the ſize of a cheſnut, placed behind and below the paſtern joint, and commonly hid behind a horſe's fetlock.

ERIN'GO, [*eryngium*, Lat.] in Botany, called likewiſe the ſea-holly. It has many flowers on one common conical receptacle, whoſe involucrum is compoſed of plain leaves. Linnæus ranges it in the ſecond ſect. of his fifth claſs. The ſpecies are ten. That common in England is candied, and the roots of that in the Weſt-Indies much uſed in Medicine, and reckoned a good febrifuge.

ER'MINE, S. [*hermine*, Fr. *erminius*, Lat. from the place whence it is brought, *i. e.* Armenia] in Natural Hiſtory, an animal found in cold countries, which nearly reſembles the weaſel in ſhape; having a white pile, and the tip of its tail black, and furniſhing a choice and valuable fur. Though this, in heraldry, is repreſented as having black ſpots, yet it is confidently aſſerted, that the ſkin of the animal has none, and that it is ſo much an enemy to the leaſt mixture of that kind, that it would die, if its ſkin were ſoiled ever ſo little. In Heraldry, a white field, or fur, powdered or interſperſed with black ſpots. *Ermines* are uſed by ſome Engliſh writers for the reverſe of ermine, *i. e.* a black field with white ſpots.

ER'MINE, Adj. [Fr.] in Heraldry, a *croſs ermine*, is one compoſed of four black ſpots.

ER'MINED, Adj. cloathed in ermine.

ERN, at the end of words which ſignify a repoſitory or receptacle, is derived from *erne*, Sax. a place.

To ERO'DE, V. A. [*erodo*, Lat.] to canker, eat away, or corrode.

ERO'SION, S. [*eroſio*, Lat.] the act of eating away; the ſtate of being eaten away, or corroded.

To ERR, V. A. [*erro*, Lat. *errer*, Fr.] to wander or move without any certain direction; to ſtray, or miſs the right way. "We have *erred* and ſtrayed from thy ways, like loſt ſheep." *Com. Prayer.* To commit an error; to miſtake.

ER'RAND, S. a meſſage; ſomething to be done or told by a perſon ſent from one man to another. Uſed at preſent only in familiar diſcourſe, though formerly admitted into the moſt ſublime compoſitions.

ER'RANT, Adj. [Fr. *errans*, Lat.] wandering without any certain direction; roving, rambling, applied to a particular order of

knights

nights celebrated in romances, who went about in ſearch of adventures. Vile; abandoned; entire; or compleat. "An *errant* fool." *Johnſon.* See ARRANT.

ERRA'NTRY, S. the condition of a wanderer. "After a ſhort ſpace of *errantry* upon the ſeas." *Addiſ. Freehold.* No. 36. The employ or profeſſion of a knight-errant.

ERRA'TA, S. [plural of *erratum*, Lat.] the faults of the printer, inſerted generally in the end or beginning of a book by the editor.

ERRA'TIC, Adj. [*erraticus*, Lat.] keeping no certain order of motion; holding no eſtabliſhed courſe; irregular; changeable.

ERRA'TICALLY, Adv. without rules, or without any eſtabliſhed method or order.

ER'RHINE, S. [ερρινα, Gr. the noſe or noſtrils] ſomething ſnuffed up the noſe; or cauſing ſneezing.

ERRO'NEOUS, Adj. [from *erroneus*, Lat.] wandering, or going without any particular direction; irregular, or leaving the right way or road; miſtaken, or miſtaking.

ERRO'NEOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to err, or miſtake.

ERRO'NEOUSNESS, S. miſtake; want of conformity to truth.

ER'ROR, S. [*erreur*, Fr. *error*, Lat.] a miſtake of the judgment in giving aſſent to that which is not true; an act which implies the taking a thing to be what it is not; a blunder; a roving excurſion; a wandering beyond bounds. "Driven by the winds, and *errors* of the ſea." *Dryd.* In Common Law, a fault or overſight, either in pleading, or in proceſs. A *writ of error*, is that which is brought to remedy either of theſe faults, or to reverſe a falſe judgment.

ERST, Adj. [*erſt*, Teut. *æriſt*, Sax. firſt] at firſt. "Seem'd *erſt*, ſo laviſh and profuſe." *Milt.* Formerly; till now. Uſed at preſent only in poetry.

ERUCTA'TION, S. the act of breaking wind upwards; the wind broken from the ſtomach by the mouth; any ſudden burſt of wind; or matter caſt upwards.

ERUDI'TION, S. [*eruditio*, Lat.] learning, or knowledge acquired from reading, eſpecially that which is acquired from ſtudying the antients.

ERU'GINOUS, Adj. [*æruginoſus*, Lat.] partaking of the ſubſtance or qualities of copper.

ERUP'TION, [*eruptio*, Lat.] the act of breaking or burſting from any incloſure or confinement; a burſt of combuſtible matter or gunpowder; a ſudden excurſion of an enemy. A violent exclamation, applied to the voice. A breaking out of puſtules or pimples on the ſkin.

ERU'PTIVE, Adj. [burſting with force and violence from an incloſure or confinement. "The ſudden glance—appears far ſouth *eruptive* through the cloud." *Thompſon.*

ERYSI'PELAS, S. [ερυσιπελας, from ερυω and πελας, Gr.] in Medicine, a diſorder, generated by hot ſerum in the blood, affecting the ſuperficies of the ſkin with a ſhining pale red, or citron colour, without pulſation or circumſcribed ſwelling, and ſpreading from one place to another; generally called St. Anthony's fire.

ESCALA'DE, S. [Fr.] a furious attack of a wall or fort, by means of ſcaling ladders, without breaking ground, or carrying on regular works to ſecure the men.

ESCA'LOP, S. [*eſcalope*, Fr.] a fiſh whoſe ſhell is ſomewhat of the cockle kind, but rather flatter, and conſiderably larger, and is irregularly indented.

To ESCA'LOP, V. A. See SCALLOP, which is the moſt common, but the leaſt proper way of ſpelling.

To ESCA'PE, V. A. [*echapper*, Fr.] to avoid any inconvenience which ſurrounds a perſon; to fly from; to paſs unobſerved or unnoticed.

ESCA'PE, S. an avoiding, or flight from danger, purſuit, or confinement; ſubterfuge or evaſion; a ſally, or irregular flight, or ſtart of paſſion or genius. "Thouſand *'ſcapes* of wit." *Shak.* In Law, a violent or private evaſion from ſome lawful reſtraint, confinement, or cuſtody.

ESCHA'LOT, S. [Fr. pronounced *ſhalot*] a plant having a tunicated bulbous root, like that of an onion, which is increaſed after the ſame manner as garlick, but ſet earlier, becauſe it ſprings ſooner, and taken up as ſoon as the leaves begin to wither. They give a fine reliſh to moſt ſauces, and though ſtrongly aromatic, do not make the breath ſo offenſive, after eating as onions do.

ECHA'R, S. [pronounced *ſchar*, εσχαρα, Gr. a cruſt] in Surgery, a hard cruſt or ſcab, formed on the ſurface of the fleſh by means of a burning hot iron, or cauſtic medicine, or ſome ſharp corroſive humour within.

ESCHAROTIC, Adj. having the power to produce a ſcab by its cauſtic quality, applied to medicines. Cauſtic.

ESCHE'AT, S. [*echevir*, Fr.] in Law, any lands or other profits that fall to a lord of the manor by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, without heir general or eſpecial; the place in which the king, or other lord, has eſcheats of his tenants; a writ which lies, where the tenant dies, as above, without heir general or eſpecial, againſt him that poſſeſſes the lands of the deceaſed.

To ESCHE'AT, V. A. in Law, to fall to the lord of the manor by forfeiture, or for want of heirs.

ESCHE'ATOR, S. in Law, an officer that takes notice of the eſcheats of the king, in the county to which it belongs, and certifies them to the Exchequer.

To ESCHE'W, V. A. [from *eſchevir*, old Fr.] to fly, avoid, ſhun, or decline. "Univerſally

versally to practise the one, and *eschew* the other." *Atterb.*

ESCO'RT, S. [Fr.] a company of soldiers, and ships of war, attending others, to keep them from falling into the hands of an enemy.

To ESCO'RT, V. A. [*escorter*, Fr.] to guard or convoy by sea or land, with an armed force, to prevent a person or thing from falling into the hands of an enemy.

ESCO'T, S. [Fr.] a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, called vulgarly scot and lot.

To ESCO'T, V. A. to pay a man's reckoning. "How they are *escoted*." *Shak.*

ECRI'TOIR, S, [Fr.] a kind of bureau, or chest of drawers, the top of which is furnishes with conveniences for writing.

E'SCULENT, Adj. [*esculentus*, Lat.] eatable. In Botany, applied to such plants or roots as may be eaten, as beets, carrots, &c.

E'SCULENT, S. something fit for food.

ESCU'TCHEON, S. [from *scutum*, Lat.] in Heraldry, the shield or coat wherein the bearing or arms of any person is painted. An *escutcheon of pretence* is a small escutcheon which a man, who has married an heiress, may bear, with her arms over his own; and the surviving heir may bear both arms quarterly.

ES'PALIER, S. [*espalier*, Fr. *spalliera*, Ital.] in Gardening, rows of trees planted round a garden, plantation, or in hedges, so as to enclose the whole garden, or only quarters or separate parts thereof, and trained up flat in a close hedge, for the defence of tender plants, for the security of fruit-trees against violence and injury of the wind and weather; commonly applied to hedges of fruit-trees, which are trained up regularly to a lattice-work of wood, formed of ash-poles, or square long timbers of fir, &c. The trees chiefly planted for *espaliers*, are apples, pears, and sometimes plums.

ESPE'CIAL, Adj. [*specialis*, Lat.] principal; chief; eminently serviceable in effecting an end.

ESPE'CIALLY, Adv. principally; chiefly.

ESPLA'NADE, S. [Fr.] in Fortification, formerly applied to signify the glacis of the counterscarp, but at present it is taken for the empty space between the glacis of a citadel, and the first houses of a town.

ESPOU'SALS, S. [it has no singular, *epous*, Fr. *sponsalia*, Lat.] the act of affiancing or contracting a man and woman to each other. Figuratively, a wedding.

ESPOU'SAL, Adj. used in, or belonging to the ceremony of betrothing.

To ESPOU'SE, V. A. [*espouser*, Fr.] to contract in marriage, or to betroth to another; to marry; to adopt or engage in a thing as a principal; to defend or maintain an opinion, cause, or party.

To ESPY', V. A. [*espier*, Fr.] to see a thing at a distance; to discover a thing intended to be concealed; to see unexpectedly; to discover, or make discoveries in the character of a spy.

ESQUI'RE, [pronounced *squire*; *esquier*, Fr.] the armour-bearer, or attendant upon a knight. A title of dignity next to that of knight, called in Latin, *scutifer*, and *armiger*, and *schilpor*, among the Goths, from their coat of arms, which they bore as badges of their nobility, or because they carried the armour of princes and great men. Every knight was anciently served by two of them, who carried his helmet and buckler, holding lands of him in escuage. At first the name was a name of office only, and probably crept in among the titles of honour in the reign of Richard II. The title is now given to all the sons of noblemen, and their heirs male for ever; the four esquires of the king's body; the eldest sons of baronets, and of knights of the Bath, and their heirs in the right line; to those that serve the king in any worshipful employment, &c. and to such as his majesty gives arms, and creates esquires, with a collar of SS. of silver, who were formerly called *white squires*. The chief of some families enjoy this title by prescription, and those that bear any superior office in the commonwealth, as high sheriff of any county, and he who is justice of the peace, together with under barristers, and graduates of the university during their residence at college.

To ESS'AY, V. A. [*essayer*, Fr.] to attempt, try, or endeavour; to make an experiment; to try the purity of metals. "The standard of our mint being now settled, the methods of essaying suitable to it, &c." *Locke.* This latter sense is now confined to, and spelt, *assay*.

ESSA'Y, S. an attempt, endeavour, or trial; a loose sally of the mind; an irregular piece, wherein the thoughts are set down as they occur to the mind, without any regard to method. "My *essays*, of all my other works, have been the most current." *Bac.*

ES'SENCE, S. [Fr. *essentia* Lat.] in Logic, the very nature of any being, whether it be existent or no; that which determines and constitutes the nature of a thing, or which is absolutely necessary to its being what it is. Figuratively, being, or a person which has existence. "Heavenly *essence*." *Par. Lost.* In Medicine and Chemistry, the chief properties or virtues extracted from any simple, reduced to a narrow compass; a perfume, or odour. "Nor let the imprison'd *essences* exhale." *Pope.*

To ES'SENCE, V. A. to scent with any perfume. "The husband rails—at *essenced* fop." *Spect.* No. 182.

ESSE'NTIAL, Adj. [*essentiel*, Fr. of *essentialis*, Lat.] a property necessary to the constitution or existence of a thing; important in the highest degree.

ESSEN'TIAL, S. being or essence. "Reduce

duce—to nothing this *essential*." *Par. Lost.* Nature, or constituent principles. "The plague of sin has eaten into his very *essentials*." *South.* A chief or principal point.

ESSEN'TIALLY, Adv. [*essentialiter*, low Lat.] principally.

ES'SEX, S. so called from the East Saxons, a county of England, and a kind of a peninsula. It is washed on the E. by the German ocean, on the N. by the river Stour, which parts it from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire; on the W. by the river Lea, which divides it from Middlesex, and by the river Stort, which separates it from Hertfordshire; and on the S. by the Thames. Its extent from E. to W. is forty miles, and from N. to S. thirty-five, though the dimensions given of it vary. It contains, according to Templeman, 1,240,000 acres, 22 (27) market-towns, and 415 parishes; besides 46 parks, one forest, and a castle, with 208,000 inhabitants. Besides the two knights of the shire, it sends two members for each of the towns, Malden, Colchester, and Harwich. It is one of the shires in the home circuit, and gives title of Earl to the Capel family. The air of Essex is in general temperate; but near the sea and the Thames moist and aguish, though the marsh lands there abound with rich pastures, corn-land, and cattle, as horses, fat oxen, and sheep: it abounds also in wood and wild fowl; and its northern parts, especially about Saffron-Walden, produce large quantities of saffron; after three crops of which the soil produces barley for two others successively, without manure. In other parts are hops. In Essex the soil is best where the air is worst, and the former worst where the latter is best. No county in England affords provisions of all sorts more plentifully than this, not only for its own consumption, but the supply of the London markets. Its calves are admired for the whiteness and delicacy of their flesh; so that these, and the number of their stiles (from the infinity of small enclosures in Essex) have become proverbial. They have plenty of fish of all sorts from the sea and their rivers; particularly vast quantites of fine oysters on the coast, which are sent up pickled to London, especially from Colchester, and in small kegs. In the marshes of Essex it is frequent to meet with men that have had from five or six to fourteen or fifteen wives, and sometimes it is said more, even twenty-five and thirty-five. The reason is, that the farmers here have wives from the uplands, who soon contract agues, and go off in little more than a year; nor do the men hold it out any more in these parts, than in other counties. The marsh-lands of Essex are in the three hundreds of Barstable, Rochford, and Dengy. In another part of the county is the hundred of Hinkford, which is so large as to be one eighth of the whole.

ESSO'IGN, or ESS'OIN, S. [*exoine*, Fr. an excuse] in Law, an excuse allowed for the absence of a person who is summoned to appear in a court of justice; the person who is excused for absence from a court of justice.

To ESTA'BLISH, V. A. [*etablir*, Fr.] to settle firmly; to fix unalterably; to settle, fix, or confirm in any privilege; to make firm, or ratify a law; to found, build, or place in such a manner, as not to be subject to fall or move. "He hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods." *Psal.* xxiv. 12.

ESTA'BLISHMENT, S. [*etablissement*, Fr.] a confirmation, or ratification of something already done; a settled form of regulation, or management of a government or family; a fundamental principle, or settled law.

ESTA'TE, S. [*état*, Fr. formerly applied to the general interest or business of a government, which is now written *State*] condition, circumstance, or rank of life, with regard to prosperity, affluence, nobility, wealth, or their contraries; fortune, generally applied to a person's possessions in land, rank, or quality.

To ESTEEM, V. A. [*estimer*, Fr. *æstimo*, Lat.] to set a value on a thing; to compare, or fix the value of a thing by comparison; to prize; to value; to regard as an object of worth and reverence; to respect, or account.

ESTEE'M, S. the act of respect paid to a person or thing on account of real or supposed worth; the value, respect, or reputation of a person or thing.

ESTEE'MER, S. one who regards a person or thing as the object of worth, and claiming respect.

E'STIMABLE, Adj. [Fr.] valuable; worthy of honour, respect, or esteem.

E'STIMABLENESS, S. that quality which renders a thing worthy of regard and respect.

To E'STIMATE, V. A. [*æstimatus*, of *æstimo*, Lat.] to rate; to fix the value of a thing; to judge of a thing from comparing it with something else; to calculate, or compute.

E'STIMATE, S. a calculation or computation; value; the act of valuing, or valuation; the assignment of proportion; a judgment formed from comparing one thing with another.

ESTIMA'TION, S. the assigning the proper proportion or share of a thing; a calculation or computation regarding value, or number; judgment or opinion formed on comparing; that degree of value or respect paid a person or thing, which arises from considering their merits.

ESTIMA'TIVE, Adj. having the power of making a comparison or calculation, and thereby determining the surplus or preference between two or more things.

ESTIMA'TOR, S. a person, who, from considering the nature of things, settles their respective importance, worth, preference, or value.

ESTRA'DE, S. [Fr. *stratum*, Lat.] an alcove or bed-room; an even or level place; a public road or highway.

To ESTRA'NGE, V. A. [*etranger*, Fr.] to keep at a distance; to withdraw; to alienate or divert a thing from its original use. To alienate, or change from kindness to coolness and indifference, applied to the affections.

ESTRA'NGEMENT, S. disuse; removal; the act of considering a thing with indifference or coldness.

ESTRE'AT, S. [*extractum*, Lat.] in Law, the true copy or duplicate of some original writing.

ESTRE'PEMENT, [*estropier*, Fr.] in Law, the impoverishing or making land barren by continual plowing and sowing, without due manuring or rest; any waste made upon lands by a tenant for life, to the prejudice of a person who has them in reversion; likewise a writ which lies to inhibit a tenant for life from making waste.

E'STUARY, S. [*æstuarium*, Lat.] an arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river, which communicates with the sea; a frith.

ESU'RINE, Adj. [*esurio*, Lat. to be hungry] corroding; sharp; eating.

ETC. a contradiction of *et cætera*, Lat. implying, and so on; and the like; and the rest; or, and others of the same kind.

To ETCH, V. A. [*etizen*, Teut.] to engrave on copper with aqua fortis. Figuratively, to sketch or draw. "To *etch* out their systems." *Locke*. Supposed to be used by mistake for *eke*. To move forwards by altering the direction from one side to another.

ETCH, S. in Husbandry, a first crop, or a crop taken off ground which is fallow. "When they sow their *etch* crops." *Mortim.*

ETE'RNAL, Adj. [Fr. *æternus*, Lat.] applied to the existence of the Deity, without beginning or end; endless; immortal. Figuratively, perpetual; constant; without intermission. "Fires *eternal* in thy temples shine." *Dryd.* That which has been and always will be unchangeably the same. "*Eternal* truths." *Dryd.*

ETER'NAL, S. [*eternel*, Fr.] one of the appellations of God, implying his necessary existence, or his existence before all time.

ETER'NALIST, S. one who holds that the world was never created, but existed from all eternity.

To ETER'NALIZE, V. A. to make eternal, immortal, or to exist without end.

ETER'NALLY, Adv. without beginning or end; without change; from eternity to eternity; perpetually; constantly; or without intermission.

ETER'NITY, S. [*eternité*, Fr. *eternitas*, Lat.] duration, without beginning or end.

To ETE'RNIZE, V. A. [*æternizer*, Fr.] to render perpetual, or endless; to render immortal; or immortalize.

E'THER, S. [*æther*, Lat. of αἰθὴρ, Gr.] a thin, subtile matter or medium, much finer and rarer than air, which commences from the limits of our atmosphere, and possesses the whole heavenly space.

ETHE'REAL, Adj. formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

ETHE'REOUS, Adj. [*æthereus*, Lat. formed of ether. Figuratively, heavenly.

E'THIC, Adj. [ἠθικὸς, Gr.] moral; containing precepts of morality.

E'THICAL, Adj. [ἠθικὸς, Gr.] moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY, Adv. after the manner of ethics, or moral philosophy.

E'THICS, S. without any singular, [ἠθικὰ, Gr.] the doctrine of morality; or that part of philosophy which treats of our duty as it concerns us, either as members of society, or as men.

E'THNIC, Adj. [ἐθνικὸς, Gr.] heathen; pagan; not enlightened with the knowledge of the one and true God, opposed to Jewish or Christian.

E'THNICS, S. heathens; idolaters, opposed to Jews and Christians.

ETHOLO'GICAL, Adj. [from ἐθὸς, and λογὸς, Gr.] treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY, S. [αἰτία, and λογὸς, Gr.] an account of the cause of a thing, generally applied to distempers.

ETYMOLO'GICAL, Adj. [from *etymology*] relating to the derivation of words.

ETYMOLO'GIST, S. one who searches out the original, or shews the derivation of words.

ETYMO'LOGY, S. [of *etymologia*, Lat. from ετυμὸς, true, and λογὸς, Gr. speech or discourse] that part of grammar which treats of the origin and derivation of words, and thereby arrives at their primary or first signification; the derivation of a word, or the original word from whence another is derived; the analysis of compound words into primitives.

E'TYMON, S. [Gr.] the primitive, or original word from whence another is derived.

EVA'CUANT, S. [*evacuans*, Lat.] in Medicine, a remedy proper to expel or carry off any ill, peccant, or redundant humours in the animal body, by the proper outlets or emunctories.

To EVA'CUATE, V. A. [*evacuatus*, of *evacuo*, Lat.] to empty or clear a thing of its contents; to throw out as noxious and offensive; to avoid by stool, as through any of the excretory passages; to make void or annul. "It would not *evacuate* a marriage." *Bacon.* To quit, or withdraw from a place. "He never effectually *evacuated* Caledonia." *Swift.*

EVACUA'TION, S. [*evacuatio*, Lat.] a withdrawing, emission, or discharge, which renders a decrease of men sensible; abolition, or annulling; the quitting of a country; a discharge procured by medicines; the practice of emptying the body by medicines.

To E'VADE, V. A. [*evado*, Lat.] to escape, elude, or avoid by artifice or stratagem; to decline by subterfuge; to escape or elude by sophistry.

EVAGA'TION, S. [*evagatus*, Lat.] the leaving off, or wandering from, a direct course or line.

EVANE'SCENT, Adj. [*evanescens*, Lat.] vanishing; lessening beyond the perception of the senses

EVANGE'LICAL, Adj. [*evangelique*, Fr. *evangelicus*, Lat. of ευ, good, and αγγελω, Gr. to proclaim or deliver a message] agreable to, or contained in the gospel; agreeable to the doctrines of Christianity, as contained in the gospel.

EVA'NGELISM, S. the act of preaching the gospel.

EVA'NGELIST, S. [ευαγγελ, Gr.] a writer of the gospel; one who propagates Christianity.

To EVA'NGELIZE, V. A. [*evangelizo*, Lat. ευαγγελιζω, Gr.] to instruct in the doctrines of Christianity; to convert to Christianity.

EVA'NID, Adj. [*evanidus*, Lat.] faint; weak; vanishing, or growing imperceptible to the sight.

EVA'PORABLE, Adj. [*evaporer*, Fr.] easily dispersed in fumes or vapours.

To EVA'PORATE, V. A. [*evaporatus*, Lat. of *evaporo*, Lat.] to exhale, drive away, or dissipate moisture into fumes, steam, and vapours. Figuratively, to give vent to a sudden sally of the mind. "My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet." *Wotton.*

EVAPORA'TION, S. [Fr. *evaporatio*, Lat.] the act of flying away in fumes and vapours. In Philosophy, the act of exhaling the moisture of a body, or of dissipating it in fumes and vapours It differs from *exhalation*, because that is practised on dry, and this on moist things. Figuratively, a vent or discharge.

EVA'SION, S. [Fr. *evasum*, Lat. of *evado*, Lat.] a stratagem, artifice, or sophistry, made use of as an excuse, or means of freeing a person from a difficulty.

EVA'SIVE, Adj. practising artifices, sophistry, or stratagems, in order to extricate from a difficulty, or avoid coming to the point.

EVA'SIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to be guilty of sophistry, subterfuges, or artifice.

EU'CHARIST, S. [from ευ, well, and χαρις, Gr. thanks] the act of giving thanks. Applied by divines to signify the thankful remembrance of the death of Christ in the communion, or Lord's supper.

EUCHARI'STICAL, Adj. [from *Eucharist*] containing acts of thanksgiving; relating to the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

EU'CHRASY, S. [ευχρασια, Gr.] an agreeable or good mixture of qualities and fluids in a human body, which denominates it healthy.

EVE or E'VEN, S. [*æfen*, Sax. *avend*, or *avond*, Belg. and Teut. *affien*, Dan.] the latter part of close of the day; the interval between broad light and darkness; the vigil, or fast to be observed in the church the day before a holiday. In this sense *eve* is only used; in the other, *even* or *eve* indifferently.

E'VEN, Adj. smooth; level; capable of being divided into equal parts. Calm, applied to the passions.

To E'VEN, V. A. to make the height of two bodies, or the quantity of two numbers the same, or parallel; to make level. Neuterly, to become even, or out of debt,

E'VEN, Adv. [contracted in common conversation and poetry to *ev'n* or *e'en*] a word of strong assertion, implying that a thing is true in a sense, which is the most dubious; equal to. So much as, when used as a diminutive. When used as an exaggeration or heightened phrase, it implies a tacit comparison, which gives great force to the words immediately following. In common discourse, pronounced *e'en*, and used as a word of concession, "I shall *e'en* let it pass." *Collier.*

E'VEN-HANDED, Adj. impartial, unbiassed. "*Even-handed* justice." *Shak.*

E'VENING, S. the close of the day.

E'VENLY, Adv. equally; uniformly; levelly; in an impartial manner: without elation or dejection. "He bore his virtues so *evenly*." *Shak.* No more nor less. "It was *evenly* so.".

E'VENNESS, S. applied to surface, the state of being free from ruggedness; smoothness; levelness; the state of a thing when it inclines not more on one side than another; impartiality or freedom from bias. Calmness or freedom from any violent perturbation, applied to the mind.

E'VEN-SONG, S. a song sung at the close of day; a form of worship performed in the evening. "He tun'd both *even-song* and morn." *Dryd.*

E'VEN-TIDE, S. the time of the evening

E'VENT, S. [*eventus*, Lat.] an incident action; or any thing which happens either good or bad; the result or consequence of an action; the conclusion, or upshot.

EVE'NTFUL, Adj. full of incidents; abounding with a variety of actions or incidents.

EVE'NTUAL, Adj. happening in consequence of any action; consequentially.

EVE'NTUALLY, Adv. in the event, result, or consequence; consequentially.

EV'ER, Adv. [*æfre*, Sax. *du aiva*, *in ewin*, *und aiw*, Goth.] at any time, when preceded by *if*. Always; at all times past, at all time to come; to all eternity. When repeated, it implies a stronger affirmation the time or duration of a thing shall never end, or that it shall continue the same to eternity. Followed by *anon*, it applies consequently, successively, or with a small pause. "*Ever* and *anon* a silver tear stole down *Dryd.* It is sometimes used as an enforcement of the word preceding. "As soon

ever he had done it:" that is, immediately after he had done it, when used in composition, it implies always, or constantly; as *ever-green* signifies always *green*, or green throughout the year.

EV'ER-BUB'BLING, Adj. continually, or always bubbling with murmurs.

EV'ER-DURING, Adj. eternal; continuing; or lasting without end.

EV'ER-GREEN, S. a plant which retains its leaves and green colour through all the seasons.

EVERLA'STING, Adj. lasting or enduring for ever, or without end; immortal. Used to imply time past, as well as time to come, but improperly.

EVERLA'STING, S. eternity; eternal duration, whether past or future. Likewise a corded woollen stuff, made use of for breeches and waistcoats, and receiving its name from its supposed strength. In Botany, a pea so called.

EVERLA'STINGLY, Adv. eternally; without end.

EVERLA'STINGNESS, S. eternity.

EVER-LI'VING, Adj. immortal.

EVERMO'RE, Adv. always; incessantly; eternally. "Religion prefers those pleasures which flow from the presence of God for *evermore*." *Tillotf.*

EV'ER-PLEA'SING, Adj. always giving pleasure.

To EVE'RSE, V. A. [*eversus*, Lat.] to overthrow, subvert, or destroy. To confuse, or explode, applied to argument. "The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed*." *Glanv.*

EVE'RY, Adj. [*æfer ealc*, Sax. *everich*, old Eng.] each individual or single person composing any collection of men. *Every where*, in all places; in each place.

EVES-DROPPER, S. a person who gets close to a house, or under the window, to hearken to the discourse, and discover the secrets of a family.

To E'VICT, V. A. [*evictus*, Lat. of *vinco*, Lat.] in Law, to cast out of a possession, or to dispossess by due course of law.

EVICTION, S. dispossession by a sentence of law; proof evidence, or certain testimony.

EVI'DENCE, S. [Fr.] the state of being clear with respect to proof; undoubted certainty; testimony; proof; a person who is summoned to prove any point or fact. Used sometimes in the plural without the *s* final, and sometimes with.

To EVI'DENCE, V. A. to prove; to discover or shew; to make discovery.

EVI'DENT, Adj. plain; proved beyond doubt; notorious.

EVI'DENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to appear plain and indubitable.

E'VIL, Adj. [*efel*, *yfel*, Sax. *evel*, Belg. *evel*, Teut.] having bad qualities of any kind. Wicked, malicious, applied to morals. Figuratively, calamitous or miserable, applied to condition or circumstances. Mischievous, destructive, applied to animals. "An *evil* beast."

E'VIL, S. *Natural evil*, is that defect or inconvenience which arises from natural causes without our consent or knowledge. *Moral evil*, is that inconvenience which arises from natural causes, by our own consent or choice; or that inconvenience which arises from the abuse of our elections. Applied to a choice, or acting contrary to the moral or revealed laws of the Deity, it is termed *wickedness* or *sin*. Applied to acting contrary to the laws of government, a *crime*. Applied to acting contrary to the mere rule of fitness, a *fault*. When indulged or frequently practised, it is termed *malignity*, or *maliciousness*. When applied to the inconveniences resulting from want of wealth or friends, it is termed *calamity* or *misery*; but when to want of health, it is called a *distemper* or *disease*. On the whole, *evil* is what is apt to produce or increase any pain, or diminish any pleasure in us; or else to procure us any inconvenience, or deprive us of any good. In Scripture, the consequences of sin; an evil angel or devil. "Deliver us from *evil*."

To E'VINCE, V. A. [*evinco*, Lat.] to prove, make evident, or establish by arguments.

EVI'NCIBLE, Adj. capable of being proved or established by arguments.

EVI'NCIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to force assent or conviction.

EV'ITABLE. Adj. [*evitabilis*, Lat.] that may be surmounted or avoided.

EU'LOGY, S. [from ευ well, and λογος Gr. a discourse] a praise commemoration, or panegyric; a display or discourse in praise of the virtues of a person.

EU'NUCH, S. [from ευνη, a bed, and εχω Gr. to have or keep; they having the charge of the bed-rooms in eastern countries] a person who has been castrated. Figuratively, a chief officer of the household of an eastern monarch, such persons only being suffered to serve in places in their palaces.

To EU'NUCHATE, V. A. [from the noun] to castrate, or make an eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, S. [*evocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling out. "An *evocation* of the dead from hell." *Pope.*

To E'VOLVE, V. A. [*evolvo*, Lat.] to unrol; to unfold; or disentangle.

E'VOLVENT, Adj. [*evolvens*, Lat.] in Geometry, a curve, which results from the evolution of another curve.

E'VOLUTION, S. [*evolutus*, Lat.] the act of unrolling or unfolding. In Geometry, the opening or unfolding of a curve or circle, whereby the circumference gradually approaches to a right line, all its parts meeting together, and equally evolving or unbending, so that the same line becomes successively a less arch or a reciprocally greater circle, till at last they turn into a strait line. In Algebra, the ex-

traction of roots from any given power. In Tactics, the divers figures, turns, and motions made by a body of soldiers, either in ranging themselves in form of battle, or in changing their form, whether by way of exercise, or during an engagement.

EVOMI'TION, S. [*evomitus*, Lat.] the act of vomiting out.

EUPHO'NICAL, Adj. [from *euphony*] sounding agreeable; giving pleasure by sound.

EU'PHONY, S. [ευ, well, and φωνη, Gr. a voice] in Grammar, an easiness, smoothness, and elegance of pronunciation; an agreeable sound.

EUPHOR'BIA, or EUPHORBIUM, S. in Botany, the burning thorny plant. Linnæus ranges it in the 3d sect. of his 11th class. A gum drawn from the plant is imported from the Canary Islands, and the remoter parts of Africa, and is used in medicine in sinapisms.

EU'PHRASY, S. [*euphrasia*, Lat.] in Botany, the herb called *eyebright*, from its supposed virtue in clearing the sight: it grows naturally in commons and fields, always among grass, heath, and turz, *&c.* "Purg'd with *euphrasy* and *rue*—the visual nerve." *Par. Lost.*

EU'PHRATES, S. the finest river of Turkey in Asia. It issues from two sources northwards of Erzerum, in Turcomania, in lat. 40 deg. 16 min. north; both which unite their streams three days journey below that city, to which place small vessels may come up; but its navigation is rendered dangerous by a very rocky channel. Its course at first is from E. to W. through Turcomania; but meeting with mount Taurus, it turns to the S. dividing that province from Natolia, and then running on S. E. separates Syria from Assyria. It afterwards passes through Eyraca Arabia, or Chaldea; and having joined the Tigris, continues the same course to Bassora, forty eight miles below which city it discharges itself into the Persian gulph. Mesopotamia or Padanaram is almost surrounded by the Euphrates and Tigris.

EURO'CLYDON, S. [Gr.] a wind which blows between the east and north in the Mediterranean, and is very dangerous. It is of the nature of a whirlwind, falls suddenly on ships, makes them tack about, and sometimes causes them to founder. "There arose a tempestuous wind called *Euroclydon*." *Acts* xxvi. 14.

EU'ROPE, S. one of the grand subdivisions or quarters of the terraqueous globe, by the Romans called Europa, as it is now by the Italians and Spaniards, and Europe by the English and French. The Turks call it Rumeli or Alfrank, the Georgians, Frankoba and the rest of Asia, Frankistan. On the N. it has the Frozen ocean or White sea; on the S. the Mediterranean sea, dividing it from Africa. On the E. it is bounded by Asia, from which it is parted by the Archipelago, the Euxine or Black sea, and the Palus Mœotis, and from thence, by a line drawn from the Tanais or Don, almost to the Oby in Muscovy; and on the W. it has the Atlantic ocean. Europe extends itself between Lat. 34 and 80 deg. N. and between long. 5 and 80 deg. reckoning the first meridian to pass through Teneriff. Its breadth as a continent, from the north cape to the cape Metapan in the Morea, is about 2600 miles; and its length, from the mouth of the river Oby in the E. to cape St. Vincent in Portugal W. about 2800. Tho' Europe be the least of the four parts of this lower globe, it has much the advantage of the others with regard to the mildness of its climate, the fertility of its soil in general, producing great plenty of corn, cattle, wine, oil, and in short all things necessary, not only for the support, but ease and luxury of human life; more especially noted for the comeliness, strength, courage, ingenuity, and wisdom of its inhabitants, the excellence of their governments, equity of their laws, the fredom of their subjects; and, what surpasses all others, the purity of their religion, namely, the sublime doctrines of the great and divine lawgiver Jesus Christ, and of his immediate apostles. After the flood, Noah's posterity peopled Europe: but whether, as is generally believed, by the descendants of Japhet, who came from Asia Minor over the Hellespont into Greece, or those of Shem passing by land between the Caspian sea and Palus Mœotis, who went through Tartary and Scythia into Scandia or Scandinavia, and from thence spreading afterwards over France, Germany, *&c.* is not so clear. Europe, however, has for many ages been extremely populous, and some of her inhabitants illustrious for their courage, wisdom, and virtue: so that at different times they conquered by this means the greatest part of Asia and Africa, subjecting these countries to the two empires of Greece and Rome. And within these latter ages, namely, three or four centuries ago, almost one half of the earth, formerly unknown, has been discovered by Europeans, and possessed by the colonies they have sent thither. Christianity is professed throughout Europe except in that part of it occupied by the Turks who are disciples of Mahomet. But, by reason of the corruptions and innovations gradually introduced into the church of Rome, the western church is divided; so that Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, part of Germany, and the Netherlands, with Poland, still follow the doctrine of the Romish church: while England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, great part of Germany, the Seven United Provinces of Holland, Switzerland, *&c.* have embraced the reformation and profess the Protestant religion. But Russia, some few parts of Poland, in Walachia, Moldavia, Podolia, Volhinia, Greece, *&c.* the doctrine of the eastern or Greek church

is followed. The Europeans have been moſt renowned for learning and arts; for they have brought all the ſciences to a greater perfection than the Aſiatics or Africans ever had done. Beſides the invention and improvement of many uſeful arts, navigation particularly is entirely owing to the induſtry and genius of the inhabitants of this part of the world. The languages of Europe are all derived from theſe ſix original ones, the Greek, Latin, Teutonic, or Old German, Celtic, Sclavonic, and Gothic; different combinations and dialects of which, with accidental additions, being the language of all the conſiderable parts of Europe, except Tartary and Turky.

EUROPE'AN. Adj. [of *Europe, Europæus*, Lat. ſome moderns accent it on the ſecond ſyllable, but the authority of all the great poets are againſt them] belonging to, or a native of Europe.

EU'RUS, S. [Lat.] the eaſt wind.

EURY'THMY, S. [ευ, well, and ρυθμος, Gr. meaſure of verſe, or harmony] harmony of verſe or pronounciation.

EVU'LSION, S. [*evulſio*, Lat.] the act of plucking off.

EWE, S. [*eow*, Sax. hence, *ewe*, Sax. marriage, and *ewede*, Sax. a flock, *ouwe*, Belg.] a female ſheep.

EX, a Latin prepoſition, often prefixed to compound words, ſometimes ſignifying, as in the original, *out*, as to *exhauſt*, to *draw out*; ſometimes it only enforces the meaning of the word to which it is joined, and ſometimes produces a ſmall alteration in the ſenſe.

To EXA'CERBATE, V. A. [*exacerbatus*, of *exacerbo*, Lat.] to make rougher; to exaſperate; to heighten any diſagreeable quality.

EXACERBA'TION, S. increaſe or malignity, or any bad quality. In Medicine, the height of a diſeaſe; a paroxyſm.

EXA'CT, Adj. [Fr. *exactus*, Lat.] without the leaſt deviation from any rule or ſtandard; accurate; honeſt; punctual.

To EXA'CT, V. A. [*exactus* of *exigo*, Lat.] to require or demand with rigour and authority; to demand as due; to enjoin, or inſiſt upon. Neuterly, to require more than is the worth of a thing in ſales; to require more than is due in debts or contracts; to be guilty of extortion.

EXA'CTER, S. one that claims more than his due; or demands his due with outrage and rigour.

EXA'CTION, S. the act of making a demand with authority; the demanding more than is due, or more than a thing is worth; extortion; a toll; or heavy tax.

EXA'CTLY, Adv. with accuracy; perfectly; with great nicety.

EXA'CTNESS, a ſtrict conformity to a rule or ſtandard; a conduct regulated with the greateſt ſtrictneſs according to ſome rule.

To EXA'GGERATE, V. A. [*exaggeratus*, Lat. of *exaggero*] to heighten by deſcription; to repreſent a thing, or good and ill quality, to be greater than they really are.

EXAGGERA'TION, S. the act of heaping together. "The *exaggeration* of ſand." *Hale*. A repreſentation, wherein the good and ill qualities of a thing or perſon are deſcribed to be greater than they really are.

To EXA'GITATE, V. A. [*exagitatus*, Lat. of *exagito*, Lat.] to put in motion.

To EXA'LT, V. A. [*exalter*, Fr. from *altus*, Lat. high] to lift upwards; to place on high. Figuratively, to prefer, or raiſe to power, wealth, or dignity; to elate with joy or confidence; to magnify with praiſe. To raiſe or make louder, applied to the voice. In Chemiſtry, to ſublime, refine, or heighten the qualities of a thing by fire.

EXALTA'TION, S. the act of lifting up, or placing on high; preferment or advancement; a ſtate of grandeur or dignity. In Aſtrology, a dignity which a planet is ſuppoſed to acquire in certain parts of ſigns or the zodiac, which is imagined to give it an extraordinary power or influence.

EXA'MEN, S. [Lat.] an exact and careful ſearch or enquiry, in order to diſcover the truth or falſhood of a thing.

EXA'MINATE, S. [*examinatus*, Lat.] an evidence or perſon examined upon a trial. "Aſked in ſcorn one of the *examinates*." *Bac.*

EXAMINA'TION, S. [*examinatio*, Lat.] a ſearch into the truth of any fact, or the veracity of any evidence, by queſtions; an accurate, nice, and ſcrupulous enquiry after truth.

EXAMINA'TOR, S. [Lat.] an examiner.

To EXA'MINE, V. A. [*examiner*, Fr. *examino*, Lat.] to try a perſon ſuſpected of any crime by queſtions; to aſk a witneſs queſtions on a trial; to make inquiry into; to try by experiment, obſervation, or the deductions of reaſon.

EXA'MINER, S. one who ſearches into the veracity of an evidence, by propoſing ſuch queſtions as ſhall be ſuitable to that purpoſe.

EXA'MPLE, S. [*exemple*, Fr. *exemplum*, Lat.] any thing propoſed to be copied or imitated; a precedent, or ſomething of the ſame kind which has happened before; a rule of conduct or action worthy of the imitation of others; a perſon fit to be propoſed as a pattern for others to imitate; a perſon puniſhed for the admonition of others, or to deter them from being guilty of the ſame crimes; inſtance, or ſomething produced as an illuſtration or confirmation of what has been aſſerted, or wherein a rule is explained by an application.

EXA'NGUIOUS, Adj. [*exanguis*, Lat.] having no blood; having only animal juices, in oppoſition to *ſanguineous*.

EXA'NIMATE, Adj. [*examinatus*, Lat.] deprived of life. Figuratively, ſpiritleſs; dejected; almoſt reduced to death's door. "*Examinate* by love." *Thomſon*.

EXANIMA'TION, S. death; or deprivation of life.

EXANTHE'MATA, S. [from ἐξ, and ἀνθεμα, Gr. a flowering] in Medicine, efflorescences, or breakings out on the skin.

EXANTHE'MATOUS, Adj. in Medicine, pustulous; eruptive; efflorescent; discolouring or forming pustules on the skin.

EXARTICULA'TION, S. [from *ex* and *articulus*, Lat. a joint] the dislocation of a joint; the putting a bone out of joint.

To EXA'SPERATE, V. A. [*exasperatus*, of *exaspero*, Lat.] to provoke a person to anger by some disagreeable or offensive action; to heighten or aggravate a difference; to heighten or increase the inflammation of a wound or disorder.

EXASPERA'TER, S. one who heightens or increases the anger of a person.

EXASPERA'TION, S. a representation of a thing in such a light as to occasion great offence and provocation. "My enemies loaded me with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could." *K. Charles.* A provocation or offence which excites a person to violent anger or rage.

To EXCA'RNATE, V. A. [from *ex* and *caro*, *carnis*, Lat. flesh] to strip off flesh.

To EXCA'VATE, V. A. [*excavatus*, of *excavo*, Lat.] to hollow, or make hollow.

EXCAVA'TION, S. the act of scooping out, or cutting any surface into hollows; a hollow, or cavity.

To EXCEE'D, V. A. [*exceder*, Fr. *excedo*, Lat.] to go beyond any limit, measure, or standard; to excel or surpass another in any quality. Neuterly, to go too far; to be guilty of excess; to go beyond the bounds of fitness or duty; to surpass in quality or quantity.

EXCEE'DING, Part. or Adj. surpassing, or going beyond in dimensions, time, or any other quality. Sometimes used adverbially for a very great or remarkable degree. "*Exceeding* powerful by sea." *Raleigh.*

To EXCE'L, V. A. [*exceller*, Fr. *excello*, Lat.] to surpass another.

EX'CELLENCE, or EX'CELLENCY, S. [*excellence*, Fr. *excellentia*, Lat.] the possessing any good quality to a greater degree than another on a comparison; purity; goodness; a title of honour usually given to generals in an army, ambassadors, and governors.

EX'CELLENT, Adj. [Fr. *excellens*, Lat.] possessed of great talents or virtues; eminent, or superior to others in good qualities.

EX'CELLENTLY, Adv. very well. To an eminent or remarkable degree, applied both to good and bad qualities. "Comedy is *excellently* instructive." *Dryd.* "Sometimes so *excellently* ill." *Pope.*

To EXCE'PT, V. A. [*excepter*, Fr. *exceptus*, of *excipio*, Lat.] to leave out; to mention as not included. Neuterly, to object to. "Thus could not *except* against." *Locke.*

EXCE'PT, Prep. excluding; not including. "God and his Son *except*—none he feared." *Par. Lost.* Unless. "It is impossible to do it, *except* we know it." *Tillotf.*

EXCE'PTING, Part. not including, or taking a thing into an account.

EXCE'PTION, S. [Fr. *exceptio*, Lat.] the exclusion from, or not including a person or thing in a precept, position, or general law. "An *exception to* some." *Addis.* "In *exception to* all general rules." *Pope.* A dislike or offence. "He first took *exception* at this badge." *Shak.*

EXCE'PTIONABLE, Adj. liable to objection.

EXCE'PTIOUS, Adj. fond of making objections; peevish; easily offended.

EXCE'PTIVE, Adj. including an exception.

EXCE'PTLESS, Adj. without exception; without raising any objection; general; universal.

EXCE'PTOR, S. one who raises objections, or makes exceptions.

EXCE'RPTION, S. [*excerptio*, Lat.] the act of gleaning or selecting; the thing selected or gleaned. "Saving some few *excerptions*." *Raleigh.*

EXCE'SS, S. [*exces*, Fr. *excessus*, Lat.] that which is beyond the bounds of moderation, or those limits in which virtue consists. A relative term, implying the quantity or degree which one thing or quality has more than another. Applied to passion, a height or violence beyond the bounds of reason. Intemperance, or too great an indulgence in meat or drink.

EXCE'SSIVE, Adj. [*exceſſif*, *exceſſive*, Fr.] beyond any limits or common standard, with respect to quantity, quality or bulk; vehement, or beyond the just bounds or measures prescribed by reason.

EXCE'SSIVELY, Adv. in a great or immoderate degree.

To EXCHA'NGE, V. A. [*changer*, Fr. *excambiare*, low Lat.] to change, or give one thing for another; to give and take reciprocally. In Commerce, to give money for a bill, or to settle the *exchange* with different countries.

EXCHA'NGE, S. the act of giving and receiving one thing for another. In Commerce, the fixing of the actual momentary value of money between different countries; the thing given or received in lieu of another; the place where merchants meet to negociate their affairs. A *bill of exchange*, is that which is drawn by a person in one kingdom, on one residing in another, for such a sum there as is equivalent to a sum paid or estimated here.

EXCHA'NGER, S. a person who remits money to foreign parts, or deals in bills of exchange.

To EXCHE'AT, V. A. See ESCHEAT.

EXCHE'ATOR, S. See ESCHEATOR.

EXCHE'QUER, S. [*eſchequier*, Norm. Fr. *ſcaccharium*, low Lat. from *ſchatz*, Teut. a treaſure] the court to which all the revenues of the crown are brought. It conſiſts of two parts, one of which is the taking cognizance of all cauſes relating to the king's coffers, and is likewiſe a court of record, wherein all cauſes relating to the revenue are tried: the other part is called the *receipt of the exchequer*, which is properly employed in the receiving and paying money.

EXCI'SE, S. [*accis*, Belg. *exciſum*, Lat.] a tax or impoſition laid by the government on commodities, for ſupporting and anſwering the exigencies of the ſtate.

To EXCI'SE, V. A. to levy a tax on a perſon or thing.

EXCI'SEMAN, S. an officer who is employed in the inſpection of goods which are exiſeable, and in collecting the ſums they are rated at.

EXCI'SION, S. [*exciſio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off, or entirely deſtroying a nation, or the inhabitants of ſome place.

EXCITA'TION, S. [Fr. from *excitatus*, Lat.] the act of putting into motion; the act of rouſing or awakening.

To EXCI'TE, V. A. [*exciter*, Fr. *excito*, Lat.] to rouſe from a ſtate of inactivity and indolence to one of action; or from a ſtate of dejection and deſpair, to one of courage and vigour; to put into motion; to awaken; to rouſe. In Electrical Experiments, to make the globe or tube fit to communicate the electrical virtue by friction.

EXCI'TEMENT, S. the motion by which a perſon is rouſed from a ſtate of indolent inactivity to one of vigourous action.

EXCI'TER, S. one who ſtirs up to action; the cauſe by which any dormant virtue is put in action; or any thing is put into motion.

To EXCLAI'M, V. N. [*exclamo*, Lat.] to cry out with vehemence and an exalted voice, ſometimes occaſioned by ſudden grief or exceſſive pain; to ſpeak againſt, decry, or reproach with outrage.

EXCLAI'MER, S. one that makes uſe of frequent exclamations; one that runs down, raiſes objections, and rails againſt a perſon or thing with vehemence or paſſion. "I muſt tell this paſſionate *exclaimer*." *Atterb.*

EXCLAMA'TION, S. [Fr. of *exclamatio*, Lat.] a vehement outcry; a railing or outrageous reproach of a perſon or thing; an emphatical utterance; a figure in rhetoric, wherein, by raiſing the voice, and uſing an interjection, either expreſſed or underſtood, we teſtify an uncommon warmth and paſſion of the mind, and expreſs the magnitude of the thing. In Printing and Grammar, a point placed after an *exclamation*, and marked thus (!).

EXCLA'MATORY, Adj. practiſing, or conſiſting of exclamation.

To EXCLU'DE, V. A. [*excludo*, Lat.] to ſhut out, or hinder from entrance; to debar of any privilege, or hinder a perſon from partaking with another; to except to any doctrine; to deny a perſon a right or enjoyment in any grant.

EXCLU'SION, S. [Fr.] the act of ſhutting out, or denying admiſſion; rejection, or not admitting a principle; an exception. In Natural Hiſtory, the hatching or letting the young out of the egg.

EXCLU'SIVE, Adj. [*excluſif*, *excluſive*, Fr. from *excluſus*, Lat.] having the power to deny or hinder entrance or admiſſion; debarring from the enjoyment of a right, privilege, or grant; not taking into an account, computation, or calculating; excepting.

To EXCO'GITATE, V. A. [*excogitatus*, from *excogito*, Lat.] to find out or diſcover by thought, or intenſe thinking; to invent. "*Excogitated* by the heathen." *Hale.*

To EXCOMMU'NICATE, V. A. [*excommunier*, Fr. *excommunico*, low Lat.] to exclude or debar a perſon from having any fellowſhip with a viſible church, or at leaſt from partaking of the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper.

EXCOMMU'NICATION, S. [Fr.] an eccleſiaſtical cenſure or puniſhment, whereby a perſon is denied the privileges of a church, or from communicating at the ſacrament of the Lord's ſupper. The few inſtances, if not the total diſuſe of the power of *excommunication* in the eſtabliſhed church of late years, is an amiable inſtance of the benevolence of its rulers, and ſhould not only raiſe admiration and praiſe, but likewiſe converſion and conformity.

To EXCO'RIATE, V. A. [of *ex*, Lat. off, and *corium*, a hide or ſkin] to flay, or ſtrip off the ſkin.

EXCO'RIATION, S. loſs of ſkin; the act of flaying, or ſtripping of the ſkin.

EXCO'RTICATION, S. [from *ex* and *cortex*, Lat. the bark of a tree] in Botany, the pulling or peeling off the bark of trees.

EX'CREMENT, S. [Fr. of *excrementum*, Lat.] that which is diſcharged at the natural paſſage of the body.

EXCREME'NTAL, Adj. that which is of the nature of, or voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS, Adj. containing excrement.

EXCRE'SCENCE, or EXCRE'SCENCY, S. [*excreſcence*, Fr. *excreſcens*, Lat.] a ſuperfluous part growing out of another, contrary to the original form of a thing, or the common production of nature. In Surgery, ſuperfluous and luxuriant fleſh growing on the parts of bodies of animals.

EXCRE'SCENT, Adj. [Fr. *excreſcens*, Lat.] ſuperfluouſly or luxurioufly growing out of a thing.

EXCRE'TION, S. [*excretio*, Lat.] in Medicine, the act of separating excrements and excrementitious humours from the aliments or blood, and expelling or ejecting them from the body.

EXCRE'TIVE, Adj. [*excretivus*, Lat.] having the power of separating or ejecting excrements, or excrementitious humours from the body.

EXCRU'CIABLE, Adj. [from *excruciate*] tormenting, or having the power of tormenting.

To EXCRU'CIATE, V. A. [*excruciatus*, of *excrucio*, Lat.] to torture or torment.

To EXCU'LPATE, V. A. [from *ex* and *culpatus*, Lat.] to clear from any accusation, or from a charge of a crime or fault.

EXCULPA'TION, S. an apology or vindication of one charged with a fault; an endeavour to vindicate a person from an accusation.

EXCU'RSION, S. [Fr. *excursum*, Lat. of *excurso*, Lat.] an attempt to leave a settled path; a ramble; an expedition into distant parts; a progress beyond the common limits and boundaries. Applied to the mind, a digression or departure from the subject a person is treating of.

EXCU'RSIVE, Adj. rambling; wandering; or deviating.

EXCU'SABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that for which any apology may be made, and admitted.

EXCU'SABLENESS, S. the quality which renders a thing a fit object of being pardoned.

EXCU'SATORY, Adj. pleading in excuse; assigning a motive which may remove blame, and vindicate a person's conduct.

To EXCU'SE, V. A. [*excuser*, Fr. *excuso*, Lat.] to lessen guilt, by assigning some circumstance which may render the commission of a fault less blameable; to discharge a person from a duty or obligation; to pass by without blame; to make an apology, defence, or vindication, in order to wipe off any aspersion, or clear from any imputation.

EXCU'SE, S. an apology or plea offered in a person's vindication; a reason or motive assigned to justify from accusation or guilt.

EXCU'SELESS, Adj. without any motive or reason to free from blame or punishment.

EXCU'SER, S. one who pleads for, or one who forgives or passes by the faults of, another.

To EXCU'SS, V. A. [*excussus*, Lat.] in Law, to seize and detain a person's property. "Unless his goods and estate be first *excussed*." *Ayliffe*.

EXCU'SSION, S. [*excussio*, Lat.] the act of seizing. "If upon an *excussion*, there be not goods to satisfy." *Ayliffe*.

EXE'CRABLE, Adj. [Fr.] so detestable, abominable, or wicked, as to deserve to be cursed. Figuratively, very bad.

EXE'CRABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to deserve to be accursed. Figuratively, abominably; in a very bad manner; hatefully.

To EX'ECRATE, V. A. [*execratus* of *execror*, Lat.] to curse as an object containing the most abominable, detestable, and wicked qualities. Figuratively, to detest; to abominate.

EXE'CRATION, S. a curse; an imprecation; or wishing some evil to a person or thing.

To EXE'CUTE, V. A. [*executer*, Fr. *executus*, of *exequor*, Lat.] to discharge or perform a commission, or duty, to put a law, or any thing planned, in practice; to put to death, according to the sentence of the law.

EXECU'TION, S. the performance, or practice of a thing; action. In Law, the last act in causes of debt, wherein power is given to the plaintiff to seize the defendant's goods and body; death inflicted by law; death; slaughter.

EXECU'TIONER, S. he that puts in act; he that inflicts punishment on an offender; the person or instrument by which any thing is performed.

EXECU'TIVE, Adj. having the quality of executing or performing. Active, or putting into execution, opposed to *deliberative* or *legislative*.

EXECU'TER, S. he that performs any thing planned; he that executes a design; a person who inflicts the punishment sentenced by the law.

EXE'CUTOR, S. a person who is nominated by a testator to perform the articles contained in his will.

EXE'CUTORSHIP, S. the office of a person appointed executor by a testator.

EXE'CUTRIX, S. a woman intrusted with the performance of the will of a testator.

EXEGE'SIS, S. [Gr. a word used as an explication of another: Thus in the words "*Abba, Father*," used in scripture, the word *father* is the *exegesis*, or explanation of the Syric word *abba*. Likewise a comment to explain any book, or author's writings.

EXEGE'TICAL, Adj. [ἐξηγητικὸς, Gr.] explaining; by way of explanation.

EXE'MPLAR, S. [Lat] a model, pattern, or original, to be imitated.

EXE'MPLARINESS, S. the state of being proposed as a pattern, and worthy of imitation.

EXE'MPLARY, Adj. worthy of being proposed as a pattern for the imitation of others, applied both to persons and things. Such as may deter and give warning to others, applied to punishments. Remarkable.

EXEMPLIFICA'TION, S. a giving an example In Law, the giving a copy, or draught of an original record.

To EXE'MPLIFY, V. A. [*exemplum* and *fio*, Lat.] to illustrate, or enforce, by an example

ample or inſtance. In Law, to tranſcribe or copy.

To EXE'MPT, V. A. [*exemptus*, Lat. bought off] to free from any obligation or duty to privilege.

EXE'MPT, Adj. freed from ſervice, office, obligation, duty, or tax, by privilege; not liable to.

EXE'MPTION, S. [from *ex* and *emptio*, Lat.] freedom from any ſervice, obligation, tax, burthenſome employment, or law.

EX'EQUIAL, Adj. [from *exequiæ*, Lat.] belonging to a funeral or burial.

EX'EQUIES, S. [it has no ſingular, from *exequiæ*, Lat.] funeral rites or ceremonies. "The tragical end of the two brothers, whoſe *exequies*." *Dryd.*

EXE'RCENT, Adj. [*exercens*, Lat] practiſing; following any trade, employment, or vocation. "Ever *exercent* advocate." *Ayliffe.*

EX'ERCISE, S. [*exèrciſe*, Fr. *exercitium*, Lat.] a motion of the limbs, or action of the body, conſidered as conducive and neceſſary to health; ſomething done by way of amuſement; an action by which the body it formed to gracefulneſs and ſtrength; any practice by which a perſon is rendered ſkilful in the performance of a duty or diſcipline. "The *exerciſe* of the ſoldiers." Uſe or actual application and practice of a thing; employment; any thing required to be performed as a taſk; an application of the mind to ſtudy.

To EXE'RCISE, V. A. [*exerciſe* of *exercer*, Fr. *exerceo*, Lat.] to employ the mind in conſidering an object; to uſe ſuch action of the body as is neceſſary to keep the fluids in motion and preſerve health; to train, or each a perſon any diſcipline by frequent practice; to taſk, employ, or keep buſy; to practiſe; to exert, or put in practiſe. "To *exerciſe* domition over them." *Matt.* xx. 25. To practiſe the different evolutions of an army, in order to attain ſkill in military diſcipline.

EXERCI'SER, S. one who acts, performs, or practiſes.

EXERCITA'TION, S. [Fr. of *exercitatio*, Lat.] exerciſe; practice; a frequent repetition of the ſame action.

To EXE'RT, V. A. [*exertus* of *exero*, Lat.] to uſe with an application of force, vehemence or vigour; to put forth or perform. To apply ſtrength, force, or vigour, uſed with a reciprocal pronoun.

EXE'RTION, S. the act of bringing into action, including the idea of force, vehemence, ſtrength, or vigour.

EXE'SION, S. [*exeſus* of *exedo*, Lat. to eat out] the act of eating out, or eating a way through. "Theophraſtus denieth the *exeſion* of vipers through the belly of the dam." *Brown.*

EXESTUA'TION, S. [*exæſtuatus*, Lat.] a fermentation or violent internal commotion of the particles of a body; an ebullition or effervescence. "The inward *exeſtuations* of the blood." *Boyle.*

E'XETER, S. the Auguſta of the Romans, Iſca of Ptolemy, and Antoninus's Caer-eſk, or Pen-caer of the Britons, and the Exanceſter of the Saxons, afterwards abbreviated to Exceſter, and Exeter; ſo called from the river Ex, on which it ſtands. It is the capital of Devonſhire, and called the London of the W. there being no city between it and the Land's-end, which is 108 miles diſtant. It is walled round, and was the ſeat of the Weſt Saxons. Here ſeveral Roman coins, and other antiquities, have been dug up. Formerly there were ſo many monaſteries in the place, that it was called Monkton. Beſides chapels, and five large meeting-houſes, are ſtill twenty churches, in the city and ſuburbs; among which is the cathedral of St. Peter, where it is common to ſee hundredso f people at morning ſervice by ſix, ſummer and winter. This is a mayor-town, and a county of itſelf, which ſends two members to parliament. It has a long bridge over the Ex, with houſes on both ſides. Here are four principal ſtreets, (one of which is called the High-ſtreet) all centering in the middle of the town and called Carfox, a corruption, ſays my author, of the old Norman *quatre voix* for *voyes*, i. e. the four ways, though it would rather ſeem to be *carreau*, the ſquare. Here is plenty of water, which is conveyed by pipes; and an old caſtle called Rougemont, where the aſſizes are kept. In this city and ſuburbs are hoſpitals, a work-houſe, alms-houſes, and charity-ſchools, together with a county-infirmary, of late erection. Formerly ſhips could load and unload at the water-gate; but the navigation having been obſtructed, ſluices and gates have been ſince made by act of Parliament; ſo that veſſels of 150 tons can come up to the quay. In this town is a briſk trade, particularly in ſerges; and here are twelve companies. It is the ſee of a biſhop, which Edward the Confeſſor tranſlated hither from Crediton. Topſham, ſix miles below the town, may be looked upon as the port of Exeter. It gives title of earl to a branch of the Cecil family. It lies twelve miles N. of the Engliſh channel, and 172 W. of London. The weekly markets here are on Wedneſdays and Fridays, and annual fairs on Aſh-Wedneſday, Whitſun-Monday, Auguſt 1, and December 6, for horned cattle, horſes, and almoſt every commodity. Of all theſe, the Lammas-fair is the moſt conſiderable for ſerges and woollen ſtuffs.

To EXFO'LIATE, V. A. [of *ex* and *folium*, Lat. a leaf] in Surgery, to ſcale a bone.

EXFOLIATION, S. the act of ſcaling a bone; or the ſtate of a bone which breaks off in ſcales.

EXFO'LIATIVE, Adj. that which has the

the power of ſcaling a bone, or of producing exfoliation.

EXHA'LABLE, Adj. [from *exhale*] that which may be raiſed, conſumed, or diſperſed in fumes, or exhalations.

EXHALA'TION, S. [*exhalatio*, Lat.] a fume, conſiſting of dry, ſubtile corpuſcles, or effluvia, looſened from hard terreſtrial bodies, either by the heat of the ſun, agitation of the air, the electricity of the atmoſphere, or ſome other cauſe, aſcending by the laws of hydroſtatics, or the repulſive, or electrical quality of the air, to a certain height in the atmoſphere, where they mix with other vapours, and form clouds, &c. The act of exhaling, or ſending forth effluvia or exhalations.

To EXHA'LE, V. A. [*exhalo*, Lat.] to draw forth or emit effluvia, or exhalations. Figuratively, but improperly, to exhauſt, dry up, or diſperſe any moiſture in ſteams or fumes.

EXHA'LEMENT, S. an effluvium; a vapour; an exhalation.

To EXHAU'ST, V. A. [*exhauſtus*, of *exhaurio*, Lat.] to drain any fluid or liquor; to draw out till nothing remains.

EXHAU'STION, S. the act of draining, or drawing dry. Figuratively, an entire waſte, or conſumption.

EXHAU'STLESS, Adj. not to be emptied, drained, drawn dry, or totally conſumed.

To EXHI'BIT, V. A. [*exhibitus*, Lat.] of *exhibeo*, Lat.] to offer to view or uſe; to propoſe in a full aſſembly, or public manner.

EXHI'BITER, S. he that offers any thing as a charge or accuſation, in a public manner; he that expoſes any curioſity, natural or artificial, to public view.

EXHIBI'TION, S. [Fr. *exhibitio*, Lat.] the act of diſplaying, explaining, or rendering viſible and ſenſible; the act of expoſing to public view. In Law, the bringing a charge or accuſation againſt a perſon in a public or open court. Allowance, ſalary, or penſion. "Driven to live in exile on a ſmall *exhibition*." *Swift.*

EXHI'BITIVE, Adj. containing a repreſentation or diſplay.

To EXHI'LARATE, V. A. [*exhilaratus*, of *exhilaro*, Lat.] to cheer, comfort, or inſpire with gaiety.

EXHILARA'TION, S. the act of inſpiring with chearfulneſs or joy; the ſtate of a perſon inſpired with joy or gaiety, applied to a ſenſation of pleaſure, which is leſs than joy, but of ſome affinity with it.

To EXHO'RT, V. A. [*exhorter*, Fr. of *exhorto*, Lat.] to induce a perſon to the performance of a thing or duty, by laying the motive of it, and its conſequences, before a perſon; to call upon a perſon to perform, or remind him of his duty. "We beſeech and *exhort* you by the Lord Jeſus." *Theſſ.* iv. 1.

EXHORTA'TION, S. [Fr. *exhortatio*, Lat.] the motive which can induce a perſon to perform any duty; the act of laying ſuch motives before a perſon as may incite him to perform a duty.

EXHO'RTATORY, Adj. containing motives to incite a perſon to perform a duty.

EXHO'RTER, S one who endeavours to perſuade or incite a perſon to perform a duty.

EX'IGENCE, or EX'IGENCY, S. [*exigens*, Lat.] a want, neceſſity, or diſtreſs, which demands immediate aſſiſtance and relief; any preſſing want, diſtreſs, or ſudden occaſion.

EX'IGENT, S. [*exigens*, Lat.] a preſſing buſineſs; want; or an affair which requires immediate aſſiſtance and relief.

EXIGU'ITY, S. [*exiguitas*, Lat.] ſmallneſs; littleneſs; ſlenderneſs.

EXI'GUOUS, Adj. [*exiguus*, Lat. *exigu*, Fr.] ſmall, minute, applied to ſize.

E'XILE, S. [*exil*, Fr. *exilium*, Lat. though now univerſally accented on the firſt, it formerly was accented indifferently on either ſyllable] the ſtate of a perſon who is driven from his country, with an order not to return.

To E'XILE, V. A. [formerly accented on the laſt, by Dryden on both ſyllables, and at preſent on the firſt ſyllable only] to expel or drive a perſon from a country, with a ſtrict prohibition not to return during life, or within a certain time. Figuratively, to expel or baniſh any bad or good quality from the mind.

EX'ILEMENT, S. the ſtate of a perſon baniſhed his country.

EXILI'TION, S. [*exilitio*, Lat.] the act of ſpringing and ſtretching out with vehemence and ſuddenneſs; exploſion. "Will not take fire with noiſe and *exilition*." *Brown.*

To EXI'ST, V. N. [*exiſter*, Fr. of *exiſto*, Lat.] to be; to have actual being, or exiſtence.

EXI'STENCE, or EXI'STENCY, S. [*exiſtence*, Fr. *exiſtentia*, Lat.] that whereby a thing has an actual being; the ſtate or being; actual, or real, fruition of being.

EXI'STENT, Adj. [*exiſtant*, Fr. *exiſtens*, Lat.] in being; in actual fruition of being.

EXISTIMA'TION, S. [*exiſtimatio*, Lat.] opinion, eſteem, reputation, or the opinion the public has of a man's talents, abilities, and virtues.

E'XIT, S. [the third perſon ſingular preſent of *exeo*, Lat. to go out] in Theatrical Writings, implies that a perſon is gone out of ſight, or off the ſtage. Figuratively, a departure from life; death; a paſſing, or paſſage out of any place.

EX'ODUS, or EX'ODY, S. [ἐξ out, and ὁδος, Gr. a way or paſſage] the ſecond book of the Old Teſtament, wrote by Moſes, ſo called by the Septuagint tranſlators, becauſe it contains

tains the departure of the Iſraelites from Egypt; beſides which, it comprehends the hiſtory of Moſes's birth, education, and flight; the oppreſſions of the Iſraelites in Egypt; Moſes's return from Media; his commiſſion to Pharoah; the plagues he wrought in Egypt; the departure of the Jews; their paſſage through the Red-Sea and the Wilderneſs; the manner of giving the law; the erection of the tabernacle, and celebration of the ſecond paſſover; and contains the tranſactions of 145 years, beginning from the death of Joſeph in the 2369th year of the world, and 1631 before Chriſt. The Jews call it *Veele Semoth*, i. e. Theſe Names, from the two firſt words in the Hebrew.

EXO'MPHALUS, S. [from εξ and ομφαλος, Gr. the navel.] In Surgery, a rupture in the navel.

To EXO'NERATE, V. A. [*exoneratus*, of *exonero*, Lat.] to unload; to diſburthen; to free from any thing which is troubleſome on account of its weight.

EXONERA'TION, S. the act of diſburthening, or getting rid of a thing which oppreſſes by its weight.

E'XORABLE, Adj. [Fr. of *exorabilis*, Lat.] to be moved by prayer or entreaty.

EXOR'BITANCE, or EXO'RBITANCY, S. [*exorbitant*, Fr. the act of going out of the common tract or road; a groſs or enormous deviation from the rules of virtue; boundleſs depravity.

EXO'RBITANT, Adj. [Fr. of *ex* and *orbito*, Lat.] leaving or quitting any rule preſcribed, but more eſpecially thoſe of virtue or morality; not comprehended in any law. "Cauſes *exorbitant*, and ſuch as their laws had not provided for." *Hooke*. Enormous; immoderate; exceſſive; beyond bounds. "So endleſs and *exorbitant* are the deſires of men." *Swift*.

To EXO'RCISE, V. A. [εξορκιζω, Gr.] to adjure by ſome holy name; to drive away evil ſpirits by uſing ſome holy name; to free a perſon from the influence of evil ſpirits by religious ceremonies.

EXO'RCISM, S. [εξορκισμος, Gr.] the form of adjuration, or religious ceremonies made uſe of to free a perſon from the influence of evil ſpirits.

EXO'RCIST, S. [εξορκιστης, Gr.] one who by adjurations, prayers, &c. pretends to drive away evil ſpirits.

EXO'RDIUM, S. [Lat] in Oratory, the beginning or opening of a ſpeech, in which the audience is prepared to hear what follows with attention.

EXOSTO'SIS, S. [from εξ and οστεον, Gr. a bone] any unnatural protuberance of a bone.

EXO'TIC, Adj. [εξωτικος, Gr.] foreign; not produced in our own country.

EXO'TIC, S. a foreign plant, or a plant growing, or imported from abroad.

To EXPA'ND, V. A [*expando*, Lat.] to ſpread, or lay open like a net or cloth; to dilate.

EXPA'NSE, S. [*expanſum*, of *expando*, Lat.] a body widely extended, and having no inequalities on its ſurface; a ſurface; extent.

EXPANSIBI'LITY, S. capableneſs of being expanded or ſtretched out to greater dimenſions.

EXPA'NSIBLE, Adj. capable to be ſtretched to a large extent.

EXPA'NSION, S. diſtance or ſpace abſtractedly conſidered, and diſtinguiſhed from *extenſion*, which implies, according to *Locke*, "diſtance only then applied to the ſolid parts of matter." In Metaphyſics, the idea of laſting and perſevering diſtance, all the parts whereof exiſt together. In Phyſics, the act of dilating, ſtretching, or ſpreading out a body, whereby its bulk or dimenſion is encreaſed, whether internally by elaſticity, or externally by rarefaction. Figuratively, the ſtate of a thing which takes up more ſpace than it uſed to do; the act of ſpreading out a thing; extent; or ſpace to which any thing is ſpread or extended.

EXPA'NSIVE, Adj. having the power to ſpread or extend to a large ſpace.

To EXPA'TIATE, V. A. [*expatiatus*, Lat. of *expatior*, Lat.] to rove or range without confinement or regard; to preſcribe limits; to enlarge, or treat of in a copious manner.

To EXPECT, V. A. [*expecto*, Lat.] to look out after; to have an apprehenſion of future good or evil; to wait or ſtay for a perſon's coming.

EXPECTABLE, Adj. that which may be imagined to be produced by, or to come from. "Spiritual operations are not *expectable* from vice." *Brown*.

EXPE'CTANCE, or EXPECTANCY, S. [*expectant*, Fr.] the act or ſtate of a perſon who waits for the coming of another; ſomething waited for; hope; or that which people had formed vaſt hopes from.

EXPEC'TANT, Adj. [Fr.] waiting in hopes of the arrival of a perſon, time, or thing, or of ſucceeding another in any office. "The *expectant* heir." *Swift*.

EXPE'CTANT, S. [Fr. *expectans*, Lat.] one who waits for the arrival of a period of time, perſon, or thing, or the ſucceſſion to any place; or is dependent on the promiſes and favours of another.

EXPECTATION, S. [Fr. *expectatio*, Lat.] the act of the mind, whereby it has knowledge of ſomething not preſent, but waits in hopes of its arrival; the ſtate of a perſon who waits for the arrival of any perſon, period, or thing; dependence on the promiſes and favours of another for future good. "Wait thou only upon God, for all my *expectation* is from him." *Pſal.* lxii. 5.

The

The object which people form great hopes of; the Meſſiah. "Why our great *expectation* ſhould be called—the ſeed of woman." *Par. Loſt.*

EXPE'CTER, S. one who waits for, or has hopes of, preferment in a ſtate; one who waits for the arrival of a perſon, thing, or period.

To EXPEC'TORATE, V. A. [from *ex*, Lat. out of, and *pectus, pectoris*, Lat. the breaſt] to void phlegm, or other matter, which obſtructs the veſſels of the lungs, by coughing, hauking of ſpitting.

EXPECTORA'TION, S. the act of diſcharging any excrementitious matter from the breaſt; the evacuating, or freeing the breaſt from phlegm, or any viſcid matter, which obſtructs the veſſels of the lungs, or ſtreightens the breaſt.

EXPEC'TORATIVE, Adj. having the quality to promote the cleanſing the breaſt, or lungs, of phlegm, or other viſcid matter, which obſtructs the veſſels of the lungs.

EXPE'DIENCE, or EXPE'DIENCY, S. [*expedient*, Fr.] the fitneſs or propriety of a means to the attainment of an end.

EXPE'DIENT, Adj. [Fr.] proper to attain any particular end.

EXPE'DIENT, S. [Fr.] a means proper to promote or forward an end; a ſhift, or means hit upon on a ſudden to ward off any calamity or diſtreſs, or elude any puniſhment.

EXPE'DIENTLY, Adv. in a manner proper to attain an end.

To EX'PEDITE, V. A. [*expeditus*, of *expedio*, Lat.] to free from any obſtruction or impediment: to haſten or quicken: to diſpatch, or iſſue from a publick office.

E'XPEDITE, Adj. [*expeditus*, Lat.] quick; performed ſoon; nimble, or active.

EX'PEDITELY, Adv. with quickneſs, readineſs, or haſte.

EXPEDI'TION, S. [Fr.] quickneſs, applied to time or motion. A march or voyage, with intent to attack an enemy.

To EXPE'L, V. A. [*expello*, Lat.] to drive out, or make a perſon quit a place by force To eject or throw out, applied to the animal functions.

EXPE'NCE, S. [*expenſum*, Lat.] coſt; charges; money laid out for any uſe.

To EXPE'ND, V. A. [*expendo*, Lat.] to lay out, or ſpend money.

EXPE'NSELESS, Adj. without coſt or charge; without ſpending money.

EXPEN'SIVE, Adj. given to ſpend money; prodigal; extravagant, applied to a perſon Coſtly; requiring money, applied to things. Liberal, generous, giving money freely, in a good ſenſe. "This requires an active, *expenſive*, and indefatigable goodneſs." *Sprat*

EXPE'NSIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as requires the ſpending much money.

EXPE'NSIVENESS, S. the act of profuſeneſs, or ſpending money immoderately; dearneſs, or ſtanding a perſon in a great ſum.

EXPE'RIENCE, S. [Fr. *experientia*, Lat.] practice; frequent trial; knowledge gained by frequent practice; and obſervation on the common occurrences of life.

To EXPE'RIENCE, V. A. to try, or practiſe; to know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED, Part. ſkiful or wiſe, by frequent practice or experience.

EXPE'RIENCER, S. one who makes frequent trials, or experiments.

EXPE'RIMENT, S. [*experimenter*, Fr. *experimentum*, Lat.] trial of any thing; a trial made of the reſult of certain applications and motions of bodies, in order to diſcover their effects, their laws, and relations, or to be able to arrive at the true cauſe of the phænomenon occaſioned thereby.

To EXPE'RIMENT, V. A. [*experimenter*, Fr.] to try, to diſcover by trial.

EXPERIME'NTAL, Adj. [Fr.] pertaining to, or built upon experiments; known by trial and experiment. *Experimental philoſophy*, is that which deduces the laws of nature, the properties and powers of bodies, and their actions on each other by ſenſible experiments, and trials, made with that view.

EXPERI'MENTALLY, Adv. by experience; by trial; by having been ſenſible.

EXPERIMEN'TER, S. one who makes philoſophical experiments.

EXPE'RT, Adj. [Fr. *expertus*, Lat.] ſkilful, or knowing in any particular office, art, or buſineſs; dexterous. Uſed with *in* before the object of ſkill, but with *of* by *Pope*. "*Expert of* arms." *Odyſſey*. This may be owing to the author's imagining it to be derived from *expers*, Lat. which governs a genitive, but is uſed in a different ſignification.

EXPE'RTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as diſcovers ſkill.

EXPE'RTNESS, S. ſkill. or knowledge, in any affair or undertaking.

E'XPIABLE, Adj. [from *expiate*,] capable of being atoned, rendered kind or propitious, by ſuffering or puniſhment.

To E'XPIATE, V. A. [*expier*, Fr. *expiatus*, of *expio*, Lat.] to make ſatisfaction or atonement for ſins, by ſuffering the puniſhment due to them, or by ſubſtituting ſomething equivalent to, or inſtead of them; to avert the threats of an omen or prodigy.

EPIA'TION, S. [*expiatio*, Lat.] any ſuffering endured, or equivalent made, or ſacrifice offered, to avert the puniſhment due to ſin, and to render the Deity propitious to the offender.

EX'PIATORY, Adj. having the power to avert the divine wrath from puniſhing ſins.

EXPILA'TION, S. [*expilatio*, Lat.] robbery. In Law, the act of committing waſte upon lands to the loſs and prejudice of the heir.

EXPIRA'TION, S. [*expiratus*, of *expiro*, Lat.] in Medicine, that act by which the breath is forced out of the lungs; the laſt gaſp, or breath; vapour, breath, or the matter expired; the ceſſation, or end of any period of time.

To EXPI'RE, V. A. [*expirer*, Fr. *expiro*, Lat.] to breathe out; to ſend out fumes, vapours, or exhalations; to cloſe, conclude, or bring to an end; to periſh; to fly out with a blaſt. To conclude, finiſh, or terminate, applied to time, or any period.

To EXPLA'IN, V. A. [*explano*, Lat.] to clear up any difficulty in a book, or expreſſion; to illuſtrate.

EXPLA'INABLE, Adj. that which may be rendered more eaſy or plain to the underſtanding.

EXPLA'INER, S. one who clears up any difficulty, or renders a thing more eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLANA'TION, S. an illuſtration or comment, whereby a paſſage is rendered more eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLA'NATORY, Adj. containing an illuſtration, or ſuch remarks as render a thing eaſy to be underſtood.

EX'PLETIVE, S. [*expletivum*, Lat. of *expletus*, from *expleo*, Lat.] a word which is uſed merely to fill up a vacancy, or make up the number of feet in a verſe. *Do* or *does*, are, by modern poets, eſteemed as mere *expletives*, but if it be evident that they increaſe the force and energy of an expreſſion, and ſerve to diſtinguiſh the tenſes of a verb, they can by no means deſerve the name, and ſhould be rather looked on as auxiliary words, than ſuch as have no meaning.

EX'PLICABLE, Adj. that which may be explained, underſtood, or rendered intelligible.

To EX'PLICATE, V. A. [*explicatus*, Lat. of *explico*, Lat.] to unfold. To explain, or render any difficulty more eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of opening, or unfolding. Figuratively, the act of explaining, or rendering any difficult paſſage or doctrine plainer, or more eaſy to be underſtood; the ſenſe given by an explainer; an interpretation.

EX'PLICATIVE, Adj. having a tendency to explain, or render a thing more eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLICA'TOR, S. one who expounds, or renders any difficulty more eaſy to be underſtood.

EXPLI'CIT, Adj. [*explicite*, Fr. *explicitus*, Lat.] unfolded. Figuratively, plain, eaſy, obvious, oppoſed to *obſcure*, or *implicit*.

EXPLI'CITLY, Adv. plainly; directly; without implication or inference.

To EXPLO'DE, V. A. [*explodo*, Lat.] to drive out with contempt, clamour, and diſgrace. Figuratively, to reject with ſcorn.

EXPLO'DER, S. a perſon who ſhews contempt by hiſſing; one who rejects an opinion with deteſtation, or contempt.

EXPLOI'T, S. [Fr.] a deſign accompliſhed; a ſucceſsful and remarkable action in war.

To EXPLO'RE, V. A. [*exploro*, Lat.] to make trial of; to ſearch into by trials; to diſcover by examination; to try, in order to make diſcoveries.

EXPLO'SION, S. [*explôſio*, Lat.] the act of driving out any thing with noiſe and violence; the noiſe made by the burſting or firing of gunpowder.

EXPLO'SIVE, Adj. driving out with noiſe and violence.

EXPO'NENT, S. [*exponens*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the number which expreſſes how often a given power is to be divided by its root ere it be brought to unity.

EXPONE'NTIAL, Adj. in Geometry, applied to curves which partake of the nature of algebraic curves, as conſiſting of a finite number of terms, though they be indeterminate, and in ſome meaſure of the nature of tranſcendental curves, becauſe they cannot be algebraically conſtructed.

To EXPO'RT, V. A. to ſend goods from our own to foreign countries for ſale.

EXPO'RT, S. a commodity ſent out of the kingdom to foreign parts.

EXPORTA'TION, S. the act or practice of ſending goods to foreign markets for ſale.

EXPO'RTER, S. he that ſends commodities to foreign countries.

To EXPO'SE, V. A. [*expoſer*, Fr.] to lay open, ſubject, or make liable, applied to ridicule, cenſure, examination, puniſhment, calamity, or danger.

EXPOSI'TION, S. [*expoſitus*, Lat.] the ſituation in which a thing is placed with reſpect to the ſun or air; an interpretation, comment, or treatiſe, to render the ſenſe of a writer more plain and intelligible.

EXPO'SITOR, S. [Lat.] an explainer.

To EXPO'STULATE, V. N. [*expoſtulatus*, of *expoſtulo*, Lat.] to debate, reaſon, or argue, with a perſon by way of complaint againſt ſomething.

EXPOSTULA'TION, S. the act of reaſoning, or repreſenting a thing to another by way of complaint.

EXPOSTULA'TOR, S. a perſon who argues with, or brings a complaint to another.

EXPO'STULATORY, Adj. containing the repreſentation of a complaint.

EXPO'SURE, S. the act of laying open to public view and obſervation; the ſtate of being ſubject or liable to blame, puniſhment, ridicule, or danger; a ſituation in which a thing lies open to the ſun and air.

To EXPOU'ND, V. A. [*expono*, Lat.] to interpret, or explain any difficult paſſage; to lay open, in order to examine. "He *expounded* both his pockets." *Hudib.* The laſt ſenſe is a Latiniſm not to be imitated.

EXPOU'NDER, S. one who explains.

To EXPRE'SS, V. A. [*expreſſus*. of *exprimo* Lat. *exprimer*, Fr.] to repreſent in words, or by any of the imitative arts of poetry, ſculpture, or painting. To utter, applied ſolely to language. To declare one's ſentiments; to ſqueeze out; to force out by preſſure; to extort by violence. "Halters and racks cannot *expreſs* from thee—more than thy deeds." *Johnſon.*

EXPRE'SS, Adj. copied or bearing a near reſemblance, applied to the imitative arts of painting, drawing, ſculpture, and poetry. In direct terms, applied to language. Clear, or without any ambiguity.

EXPRE'SS, S. [*expres*, Fr.] a meſſenger ſent with expedition on purpoſe to deliver a particular meſſage; a meſſage; a declaration in plain and directs terms.

EXPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. that which may be uttered, or communicated by words; that which may be forced out by ſqueezing.

EXPRE'SSION, S. [Fr.] the act of communicating an idea by language; the particular form, manner, or ſtile uſed in communicating one's thoughts; a phraſe; the act of ſqueezing or forcing out any thing by preſſure. In Painting, a natural and lively repreſentation of the ſubject, or of the ſeveral objects intended to be ſhewn, whereby the human body, and all its parts, have the action ſuitable to it: the face exhibits the ſeveral paſſions proper to the ſubject and proper obſervation is had of the motions they impreſs on the other external parts.

EXPRE'SSIVE, Adj. having the power of uttering or repreſenting.

EXPRE'SSIVELY, Ad. in a clear and direct manner, applied to language.

EXPRE'SSIVENESS, S. the power of repreſenting, or conveying ideas to the mind.

EXPRE'SSLY, Adv. in direct terms; plainly; poſitively.

EXPRE'SSURE. S. [from *expreſſus*, Lat.] expreſſion, or the conveying ideas by language. "More divine than breath or pen can give *expreſſure* to." *Shak.* The form, or likeneſs deſcribed. "The *expreſſure* of his eye, forehead, *&c.* *Shak.* Mark or impreſſion. "The *expreſſure* that it bears." *Shak.*

To E'XPROBRATE, V. A. [*exprobratus*, of *exprobo*, Lat.] to charge with a thing by way of reproach; to upbraid. "To *exprobrate* their ſtupidity." *Brown.*

EXPROBRA'TION, S. a reproachful accuſation. "A denial with ſcorn, a taunting *exprobration.*" *South.*

To EXPRO'PRIATE, V. A. [from *ex* and *proprius*, Lat.] to alienate; to reſign one's property to a thing; to make a thing no longer one's own. "When you have reſigned, or rather conſigned, your *expropriated* will to GOD." *Boyle.*

EXPU'LSION, S. the act of driving out; the ſtate of a perſon driven out from a place.

EXPU'LSIVE, Adj. having the power of driving or forcing out.

To EXPU'NGE, V. A. [*expungo*, Lat.] to blot or rub out. Figuratively, to efface, or annihilate.

EXPURGA'TION, S. [*expurgatio*, Lat.] the act of purging or cleanſing. Figuratively, purification from bad mixtures, or from error and falſhood. "Arts and learning want *expurgation.*" *Brown.*

EXPU'RGATORY, Adj. employed in clearing away what is noxious, erroneous, or amiſs.

EX'QUISITE, Adj. [*exquiſitus*, Lat.] ſearched out with care; ſo excellent or perfect as to ſhew great care in the ſearch, or great exactneſs and labour in the production; ſuperlative. "With *exquiſite* malice." *K. Charles.*

EX'QUISITELY, Adv. perfectly; accurately; completely; in ſuch a manner as ſhews no ſmall pains in the diſcovery or production.

EX'QUISITENESS, S. nicety; perfection; owing to great care and pains.

EXSU'CTION, S. [*ex* and *ſuctio*, Lat.] the act of draining or drawing out by ſucking.

EXSUDA'TION, S. [*exſudatus*, of *exſudo*, Lat.] the act of diſcharging by ſweat.

To EXSU'DE, V. A. [*exſudo*, Lat.] to diſcharge by ſweat; to diſtil, or exhale.

To EXSUF'FOLATE, V. A. [*ſuffolar*, Ital.] to whiſper, or buz in the ear. "Such *exſuffolate* and blown ſurmiſes." *Shak.* A word peculiar to the author quoted.

To EXSU'SCITATE, V. A. [*exſuſcitatus*, Lat. of *exuſuſcito*, Lat.] to rouſe, or ſtir up.

EX'TACY, S. See ECSTACY.

EX'TANT, Adj. [*extans*, Lat.] ſtanding out or above the other parts of the ſurface. "That part of the teeth which is *extant* above the gums." *Ray.* Public; not ſuppreſſed; ſtill to be met with, applied to books.

EXTA'TIC, or EXTA'TICAL, Adj. carrying or tending to ſomething without; rapturous, or elevating to the higheſt degree of joy and tranſport. See ECSTATIC.

EXTE'MPORAL. Adj. [*extemporalis*, Lat.] ſudden; without any preparation or premeditation.

EXTE'MPORALLY, Adv. quickly; without any preceding ſtudy or preparation.

EXTEMPORA'NEOUS, Adj. [*extemporaneus*, Lat.] occaſioned; ſudden; not allowing or giving any time for preparation or premeditation.

EXTE'MPORARY, Adj. [*extemporarius*, Lat.] ſudden; quick; formed without ſtudy, preparation or premeditation.

EX'TEMPORE, Adv. ſuddenly; without previous thought or ſtudy; without premeditation. Sometimes uſed as an adjective, "A long *extempore* diſſertation." *Spect.* No. 247.

To EXTE'MPORIZE, V. A. to ſpeak without premeditation. "The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit." *South.*

To EX'TEND, V. A. [*extendo*, Lat.] to ſtretch out towards any part; to ſpread; to enlarge the ſurface of a thing. To encreaſe, applied to force, ſtrength, or duration. To communicate, or impart. In Law, to ſeize.

EXTE'NDER, S. the perſon, or means, by which any thing is ſtretched.

EXTE'NDIBLE, Adj. capable of being made wider or longer.

EXTE'NDLESSNESS, S. an unlimited, or unbounded extenſion.

EXTENSIBI'LITY, S. the quality of being made wider or longer.

EXTE'NSIBLE, Adj. capable of being ſtretched wider or longer; capable of including or comprehending more ideas.

EXTE'NSIBLENESS, S. the quality of being ſtretched wider or longer.

EXTE'NSION, S. [*extenſio*, Lat.] the act of encreaſing the length or breadth of a thing; the ſtate of a thing where length or breadth is encreaſed. In Phyſics, the diſtance between the extremes of a ſolid body.

EXTE'NSIVE, Adj. wide; large.

EXTE'NSIVELY, Adv. widely; largely.

EXTE'NSIVENESS, S. largeneſs; wideneſs; diffuſiveneſs.

EXTE'NSOR, S. in Anatomy, a muſcle by which any limb is extended.

EXTE'NT, S. [*extentus* Lat.] the diſtance between the extremities of a thing; the ſpace filled; communication; diſtribution. In Law, an execution, or ſeizure of a perſon's goods.

To EX'TENUATE, V. A. [*extenuatus*, Lat.] to make ſmall, narrow, or ſlender; to make lean.

EXTENUA'TION, S. [*extenuatus*, Lat.] the act of repreſenting things leſs ill than they are. Mitigation or alleviation, applied to puniſhment. A loſs of fleſh, or decay of the body, in Medicine.

EXTE'RIOR, Adj. [Lat. *exterieur*, Fr.] outward; external; not eſſential.

To EXTE'RMINATE, V. A. [*extermi natus*, of *extermino*, Lat.] to root out; to deſtroy utterly. "To explode and *exterminate* rank atheiſm." *Bent.*

EXTERMINA'TION, S. [*exterminatio*, Lat. total deſtruction. "Whether diſplanting, or *extermination* of people." *Bacon.*

EXTERMINA'TER, S. [Lat.] the perſon who lays waſte a country, or utterly deſtroys its inhabitants.

To EXTE'RMINE, V. A. [*extermino*, Lat.] to deſtroy; to put an end to. "Your ſorrow and my grief—were both *extermined*." *Shak.*

EXTE'RNAL, Adj. outward; from without; outward appearance; or that which appears to the ſight.

EXTE'RNALLY, Adv. outwardly.

EXTILLA'TION, S. [from *ex* and *ſtillo*, Lat. to fall in drops] the act of falling in drops. "*Extillation* of putrefying juices." *Derh.*

To EXTI'MULATE, V. A. [*extimulatus*, of *extimulo*, Lat.] to prick or incite. "*Extimulates* and incites unto expulſion." *Brown.*

EXTIMULA'TION, S. pungency; or the power exciting motion, ſenſation, or action. "Things inſipid, without any *extimulation*." *Bacon.*

E'XTINCT, Adj. [*extinctus*, Lat.] quenched or put out, applied to fire. At a ſtop, without any ſurvivors, applied to ſucceſſion. Aboliſhed or out of force, applied to law.

EXTINC'TION, S. [*extinctio*, Lat.] the act of quenching, or putting out, applied to fire. The ſtate of a thing quenched; utter deſtruction; ſuppreſſion.

To EXTIN'GUISH, V. A. [*extinguo*, Lat.] to put out or quench, applied to fire. To ſuppreſs or deſtroy, applied to the paſſions. To cloud, eclipſe, or obſcure by ſuperior ſplendor. "Her natural graces that *extinguiſh* art." *Shak.*

EXTIN'GUISHABLE, Adj. that may be put out, quenched, ſuppreſſed, or deſtroyed.

EXTIN'GUISHER, S. a hollow cone which is put on a candle in order to put it out.

EXTIN'GUISHMENT, S. the act of ſuppreſſing, deſtroying, or putting an end to a thing. Abolition, applied to laws; the act of taking away all the deſcendants or ſurvivors of a family.

To EXTI'RPATE, V. A. [*extirpatus*, Lat. of *extirpo*, Lat.] to root out; to deſtroy utterly.

EXTI'RPATION, S. [Fr. *extirpatio*, Lat.] the act of rooting out, or utterly deſtroying.

EXT'IRPATOR, S. [Lat.] one who roots out; a deſtroyer.

To EXT'OL, V. A. [*extollo*, Lat. to praiſe; to magnify with praiſe.

EXTOLL'ER, S. one who praiſes or magnifies with praiſe.

EXTOR'SIVELY, Adv. in a violent manner.

To EXTO'RT, V. A. [*extortus*, from *extorqueo*, Lat.] to draw by force; to gain a confeſſion, or to make a diſcovery by violent means; to wreſt an expreſſion from its plain and obvious meaning; to gain by violence and oppreſſion.

EXTO'RTER, S. a perſon who makes uſe of oppreſſion, or violent or indirect means.

EXTOR'TION, S. [*extorſion*, Fr.] the act or practice of gaining or acquiring by force; the force or violence made uſe of to gain a thing.

EXTOR'TIONER, S. one who grows rich by violence: one who practiſes extortion.

To EXTRA'CT, V. A. [*extractum*, ſupine of *extrabo*, Lat.] to draw or take one thing from

from another; to draw by chemiſtry. In Arithmetic, to find the root of any number. To abridge or tranſcribe any paſſage from a book or writing.

E'XTRACT, S. [*extractus*, Lat.] in Pharmacy, the pureſt and fineſt part of any ſubſtance, ſeparated by diſſolution or digeſtion of a proper menſtruum, and afterwards into a thick, moiſt conſiſtence by diſtillation, or evaporation over fire. In Literature, an abridgment of a book, or a tranſcript of ſome paſſage.

E'XTRACT, Part. drawn out; ſeparated from.

EXTRA'CTION, S. *extractio*, Lat.] in Chemiſtry and Pharmacy, an operation whereby eſſences, tinctures, &c. are drawn from natural bodies. In Surgery, an operation by which any foreign matter lodged in the body is taken out. In genealogy, the ſtock or family from which a perſon is deſcended. In Arithmetic, *extraction of roots*, is the method of finding the roots of given numbers or quantities.

EXTRA'CTOR, S. a perſon or inſtrument by which any thing is taken out.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. and *judicium*, Lat.] out of the regular courſe of proceeding in law.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY, Adv. in a manner different from the common or ſtated courſe of procedure at law.

EXTRAMUNDA'NE, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. beyond, and *mundus*, Lat. the world] beyond the bounds of this material ſyſtem.

EXTRA'NEOUS, Adj. [*extraneus*, Lat.] not intrinſic or eſſential to a thing; foreign, or of a different ſubſtance.

EXTRAO'RDINARILY, Adv. [from *extraordinary*] in a manner out of the common method and order; uncommonly; eminently; remarkably.

EXTRAO'RDINARY, Adj. [from *extra* and *ordinarius*, Lat.] different from, or out of the common courſe or order; ſomething more or better than common. Uſed adverbially, for the ſake of pronunciation, inſtead of *extraordinarily*. "Any things that are *extraordinary* rare." *Addiſ.*

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL, Adj. [*extra*, Lat. without, and *parochia*, Lat. a pariſh] not included or comprehended in any pariſh.

EXTRAPRO'VINCIAL, Adj. [from *extra*, Lat. and *provincia*, Lat.] not within the ſame province; or not within the juriſdiction of the ſame perſon.

EXTRA'VAGANCE, or EXTRAVAGANCY, S. [*extravagance*, Fr. *extra* and *vagans*, Lat.] an excurſion or ſally beyond preſcribed bounds; irregularity; wildneſs. an immoderate heat or violence, applied to the paſſions. Waſte or ſuperfluous expence.

EXTRA'VAGANT, Adj. [Fr. *extravagans*, Lat.] wandering out of or beyond the preſcribed bounds. "The *extravant* and erring ſpirit." *Shak.* Roving beyond any preſcribed forms, or the bounds of moderation; immoderate; irregular; not reduced to rule; prodigal; or profuſely expenſive.

EXTRA'VAGANT, S. one who is included or comprehended in any general rule or definition. In the plural, applied to thoſe decrees of the popes, which are added to the canon law.

EXTRAVA'GANTLY, Adv. contrary to all rule; in an unreaſonable or immoderate degree; profuſely expenſive.

EXTRA'VASATED, Adj. [*extravaſer*, Fr. from *extra* and *vaſa*, Lat.] forced out of the veſſels.

EXTRAVASA'TION, S. the act of forcing, or the ſtate of being forced out of its proper veſſels.

EXTRE'ME, Adj. [Fr. of *extremus*, Lat.] greateſt, applied to degree. Utmoſt, or farthermoſt, applied to ſituation or time. Laſt, or that which has nothing beyond it. Preſſing, applied to danger. *Extreme unction* is one of the ſacraments of the Romiſh church, is miniſtered to people dangerouſly ill, and conſiſts in anointing them with holy oil, and ſaying a form of prayers for them.

EXTRE'ME, S. the utmoſt point, or higheſt degree of any thing; points at the greateſt diſtance from each other. In Logic, applied to the predicate and ſubject in the concluſion of a ſyllogiſm.

EXTRE'MELY, Adv. in the utmoſt degree. Very much, or greatly, in familiar language.

EXTRE'MITY, S. [*extremité*, Fr. *extremitas*, Lat.] the utmoſt parts, or thoſe fartheſt from the centre or middle; thoſe points which are moſt oppoſite to each other; the remoteſt or fartheſt part of a country; the utmoſt degree of violence, diſtreſs, or poverty.

To EXTRICATE, V. A. [*extricatum*, ſupine of *extrico*, Lat.] to free a perſon from any perplexity or difficulty.

EXTRICA'TION, S. the act of freeing from perplexity, difficulty, or danger.

EXTRI'NSIC, Adj. [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] outward; external; not in the ſubſtance or ſubject itſelf.

EXTRINSICAL, Adj. [*extrinſecus*, Lat.] external; outward; from without.

To EXTRU'DE, V. A. [*extrudo*, Lat.] to thruſt out; to drive off by way of violence. "The ſea hath been *extruded* and driven off by the mud." *Woodw.*

EXTRU'SION, S. [*extruſus*, Lat.] the act of thruſting or driving out. "An *extruſion* and elevation of others." *Burnet.*

EXTU'BERANCE, S. [from *ex* and *tuber*, Lat. a wen or knob] a knob or part which riſes above the reſt of a ſurface. "The irregularities *extuberances*." *Moxon.*

EXU'BERANCE, S. [Fr. *exuberantia*, Lat.] overgrowth; ſuperfluous ſhoots; uſeleſs; abundance; luxuriance.

EXU'BERANT, Adj. [*exuberans*, Lat.] growing with ſuperfluous ſhoots, applied to plants. Luxuriant; ſuperfluouſly plentiful; abounding in the utmoſt degree.

EXU'BERANTLY, Adv. abundantly, even to the higheſt or a ſuperfluous degree.

To EXU'BERATE, V. A. [*exuberatus*, of *exubero*, Lat.] to abound in the higheſt degree. "That vaſt confluence and immenſity that *exuberates* in GOD." *Boyle.*

EXUDA'TION, S. the act of emitting moiſture through the pores of the body, in ſweat; the matter iſſuing or proceeding from any body in form of ſweat.

To EXU'LCERATE, V. A. [*exulceratus*, of *exulcero*, Lat. *exulcerer*, Fr.] to make ſore with an ulcer; to affect with a running or corroding humour. Figuratively, to afflict, enrage, or corrode.

EXULCERA'TION, S. the act of cauſing or producing ulcers; the beginning of an eroſion, which wears away the ſubſtance, and forms an ulcer. The act of inflaming or enraging, applied to the mind.

EXU'LCERATORY, Adj. having a tendency to produce ulcers.

To EXU'LT, V. N. [*exulto*, Lat.] to be affected with a high degree of gladneſs or joy.

EXU'LTANCE, S. a tranſport of joy or gladneſs.

EXULTA'TION, S. [*exultatio*, Lat.] rapturous delight.

EXUNDA'TION, S. [*exundatio*, Lat.] an overflowing. Figuratively, a great abundance. "The *exundation* and overflowing of his tranſcendent and infinite goodneſs." *Ray.*

EXU'PERANCE, S. [*exuperantia*, Lat.] a ſurplus, or greater quantity. "Which take off the *exuperance*, and balance the vigour." *Brown.*

EXU'VIÆ, S. [Lat.] the ſkins or ſhells which are caſt by an animal.

EY'AS, S. [*niais*, Fr.] a young hawk juſt taken from the neſt, not able to prey for itſelf. "Little *eyaſes* that cry out." *Shak.*

EY'ASMUSKET, S. a young unfledged male hawk of the muſket kind. "How now, my *eyaſmuſket*." *Shak.*

EYE, S. [formerly *eyne* in the plural, at preſent *eyes*; *auga*, Goth. *eag*, Sax. *oog*, Belg. *aug*, Teut. *ee*, Scot. *een*, plur.] the organ of ſight; ſight, or evidence conveyed by the ſight; the countenance; aſpect; regard; notice; attention; opinion formed by obſervation; the place from whence any thing can be ſeen; view. "In *eye* of every exerciſe." *Shak.* Any thing formed like an *eye*.

To EYE, V. A. to watch; to keep in view. Neuterly, to appear, or ſeem.

EYE'-BALL, S. [*eag-æpl*, Sax.] the apple of the eye.

EYE'BRIGHT, S. See EUPHRASY.

EYE'BROW, S. [*eagan bregh*, Sax.] the hairy arch over the eye, intended by Providence to defend it from any moiſture which would otherwiſe run into it from the forehead.

EYE-DROP, S. a tear. "With gentle *eye-drops*." *Shak.*

EYE-LESS, Adj. without eyes; blind. "That *eyeleſs* face." *Pope.*

EYE'LET, S. [*oeillet*, Fr. a little eye] a hole through which light may enter; a ſmall hole wrought in linen, uſually termed by ſemſtreſſes an *eyelet-hole*.

EYE'LID, S. [from *eye* and *lid*] the membrane, or ſkin, which cloſes the eye.

EYE'-SERVANT, S. one who works only while watched, or while his maſter is preſent.

EYE'-SERVICE, S. ſervice performed only when the maſter is preſent.

EYE'-SHOT, S. the look or glance of an eye. "I have preſerved many a young man from the *eye-ſhot*." *Spect.* No. 284.

EYE'-SIGHT, S. the ſight of the eye.

EYE'-SORE, S. ſomething offenſive to the ſight.

EYE'-SPOTTED, Adj. marked with ſpots like eyes. "Juno's bird in her *eye ſpotted* train." *Spenſ.*

EYE'-STRING, S. the tendon or nerve by which the eye is held in its place.

EYE'-TOOTH, S. the tooth in the upper jaw, on each ſide, next to the grinders, called by anatomiſts, *dogs teeth*, or *dentes canini*.

EYE'-WINK, S. a quick ſhutting and opening of the eye, intended as a ſign or token. "They could never get an *eye wink* of her." *Shak.*

EYE'-WITNESS, S. one who gives teſtimony to facts which he has ſeen.

EYRE, S. [Fr. *iter*, Lat.] in Law, the court of juſtices itinerants.

EY'RY, S. [*ey*, Teut. an egg] the place where birds of prey build their neſts, or hatch.

F A B

F, The ſixth letter of the alphabet, and the fourth conſonant. Its ſound in Engliſh is invariable, formed by the compreſſion of the whole lips and a forcible breath; it reſembles very much that of the V; and its ſhape in the Iſlandic or Runic alphabet is diſtinguiſhed from it only by having a dot in the middle. Its form is the ſame in the Roman and Saxon alphabets as in ours, and is by ſome ſuppoſed to be made by placing two Γ gammas over each other thus $\binom{\Gamma}{\Gamma}$: others again imagine it to have ſprung from the Greek φ, which being wrote with the ſtraight ſtroke firſt, and the upper and lower parts of the *omicron*, which croſſes it, at different times, might have accidentally given riſe to its form. In medicinal preſcriptions it ſtands for *fiat*, or let it be made. In Muſic, the fourth note of the gamut; and when ſtanding at the

beginning of the line, the baſs cleff. Among the numeral letters it ſignifies 40; and when a daſh was drawn over it thus, $\overline{F}$ 40,000. On monumental inſcriptions, it ſignifies *filius*, or ſon.

FA, in Muſic, the fourth note in the ſcale or gamut, as ut, re, mi, *fa*.

FABLE, S. [Fr *fabula*, Lat.] a tale, or feigned ſtory intended to enforce ſome moral precept; a fiction; a ſeries of events which compoſe a moral, epic, or dramatic poem.

To FABLE, V. N. to feign, or write fictions; to tell falſhoods with an intent to deceive; to lye. Actively, to feign; to deliver in fables and fictions.

FA'BLED, Part. mentioned or celebrated in fables.

FA'BLER, S. a writer of feigned ſtories or fictions; a ſofter or more genteel word to expreſs a perſon guilty of lying.

FA'BRIC, S. [of *fabrica*, Lat.] a building; any thing compoſed of different or diſſimilar parts; the texture of a ſilk or ſtuff.

To FA'BRIC, V. A. [of *fabricor*, Lat.] to build, form, or conſtruct.

To FA'BRICATE, V. A. [*fabricatus*, of *fabricor*, Lat.] to build or conſtruct.

FA'BRICATION, S. [*fabricatio*, Lat.] the act of building; conſtruction.

FA'BULIST, S. [*fabuliſte*, Fr.] a writer or compoſer of fables.

FA'BULOSITY, S. [*fabuloſitas*, Lat.] the quality of dealing in falſhood, or telling lies. "In this *fabuloſity* they would report." *Abbot*.

FA'BULOUS, Adj. [*fabuloſus*, Lat.] dealing in, or belonging to fables, fiction, or falſhood.

FA'BULOUSLY, Adv. in a feigned or fabulous manner.

FACE, [Fr. *facies*, Lat.] the countenance, or fore-part of the head; the ſurface of a thing; the front or fore-part of a building or thing; the ſtate or appearance of an affair; appearance, look, or countenance; preſence, or ſight; confidence; boldneſs. "Ignorance, and *face* alone." *Hudib*.

To FACE, V. N. to carry a falſe appearance, or play the hypocrite; to come in front; to march againſt, or oppoſe an enemy or danger with boldneſs and courage. Followed by *down*, to deny or oppoſe, or put to ſilence by mere impudence, "He *faced* men *down* that he ſtood ſtill." *Prior*. To ſtand oppoſite to, applied to ſituation. To cover with ſome other matter. "*Faced with* marble." *Addiſ*.

FA'CET, S, [*facette*, Fr.] a ſmall ſurface; a ſuperficies cut into ſeveral angles. "Like diamonds cut into *facets*." *Bacon*.

FACE'TIOUS, Adj. [*facetieux*, *facetieuſe*, Fr. *facetus* Lat. of *facetiæ*] wittily gay: uſed both of perſons and things.

FACE'TIOUSLY, Adv. in a merry, witty, and jocoſe manner.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, S. the quality of diverting by cheerful wit, or pleaſant and jocoſe expreſſions or ſtories.

FA'CILE, Adj. [Fr. of *facilis*, Lat.] to be attained or performed with eaſe or little labour. "Will render the work *facile* and delightful." *Evelyn*. Eaſily conquered or ſurmounted.

To FACI'LITATE, V. A. [*faciliter*, Fr.] to make eaſy, or to clear from difficulty or impediments.

FACI'LITY, S. [*facilité*, Fr. *facilitas*, Lat.] eaſineſs of performing, or to be performed; freedom from difficulty; readineſs in performing; eaſineſs to be perſuaded either to good or bad; flexibility or credulity; eaſineſs of acceſs; condeſcenſion, or compliance.

FACINE'RIOUS, Adj. [corrupted from *facinorous*, of *facinoroſus*, Lat.] wicked. "He's of a moſt *facinerious* ſpirit that will not acknowledge it." *Shak*.

FA'CING, Part. oppoſite to.

FACING, S. an ornamental covering put upon the outſide of any thing.

FACT, S. [*factum*, Lat.] a thing done; an effect produced. A reality, oppoſed to a mere ſuppoſition or ſpeculation; an action.

FA'CTION, S. [Fr. *factio*, Lat.] a party in a ſtate; a tumult, diſcord, or diſſenſion.

FA'CTIOUS, Adj. [*factieux*, Fr.] given to faction, or public diſſenſions; loud and vehement in ſupporting any party; proceeding from, or tending to, public diſcord.

FA'CTIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner criminally diſcontented; tumultuous; or forming parties in a government.

FA'CTIOUSNESS, S. inclination to public diſſenſion; violent clamorouſneſs in ſupport of a party.

FACTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*factitius*, Lat.] made by art, oppoſed to what is produced by nature; counterfeited.

FA'CTOR, S. [Lat. *facteur*, Fr.] an agent; or one who tranſacts buſineſs for another. In Arithmetic, the multiplicator and multiplicand.

FA'CTORY, S. a houſe or diſtrict inhabited by traders in a foreign country; ſeveral traders aſſociated or embodied in a place.

FA'CULTY, S. [*faculté*, Fr. *facultas*, Lat.] the power of doing any thing; activity either of body or mind; the powers of the mind, whether imagination, memory, or reaſon. In Phyſic, a power or ability of performing any thing or action, whether natural, vital, or animal; a knack, ſkill, or dexterity gained by habit; a quality or diſpoſition either good or bad; power or authority. "Hath born his *faculties* ſo meekly." *Shak*. The maſters and profeſſors of any ſcience, in London peculiarly applied to phyſicians, or other practitioners in medicine. "The gentlemen of the *faculty*."

To FADE, V. N. [*faner*, Fr.] to decline from a greater to a leſs vigour or ſtrength; to

grow weak, or languiſh; to decay from a ſtronger or brighter, to a weaker or paler colour. To wither, applied to plants, or other vegetables. To die away, vaniſh, or wear out gradually.

FÆ'CES, S. [Lat. plural of *fæx*, Lat.] in Medicine, excrements; or the dregs left after diſtillation and infuſion.

To FAG, V. N. [*fatigo*, Lat.] to make weary or tired: to be fatigued. "Till the Italians began to *fag*." *Mackenzie*. Actively, to beat.

FA'G-END, S. [*fegan*, Sax.] the end of a piece of cloth, which is made of coarſer materials than the other part. Figuratively, the refuſe, or meaner part of any thing.

FA'GOT, S. [Fr. *fagotto*, Ital. *fagod*, Brit. and Arm.] a bundle of ſticks, or bruſhwood, bound together for fuel, or any other purpoſe.

To FA'GOT, V. A. to tie up, or bundle together.

To FAIL, V. N. [*failler*, Fr. *falen*, Brit. *fallan*, Ital. *faclen*, Belg. *feylre*, Dan.] to grow deficient from a former plenty; to become unequal to the demand or uſe; to be extinct; to ceaſe, or be loſt; to ſink; to languiſh through fatigue; to decay; to miſs producing its effect; to diſappoint a perſon's expectations; to be deficient in keeping an aſſignation, or in performing a duty. Actively, to omit the diſcharge of a duty; to be wanting to.

FAIL, S. a miſcarriage, miſs, or unſucceſsful attempt, omiſſion, neglect, or non performance of a promiſe or duty; deficience; want; death. "How grounded he his title to the crown upon our *fail*." *Shak.*

FAI'LING, S. a deficience, imperfection, or ſlight fault, owing to the infirmity of our natures.

FAI'LURE, S. deficience, or ceſſation. An omiſſion, or ſlip, applied to duty. A ſlight fault.

FAIN, Adj. [*fægan*, Sax. of *fægian*, to rejoice, *fagur*, *fagen*, Iſl. *faginon*, Goth.] glad; joyful. "My lips would be *fain* when I ſing unto thee." *Pſal.* lxxii. To be forced, compelled, or obliged. "Caſtalio was *fain* to make trenchers at Baſle." *Locke*. Though this laſt ſenſe is now the only one in uſe, as Johnſon obſerves, it ſeems to have ariſen from a miſtake of the original ſignification, or ſome ambiguous expreſſions; as, "I was *fain* to do this;" which would equally ſuit with the reſt of the ſentence, whether it was ſuppoſed to mean. "*I was compelled*, or *I was glad* to do this."

FAIN, Adv. gladly; very deſirouſly; willingly. "Would *fain* have a law enacted." *Swift*.

To FAINT, V. N. [*feindre*, Fr.] to decay, fade, or waſte away quickly; to grow languid, or fall into a fit; to ſink down through dejection. Actively, to deject; to depreſs; to make a perſon languid. "It *faints* me." *Shak.*

FAINT, Adj. [*fane*, Fr.] void of ſtrength, vigour, or ſpirit. Pale, dead, or void of brightneſs, applied to colour. Slow, not loud, ſcarcely audible, applied to ſound. Cowardly; timorous. "*Faint* heart never won fair lady." *Prov.* in *Camd. Rem.*

FAI'NTING, S. a fit, a ſwoon, wherein a perſon is ſenſeleſs for a ſhort time.

FA'INTLY, Adv. in a feeble or languid manner. Deadly, or juſt viſible, applied to colour. Without force, applied to deſcription. Scarcely audible, applied to ſound. Timorouſly, or without courage, activity or vigour, applied to the manner of action.

FAI'NTNESS, S. languor, or want of ſpirits or ſtrength through fatigue; fear; want of vigour; want of force; timorouſneſs; dejection.

FAI'NTY, Adj. weak; languid; void of vigour or ſtrength.

FAIR, Adj. [*faeger*, Sax. *fager*, Goth. *faur*, Dan.] beautiful; handſome; of a white complexion, oppoſed to black or brown. Clean, pure, or without any foulneſs, applied to water. Serene, or not cloudy, applied to the weather. Equal, or juſt, applied to morals. Not practiſing any unjuſt or indirect methods; gentle; mild, commodious; eaſy; or ſucceſsful. "Where you may make the *faireſt* ſhoot." *Shak.*

FAIR, Adv. gently, without violence, joined to *ſoftly*. In a civil and complaiſant manner, joined to *ſpeak*. On good terms, free from ſtrife or contention, after *keep*. "If he intends to *keep fair* with the world." *Collier*.

FAIR, S. a beauty; a woman who is handſome; honeſty, or honeſt dealing. "*Fair* and ſquare, Nic. keeps folks together." *Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

FAIR, S. [*faire*, Fr. *forum*, or *feriæ*, Lat.] a public place, where merchants or traders reſort, at ſtated times, to diſpoſe of their wares, and enjoy ſome diverſions which are uſually exhibited at ſuch times.

FAI'RING, S. ſomething bought for a preſent at a fair.

FAI'RLY, Adv. pleaſantly, applied to ſituation. Honeſtly, or without fraud, applied to the manner of action. Candidly, or without wreſting the ſenſe, applied to criticiſm. Without blots, applied to writings. Completely; entirely; perfectly. "All this they *fairly* overcame." *Spenſer*.

FAI'RNESS, S. beauty; elegance of form, applied to the make of a perſon. Honeſty, or freedom from fraud, applied to the manner of a perſon's dealings.

FAI'R-SPOKEN, Adj. uſing civil and complaiſant expreſſions.

FAI'RY, a kind of fabled ſpirit, being ſuppoſed to appear in a diminutive form, dance

In meadows, and to reward cleanlineſs, &c. An enchantreſs. "To this great *fairy* I'll commend thine acts." *Shak.*

FAI'RY, Adj. belonging to, or ſuppoſed to be given by fairies.

FAI'RY-STONE, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſtone of an hemiſpherical figure found in gravel-pits, having five double lines ariſing from the center of its baſis, and meeting in the pole.

FAI'TH, S. [*fede*, Ital. *fides*, Lat. *foi*, Fr.] an aſſent to the truth of a thing barely on account of the credit or authority of the perſon who delivers it; an aſſent to any propoſition, not made out by the deductions of reaſon, on the credit of the propoſer, as coming from God in ſome extraordinary way of communication. Figuratively, belief of the truths of revealed religion; the ſyſtem of revealed truth held by Chriſtians; truth or confidence in God; truſt in the honeſty or veracity of another; fidelity, or unſhaken adherence to a promiſe; ſincerity.

FAI'TH-BREACH, S. breach of a promiſe, or obligation; perfidy. "Upbraid his *faith-breach*." *Shak.*

FAI'THFUL, Adj. firm in adhering to the truth of religion; believing the truths of revealed religion; true to any obligation or contract; honeſt or upright in the diſcharge of any duty.

FAI'THFULLY, Adv. with firm belief in the truth of revealed religion; with full confidences in the promiſes of God; with ſtrict adherence to duty, loyalty, and the diſcharge of any obligation or promiſe; honeſtly.

FAI'THFULNESS, S. any principle which a perſon may confide in; truth or veracity; firm adherence to a duty as a ſubject.

FAI'THLESS, Adj. without belief in the revealed truths of religion; without truſt or confidence in the aſſurances, or promiſes, of another; perfidious; diſloyal; not true to duty, promiſe, or loyalty.

FAI'THLESSNESS, S. treachery; perfidy. In Divinity, unbelief of the truths of revelation.

FAKE, S. among ſeamen, a coil of rope.

FALCA'DE, S. [*falx*, *falcis*, Lat.] in Horſemanſhip, that action of the haunches and legs of a horſe, wherein they bend low on a ſtop and a half ſtop.

FALCA'TED, Adj. [*falcatus*, Lat.] hooked; bent like a reaping-hook or ſcythe. Applied by aſtronomers to the appearance which the moon makes while moving from the conjunction to the oppoſition.

FALCA'TION, S. [*falcatus*, Lat.] crookedneſs; in a crooked form, reſembling that of a ſcythe, or reaping-hook. "With a long *falcation* or forcipated tail." *Brown.*

FA'LCHION, S. [the *a* is pronounced broad, like *au*, *fauchion*, Fr.] a ſhort crooked ſword or ſcymitar.

FA'LCON, S. [*faucon*, Fr. *falconne*, Ital. *falco*, Lat.] a bird of prey of the hawk kind, ſuperior to all others for courage, docility, gentleneſs, and nobleneſs of nature. This title or name is applied only to the female, the male being called a *taſſel*, or *tiercelet*. In Gunnery, a ſort of cannon five inches one-fourth at the bore, 750 lb. weight, ſeven feet long; its load two pounds and a quarter of powder; its ſhot two inches and a half diameter, and 2lb. and a half weight.

FA'LCONER, S. [*fauconier*, Fr.] a perſon who breeds, brings up, tames, and tutors birds of prey, ſuch as falcons, hawks, &c.

FA'LCONET, S. [*falconette*, Fr.] a kind of ordnance four inches one quarter diameter at the bore, 400lb. weight, ſix feet long; its load 1lb. and a quarter; its ſhot ſomething more than two inches diameter, and 1lb. and a quarter weight.

FA'LCONRY, S. the art of taming and teaching birds of prey to purſue and take game.

FA'LDAGE, S. [*faldagium*, barb. Lat. of *fald*] a privilege, which ſeveral lords anciently reſerved to themſelves of ſetting up folds for ſheep in any fields within their manors, and this not only with their own, but likewiſe their tenants ſheep.

FA'LDFEE, S. a compoſition paid antiently by tenants for the privilege of foldage.

FA'LDING, S. a kind of coarſe cloth.

FA'LD-STOOL, a kind of ſtool placed at the out-ſide of the altar, on which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, V. N. [preter, *I fell*, or *have fallen*, or *faln*, part. paſſ. *fallen*; of *falla*, Iſl. *fealloa*, Sax. *vallan*, Belg. *fallan*, Teut.] to deſcend by accident from a higher to a lower place; to drop; to move down any deſcent; to die; to be degraded from a high ſtation to a low one; to decreaſe or diminiſh in value, weight, or quantity; to enter in any ſtate of the body or mind. "*Fall* aſleep." *Shak.* "*Fell* into ſuch a rage." *Knolles.* To ſink below a thing in compariſon, uſed with *ſhort*. *To fall away*, to languiſh, or grow faint; to grow lean, or decreaſe in bulk. Uſed with *down*, to bow, or bend as a ſuppliant; to ſink, or tumble proſtrate on the ground. *To fall on*, to begin to do a thing eagerly; to aſſault, or make an attack. *To fall out*, to quarrel; to happen; to drop.

FALL, S. [from the verb, *fall*, Iſl.] the act of dropping from a higher place; the act of tumbling proſtrate upon the ground; the violence ſuffered from dropping accidentally from a high place; ruin; loſs of greatneſs; decreaſe of price or value. Leſſening of ſound, or cadence, applied to muſic. A cataract, caſcade, or deſcent of water from a high place; the outlet of a current into any other water; autumn, or the time when the leaves drop or fall from the trees. In Divinity, the

ſtate of our firſt parents, wherein, on account of eating the forbidden fruit, they loſt the happineſs of living in Paradiſe; and, according to *Milton*, "brought death into the world, and all our woe."

FALLA'CIOUS, Adj. [*fallacieux*, Fr. *fallax, fallacis*, Lat.] producing miſtakes; full of ſophiſtry; raiſing falſe expectations; deceitful. "That *fallacious* fruit." *Par. Loſt.*

FALLA'CIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deceive by falſe appearances, or tending to lead into miſtakes by ſophiſtry.

FA'LLACY, S. [*fallace*, Fr. *fallacia*, Lat.] an argument made uſe of to lead a perſon into an error; a ſophiſm.

FALLIBI'LITY, S. [from *fallo*, Lat.] liableneſs or poſſibility of being deceived, or of being in an error.

FA'LLIBLE, Adj. [*fallo*, Lat.] liable to error, or miſtake.

FA'LLING, S. an indenting, or hollow in a ſurface. "The ſeveral prominences and *falling* in of the features." *Addiſ.*

FA'LLING-SICKNESS, S. See EPILEPSY.

FA'LLOW, Ad. [*falewe*, Sax. *væluwe*, Belg. *faal* or *fæl*, Teut.] a pale red, or yellow, applied to colour. In Huſbandry, unſowed; or left to reſt after certain years of tillage; plowed, but not ſowed, or prepared for a ſecond plowing. Figuratively, unplowed, uncultivated, applied to ground. Unoccupied, or neglected. "Let the cauſe lie *fallow*." *Hudib.*

FA'LLOW, S. [*fealga, fealk*, Sax.] ground plowed in order for a ſecond plowing; or land untilled, and ſuffered to reſt, after bearing a certain number of years.

To FA'LLOW, V. N. to plow, in order to a ſecond plowing, or an interval of reſt before ſeed be ſown a ſecond time.

FA'LLOWNESS, S. the act of letting ground reſt before it be ſtocked again. Figuratively, barrenneſs.

FALSE, Adj. [*falſus*, Lat. *faux, fauſſe*, Fr.] repreſenting a thing to be what it is not; fictitious, or counterfeit; treacherous, or unjuſt; hypocritical or feigned.

FALSE-HEARTED, Adj. treacherous, oppoſed to *faithful.*

FA'LSEHOOD, S. [from *falſe* and *had*, Sax. ſtate or condition] the ſetting down, or uttering in words the agreement or diſagreement of ideas otherwiſe than it is; or the repreſenting a thing to be different from what we think it to be; want of faithfulneſs or honeſty; a lie, or the ſaying that a thing is what we are conſcious it is not.

FA'LSELY, Adv. contrary to truth; erroneouſly; perfidiouſly.

FA'LSENESS, S. contrariety to truth, honeſty, or faithfulneſs.

FALSIFICA'TION, S. the act of altering the words of a ſentence ſo as to make it ſignify ſomething contrary to the opinion of the author; contradiction, or confutation. "To preſerve his ſtory from detection of *falſification.*" *Notes on the Odyſſ.*

FALSIFI'ER, S. one who alters the words or ſentences of an author, ſo as to make the ſenſe contrary to what it was originally; one who counterfeits, or makes a thing appear to be what it is not; a liar; or inventor of falſehoods.

To FA'LSIFY, V. A. [*falſifier*, Fr.] to counterfeit; or forge; to alter the ſenſe of a book. Figuratively, to confute, or prove falſe; to violate by treachery. "*Falſifying* the moſt important truſt." *Decay of Piety.* To lie, or tell an untruth.

FA'LSITY, S. [*falſitas*, Lat.] the repreſenting a thing to be what it is not; a falſehood, or lye. Figuratively, an error.

To FA'LTER, V. N. [*faltar*, Span. of *falta*, Span. a defect; *vaultur*, Iſl. a ſtammerer] applied to pronounciation, to heſitate, or ſtammer in ſpeaking. To fail in any act of the body or mind. Actively, to ſift or cleanſe. "Barley for malt muſt be bold—and clean *faltered* from foulneſs." *Mortim.*

FA'LTERINGLY, Adv. with heſitation and ſtammering, applied to utterance of words. With languor, feebleneſs, or weakneſs, applied to any act of the body or mind.

FAME, S. [*fama*, Lat. φαμα, Gr.] honourable report. Figuratively, rumour, or report.

FA'MED, Part. ſpoken of with honour and eſteem.

FA'MELESS, Adj. inglorious; not known for any production of the underſtanding, invention, or action; of no repute.

FA'MILIAR, Adj. [*familiaris*, Lat.] belonging to a family; affable, or eaſy in converſation; with freedom; accuſtomed; common; frequent; too free. "A poor man found a prieſt *familiar* with his wife." *Camden.*

FA'MILIAR, S. one long and intimately acquainted. "A noble gentleman, and my *familiar*." *Shak.* A demon, ſuppoſed to be at the devotion, or to attend the call, of a perſon.

FAMILIA'RITY, S. an eaſineſs and freedom of acceſs and diſcourſe, generally obſerved between perſons long and intimately acquainted, being free from conſtraint, formality, and ceremony. Figuratively, habit.

To FAMILIARI'ZE, V. A. [*familiariſer*, Fr.] to wear away the impreſſions of awe, or diſtant reſpect, occaſioned by novelty; to bring down from a ſtate of diſtant ſuperiority to that of a perſon long known and joined in the bands of friendſhip.

FA'MILY, S. thoſe who live in the ſame houſe; or deſcend from the ſame progenitor.

FA'MINE, S. [Fr. from *fames*, Lat. hunger] ſcarcity of food; diſtreſs for want of neceſſary food.

To FA'MISH, V. A. [*fames*, Lat. *famis*,

old Fr.] to kill with hunger, or want of food; to kill with want of something neceſſary to ſupport life. "*Famiſh* him of breath, if not of bread." *Par. Loſt.* To die for want of food. Figuratively, to be in great diſtreſs for want of food.

FA'MISHMENT, S. the pain of hunger. "To ſuffer thirſt and *famiſhment*." *Hakew.* Not much uſed.

FA'MOUS, Adj. [*fameux*, Fr. *famoſus*. Lat.] much talked of and praiſed for remarkable virtue, great exploits, uſeful inventions, or ingenious compoſitions. Sometimes applied to bad, as well as good actions, but with impropriety. "*Famous* pirates." *Shak.*

FA'MOUSLY, Adv. ſpoken of with eſteem, and generally known for ſomething extraordinary.

FA'MOUSNESS, S. great renown or fame.

FAN, S. [*vanus*, Lat.] a thin ſkin, piece of paper, taffety, or other light ſtuff, cut ſemicircularly, plaited in ſuch a manner that the plaits may be alternately inwards and outwards, mounted on ſeveral little ſticks of wood, ivory, tortoiſeſhell, &c. which are joined together by a rivet at the other end, and uſed by the ladies to defend their complexions from the ſun, or to raiſe wind and cool themſelves, &c. Figuratively, any thing ſpread out in a triangular form, with a broad baſe, reſembling a lady's fan; any thing by which the air is moved; wings. "Stretch his feathered *fans*." *Dryd.* An inſtrument by which chaff is cleared or winnowed from the corn, from *van*, Fr. An inſtrument to blow up or raiſe a fire. "A *fan* to inflame that love." *Hooker.*

To FAN, V. A. to cool by the motion of a fan; to put the air into motion; to raiſe a fire. To ſeparate, or winnow.

FANA'TIC, Adj. [*fanatique*, Fr. *fanaticus*, Lat.] entertaining wild, imaginary, and enthuſiaſtic notions in religion.

FANA'TIC, S. a perſon who has wild notions in religion; an enthuſiaſt.

FANA'TICISM, S. religious madneſs.

FA'NCIFUL, Adj. entertaining odd and chimerical notions; changing or taking up an opinion, without conſulting reaſon.

FA'NCIFULLY, Adv. whimſically.

FAN'CIFULNESS, S. the habit of following the wild notions of the fancy or imagination, rather than thoſe of reaſon.

FA'NCY, S. [contracted from *fantaſy*; *phantaſia*, Lat. φαντασια, Gr.] a power or faculty of the mind, which compounds ideas received by the ſenſes, and by that means forms objects, perſons, repreſentations, and other ideas, which have no exiſtence without us; the imagination; an opinion formed barely by the operation of the imagination, without the interpoſition of reaſon; an idea, image, or conception of the mind; a liking, inclination, or fondneſs; mere humour, whim, or caprice; ſome thing, or invention which pleaſes.

To FA'NCY, V. A. to conceive or form an idea of in the mind. To like, or grow fond of.

FA'NCY-SICK, Adj. not really, but only imaginarily ſick, applied to a perſon who is in good health, but fancies, or imagines the contrary.

FANE, S. [Fr. *fanum*, Lat.] a temple, or place devoted to religious worſhip.

FA'NFARON, S. [Fr.] a bully; a hector; one who makes a great parade, or oſtentatious boaſt of his abilities, and promiſes more than he can perform. "The character of a *fanfaron*, or hector." *Dryd.*

FANFARONA'DE, S. [from *fanfaron*] a bluſter; an oſtentatious ſhew, or boaſt of a perſon's abilities and virtues. "The *fanfaronade* of Monſ. Bouffiers." *Swift.*

To FANG, V. A. [*fangar*, Sax. *vangre*, Belg.] to ſeize; to gripe. "Deſtruction *fang* mankind!" *Shak.*

FANG, S. [from the verb] the long tuſk of a boar; the nails or claws of a bird or beaſt. In Botany, any ſhoot or tendril, by means of which one plant takes hold of another.

FANGLE, S. [*fengan*, Sax. to attempt, Skinner] a ſilly attempt; a frivolous or trifling ſcheme. At preſent rarely uſed, unleſs joined with the word *new*; as *new fangles*, *new fangleneſs*.

FANGLED, Part. or Adj. having teeth; alſo gaudy; ridiculouſly or oſtentatiouſly ſhewy and ornamented. "In this *fangled* world." *Shak.*

FA'NGLESS, Adj. without fangs, or teeth. "Like a *fangleſs* boar." *Shak.*

FA'NNEL, S. [*fanon*, Fr.] an ornament, like a ſcarf, worn by a prieſt round his arm when he ſays maſs.

FA'NNER, S. one that makes uſe of a fan.

FA'NTASIED, Part. or Adj. troubled with odd imaginations or fancies.

FANTA'SM, S. See PHANTASM.

FANTA'STIC, or FANTA'STICAL, Adj. [*fantaſtique*, Fr.] imaginary; irrational; capricious; governed by whim and fancy; conceited; affected.

FANTA'STICALLY, Adv. in a manner which can exiſt only in imagination; capriciouſly; with great unſteadineſs.

FANTA'STICALNESS, or FANTA'STICKNESS, S. whimſicalneſs; capriciouſneſs.

FA'NTASY, S. [*fantaiſie*, Fr. *phantaſia*, Lat. φαντασια, Gr.] See FANCY, and PHANTASY.

FA'NTOM, S. See PHANTOM.

FAR, Adv. [*feor*, Sax. of *fare*, Sax. a journey, from *faran*, to go, *fairr*, Goth. *farr*, Erſe] to a great diſtance, conſidered either in length, or as extending on all ſides; almoſt; in a great meaſure. "The day was *far* ſpent." *Judges.*

FAR, Adj. diſtant from any place mentioned or implied. Uſed with *off*, both as an adverb, and as an adjective. In horſemanſhip, the *far ſide of a horſe*, is that which is fartheſt from the rider when mounting, *i. e.* the right ſide.

To FARCE, V. A. [*farcir*, Fr. *farcio*, Lat.] to ſtuff with different ingredients. Figuratively, to extend, or ſwell out by pompous additions. "The *farced* title." *Shak.*

FARCE, S. [*farcer*, Fr. to mock. See the verb] a dramatic entertainment of the comic kind, never exceeding three acts, but confined to the eſtabliſhed laws of the drama; ſometimes applied to a piece ſtuffed with wild and ludicrous conceits, capable of raiſing laughter. Figuratively, any incident or circumſtance, which is rather diverting than ſerious, and rather ridiculous than rational.

FAR'CICAL, Adj. belonging, or ſuitable to a farce.

FAR'CY, S. [*farcin*, Fr. *farcina*, Ital.] a diſeaſe in horſes or oxen, which vitiates their maſs of blood.

FAR'DEL, S. [*fardello*, Ital. *fardeau*, Fr.] a bundle, or burthen. "Who would theſe *fardels* bear." *Shak.*

To FARE, V. N. [*faran*, Sax. *fære*, Iſl. *varen*, Belg. *fahran*, Teut.] to go; to walk or move from one place to another. "So on he *fares*." *Par. Loſt.* To be in any ſtate or condition, either good or bad. To live, applied to the matter of eating. "The rich man *fared* ſumptuouſly." *Luke* xvi. 39.

FARE, S. the price paid by, or due from, a perſon for his paſſage in any carriage, whether by land or by water; food or proviſion for eating.

FA'REWELL, Adv. [this word was originally the imperative of the verb *fare*, joined elliptically to *well*, for *fare* you well; but is by cuſtom uſed as an adverb, both by a perſon going away, and by a perſon left behind] a compliment uſed at parting, whereby we wiſh the perſon well, whom we take leave of.

FA'REWELL, S. leave; the act of parting. "Farewell, a long *farewell* to all my ſtory." *Shak.* Sometimes uſed as an adjective, for ſomething in which leave is taken. "In *farewell* papers." *Spect.* No 445.

FA'RFETCH, S. a ſtratagem; or artifice. "Their politic *farfetches*." *Hudib.*

FA'RFETCHED, Adj. brought from places at a great diſtance off; ſought with care and pains; not naturally introduced.

FARINA'CEOUS, Adj. [*farina*, Lat.] meal] mealy; reſembling meal. "The *farinaceous*, or mealy ſeeds." *Arbuthn.*

FARM, S. [*ferme*, Fr. *feorn*, Sax. victuals] ground occupied in tillage, whether it be a perſon's own, or hired; the ſtate of lands let out at a certain annual ſum; a certain ſum of money paid a government for the right to its cuſtoms or taxes.

To FARM, V. A. [from the noun] to let or hire land of another perſon for tillage; to cultivate land; to rent the cuſtoms or taxes of a ſtate at a certain rate.

FA'RMER, S. one who cultivates his own, or hired land; one who advances money for, or rents the taxes of a ſtate.

FA'RMING, S. the art of cultivating land, and breeding cattle

FARQU'HAR, [GEORGE] was the ſon of a clergyman, and born at Londonderry in 1678. He gave ſuch early proofs of genius, that before he was ten years of age he produced ſpecimens of poetry, in which the force of thinking, and elegance of expreſſion, were evident pretages of his future excellence. He was an actor as well as a writer, and had alſo for ſome years a commiſſion in the army; and as his dramatic, as well as other works are in almoſt every body's hands, and the former often repreſented on the ſtage, they will ſpeak his merit better than any thing we can ſay here. It may not, however, be improper to acquaint the reader, that his firſt comedy, Love in a Bottle, appeared on the ſtage when he was but twenty years of age, and that he died before he was thirty.

FARRA'GINOUS, Adj. [*farrago*, *farraginis*, Lat.] compoſed of different things, or perſons; huddled. "A *farraginous* collection of all conditions." *Brown.*

FARRA'GO, S. [Lat.] a mixed maſs; a medley.

FAR'RIER, S. [*ferrier*, Fr. from *ferre*, Fr. *ferrarius*, Lat. from *ferrum*, Lat. iron] one who makes ſhoes for, and puts them on, horſes; one who profeſſes to cure the diſeaſes incident to horſes.

To FAR'RIER, V. A. to practiſe phyſic and ſurgery on horſes.

To FAR'ROW, V. N. to bring forth pigs, applied to ſwine.

FART, S. [*fert*, Sax. *vert*, Belg. *furtz*, Teut.] wind let looſe behind.

To FART, V. N. to break wind behind.

FA'RTHER, Adj. at a greater diſtance, applied to ſituation. Longer. Adverbially, at, or to a greater diſtance. Uſed as a connecting particle in a diſcourſe, it implies, *moreover*; *again*, *beſides*.

FA'RTHEST, Adj. moſt diſtant. Adverbially, at or to the greateſt diſtance.

FA'RTHING, S. [*feorthling*, Sax. from *feortha*, Sax. fourth, and *ling*, Sax. a diminutive termination] the ſmalleſt Engliſh coin, being in value the fourth part of a penny.

FA'RTHINGALE, S. [*vertugalle*, Fr. *verdugal*, Span. *verdegarde*, Belg.] a hoop, or petticoat, uſed to make the others ſtand out, by means of circles of whalebone, or cane, which are ſewed upon it.

FA'SCES, S. [Lat.] axes tied up in a bundle with rods or ſtaves, and borne before the Roman magiſtrates as an enſign, or badge of authority.

FA'SCIA, S. [Lat.] in Architecture, a broad liſt, fillet, or band uſed in architraves and pedeſtals. In brick buildings, the jutting out of the bricks over the windows.

FA'SCIATED, Adj. in Architecture, adorned with a band or fillet. In Surgery, bound with fillets, or tied with a bandage.

FASCIA'TION, S. in Surgery, a bandage, or the act and manner of binding parts. "Three eſpecial ſorts of *faſciation*." *Wiſeman.*

To FA'SCINATE, V. A. [*faſcinatus*, Lat. of *faſcino*, Lat.] to bewitch, or influence by enchantment or witchcraft.

FASCINA'TION, S. [*faſcinatio*, Lat.] the act of bewitching, generally applied to that of the eye or tongue.

FASCI'NE, S. [Fr. pronounced *faſceen*] in Fortification, fagots, or ſmall branches of trees, or bavines, bound up in bundles, which are mixed with earth, and ſerve to fill up trenches, to ſcreen the men, make parapets of trenches, *&c.*

FA'SCINOUS, Adj. [*faſcinum*, Lat.] occaſioned, or operating by witchcraft or enchantment. "The poſſibility of *faſcinous* diſeaſes." *Harvey.*

FA'SHION, S. [*façon*, Fr. *fattion*, Ital.] the form, make, or cut of any thing; the manner in which any thing is performed; cuſtom, or the form which is moſt commonly made uſe of. *Men of faſhion*, imply men of rank, ſtate, or dignity.

To FA'SHION, V. A. [*façonner*, Fr.] to make in a particular form or ſhape; to fit, or adapt; to make according to the general taſte or mode.

FA'SHIONABLE, Adj. eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, or mode; made according to the general taſte, or mode; obſervant of the mode; of a rank or dignity ſuperior to the vulgar.

FA'SHIONABLENESS, S. conformity to the reigning taſte, applied to building, plate, or any production either of the hand or head.

FA'SHIONABLY, Adv. in a manner conformable to the reigning taſte, or cuſtom.

To FAST, V. A. [*feſtan*, Sax. *faſten*, Goth. *waſtan*, Belg.] to abſtain from eating or drinking; to mortify the body by abſtaining from food, for a certain time, on a religious account.

FAST, S. [from the verb] a ſpace of time, wherein a perſon takes little or no food.

FAST, Adj. [*faeſt*, Sax. *vaſt*, Belg. *baſt*, Perſ. *paſt*, Sclav. and Pol. *feſt*, Teut. *vaſte*, old Fr.] firm; fixed; deep or ſound, applied to ſleep. Cloſed or ſhut cloſe; with a quick motion.

FAST, Adv. firmly; immoveably; ſwiftly, applied to motion. Frequently, applied to repetition.

To FA'STEN, V. A. to make firm, or immoveable; to cement, tie, or link together; to affix. Neuterly, to ſtick or adhere.

FA'STENER, S. a perſon that makes firm, ties, or binds.

FA'STER, S. one who abſtains from food.

FA'ST-HANDED, Adj. covetous, avaricious; not given to generoſity. "The king was *faſt-handed*." *Bacon.*

FA'STIDIOUS, Adj. [*faſtidioſus*, Lat. *faſtidieux*, Fr.] diſdainful; nice to a fault; ſqueamiſh.

FA'STIDIOUSLY, Adv. in a contemptuous, diſdainful, or ſqueamiſh manner.

FA'STNESS, S. [*fæſteuneſſe*, *fæſtneſſe*, Sax.] firmneſs, or firm adherence to a cauſe or party; a ſtrong-hold; a fortreſs.

FAT, Adj. [*fæt*, Sax. *vet*, Belg. *fet*, Teut.] full fed; fleſhy; plump; or covered with an oily, or unctuous ſubſtance; groſs; dull, from *fat*, Fr. "*Fat* minds." *Dryd.* Figuratively, wealthy; rich. "A *fat* benefice." *Ayliffe.*

FAT, S. [from the adjective] in Anatomy, a white, oily and ſulphurous part of the blood, depoſited in the cells of the membrana adipoſa, to be found immediately under the ſkin in all parts of the body, except the forehead, eyelids, lips, under-part of the ear, ſcrotum, *&c.*

FAT. See VAT.

FA'TAL, Adj. [Fr. *fatalis*, Lat.] cauſing inevitable death or deſtruction; cauſed by fate, deſtiny, or neceſſity.

FA'TALISM, S. the doctrine of fate, or opinion that the occurrences of life and products of nature are eſtabliſhed by an unalterable neceſſity. "Some perſons have accuſed our author of *fataliſm*." *Warburton.*

FA'TALIST, S. one who believes and maintains that all things happen by invincible neceſſity.

FATA'LITY, S. [*fatalité*, Fr.] a predetermined and invincible neceſſary order or ſeries of things and events; a decree of fate; an invincible influence or bias; a tendency to danger, deſtruction, or death.

FA'TALLY, Adv. mortally; in ſuch a manner as to occaſion death; by the decree of fate, or by an inevitable and invincible neceſſity.

FATE, S. an inevitable neceſſity depending on ſome fixed or ſuperior cauſe. Figuratively, a neceſſary or predetermined event; death; deſtruction; the cauſe of death. "Feather'd *fates* among the mules and ſumpters ſent." *Dryd.*

FA'TED, Adj. decreed or determined by fate; inveſted with any quality by fate.

FA'THER, S. [the *a* pronounced broad, like the German, or *a* in *ah!* from *fæder*, Sax. *fader*, Dan. *vader*, Belg. *vatter*, Teut. *fater*, old Fr. *padre*, Ital. *vaker*, Erſe, *padar*, Perſ.] one who has contributed to the generation of one of his own kind, or one who has begotten a ſon or a daughter. Figurative-

ly,

ly, the firſt anceſtor; a title generally given to a perſon in years, becauſe old enough, and on account of his age, deſerving to be reverenced as one's father. An inventor. "Jubal was the *father* of all ſuch as handle the harp." *Gen.* iv. 21. The title of a popiſh confeſſor, particularly that of a jeſuit; the title given to a ſenator in antient Rome; the appellation of one of the perſons in the bleſſed and adorable Trinity, ſo called as begetting the Son in an ineffable manner; likewiſe called *our Father*, on account of giving us being, of protecting us with a fatherly kindneſs, and of adopting us as coheirs with Chriſt in the ſyſtem of redemption. It is an alluſion to all theſe benefits, that we ſtile him in our prayers, "Our *Father* which art in heaven." *Matt.* vi.

FA'THER-IN-LAW, S. a huſband's or wife's father.

To FATHER, V. A. to adopt a perſon for one's ſon or daughter; to adopt, or pretend to be the author of a compoſition.

FA'THERHOOD, S. the ſtate or condition of a parent or father.

FA'THERLESS, Adj. [*fæderleas*, Sax.] without father.

FA'THERLY, Adj. [*fæderlice*, Sax.] with the affection of a father; like a father.

FA'THERLY, Adv. in the manner of a father.

FA'THOM, S. [*fædem*, *fæthm*, Sax.] a long meaſure containing ſix feet, or two yards, being taken from the ſpace a man can reach with both his arms extended.

To FA'THOM, V. A. to encompaſs with the arms extended; to ſound, to find the depth of water at ſea. Figuratively, to reach, or comprehend; to try the depth of a difficult ſubject; to penetrate, ſound, or go to the bottom of a deſign.

FA'THOMLESS, Adj. that which has no bottom, or which is ſo deep as not to be meaſured. Not to be comprehended, applied to myſteries, or difficulties in writing.

FA'TIGUE, S. [Fr. pronounced *fateeg*, from *fatigo*, Lat.] languor, faintneſs, or wearineſs cauſed by labour. Figuratively, the cauſe of wearineſs.

To FATI'GUE, V. A. to tire, exhauſt, or make faint and languid with labour.

FA'TLING, S. a young animal fattened for ſlaughter.

FAT'NESS, S. the quality of being fleſhy, plump, or fat; greaſe. Slimineſs, fertility, or fruitfulneſs, applied to ground. That which cauſes plenty. "The clouds drop *fatneſs*."

To FATTEN, V. A. to make fat by feeding. To make fruitful, applied to ground.

FA'TUOUS, Adj. [*fatuus*, Lat.] ſtupid; fooliſh; applied to the underſtanding. Illuſory; deceitful.

FA'TUITY, S. [*fatuité*, Fr.] fooliſhneſs; weakneſs of underſtanding; a low degree of madneſs or frenzy.

FAT'WITTED, Adj. heavy; dull; or ſtupid. "*Fatwitted* with drinking old ſack." *Shak.*

FAT'TY, Adj. abounding in fat; oily; greaſy.

FAU'CET, S. [*fauſet*, Fr. of *fauces*, Lat.] a wooden pipe, generally forced into a barrel to caſk to give paſſage to the liquor, and ſtopped with a peg or ſpiggot.

FAU'FEL, S. in Botany, the fruit of a ſpecies of palm tree.

FAUL'CON, S. FAU'LCONRY. See FALCON, and FALCONRY.

FAULT, S. [*faut*, *faute*, Fr. *falta*, Span.] a ſlight defect or crime, which ſubjects a perſon to blame, but not to puniſhment; a deviation from, or tranſgreſſion of, a rule in ſome trifling circumſtance.

FAU'LTLESS, Adj. without any defect; perfect; blameleſs.

FAU'LTY, Adj. ſlightly tranſgreſſing any rule; blameable; defective, or not fit for the uſe it is intended for. "A *faulty* helmet." *Bacon.*

To FA'VOUR, V. A. [*faveo*, Lat.] to ſupport, encourage, promote, or advance an undertaking; to reſemble in features. "The gentleman *favoured* his maſter." *Spect.* To aſſiſt, ſupport, countenance, or encourage a perſon.

FA'VOUR, S. [*faveur*, Fr. *favor*, Lat.] countenance, ſupport, or encouragement; defence or vindication, "In *favour* of which they are here alledged." *Rogers.* A kindneſs granted; leave, permiſſion, or pardon. "With your *favour*." *Dryd.* A ribband, formed into a roſe, and worn as a cockade.

FA'VOURABLE, Adj. kind; encouraging; affectionate; conducive to; tender; averſe from cenſure. "None can have the *favourable* thought." *Dryd.* Convenient; ſuited or adapted to a particular deſign. "*Favourable* for the making of levies." *Clarend.*

FA'VOURABLENESS, S. a kindneſs ſhewed in pardoning a perſon's defects, in ſupporting his endeavours, and in encouraging his undertakings.

FA'VOURABLY, Adv. kindly; with encouragement, tenderneſs, or affection.

FA'VOURED, Part. looking upon or regarded with kindneſs. "Oft with ſome *favoured* traveller they ſtray." *Pope.*

FA'VOURER, S. one who encourages or countenances any perſon or thing.

FA'VOURITE, S. [the moſt proper ſpelling ſeems to be *favorite*, becauſe derived from *favori*, *favorite*, Fr. *favorita*, Ital.] one regarded with particular kindneſs, and diſtinguiſhed from others by the familiarities ſhewn him either by a private perſon or prince.

FA'VOURITE, Adj. eſteemed, or beloved above others. "A *favourite* dog."

FA'VOURLESS, Adj. without encouragement, countenancers, or friends.

FAU'SE-BRAY, S. [Fr. pronounced, *foſe-bray*] in Fortification, a ſmall mount of earth,

four

four fathom wide, round the foot of the rampart, made uſe of to defend the ditch.

FAWN, S. [*faon*, Fr. from *fan*, old Fr. a young child, of *infans*, Lat.] a young deer.

To FAWN, V. A. [*faonner*, Fr. to bring forth a *fawn*] in its primary ſignification, to bring forth a fawn. To make uſe of inſinuating and alluring geſtures, applied to a dog. Figuratively, to endeavour to gain a perſon's favour by mean and ſervile compliances.

FA'WNER, S. one who endeavours to gain a perſon's favour by mean and ſervile compliances.

FA'WNINGLY, Adv. in a cringing and ſervile manner.

FAY, S. [*fee*, Fr.] a fairy.

To FE'AGUE, V. A. to whip, chaſtiſe, or beat.

FEA'LTY, S. [*feaulté*, Fr. of *feal*, Fr. a ſubject] duty due from a ſubject to a king; or from any perſon to his ſuperior.

FEAR, S. [*faeran*, *afaeran*, Sax. *vaer*, Belg. *feakle*, Erſe] an uneaſineſs of mind ariſing from the thought of any evil that may befal us.

To FEAR, V. A. [*faeran*, Sax.] to apprehend evil, applied both to perſons and things. To affect with an apprehenſion of miſchief or evil; to be affected with dread and anxiety from the apprehenſion of future evil.

FEAR'FUL, Adj. timorous, or eaſily affected with fear; afraid; awful; commanding reverence. "Glorious in holineſs, *fearful* in praiſes." *Exod.* xv. 11. Terrible; frightful.

FEA'RFULLY, Adv. in a manner which betrays, or cauſes fear.

FEA'RFULNESS, S. an habitual dread or fear; timoroulneſs.

FEA'RLESS, Adj. free from fear; not regarding danger, either preſent or future.

FEA'SIBILITY, S. [from *feaſible*] a thing which may be done; a thing that is practicable, the poſſibility of being done.

FEA'SIBLE, Adj. [*faiſible*, Fr.] practicable, ſuch as may be done.

FEA'SIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be practicable, or poſſible to be done.

FEAST, S. [*feſte*, Fr. *feſtum*, Lat.] a ſumptuous entertainment made for a great number of perſons; an anniverſary day of rejoicing on a political or religious account; ſomething nice or delicious to the palate.

To FEAST, V. N. to eat ſumptuouſly; to live on coſtly and delicious eatables; to gratify. "Whoſe taſte or ſmell bleſs the *feaſted* ſenſe." *Dryd.*

FEA'STFUL, Adj. feſtival or rejoicing. "On *feaſtful* days." *Milton.* Luxurious; riotous. "His herds and flock in *feaſtful* rites devour." *Pope.*

FEAT, S. [*fait*, Fr.] a thing done; an act, action, or exploit; a trick; an odd or extraordinary motion of the limbs. "All *feats* of activity." *Bacon.*

FEA'THER, S. (pronounced *fether* with *e* ſhort, from *fether*, Sax. *feder*, Teut.) the covering of birds, and that by which they are enabled to fly. Figuratively, kind, nature, or ſpecies. "I am not of that *feather*." *Shak.* An ornament; a mere empty title; a mere play thing, or ſomething only fit to divert, or cauſe laughter. "A wit's a *feather*." *Pope.* In Farriery, a turning or parting of the hair on the forehead, reſembling an ear of barley, or an eyelet hole.

To FEA'THER, V. A. to dreſs in, or fit with feathers. To *feather one's neſt*, is to grow rich.

FEA'THERED, Adj. cloathed, fitted with, or carrying feathers.

FEA'THERFEW, S. in Botany, a plant, called *matricaria*, the ſame as *feverfew*.

FEA'THERLESS, Adj. without feathers.

FEA'TLY, Adv. in a neat, ſkilful, or dexterous manner.

FEA'TURE, S. [*faiture*, old Fr.] the caſt or make of the face, or any part or lineament of it.

To FEAZE, V. A. [perhaps from *fax*, Sax. hair, according to Johnſon, but more probably from *faes*, Sax. a fringe] to untwiſt the end of a rope, and reduce it again to flax.

FE'BRIFUGE, S. [Fr. *febris*, Lat.] a fever, and *fugo*, Lat. to drive away] in Medicine, a remedy to drive away or cure a fever.

FE'BRIFUGE, Adj. having the power of driving away, or curing a fever.

FE'BRILE, Adj. [Fr. *febrilis*, Lat.] conſtituting, or proceeding from a fever. "The *febrile* fermentation" *Harvey.*

FE'BRUARY, S. [ſo called from *februa*, the name of a feaſt held by the Romans, in behalf of the manes of the deceaſed. *Februus*, Lat. is the name for Pluto] the name of the ſecond month in the year, according to the new ſtile.

FE'CULENCE, or FE'CULENCY, S. [*feculentia*, Lat.] foulneſs, ariſing from dregs or ſediments, applied to liquors. Figuratively, dregs; ſediments.

FE'CULENT, Adj. foul, not clear, applied to liquors.

FE'CUND, S. [*fœcundus*, Lat. *fecunde*, Fr.] fruitful; abounding in children. "The leſs *fecund* or fruitful of children they be." *Graunt.*

FE'CUNDATION, S. [*fecundatus*, Lat.] of *fœcundo*, Lat.] the act of making fruitful. "As a medicine of *fecundation*." *Brown.*

FECU'NDITY, S. the quality of producing or bring forth in great abundance.

FED, the preter and participle paſſive of *Feed*.

FE'DERAL, Adj. [from *fœdus*, *fœderis*, Lat.] relating to, and having the nature of a contract. "It is a *federal* rite betwixt God and us." *Hammond.*

FEE, S. [*fea*, *feo*, *feoh*, Sax. *faihu*, Goth. *fe*, Iſl. *fio*, Ital. money, or price] in Law, lands and tenements held in perpetual right, on condition of an acknowledgment paid to the lord of the manor; a property, a reward, or money given to a phyſician or lawyer; a perquiſite due to a perſon in an office.

FEE'-FARM, S. in Law, lands holden by a man and his heirs for ever, under a yearly rent or acknowledgment paid to another.

FEE'-SIMPLE, S. in Law, that whereof we are ſeized to us and our heirs for ever.

FEE'-TAIL, S. in Law, is when lands are given to a man, and the heirs of his body, ſo that if he have children by a third venter, and not of the firſt, they ſhall inherit.

To FEE, V. A. to pay a counſellor or phyſician; to bribe. "*Feed* every ſlight occaſion." *Shak.* To keep in hire. "In his houſe I have a ſervant *feed*." *Shak.*

FEE'BLE, Adj. [*foible*, Fr.] wanting ſtrength; or weak in body and mind.

FEE'BLE-MINDED, Adj. weak, or wanting reſolution; timorous. "Comfort the *feeble-minded*." 1 *Theſſ.* v. 14.

FEE'BLENESS, S. want of ſtrength.

FEE'BLY, Adv. in a weak manner; without ſtrength.

To FEED, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *fed*: *fodan*, Goth. *fedan*, *fædan*, Sax. *fœde* Iſl. food; *feder*, *foder*, Dan.] to ſupply with food. Figuratively, to ſupply; to nouriſh, cheriſh, or keep alive.

FEE'DER, S. one who ſupplies with food; one that eats. Figuratively, a nouriſher, ſupporter, or encourager. "A *feeder* of my riots" *Shak.* One who is nice in his food. "Such fine *feeders* are no gueſts for me." *Dryd.*

To FEEL, V. N. [preter and part. paſſ. *felt*; *felan*, Sax.] to perceive by the touch. Figuratively, to have a quick ſenſibility of good or evil which happens to others; to perceive by touching; to have the ſenſe of pain or pleaſure; to be affected by.

FEEL, S. the ſenſe of feeling; the touch. "Diſtinguiſhed by the *feel*." *Sharp.*

FEE'LER, S. one who can diſtinguiſh by the touch. In Natural Hiſtory, the horns or antennæ of inſects, whereby they grope out their way, and clean their eyes.

FEE'LING, Part. of *Feel*, that which expreſſes great ſenſibility, or affects ſtrongly. "A *feeling* line." *Shak.*

FEE'LING, S. the ſenſe whereby we get the ideas of hard, ſoft, dry, wet, ſmooth, rough, hot, cold, &c. It is both the groſſeſt, and the moſt extenſive of all the ſenſes, if not that which includes all the reſt. Figuratively, perception; ſenſibility; tenderneſs.

FEE'LINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as if ſenſible of feeling any thing one's ſelf; ſo as to affect others deeply.

FEET, S. the plural of *Foot*.

FEE'TLESS, Adj. without feet. "*Feetleſs* birds." *Camden.*

To FEIGN, V. A. [pronounced *fain*; *feindre*, Fr.] to invent; to aſſert a thing which is not. "Thou *feigneſt* them." *Neh.* vi. 8. To counterfeit, hatch, or put on the appearance of a thing. "*Feigns* a laugh." *Pope.* To relate fictitiouſly; to fable. "The poets did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees." *Shak.*

FEI'GNEDLY, Adv. in a fictitious or fabulous manner; counterfeitly.

FEI'GNER, S. an inventor; the author of a fable or fiction.

FEINT, Part. [inſtead of *feigned*; from *feign*, or *feint*, Fr.] invented. Not true or real. "Any *feint* appearance." *Locke.*

FEINT, S. [*feinte*, Fr.] a mere ſhow; a falſe appearance or attempt; an offer at ſomething not intended to be; a diſguiſe. In Fencing, a falſe offer made at one part to draw a perſon off from his guard, when the deſign is to make a real paſs at another. In Muſic, a ſemitone.

To FELI'CITATE, V. A. [*felicitatus*, of *felicito*, Lat. *feliciter*, Fr.] to make happy. "To fill and *felicitate* his ſpirits." *Watts.* To congratulate; to wiſh a perſon joy.

FELICITA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of wiſhing joy, or rejoicing with a perſon on account of ſome happy event.

FELI'CITY, S. [*felicité*, Fr. *felicitas*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein a perſon has no wants to ſatisfy, no wiſhes to fulfil, no evils to remove; but is eaſy without pain, and joyful without any diſh or mixture of ſorrow.

FELI'NE, Adj. [*fellinus*, Lat.] reſembling a cat. "His tail, which is *feline*." *Grew.*

FELL, Adj. [*felle*, Sax. *fell*, Belg. *felone*, Ital.] void of mercy or humanity; cruel; barbarous; ſavage. Seldom uſed.

FELL, S. [*felle*, Sax.] the ſkin, the hide. "Fleſh and *fell*." *Shak.*

To FELL, V. A. [*fell*, Iſl. and *feallan*, Sax. to fall, *fellen*, Teut.] to knock down; to make a perſon tumble on the ground by the force of a blow; to hew or cut down.

FELL, preter of FALL.

FELL'ER, S. one who hews or cuts down.

FELL'MONGER, S. [from *fel*, Sax. a ſkin, and *monger*, Sax. a dealer or ſeller] one that deals in and ſells peltry or ſkins.

FELLO'E, S. [*felge*, Dan. and Teut.] the pieces of wood which make the circumference of a wheel. Commonly called *felly*.

FELLO'W, S. a companion, or one often in ones company; one united in the ſame undertaking; an equal; one thing ſuited to another; or one of a pair; one like to, or reſembling, another. Sometimes uſed in familiar diſcourſe for a man or perſon. "A valiant *fellow*." *Shak.* A member of a ſociety; a member of a college, who partakes in its government and revenues. *Fellow*, in compoſition, generally denotes community

munity or equality of nature, ſtation, or employment.

To FELLOW, V. A. to ſuit or match one thing with another; to pair or produce one thing reſembling another in ſize, colour, &c.

FELLOW-COMMONER, S. one who has a right of common with another. In Cambridge, a commoner of the higher order, who ſits at table, and eats his commons with the fellows of the college.

FELLO'W-CREATURE, S. one that has the ſame creator, generally applied to animals of the ſame ſpecies.

FELLO'W-FEELING, S. ſympathy; or the being as much affected with the ſufferings of another, as if they were our own; a combination in order to defraud or cheat. "Your milk-woman and your nurſery-maid have a *fellow feeling*." *Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

FELLO'W-HEIR, S. one who has a right to the ſame inheritance with another; a coheir. "The Gentiles ſhould be *fellow-heirs*." *Eph.* iii. 6.

FELLO'W-LABOURER, S. one who labours to promote the ſame deſign. "My *fellow-labourers*." *Dryd.*

FELLO'WSHIP, S. company; ſociety; the ſtate of perſons who are frequently together, and jointly take part in any deſign. Aſſociation; a confederacy or union of ſeveral perſons by ſome contract, bond, or obligation. "They have never any ſettled *fellowſhip*, never any ſolemn agreement." *Hooker.* A partnerſhip or joint intereſt; equality; fondneſs for feaſting or entertainments of drinking; an eſtabliſhment at an univerſity, with a ſhare in the revenues of a college. In Arithmetic, a rule by which the ſtock of any company is divided in proportion to the ſeveral ſums each partner brought in: it is divided into *ſingle* and *double*.

FE'LLY. See FELLOE.

FE'LLY, Adv. [from *fell* and *ly*] in ſuch a manner as ſhews want of all the kind and benevolent affections; in a cruel, barbarous, and ſavage manner. Seldom uſed.

FE'LO *de ſe*, S. [law Lat.] in Law, one who willingly and deliberately kills himſelf.

FE'LON, S. [Fr. *félo*, law Lat. *fehlen*, Teut. *fælim*, Sax. to be deficient] a perſon who is guilty of ſome crime, which will ſubject him to death by the law; a whitlow, or tumour formed between the bone and its inveſting membrane.

FE'LON, Adj. [*felle*, Sax.] cruel; barbarous; ſavage. "His *felon* hate." *Pope.*

FELO'NIOUS, Adj. belonging to a felon; ſubjecting to death by the law. Figuratively, wicked; barbarous.

FELO'NIOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a felon; or with an intent to rob or murder.

FE'LONY, S. [*felonie*, Fr. *felonia*, Lat.] any crime which ſubjects a man to death by the law.

FELT, the preter of FEEL.

FELT, S. [Sax.] a kind of ſtuff or cloth, either of wool alone, or of caſtors, camels, conies hair, and lambs wool, neither ſpun, croſſed, nor woven, but wrought and fulled with lees and ſize, and afterwards ſhaped into the form of a hat upon a block; a hide or ſkin of animals; from *fel*, Sax. "See that the *felt* be looſe." *Mort.* The laſt ſenſe ſeems owing to the author's miſtaking *felt* for *fell*.

To FELT, V. A. [from the noun] to make cloth or ſtuff only by fulling, and working with lees and ſize, without weaving or croſſing. "The ſame wool one man *felts* into a hat." *Hale.*

FELU'CCA, S. [*feleu*, Fr. *feikon*, Arab. a ſhip] a ſmall ſix-oared veſſel, much uſed in the Mediterranean, of the ſize of a ſloop or ſhallop, having conveniences made for fixing the rudder either at the head or ſtern.

FE'MALE, S. [*femelle*, Fr.] that ſex which bears or brings forth young.

FE'MALE, Adj. belonging to that ſex, which conceives and bears offſpring. *Female rhimes*, in Poetry, are ſuch as end in *e* feminine, ſo called by the French, from whom the term is taken, becauſe it is pronounced very weakly or obſcurely; ſuch are the following from *Cowley*.

"Th' exceſs of heat is but a fable;
"We know the torrid zone is now found
"habitable."

FE'ME-COVERT, S. [Fr.] in Law, a married woman.

FE'ME-SOLE, [Fr.] in Law, an unmarried woman.

FE'MININE, Adj. [*fæmininus*, Lat.] of that ſex which bears young. Figuratively, ſoft, delicate; like a woman, or wanting that natural hardineſs which diſtinguiſhes the male ſex. "Not a man of war, but altogether *feminine*." *Raleigh.* In Grammar, that gender which denotes a word to belong to a female.

FE'MININE, S. a female. "Without *feminine*." *Par. Loſt.*

FE'MORAL, Adj. [*femoralis*, Lat. of *femor*, *femoris*, Lat.] belonging to the thigh.

FEN, S. [*fenn*, *fenne*, Sax. *fen*, Iſl. *venne*, Belg.] a wet, moiſt, or boggy place or land overflowed with water.

FENCE, S. [a contraction of *defence*] any thing or means made uſe of to guard from danger. "There is no *fence* againſt inundations." *L'Eſtrange.* An encloſure, hedge, or paling, ſerving to keep perſons from entering any ſpot of ground.

To FENCE, V. A. to encloſe or ſecure a place by a hedge or paling; to defend or guard, uſed with *againſt*; to practiſe the art of fencing, or that which teaches the uſe of the ſword; to guard againſt; to uſe ſuch methods as to hinder the progreſs of any vice or evil, uſed with *againſt*.

FENCE-

FENCE'LESS, Adj. open, or without any enclosure.

FEN'CER, S. a person who makes use of the sword according to the rules of fencing; one who teaches fencing, or the art of using the sword.

FEN'CIBLE, Adj. capable of defence.

FEN'CING, S. the art of defence, or of using the sword. *Fencing* likewise signifies the hedge or pales used to enclose ground.

To FEND, V. A. [from *defend*] to keep off. "To *fend* the bitter cold." *Dryd.* To dispute; or shift off a charge. "Able to *fend* and prove with them." *Locke.*

FEN'DER, S. a plate of iron or brass laid before a fire to prevent the coals that fall from rolling upon, and injuring the floor.

FENERA'TION, S. [*feneratio*, Lat.] usury; or an allowance made or taken for the use of money.

FE'NUGREEC, S. [*fænum græcum*, Lat.] in Botany, called *trigonella* by Linnæus.

FEN'NEL, S. [*finel*, *fenol*, S x. *fenouil*, Fr. *finnochio*, Ital. *fæniculum*, Lat.] in Botany, the leaves, seeds and roots of the common sort are used in medicine; the root being one of the five opening roots, the seed one of the great carminative seeds, and the leaves made use of in distilling a simple water.

FEN'NEL-FLOWER, S. a plant.

FEN'NY, Adj. [from *fen*] soft by the settling of rain, or overflowing of waters, applied to ground. Marshy; moorish; inhabiting or dwelling in a marsh. "A *fenny* snake." *Shak.*

FEN'SUCKED, Adj. exhaled from a fen or marsh. "You *fensucked* fogs, drawn by the powerful sun." *Shak.*

FE'ODAL, Adj. [*feodal*, Fr.] held from another.

FE'ODARY, S. one who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

To FEOFF, V. A. [*fief*, *fieffer*, Fr. *feoffo*, law Lat.] to put in possession; to give a right to a possession.

FEO'FFEE, S. [*feoffatus*, law Lat. *fieffé*, Fr.] one put of possession.

FEO'FFER, S. one who gives possession; distinguished in law from a *donor*, because the *feoffer* grants in fee-simple, and a donor in fee-tail, *Lit.* lib. 1. c. 6.

FE'OFFMENT, S. [*feoffamentum*, law Lat.] in Law, a gift or grant of any manors, messuages, lands, or tenements to another in fee, *i. e.* to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of a seisin, and possession of the estate granted.

FERIA'TION, S. [*feriæ*, Lat.] the act of celebrating or keeping holiday, by ceasing from labour; a cessation from work. "As though there were any *feriation* in nature." *Brown.*

FERI'NE, Adj. [*ferinus*, Lat.] wild; untamed. "*Ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts." *Hale.*

FERI'NENESS, S. wildness; the quality of uncultivated and untamed wildness. "Barbarism and *ferineness*." *Hale.*

FE'RITY, S. [*feritas*, Lat.] barbarity; cruelty; wildness. "The most abject and stupid *ferity*." *Woodw.*

To FE'RMENT, V. A. [*fermenter*, Fr. *fermento*, Lat.] to exalt, rarify, or comminute, by putting the particles into an intestine commotion.

FE'RMENT, S. [Fr. *fermentum*, Lat.] that which causes an intestine motion in the particles of a fluid. A commotion or tumult, applied to government.

FERME'NTABLE, Adj. capable of having its parts put into an intestine commotion.

FERME'NTAL, Adj. having the power of raising an intestine commotion.

FERMENTA'TION, S. [Fr. *fermentatio*, Lat.] intestine motion of the small insensible particles arising from no visible, external, or mechanic cause, and producing a considerable alteration therein.

FER'MENTATIVE, Adj. causing, or having the power to cause, an intestine commotion of the particles.

FERN, S. [*fearn*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant growing on stumps of trees in woods, and on the banks of ditches. Decoctions of the root are used as diet-drink in chronical cases; and country people esteem it a sovereign remedy in the rickets.

FER'NY, Adj. overgrown with fern.

FERO'CIOUS, Adj. [*feroce*, Fr.] wild, untamed, savage; resembling a savage. "Each *ferocious* creature." *Pope.*

FEROCITY, S. [*ferocité*, Fr. *ferocitas*, Lat.] fierceness of disposition or look.

FER'REOUS, Adj. [*ferrus*, Lat.] of the nature of iron. "No *ferreous* or magnetical nature." *Brown.*

FER'RET, S. [*fured*, Brit. *furet*, Fr. *ferretta*, Ital.] in Natural History a small animal, of the size and somewhat resembling a rat, with red eyes, and a long snout, used to catch rabbits or rats. In trade, a kind of narrow ribband made of a meaner sort of silk, with a mixture of cotton, or thread.

To FERRET, V. A. to drive out of a lurking place, alluding to the manner in which ferrets drive rabbits out of their holes. "The archbishop had *ferretted* him out of his holds." *Heylin.*

FER'RETER, S. one who hunts another, and discovers him in his hiding places or privacies.

FER'RIAGE, S. [from *ferry*] the sum paid for a passage at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS, Adj. [*ferrugineux*, Fr. *ferrugineus*

ferrugineus, Lat.] partaking of the particles or qualities of iron; uſed only by philoſophical writers.

FER'RULE, S. [from *ferrum*, Lat. iron] an iron or braſs cap, or ring, put round, or at the end of a thing, to hinder it from ſplitting, or wearing.

To FER'RY, V. A. [*faran*, Sax.] to row a boat or veſſel acroſs a river; to croſs a river in a boat or veſſel.

FER'RY, S. [from the verb] a veſſel or boat in which perſons croſs the water. Figuratively, the place where boats ply which croſs the water; the common paſſage for a veſſel or boat acroſs a river.

FER'RY-MAN, S. one who keeps a ferry, or rows a boat at a common paſſage acroſs the water.

FER'TILE, Adj. [Fr. *fertilis*, Lat.] producing a great quantity; fruitful.

FERTI'LENESS, S. the quality of producing abundance; fruitful.

To FERTI'LITATE, V. A. to make fruitful. "A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole cluſter of eggs." *Brown.*

FERTI'LITY, S. [*fertilité*, Fr. *fertilitas*, Lat.] the quality of producing plenty, or abundance; fruitfulneſs.

FE'RTILLY, Adv. in great quantities, or abundance.

To FE'RTILIZE, V. A. [*fertiliſer*, Fr.] to make fruitful.

FER'VENCY, S. [*fervent*, Fr. *fervens*, Lat.] eagerneſs; warmth of application. Applied to the mind, zeal, or warmth of devotion.

FER'VENT, Adj. [Fr. *fervens*, Lat.] hot oppoſed to cold. Vehement, or warm, applied to the temper. Ardent, warm, zealous, or flaming with devotion.

FER'VENTLY, Adv. in an eager, vehement, earneſt, ardent, or zealous manner.

FER'VID, Adj. [*fervidus*, Lat.] hot. Figuratively, ardent, zealous, vehement.

FERVI'DITY, S. heat, oppoſed to cold. Figuratively, warmth of temper.

FER'VIDNESS, S. the quality of being warm of temper, earneſt in application, or zealous in devotion.

FE'RULA, S. [Lat. *ferule*, Fr. from *fero*, Lat.] in Botany, fennel-giant: it hath an umbellated flower; the principal umbel is uniform, globular, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmaller of the ſame form, called rays; and the involucrum is compoſed of ſeveral narrow leaves, which fall off. Linnæus places it in the 2d ſect. of his fifth claſs. A flat wooden inſtrument for chaſtiſing boys at ſchool.

FER'VOUR, S. [*ferveur*, Fr. *fervor*, Lat. of *ferveo*, to be hot] heat or warmth, oppoſed to cold. Eagerneſs, or earneſtneſs of application; warmth, or heat of temper, ardour, or zeal in devotion.

FESSE, S. [*faſcia*, Lat. a band or girdle] in Heraldry, one of the nine honourable ordinaries, repreſenting a band or belt, dividing the eſcutcheon horizontally in the middle, and ſeparating the chief from the baſe point; poſſeſſing the center of it, and containing in breadth one third part thereof. *Feſſe point* is the exact centre of the eſcutcheon. *Feſſe ways*, or *in feſſe*, denotes the bearing a thing after the manner of a *feſſe*. *Parte per feſſe*, ſignifies, parted acroſs the middle of a ſhield, from ſide to ſide, through the *feſſe* point.

To FES'TER, [*feſſe*, Bav. a ſwelling] to rankle; to grow inflamed.

FES'TINATE, Adj. [*feſtinatus*, Lat.] haſty, expeditious, oppoſed to delay. "A moſt *feſtinate* preparation." *Shak.* Not much in uſe.

FES'TIVAL, Adj. [*feſtivus*, Lat.] belonging to feaſts, or public entertainments. "*Feſtival* entertainments." *Att.*

FES'TIVAL, S. a time of public feaſting; a day of religious, or public joy.

FES'TIVE, Adj. [*feſtivus*, Lat.] gay; joyous.

FES'TIVITY, S. [*feſtivitas*, Lat.] a feaſt; or time of public rejoicing; gaiety; joyfulneſs.

FES'TOON, S. [*feſton*, Fr.] in Architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath, or garland of flowers, or leaves twiſted together, thickeſt at middle, and ſuſpended at the ends.

To FETCH, V. A. preter *fetched*; *feccan*, *feccean*, Sax.] to go, in order to bring ſomething to a perſon; to take or make an excurſion. "To *fetch* a turn about the garden." *Shak.* To equal in value. "Silver in the coin will never *fetch* ſo much as ſilver in bullion." *Locke.*

FETCH, S. a ſtratagem in which a deſign is attained indirectly, or in which one thing ſeems to be intended, and another is done; a trick or artifice.

FE'TCHER, S. one who makes uſe of artifice; one who goes for, and brings a thing from a diſtant place.

FE'TID, Adj. [*fœtidus*, Lat.] ſtinking; having a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell.

FE'TIDNESS, S. the quality of having a ſtrong and offenſive ſmell.

FETLOCK, S. [*fetlock*, of *fet*, Iſl. a *foot*; and *lock*] in Farriery, a tuft of hair growing behind the paſtern joint.

FET'TER, S. [*fœet*, Sax. *fet*, Iſl. a foot; *fœttere*, Sax.] chains for the feet, put on priſoners to prevent their eſcape. Figuratively, any reſtraint.

To FET'TER, V. A. to put chains or ſhackles on the legs. Figuratively, to enchain; to bind; to deprive of freedom or liberty.

To FET'TLE, V. A. [a cant word] to buſtle, or make an appearance of being buſy; to do trifling buſineſs. "To *fettle* about the room." *Swift.*

FE'TUS, S. [*fœtus*, Lat.] any animal full grown, but in the womb.

FEUD, S. [*feabd*, Sax. enmity] quarrel; oppoſition; war.

FEUDS, S. [plural; *fædum*, Lat.] in Law, lands that are hereditary.

FEU'DAL, Adj. [*feudalis*, law Lat.] pertaining to fees or tenures, by which lands are held of a ſuperior lord.

FEU'DATORY, S. [*feudataire*, Fr.] one who holds by ſome continual tenure from a ſuperior.

FE'VER, S. [*fever*, *fiever*, Dan. and Teut. *fievre*, Fr. *fefer*, Sax. *febris*, Lat.] in Medicine, a diſeaſe in which the body is violently heated, and the pulſe quickened; or in which heat and cold prevail by turns: the laſt is an intermittent fever.

To FE'VER, V. A. to put into, or affect with a fever. "The white hand of a lady *fever* thee!" *Shak.*

FE'VERET, S. [a diminutive of *fever*] a ſlight fever.

FE'VERISH, Adj. troubled with, or tending to a fever. Figuratively, inconſtant, alluding to the alternate ſenſation of heat and cold in intermittent fevers. "We toſs and turn about our *feveriſh* will." *Dryd.* Occaſioning heat. "The *feveriſh* north." *Dryd.*

FE'VERISHNESS, S. a ſlight diſorder, or affectation of a fever.

FEVE'ROUS, Adj. [*fievreux*, *fievreuſe*, Fr.] troubled with, or having the nature of a fever; having a tendency to produce fevers. "A *feveriſh* diſpoſition of the year." *Bacon.*

FEU'ILAGE, S. [Fr. pronounced *fuillawje*] a bunch, row, or circle of leaves. "*Fuillage*, or laurel round the oval." *Jervas.*

FEU'ILEMORT, S. [from *feuille*, Fr. a leaf, and *mort*, dead, Fr.] the colour of a faded leaf. Corruptly pronounced, and ſometimes written *philemot*.

FEW, Adj. [*feo*, *feoiwa*, Sax. *faer*, Brit. *fua*, Dan.] not many, applied moſt properly to number; but by Londoners ſometimes applied to quantity; as, "as a *few* broth," *i. e.* a ſmall quantity of broth.

FEW'EL, or FU'EL, S. [*feu*, Fr. fire] materials for making and keeping up a fire.

To FEW'EL, V. A. to keep up a fire by ſupplying it with fuel. "*Fewels* the infernal flame." *Cowley.*

FEW'NESS, S. ſmallneſs, applied to number.

FEZ, S. (kingdom of) in Africa. It has the Mediterranean ſea on the N. the Atlantic ocean on the W. the river Marbea, or Umarabea, on the S. where it divides Fez from Morocco, and is bounded on the E. by an imaginary line drawn from the mouth of the river Meluya or Mulvia, to mount Atlas, dividing it from the kingdom of Algiers. It was formerly part of Mauritania Tingitana, is ſomewhat larger than Morocco, and divided, like it, into ſeven provinces. Its extent from E. to W. is about 270 miles, that is, from long. 1 deg. 20 min. to 7 deg. W. where broadeſt, and nearly of the ſame breadth from N. to S. that is, from lat. 31 to 36 deg. This kingdom is fertile in grain, fruit, cattle, wax, and honey; but would be much more ſo, did the inhabitants cultivate it duly, the Fezians being contented with a bare ſufficiency, and ſcrupulous of ſending grain out of the kingdom. Here are good iron mines; but they are ſo ignorant of manufacturing them, that they only make nails, and ſome other coarſe utenſils. Their principal river is Sebu, or Cebit, which is very rapid, riſing in Mount Celego, in the province of Cuz, and deſcending to the Atlantic ocean, is ſaid to carry with its ſtreams ſtones of an hundred weight. It runs within two ſhort miles of Fez city, through vaſt ridges, receiving ſeveral other rivers in its courſe; yet over it is a bridge ſaid to be 150 fathoms long; none of theſe rivers are navigable. The only carriage is by land, upon camels, horſes, and dromedaries, for expedition. Fez had its own kings, but for ſome time it has been ſubject to Morocco. The Spaniards and Portugueſe have ſome places on the coaſt; the principal of thoſe belonging to the former, are Mazalquivir, Penen, Melilla, and Ceuta; the ſiege, or rather blockade, of the laſt of which, by the natives, may be ſaid ſtill to be carried on. Among the places belonging to the Portugueſe is Arzillai, having ceded Tangier as a part of queen Catherine's dowry to the Engliſh, who long ſince demoliſhed it. The ſeven provinces above-mentioned, are Fez Proper, Temeſna, Aſgur, Habat, Errif, Guret, Alcaia, and Chuz, or Chaouz. M. de Liſle joins Aſgur and Habat in one, under the name of Al-garbe. This kingdom and Morocco are under one emperor.

FIB, S. [a corruption of *fable*; of *fabula*, Lat.] an untruth.

To FIB, V. N. to tell lies or falſehoods.

FIB'BER, S. a perſon that ſpeaks falſehoods.

FI'BRE, S. [Fr. *fibra*, Lat.] a ſmall thread or ſtring. In Phyſics, a long fine part of thread whereof natural bodies conſiſt, and which prevents their being friable or brittle. In Anatomy, a long ſlender thread, which being variouſly interwoven, or bound up, forms the various ſolid parts of an animal body.

FI'BRIL, S. [*fibrille*, Fr. *fibrilla*, Lat.] a ſmall fibre, which, being joined to others, compoſes one of the larger.

FI'BROUS, Adj. [*fibreux*, Fr. conſiſting of ſmall threads or fibres.

FI'BULA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the outer and ſlenderer of the two bones of the leg.

FI'CKLE, Adj. [*ficol*, Sax.] not of the ſame ſentiments or opinion long; inconſtant; not fixed. "*Fickle* their ſtate." *Par. Loſt.*

FICKLE'NESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind liable

liable to frequent change; a ſtate of inconſtancy.

FI'CKLY, Adv. in a manner liable to change; not ſettled or fixed. "A power that's *fickly* held." *Southerne.*

FI'CTION, S. [Fr. *fictio*, Lat.] the act of forming a fable or ſtory by help of the imagination; the thing feigned; a falſehood, or thing which has no exiſtence in nature.

FI'CTIOUS, Adj. [*fictus*, Lat. of *fingo*, Lat.] imaginary. "*Fictious* circles." *Prior.* A word coined by the author quoted; but frequently made uſe of in converſation by Londoners, inſtead of *fictitious*.

FICTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*fictitius*, Lat.] counterfeit, oppoſed to genuine. Made in order to reſemble, or paſs for ſomething elſe. Imaginary, oppoſed to real.

FIC'TITIOUSLY, Adv. in a falſe, imaginary, or chimerical manner.

FID, S. [*fitta*, Ital.] a pointed iron, with which ſeamen untwiſt their cords. *Skinner.*

FID'DLE, S. [*fithele*, Sax. *fidel*, Teut. *vedel*, Belg. *fidicula*, Lat.] in Muſic, a ſtringed inſtrument. See VIOLIN.

To FIDDLE, V. A. [*fidlen*, Teut.] to play on the violin, or fiddle. Figuratively, to trifle, to ſpend a great deal of time in ſeeming induſtry, without doing any thing to the purpoſe.

FID'DLE-FADDLE, S. trifling, or trifles. "Abundance of *fiddle-faddle* of that nature." *Spect.* No. 299.

FID'DLE-FADDLE, Adj. trifling; making a buſtle, or giving trouble about nothing. "A troubleſome, *fiddle-faddle* old woman." *Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

FID'DLER, S. [*fithelere*, Sax. *fidler*, Belg.] one who plays on the violin.

FID'DLESTICK, S. the bow furniſhed with hair, which the muſician draws over the ſtrings of the fiddle.

FI'DELITY, S. [*fidelité*, Fr. *fidelitas*, Lat.] honeſty in dealing; veracity, or truth in teſtimony; firmneſs in adherence, or in loyalty.

To FIDGE, or FID'GET, V. N. to move nimbly, but uncouthly, or aukwardly. "You wriggle, *fidge*, and made a rant." *Swift.*

FIDU'CIAL, Adj. [*fiducia*, Lat.] confident; without any degree of doubt; that which may be depended on, or affords certainty. Hence the *fiducial* edge of a quadrant of altitude, is that which has the degrees engraven on it, and on that account makes any problem worked by it both ſure and eaſy.

FIDU'CIARY, S. [*fiduciarius*. Lat,] one that has any thing in truſt. In Divinity, one who places ſo much confidence in faith, as to look on good works as no ways contributing to his ſalvation. "The ſecond obſtructive is that of the *fiduciaries*." *Hammond.*

FIDU'CIARY, Adj. without any degree of doubt. "A *fiduciary* aſſent." *Wake.*

FIEF, S. [Fr.] in Law, a fee, manor, or poſſeſſion held by ſome tenure of a ſuperior.

FIELD, S. [pronounced *feeld*, *feld*, Sax. and Teut. *veld*, Belg. *folld*, Iſl. *feuld*, Hung.] ground not inhabited; a ſpace of ground which is cultivated. Figuratively, the ground where a battle is fought; a battle, or campaign; a wide extent or expanſe. "Where *fields* of light, and liquid ether flow." *Dryd.* Compaſs, or a ſubject which will afford an opportunity for a perſon to diſplay his abilities. "A large *field* to expatiate in." *Spect.* In Painting or Heraldry, the ground or ſurface on which figures, or bearings are drawn.

FIE'LDED, Part. encamped; engaged in war. "In the field of battle, our *fielded* friends." *Shak.*

FIE'LD-BASIL, S. a plant.

FIE'LDFARE, S. [from *feld*, Sax. a field, and *faran*, Sax. to go or wander] a bird of paſſage, ſuppoſed to come from the northern countries.

FIE'LD-MARSHAL, S. the commander of an army in the field.

FIE'LD-OFFICER, S. an officer whoſe command, in the field, extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FIELD-PIECE, S. in Gunnery, ſmall cannon, uſed only in battles, not in ſieges.

FIEND, S. [*fynd*, Sax. *fiend*, Belg. *feind*, Teut. an enemy, *fiende*, Sax. the devil] the devil; any infernal being.

FIERCE, Adj. [*fier*, Fr. *ferax*, Lat. φης, Æol. θης, Gr.] wild; furious; or not eaſily tamed; violent; outrageous. "*Fierce* winds." *James* iii. 2. Terrible, or cauſing terror. "*Fierce* look."

FIERCE'LY, Adv. in a furious, violent, or outrageous manner.

FIERCE'NESS, S. wildneſs; eagerneſs after ſlaughter; quickneſs to attack; outrageouſneſs; violence, with reſpect to paſſion. Irreſiſtible force, applied to motion.

FI'ERI-FACIAS, S. [Lat. you may cauſe it to be done] in Law, a writ that lies where a perſon has recovered judgment for debt or damages, in the king's court, againſt any one, by which the ſheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages on the defendant's goods and chattels.

FI'ERINESS, S. hot qualities; heat of temper.

FI'ERY, Adj. conſiſting of hot particles, or ſuch as burn; burning with paſſion; heated by fire. "The ſword which is made *fiery*." *Hook.*

FIFE, S. [*fifre*, Ital.] a ſhrill pipe, blown like

like a German flute, used to accompany the drum in an army.

FIG, S. [*figue*, Fr. *figo*, Span. *feige*, Teut. *vygbe*, Belg. *fic*, Sax. *ficus*, Lat.] the name of a sweet fruit. Linnæus ranges it in the third sect. of his twenty-third class. The species are eleven.

FIG-APPLE, S. an apple which has no core in it.

FIG-MARIGOLD, S. a plant resembling house-leek, whose leaves grow opposite each other in pairs.

To FIGHT, V. A. [preter. and part. pass. *fought*; *figan*, *feohtan*, *fyhan*, Sax.] to contend with another, either with arms, sticks, or the fist; to endeavour by blows, or other forcible means, to get the better of, or to conquer an enemy. Used both of war and single combat.

FIGHT, S. [*fyght*, Sax.] a violent attack, or struggle, for conquest between enemies, applied both to armies and single persons.

FIGHTER, S. a person engaged in war, or single combat; a person fond of fighting.

FIGHTING, Particip. qualified, or fit for battle. "An host of *fighting* men." *Chron.* Where a battle is fought. "In *fighting* fields." *Pope.*

FIGMENT, S. [*figmentum*, Lat.] a fabulous story; a mere fiction.

FIGURABLE, Adj. [from *figura*, Lat.] capable of being moulded in a certain form, and retaining it.

FIGURABI'LITY, S. the quality of being capable of a certain and permanent form.

FIGU'RAL, Adj. represented by delineation. The *figural* resemblances of several regions." *Brown.* *Figural numbers* are such as may or do represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered.

FI'GURATE, Adj. [*figuratus*, Lat.] of a certain and determinate form; resembling any thing of a determinate form. "*Figurate* stones." *Figurate counterpoint*, in Music, is that wherein there is a mixture of discords with the concords. *Figurate descant*, in Music, is that wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords. See DESCANT.

FIGURA'TION, S. determination to a certain form; the act of giving a certain form.

FI'GURATIVE, Adj. in Divinity, serving as a type to represent something else. In Rhetoric, changed from the literal meaning to one more remote and elegant; full of rhetorical figures or embellishments.

FI'GURATIVELY, Adv. by a figure; in a sense different from the literal meaning.

FI'GURE, S. [Fr. of *figura*, Lat.] the form of any thing as terminated by the outline; shape, person, or external form; a statue; any thing represented by drawing or painting; a character denoting a number. In Logic, the *figure of a syllogism*, is the proper disposition of the middle term with the parts of the question. In Astrology, the diagram of the aspects of the astronomical houses. In Divinity, some hieroglyphical or typical representation. In Rhetoric, any mode of speaking, by which words are used in a sense different from their primary and literal meaning. In Grammar, a deviation from the rules of analogy, or syntax. In Dancing, the making the figure of eight in going round a couple; or the different turnings and windings to be observed in any dance.

To FI'GURE, V. A. [*figurer*, Fr. *figura*, Lat.] to form or mould into any particular shape; to form a resemblance in painting, drawing, or statuary; to weave in flowers, or other resemblances of natural objects; to represent by types, or hieroglyphics; to form an idea of a thing in the mind; to foreshew by some sign or token. "The heaven *figures* some event." *Shak.*

FI'GWORT, S. a plant.

FILA'CEOUS, Adj. [*filum*, Lat. a thread] consisting or composed of threads. "It is the stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter." *Bacon.*

FILA'MENT, S. [Fr. *filamenta*, Lat.] a fine slender thread, whereof natural bodies are composed. The same as FIBRE.

FIL'BERT, S. a fine hazle-nut with a thin shell, and a remarkable long-bearded husk.

To FILCH, V. A. [*filtzy*, Teut. covetous] to take away the property of another privately; generally applied to stealing or taking away trifles.

FI'LCHER, S. one who privately defrauds another of something of small value.

FILE, S. [Fr. *filum*, Lat.] a thread or series. "Let me resume the *file* of my relation." *Wotton.* A line on which papers are strung to keep them; a roll, or catalogue; a line of soldiers ranged behind one another.

FILE, S. [*feol*, Sax. *vulen*, Belg. *piil*, Isl. *peli*, Rus. *pila*, Sclav. and Pol. *pilnik*, Boh.] an instrument of steel used to wear protuberances, or smooth iron or steel by rubbing.

To FILE, V. A. [*filum*, Lat. thread] to string upon a thread, or hang upon wire; to cut or wear away any roughness with a file, from *feolan*, Sax. Neuterly, to march, like soldiers in a line, one after another.

FI'LE-CUTTER, S. one who makes files.

FI'LEMOT, S. [corrupted from *feuille-mort*] brown colour. "The colours you are to wish for are blue, or *filemot*." *Swift.*

FI'LER, S. one who uses a file in smoothing or shaping metals. In Law, one who offers a bill to the notice of a judge.

FI'LIAL, Adj. [Fr. of *filius*, Lat.] a son

with the affection of a ſon; bearing the character, or ſtanding in the relation of a ſon.

FILIA'TION, S. [of *filius*, Lat. a ſon] the relation of a ſon to a father.

FI'LINGS, S. [without ſingular] the particles worn off by the rubbing of a file.

To FILL, V. A. [*fyllan*, *fullan*, Sax. *fullen*, Teut.] to pour, or put in till a thing, or veſſel, can contain no more; to ſtore abundantly, or plenteouſly. "*Fill* the waters in the ſea." *Gen.* vi. 13. To ſatisfy, or content the appetite, wiſh, or deſires. *To fill out*, to pour liquor out of one veſſel till it fills another; to ſwell or extend by means of ſomething contained; to grow full; to glut, or ſatiate.

FILL, S. as much as a thing can contain; as much as may ſatisfy or content.

FIL'LER, S. any thing that fills up room without uſe. "'Tis a mere *filler*." *Dryd.* One who is employed to fill veſſels or carriages.

FI'LLET, S. [*filet*, Fr. *filum*, Lat.] a band to tie round the head, or any other part. The fleſhy part of the thigh, applied to a joint of veal, cut from that part of a calf. In Cookery, any meat rolled together, and tied round. In Architecture, a little member which appears in ornaments and mouldings, called likewiſe a *liſtel*.

To FI'LLET, V. A. to bind with a fillet, or bandage. In Architecture, to adorn with an aſtragal, or liſtel. "He made hooks for the pillars, overlaid their chapiters, and *filletted* them." *Exod.* xxxviii. 28.

To FI'LLIP, V. A. [of uncertain etymology] to ſtrike with the nail by a ſudden jerk, or motion of the finger. "If I do, *fillip* me." *Shak.*

FI'LLIP, S. a jerk of the finger let go from the thumb; a blow given with the nail by a jerk of the finger.

FI'LLY, S. [*filoy*, Brit. *fille*, Fr. *filia*, Lat.] a young mare.

FILM, S. [Sax.] a thin ſkin, membrane, or pellicle.

To FILM, V. A. to cover with a ſkin or pellicle. "It will but ſkin and *film* the ulcerous place." *Shak.*

FI'LMY, Adj. conſiſting of membranes, ſkins, or pellicles.

To FI'LTER, V. A. [*filtro*, low Lat.] to clarify or purify liquors by means of threads; to ſtrain through paper, flannel, &c.

FI'LTER, S. [*filtrum*, Lat.] a twiſt of thread, one end of which is dipped in ſome fluid to be cleared, and the other hanging down on the outſide of the veſſel, the liquor by that means dripping from it. Figuratively, a ſtrainer, or any thing uſed to clear liquors by percolation.

FILTH, S. [Sax. of *ful*, Sax. foul, *fulitha*, old Fr.] dirt, or any thing which fouls, or makes a thing ſoul; any thing which pollutes the ſoul.

FI'LTHILY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to render a thing naſty, or to pollute the mind.

FI'LTHINESS, S. dirtineſs; any thing ſoiled, or daubed; corruption; pollution.

FI'LTHY, Adj. made foul, naſty, or dirty. Groſs, or polluted, applied to the mind.

To FIL'TRATE, V. A. [See FILTER] to paſs or ſtrain liquor through a cloth, linen-bag, brown paper, &c. to clear it from dregs, or foulneſs.

FILTRA'TION, S. the art of making liquor fine and clear by ſtraining.

FIM'BLE-HEMP, S. [*fimur*, Iſl. quick, nimble, light] light ſummer-hemp, which bears no ſeed.

FIN, S. [*fin*, Sax. *fenne*, Teut. a ſcale, *vin*, Belg.] a part of a fiſh made ſomewhat like a feather, ſerving to keep the fiſh upright, without vacillation or wavering, and alſo to force its way through the water.

FI'NABLE, Adj. [from *fine*] that which admits a fine.

FI'NAL, Adj. [Fr. *finalis*, Lat.] laſt, or that which has nothing beyond it; at the end; concluſive; deciſive; complete. "The *final* conqueſt of Ireland." *Davies.* *Final cauſe*, is the end for which any thing is done.

FI'NALLY, Adv. laſtly; to conclude; perfectly; deciſively; or without recovery.

FI'NANCE, S. [Fr. ſeldom uſed in the ſingular] the amount of the taxes of a government, or that of the profits or income of a private perſon.

FI'NANCER, S. [Fr.] one who collects or farms the taxes or public revenue.

FINCH, S. [*finc*, Sax.] a ſmall finging-bird, of which we have three ſpecies, *viz.* the *golden-finch*, *chaf-finch*, and *bull-finch*.

To FIND, V. A. [preter. *I have found*, part. pret. *found*; *findan*, Sax. *vinden* Belg.] to diſcover any thing loſt, miſlaid, or out of ſight before, by means of ſearching; to diſcover or attain the knowledge of a thing by ſtudy, from *finthan*, Goth. *To find out*, to ſolve a difficulty; to invent.

FI'NDER, S. a perſon who diſcovers ſomething loſt, miſlaid, or not in ſight.

FINE, Adj. [*finne*, Fr. *fiin*, Belg. and Erſe, *fein*, Teut. *fino*, Ital.] made of very ſlender threads, applied to linens or cloth, and oppoſed to *coarſe*. Refined, or pure from droſs, applied to metals. Clear and free from ſediments or foulneſs, applied to liquors. Refined, too ſubtle, or too high, applied to ſentiments. Elegant, applied to ſtile, or expreſſion in compoſition. Handſome and majeſtic, applied to perſonal charms. Splendid, applied to dreſs. Ironically uſed as an expreſſion of ſomething rather ſpurious than real, or rather deſerving contempt than approbation. "A *fine* exchange for liberty!" *Philips.*

FINE, S. [*ffin*, Brit.] in Law, an agree-

ment

ment made before juſtices, and entered upon record, for the ſettling or aſſuring of lands or tenements, in order to cut off all controverſies, to ſecure the title a perſon has in his eſtate againſt all others, or to cut off entails, ſo that lands may, with the greater certainty, be conveyed either in fee-tail for life, or years; a ſum of money paid and advanced for the income of lands; a certain ſum paid to excuſe a perſon from the diſcharge of an office; a ſum of money, or forfeit, paid, as an amends, or by way of puniſhment, for an offence committed.

In FINE, Adv. [*en fin*, Fr. of *finis*, Lat. the end] to conclude; in concluſion.

To FINE, V. A. [from *fine*, Adj.] to refine, or purify; to make a perſon pay money as a puniſhment. Neuterly, to pay a ſum of money to be excuſed from ſerving an office.

To FI'NEDRAW, V. A. to ſew up a rent, or one piece of cloth to another, in ſuch a manner, as the ſeam ſhall not be viſible.

FI'NEDRAWER, S. a perſon who profeſſes to ſew up the rents, or join one piece of woollen cloth to another in ſuch a manner, as the ſeam or joining ſhall not be viſible.

FINELY, Adv. with elegance of thought and expreſſion, applied to the ſtile of an author. With a thin edge or point. Splendidly; richly, applied to dreſs. In very ſmall particles, applied to powder.

FI'NENESS, S. ſhew, ſplendor, or gaiety, applied to dreſs. Subtlety; ingenuity. "The *fineneſs* of their ſouls." *Shak.* Freedom from dreſs, or impure mixtures.

FI'NERY, S. gaiety of dreſs.

FINE'SSE, S. [Fr. pronounced *fineſs*] a ſly, artful ſtratagem. Johnſon obſerves that this word is unneceſſary, though creeping into our language.

FI'NER, one that cleans or purifies metals from their droſs.

FI'NER, Adj. the comparative degree of *fine*, made by adding *r* or *er* to the poſitive, after the manner of the Saxons.

FIN'FOOTED, Adj. having a ſkin or membrane growing or extending between the toes, applied to the feet of water-fowl.

FIN'GER, S. [*finger*, Sax. Dan. and Teut. of *fengen*, Sax. or *fangen*, Teut. to hold, *finger*, Iſl.] one of the five members at the extreme part of the hand, by which we catch and hold any thing.

To FIN'GER, V. A. to touch ſlightly, or toy with. Figuratively, to take by ſtealth. In Muſic, to touch or ſound an inſtrument.

FINI'CAL, Adj. [from *fine*] nice; foppiſh; too much affecting elegance of dreſs and behaviour.

FI'NICALLY, Adv. foppiſhly.

FI'NICALNESS, S. too great an affectation of niceneſs and elegance.

To FI'NISH, V. A. [*finie*, Fr. *finio*, Lat.] to ceaſe from working; to accompliſh, perfect, or complete an undertaking; to poliſh, or bring to the utmoſt excellence or perfection; to put an end to.

FI'NISHER, S. a performer; an accompliſher; one who puts an end to, or completes an undertaking.

FI'NITE, Adj. [*finitus*, Lat.] that which is limited with reſpect to bulk, or other qualities or perfections; that which may be rendered greater, more numerous, or more perfect; that which may receive an addition or increaſe to any of its qualities.

FI'NITELY, Adv. within certain limits or degrees.

FI'NITENESS, S. the quality of being limited.

FI'NITUDE, S. a confinement within certain limits and degrees.

FIN'LESS, Adj. without fins.

FIN'NED, Adj. having fins; having broad edges ſpreading out on either ſide. "A broad *finned* plough." *Mortim.*

FIN'LIKE, Adj. reſembling fins, or formed in imitations of fins. "Our *finlike* oars." *Dryd.*

FIN'NY, Adj. furniſhed with, or having fins.

FINTO'ED, Adj. having a membrane or ſkin growing to the toes.

FI'PPLE, S. [*fibula*, Lat.] a ſtopple, or ſtopper. "Were it not for the *fipple* that ſtraitheneth the air." *Bacon.*

FIR, S. [*fyrr*, Brit. *fyr*, Dan. *furh*, Sax. *vueren*, Belg. in Latin, the *abies*] the tree which produces deal boards.

FIRE, S. [*fyr*, Sax. *fewr*, Teut. *feu*, Fr.] among the antient Philoſophers, one of the elements created with a power of heating, burning, and deſtroying. Among Moderns, the effect of a rapid internal motion of the particles of a body, by which their coheſion is deſtroyed; or in other words, whatever heats, warms, liquifies, or burns. Figuratively, a conflagration, or burning, whereby houſes are deſtroyed; flame, luſtre, or brightneſs. "Stars, hide your *fires*." *Shak.* Heat of temper or paſſion; livelineſs of imagination; vigour of mind; ſuſceptibility of anger. *To ſet on fire*, is to kindle, or wrap in flames.

To FIRE, V. A. to burn, or deſtroy by fire. Neuterly, to burn; to take fire. Figuratively, to be inflamed with paſſion. In War, to diſcharge a gun, or any fire-arms.

FI'RE-ARMS, S. thoſe which are charged with powder and ball.

FIRE-BALL, S. a ball filled with combuſtibles, burſting where it is thrown, and uſed in war; a granado. "Like ſo many *fire-balls*." *South.*

FI'REBRAND, S. a piece of wood kindled, or burning. Figuratively, a public incendiary; or one who cauſes factions or commotions in a ſtate.

FI'RE-CROSS, S. a ſignal, uſed in Scotland, for the nation to take arms.

FI'RELOCK, S. that part of a gun which holds the prime, and by means of a trigger ſets fire to it. Figuratively, a gun.

FI'RE-MAN, S. one who is employed by the inſurance companies in extinguiſhing burning houſes.

FI'RE-NEW, Adj. perfectly new, or never uſed, alluding to thoſe metals which are forged by means of fire, or formed by melting.

FIRE-PAN, S. [*fyre panne*, Sax.] a pan of metal uſed in holding fire; a ſhovel; that part of gun which holds the prime, and receives the fire from the colliſion of the flint.

FI'RESHIP, S. [*fyrdſcip*, Sax.] a ſhip or veſſel filled with combuſtibles, and let to drive in an engagement among the fleet of an enemy to ſet it on fire.

FI'RESHOVEL, S. [*fyreſcoff*, Sax.] an inſtrument with which coals are thrown on fires.

FI'RESIDE, S. the hearth, chimney, or place near a grate, or fire-ſtove. Figuratively, a family. "Remember me to your *fireſide*."

FI'RESTONE, S. in Natural Hiſtory, the *pyrites*, a foſſil compounded of vitriol, ſulphur, and earth. That uſed in medicine is of a greeniſh colour, of a ſhapeleſs form, found in our clay-pits, and produces the green vitriol. It derives its name *fireſtone*, or *pyrites*, from giving fire, on being ſtruck againſt a ſteel, more eaſily and freely than a flint; all the ſparks of it burn longer and grow larger as they fall, the inflammable matter ſtruck from the ſtone burning itſelf out before the ſpark is extinguiſhed. Likewiſe a kind of Ryegate ſtone, ſo called from the place whence it comes, uſed for fire-hearths, ovens, and ſtoves.

FI'REWORK, S. a preparation made of gunpowder, ſulphur, and other inflammable ſubſtances, uſed on public rejoicings, or other occaſions.

FI'RING, S. combuſtibles made uſe of to kindle, and ſupply fires with; the act of diſcharging fire-arms.

To FIRK, V. A. [*ferian*, Sax. of *ferio*, Lat. to ſtrike] to whip; to beat; to ſtrike by way of puniſhment. "To *firk* and whip another's ſin." *Hud.*

FI'RKIN, S. [*fetoban*, Sax. the fourth] a meaſure containing the fourth part of a barrel. The firkin of ale, ſoap, and butter, contains eight gallons, and that of beer, nine.

FIRM, Adj. [*firmus*, Lat.] ſtrong; not eaſily pierced, ſhaken, or moved; hard; ſtedfaſt, fixed, or unſhaken.

To FIRM, V. A. [*firmo*, Lat.] to fix; ſettle; eſtabliſh; or confirm. "*Firm* theſe omens thou haſt made." *Pope.*

FIRMA'MENT, S. [Fr. *firmamentum*, Lat.] the ſky; the heavens.

FIRMAME'NTAL, Adj. celeſtial, or belonging to the ſky. "*Firmamental* waters." *Dryd.*

FIRM'LY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be moved, ſhaken, or penetrated eaſily; ſteadily.

FIRM'NESS, S. a ſtate of a body wherein the parts cohere, or ſtick together ſo ſtrongly, that they cannot be eaſily penetrated; a ſtate of mind free from doubt or charge.

FIRST, Adj. [*firſt*, Sax. *firſt*, or *firſta*, the fem. of *firſtur*, Iſl. *veurſt*, *eerſt*, Belg. *erſt*, Teut. *forſte*, Dan. *frumiſt*, Goth.] that which is earlieſt in time; that which is before all others in order; that which is nobleſt in dignity; that which exceeds all other in excellence.

FIRST, Adv. in the firſt place. Following *at*, beginning of exiſtence, action, &c. *Firſt or laſt*, at one time or another.

FIR'ST-FRUITS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular] that which is firſt produced by any vegetable, or which is ſooneſt ripe in the ſeaſon; the firſt profits, or firſt year's income of a benefice.

FI'RSTLING, S. the firſt produce or offering of animals. Figuratively, the firſt thing done or performed. "The *firſtlings* of my hand." *Shak.*

FI'SCAL, S. [*fiſcus*, Lat. a treaſury] a public revenue; exchequer. "The ordinary *fiſcal* and receipt." *Bacon.*

FISH, S. [*fiſhes*, plural, but *fiſh* is generally uſed in converſation, *fes*, Sax. *uſk*, Goth. *fiſkur*, Iſl. *viſch*, Teut. *viſch*, Belg. *fiſk*, Dan. *piſcis*, Lat.] an animal which inhabits the water.

To FISH, V. N. to be employed in catching fiſh. Figuratively, to endeavour to diſcover any ſecret by craft or ſubtlety.

FI'SHER, S. [*fiſcere*, Sax. *fiſcher*, Teut.] one who is employed in catching fiſh.

FI'SHERMAN, S. one who gets his livelihood by catching fiſh.

FI'SHERY, S. the action of catching fiſh; the place where fiſh abound, and are generally ſought for.

FI'SHFUL, Adj. abounding in fiſh. "*Fiſhful* and navigable rivers." *Camd.*

FI'SH-HOOK, S. a bearded hook, with which fiſh are caught.

To FI'SHIFY, V. A. to turn to fiſh. "O fleſh, fleſh, how art thou *fiſhified!*" *Shak.*

FI'SHING, S. conveniency of, or a convenient place for, taking fiſh.

FI'SHY, Adj. conſiſting, or having the qualities of fiſh; taſting like fiſh.

FIS'SILE, Adj. [*fiſſilis*, Lat.] that which may be cleft.

FIS'SILITY, S. the quality of being fit to be cloven.

FIS'SURE, S. [Fr. *fiſſura*, Lat.] a cleft; a narrow chaſm or gaping.

To FIS'SURE, V. A. to cleave; to make a cleft. "The ſkull may be *fiſſured* or fractured." *Wiſem.*

FIST, S. [*fyſt*, Sax. of *fuſtis*, Lat. a club, *vuyſt*, Belg. *fauſt*, Teut.] the hand clenched with the thumb or finger, doubled over each other, in order to give a blow, or hold a thing faſt.

To FIST, V. A. to ſtrike with the hand clenched; to hold with the hand clenched. "*Fiſting* each other's throat." *Shak.*

FI'STICUFFS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular] battle or blows with the fiſt. Figuratively, the action of fighting. "My invention and judgment are perpetually at *fiſticuffs*." *Swift.*

FIS'TULA, S. [Lat.] in Surgery, a deep, winding, callous, cavernous ulcer, with a narrow entrance, opening into a ſpacious bottom, and generally yielding a ſharp and virulent matter. *Fiſtula in ano*, is a fiſtula formed in the fundament. *Fiſtula lachrymalis*, a diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe.

FIS'TULAR, Adj. in Surgery, having the nature of, degenerating into, or callous and ſinuous like a fiſtula. In Botany, reſembling a pipe, applied to the leaves of plants which are hollow within. Among floriſts, applied to thoſe flowers, which are compoſed of many hollow long ones, reſembling pipes.

FIS'TULOUS, Adj. having the nature of, or reſembling a fiſtula; compoſed of a collection or aſſemblage of pipes.

FIT, S. [from *fyht*, Sax.] in Medicine, an acceſs or paroxyſm of a diſorder; any ſhort return after ceſſation or intermiſſion; any violent affection of the mind. Uſed vulgarly for the hyſterics in women; the convulſions in children; the epilepſy in men, or that ſtate wherein all the animal functions ſeem on a ſudden ſuſpended, and the perſon is for a ſhort time like one who is dead.

FIT, Adj. [*vitten*, Belg.] proper, or ſuited to any purpoſe, with *for* before a noun, and *to* before a verb. Right, or the duty of a perſon. "It is *fit* for a man to know his own abilities." *Bacon.*

To FIT, V. A. [*vitten*, Flem.] to make one thing ſuit another; to match; to adapt; to ſuit; to equip; to make proper for the reception of a perſon.

FITCH, S. [a corruption of *Vetch*] a ſmall kind of wild pea. "Sowing of *fitches*." *Tuſſ.*

FITCHE'E, Adj. [*fichée*, Fr.] in Heraldry, ſharp pointed, generally applied to a croſs.

FI'TCHAT, or FI'TCHEW, S [*fiſſau*, Fr. *fiſſe*, Belg.] a ſtinking animal of a ſmall ſize, which robs warrens or hen-rooſts; a polecat. "'Tis ſuch another *fitchew*." *Shak.*

FIT'FUL, Adj. ſubject to fits, faintings, paroxyſms, or intermiſſions. "After life's *fitful* fever." *Shak.*

FIT'LY, Adv. [from *fit*] in a proper manner; reaſonably.

FIT'NESS, S. reaſonableneſs; juſtneſs; ſuitableneſs.

FIT'TER, S. the perſon who renders a thing proper and ſuitable to any particular deſign or purpoſe; a ſmall piece, from *fitta*, Ital. *fetzen*, Teut.

FITZ, S. [Norm from *fils*, Fr. a ſon] a ſyllable generally occurring in Iriſh names, not, as ſome have imagined, to denote the perſon to be of ſpurious birth, but in compliance with the ancient cuſtom obſerved before the uſe of ſurnames, when a perſon took his father's name with the addition of his being his ſon. To this may be added from good authority, as quoted by Camden, that it was a cuſtom among the ancient Iriſh, when the father died, for the ſon to take the name, leſt it ſhould be forgotten; hence the names *Fitzherbert*, *Fitzgerald*, derive their origin, and not from the founder of the family's having been a baſtard.

FIVE, Adj. [*ſif*, Sax. *fimf*, Goth. *fem*, Run. *fimm*, Iſl. *fignf*, Precop. *pump*, Brit. *vuf*, *vuve*, Belg. *funf*, Teut. *pang*, Perſ. πενὲ, Gr.] a number conſiſting of two and three added, being one more than four, and one leſs than ſix.

FI'VELEAVED, S. a kind of graſs, called likewiſe cinquefoil.

FIVES, S. a kind of play, conſiſting of ſtriking a ball, *&c.* a particular height againſt a wall, the perſon who miſſes a ſtroke loſing one each time he miſſes. In Farriery, a diſeaſe in horſes.

To FIX, V. A. [*fixer*, Fr. *fixus*, Lat.] to faſten a thing ſo as it ſhall not eaſily be ſhaken or moved; to eſtabliſh without changing; to direct without variation; to make any thing of a volatile nature capable of bearing fire, without evaporating, or the hammer, without breaking or flying. Neuterly, to ſettle an opinion, determine the reſolution; to reſt; to ceaſe from wandering.

FIXA'TION, S. a diſpoſition of mind not given to change; the act of fixing the mind without wavering; reſolution. In Chemiſtry, the act of reducing a volatile and fluid ſubſtance to a hard one.

FIXE'DLY, Adv. certainly; firmly; invariably; unchangeably. "*Fixedly* eſtabliſhed." *Locke.*

FIX'ED, Part. not moving. The *fixed ſtars*, in Aſtronomy, are ſuch as do not move in orbits.

FIX'EDNESS, S. ſtability, firmneſs, reſolution, or a diſpoſition of mind not given to change; a power to remain in fire unconſumed, or to bear the hammer without flying; loſs of volatibility.

FIX'ITY, S. [See FIXEDNESS] a ſtrong cohęſion of parts, oppoſed to volatibility. "Are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*." *Newt.*

FIX'TURE, S. [a corruption of *fixure*] things which are fixed to the premiſes.

FIX'URE, S. a poſition. "The *fixure* of her eye hath motion in it." *Shak.* A ſtrong preſſure. "The firm *fixure* of thy foot." *Shak.* Firmneſs, or ſtate of fixedneſs. "Quite from their *fixure*." *Shak.*

FIZ'GIG, S. [*viſſire*, Teut.] a kind of dart or harpoon uſed to ſtrike fiſh with.

FLAB'BY, Adj. [*fiappo*, Ital. ſoft or moiſt, *flache*, Fr. *fiacco*, Ital. from *flaccidus*, Lat. or from *labilis*, Lat. ſlippery, according to Bailey] wanting firmneſs; eaſily ſhaking and yielding to the touch.

FLAC'CID, Adj. [*flaccidus*, Lat.] weak; wanting ſtiffneſs; or tenſion.

FLACCI'DITY, S. want of ſtiffneſs.

To FLAG, V. N. [*flaggeron*, Belg. *fiaccare*, Ital.] to hang down limber, or without ſtiffneſs. Figuratively, to grow faint, ſpiritleſs, or dejected; to loſe vigour, or grow feeble. Actively, to let fall, or ſuffer to droop. "*Flag* their wings." *Prior.*

FLAG, S. [from the verb *flagg*, Iſl.] a water plant, with a broad-backed leaf, bearing yellow flowers, ſo called from its motion, when agitated with the wind. The colours or enſigns of a ſhip, or regiment, by which ſignals are made at ſea, and armies are diſtinguiſhed on land. A ſpecies of broad ſtone uſed for pavements; from *flache*, old Fr.

FLA'GELET, S. [*flageolet*, Fr.] a kind of ſmall flute, made of ivory, box, or ſome other hard wood, with ſix holes or ſtops, beſides that at the bottom, the mouth-piece, and that behind the neck.

FLAGELLA'TION, S. [*flagellatus*, Lat. ſcourged] the act of whipping or ſtriking with a ſcourge.

FLA'GGINESS, S. the ſtate of a thing which hangs or droops for want of ſtiffneſs.

FLA'GGY, Adj. weak; limber; drooping for want of ſtiffneſs; weak of taſte; inſipid. "A great *flaggy* apple." *Bac.*

FLAGI'TIOUS, Adj. [*flagitioſus*, Lat.] committed with deliberation, and obſtinate wickedneſs, applied to things. Obſtinately and exceſſively wicked and villainous, applied to perſons.

FLAGI'TIOUSNESS, S. obſtinate and wilful villainy, or wickedneſs.

FLA'G-OFFICER, S. the commander of a ſquadron.

FLA'GON, [*flaſka*, Dan. *flacon*, Fr. λαγανος, Gr.] a large drinking pot, with a narrow mouth.

FLA'GRANCY, S. [*flagrantia*, Lat.] a burning, flaming, glittering, or heat; ardour of affection; notoriety of a crime.

FLA'GRANT, Adj. [Fr. of *flagrans*, Lat.] ardent; hot, or vehement; glowing; fluſhed; inflamed. "The beadle's laſh ſtill *flagrant* on their backs." *Prior.* Notorious, or univerſally known, applied to crimes. "If the crime be ſo *flagrant*." *Swift.*

FLA'GSHIP, S. a ſhip commanded by a general officer; or ſhip which carries the officer who commands a fleet.

FLA'G-STAFF, S. the ſtaff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, S. [*flagellum*, Lat.] an inſtrument with which corn is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, S. [*fiocio*, Ital. *floccus*, Lat.] any thing which appears looſely held together like a flock of wool; any thing which breaks in thin pieces or lamina; a layer or ſtratum.

To FLAKE, V. A. to form in flakes, or thin pieces looſely joined together. "*Flake* the fleecy ſnow." *Pope.*

FLA'KY, Adj. breaking in ſmall pieces like ſcales; lying in layers or ſtrata.

FLAM, S. a lye, or falſe report; a mere deceit or illuſory pretext; a ſham.

To FLAM, V. A. [from the noun] to deceive with a feigned ſtory; to be put off with an idle tale. "God is not to be *flamm'd* with lyes." *South.*

FLAME, S. [*flamme*, Fr. *flamma*, Lat.] a fume, vapour, or exhalation, heated ſo as to emit light, or ſhine. Figuratively, fire; brightneſs of imagination or fancy; the paſſion of love: the object of love.

To FLAME, V. N. to burn ſo as to emit a ſhining or bright light; to ſhine like a flame; to be in an exceſs of paſſion.

FLA'MEN, S. [Lat.] a prieſt among the ancient Romans, who officiated in their religious rites; and offered up ſacrifices, &c.

FLAMMA'TION, S. [*flamma*, Lat.] the act of ſetting on flame.

FLAMMA'BILITY, S. the quality of being capable to be ſet on flame. "The principles of *flammability*." *Brown.*

FLA'MMEOUS, Adj. [*flammeus*, Lat. conſiſting of, or reſembling flame. "This *flammeous* light." *Brown.*

FLA'MY, Adj. burning ſo as to emit flames, or brightneſs; inflamed; having the nature of flames,

FLA'NDERS, [PROPER,] a province of the Low Countries, and its firſt county or earldom, in Flemiſh called Vlanderen, and in Latin Flandria. It is bounded by Hainault, Artois, and part of Picardy, on the S. the North Sea on the W. the ſame ſea on the N. with the Hond, a branch of the Scheld, that parts it from Zealand, and by the marquiſate of the Holy Empire, Brabant, and part of Hainault, on the E. It is fifty miles long, and about the ſame in breadth. It is now divided into three parts; namely, Auſtrian, French, and Dutch Flanders. The houſe of Auſtria have the greateſt ſhare, with Ghent its capital. The French poſſeſs the S. W. part, in which are Liſle and Dunkirk; and the Dutch the N. E. part, in which are the ſtrong fortreſſes of Sluys, Sas-van-Ghent, and

Hulſt. The inhabitants are very laborious, both in cultivating their land, and in their manufactures and trade, which no nation underſtand better. The air near the ſea is thick and raw; but the higher you remove inland, the clearer and finer the air. At a diſtance from the ſea the country produces a great deal of wood, either for timber or fuel. Here they feed a vaſt number of horſes, but moſtly fitter for the plough than any other uſe. This country abounds with excellent paſtures for black cattle and ſheep. The ſoil produces abundance of corn, greens, and fruit of all ſorts; and they brew in this province a great deal of excellent beer. It is extremely populous, a perfect level, watered with innumerable rivers and canals, being conveniently ſituated for trade, with ſome of the fineſt cities in Europe, and above 1000 other towns and villages. It has for ſome ages paſt been the ſcene of bloody wars: and ſometimes the whole ten provinces of the Netherlands are called Flanders. Its principal rivers are the Scheld, the Lys, the Dender, and the Scarp.

FLANK, S. [*flanc*, Fr.] that part of an animal below the loins; the ſide of an army or fleet, oppoſed either to front or rear. In Fortification, that part of a baſtion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To FLANK, V. A. to attack the ſide of a battalion, or fleet; to be placed ſo as to be oppoſite to the ſide of a battalion, fleet, or place; to be on the ſide.

FLAN'KARD, S. the knots or lumps on the ſide of a deer.

FLA'NKER, S. a fortification jutting out ſo as to command the ſide of a body marching to an aſſult.

FLANKS, S. [plural] in Farriery, a diſeaſe, hurt, or maim in the back of a horſe.

FLA'NNEL, S. [*gwlanen*, Brit. from *gwlan*, wool, *lanella*, Lat. from *lana*, Lat. wool] a kind of ſlight, looſe woollen ſtuff, very warm, compoſed of a woof and warp, woven on a loom, with two treddles, after the manner of bays, *&c.*

FLAP, S. [*læppe*, Sax.] any thing which hangs down broad and looſe; the motion of any thing broad and looſe, or moving on hinges; a blow given with the palm of the hand, *&c.* In Farriery, a diſeaſe in horſes, wherein the lips ſwell on both ſides their mouths, and are covered with bliſters like the white of an egg. *Fly-flap* is a piece of leather faſtened to the end of a ſtick, uſed to kill flies with.

To FLAP, V. A. to beat with the palm of the hand, or ſome broad thin ſubſtance which hangs looſe; to move with a noiſe made by any thing broad; to ply the wings up and down with a noiſe.

To FLARE, V. A. [Johnſon imagines it to be a corruption of *glare*] to glitter, or flutter with oſtentatious and ſplendid ſhew; to glitter. "When the ſun begins to fling his *flaring* beams." *Milt.* To be overpowered with, or be in too much light. "*Flaring* in ſunſhine." *Prior.* To waſte away laviſhly, applied to the conſuming of a candle or taper.

FLASH, S. [φλοξ, Gr.] a ſudden, quick, tranſitory, or ſhort blaze, or burſt of light; a ſudden blaze or burſt of wit; a ſhort tranſient ſtate.

To FLASH, V. N. to glitter or ſhine with a quick and tranſient flame, or light; to burſt out into any irregularity, or violence. "He *flaſhes* into one groſs crime or other." *Shak.*

FLA'SHILY, Adv. in an oſtentatious or ſhowy manner.

FLA'SHY, Adj. empty; vain; oſtentatious; ſhowy without reality or ſubſtance.

FLASK, S. [*flaxa*, Sax. *flaſke*, Dan. *flaſce*, Span. *fiaſco*, Ital.] a thin bottle with a long and narrow neck, generally covered with wicker or withes; a ſmall horn uſed to carry gunpowder in. "A ſkilful ſoldier's *flaſk*." *Shak.* The bed in the carriage of a piece of ordnance; a narrow and deep wicker baſket.

FLA'SKET, S. [a diminutive of *flaſk*] a wicker baſket, in which cloaths are generally put by waſher-women after waſhing, and applied to other uſes; a veſſel in which victuals are ſerved up. "With golden *flaſkets* grac'd." *Pope.*

FLAT, Adj. horizontal, or level; without any ſlope. "The houſes are *flat* roofed." *Addiſ.* Smooth, applied to ſurface; level with the ground. "Lays cities *flat*." *Par. Reg.* Thin and broad, or more broad than thick. "A *flat* fiſh." In Painting, without relief or ſwelling of the figures. Inſipid, or unſavoury, applied to taſte. Dull; without ſpirit; frigid, applied to writings. Taſteleſs, or affording no pleaſure. "All earthly ſatisfactions muſt grow *flat* and unſavoury." *Atterb.* Downright; plain. "*Flat* deſpair." *Par. Loſt.*

FLAT, S. an even, level, ſmooth, and extended plain; a ſhallow; the broad part or ſide of a weapon. Depreſſion; ſinking, applied to thought or language. "There are no *flats* amongſt his elevations." *Dryd.* A ſurface without relief, protuberances, or prominences. In Muſic, a particular mark, implying that the note which it ſtands againſt, is to be played or ſung half a note or tone lower; and when at the beginning of a line or ſpace, ſhews, that all the notes out that line, and within that ſpace, are to be ſung or played half a note lower than they would be, if the mark of the *flat* were not there.

To FLAT, V. A. to make broad, ſmooth, and level. To make taſteleſs, or vapid, applied to liquor. To render inſipid, unpleaſant, and diſagreeable. To deprive of its vigour, ſpirit, or pleaſure, applied to thought or language. To grow ſmooth or flat, oppoſed to *ſwell*. To obſtruct or deprive of ardour, ſpirit, or zeal. "More likely to *flat*,

and hinder the ſpirit of prayer and devotion." *K. Charles.*

FLA'TLY, Adv. horizontally, or without ſloping, applied to ſituation. Smoothly, or without prominences, applied to ſurface. Without ſpirit; dully; plainly; in a downright manner; or without equivocation or diſguiſe, applied to the manner of expreſſing.

FLA'TNESS, S. evenneſs, without ſloping, applied to ſituation. Smoothneſs, without prominences, applied to ſurface. Deadneſs, or want of ſtrength and taſte, applied to liquors, or foods. Dejection, or languor, applied to the mind. Want of force, vigour, or ſpirit; dulneſs; frigidity, applied to ſentiments or writings. The contrary of ſhrillneſs or acuteneſs, applied to ſound.

To FLA'TTEN, V. A. to beat down or remove any prominences or protuberances in a ſurface; to make ſmooth; to beat level with the ground; to make taſteleſs, or ſpiritleſs.

FLAT'TER, Adj. the comparative degree of *flat*, formed after the manner of the Saxons, by adding *er* to the poſitive.

FLAT'TER, S. the perſon, or inſtrument by which any unequal ſurface is made plain and level.

To FLA'TTER, V. A. [*flater*, Fr.] to compliment with falſe praiſes; to pleaſe or ſooth. "Pleaſing fills the ears and *flatters* them." *Prac. of Piety.* To excite, or raiſe falſe hopes and expectations. "*Flattering* gales." *Milt.*

FLA'TTERER, S. a perſon who endeavours to gain the favour of another by praiſing him for virtues he has not, by applauding his vices, and by ſervile and mean compliances with all his humours.

FLA'TTERY, S. a ſervile and fawning behaviour, attended with ſervile compliances and obſequiouſneſs, in order to gain a perſon's favour.

FLA'TTISH, Adj. ſomewhat level, ſmooth or more broad than thick.

FLA'TULENCE, or FLA'TULENCY, S. [from *flatulent*] windineſs; fulneſs of wind; a ſwelling, or uneaſy ſenſation, occaſioned by wind lodged in the inteſtines. Emptineſs; vanity; airineſs; want of ſolidity, applied to ſentiments. "The natural *flatulence* of that airy ſcheme." *Glanv.*

FLA'TULENT, Adj. [*flatulentus*, Lat.] ſwelling with air; windy. *Flatulent tumors*, in Medicine, are ſuch as eaſily yield to the touch, and readily return, by their elaſticity, to their firſt form. Empty; vain; tumid: or ſwelling with [illegible] ſolidity or ſubſtance. "Theſe *flatulent* [illegible]uers."

FLATUO'SITY, S. [*flatuoſité*, Fr. from *flatus*, Lat.] wi[illegible]neſs; a ſwelling occaſioned by an expanſion [illegible] rarefaction of air included in any part of the body.

FLA'TUOUS, Adj. abounding with included air or wind; windy.

FLA'TUS, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, wind gathered or included in any part of the body, generally cauſed by indigeſtion and a groſs internal perſpiration, or the rarefaction of the air included in the food we ſwallow.

FLAT'WISE, Adj. of a flat ſhape; with the broad or flat part downwards.

To FLAUNT, V. A. to make an oſtentatious, vain, or fluttering ſhew in dreſs. Figuratively, to behave with pride. "One *flaunts* in rags." *Pope.*

FLAUN'T, S. any thing looſe and gaudy.

FLA'VOUR, S. a reliſh, or a power of exciting an agreeable ſenſation on the organs of taſte. Figuratively, ſweetneſs, or agreeable and fragrant odour, applied to the ſmell.

FLA'VOUROUS, Adj. agreeable to the taſte; fragrant; odorous; or pleaſing to the ſmell.

FLAW, S. [*flob*, Sax. a fragment, *flauw*, Belg. broken; φλαω, Gr. to break] a crack, breach, fault, or defect in any thing; a ſudden emotion of mind. "Theſe *flaws* and ſtarts." *Shak.* Seldom uſed in the laſt ſenſe.

To FLAW, V. A. to crack. Figuratively, to break, or violate. "France hath *flaw'd* the league." *Shak.*

FLAW'LESS, Adj. without crack or defect.

To FLAW'TER, V. A. to ſcrape or pare a ſkin. *Ainſw.*

FLAW'Y, Adj. full of cracks, flaws, or defects.

FLAX, S. [*fleax*, *flex*, Sax. *vlas*, Belg. *flachs*, Teut. *linum*, Lat. and *lin*, Fr.] in Botany, Linnæus ranges it in the fifth ſection of his fifth claſs. There are fourteen ſpecies. As the improvement of the linen manufactory depends very much on the raiſing of flax, it is to be hoped that all the true patriots of this country will turn their thoughts that way, in order to bring it to its utmoſt perfection. This word is uſed for the fibre of the plant of which thread is made, when fit for ſpinning.

FLAX'DRESSER, S. the perſon who prepares flax for the ſpinner.

FLA'XEN, Adj. made of flax; reſembling flax in its colour and fineneſs.

To FLAY, V. A. [*flee*, preter *floo*, infin. *ad flaa*, Iſl. to ſtrip off the ſkin] to ſtrip off the ſkin; to take off the pellicle, membrane, or ſkin which covers any thing.

FLA'YER, S. he that ſtrips off the ſkin.

FLEA, S. [*fleah*, *flæh*, *fleo*, Sax. *vloye*, Belg *floh*, Teut. *floo*, plural *flaer*, Iſl.] in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall red inſect, remarkable for its nimbleneſs, which ſucks the blood of human creatures and other large animals.

To FLEA, V. A. to cleanſe or free from fleas.

FLE'A-BITE, or FLEA'BITING, S. the red marks, wound, or ſenſation of pain cauſed by a flea in ſucking the blood of human creatures. Figuratively, a ſmall or trifling hurt.

FLE'A-

FLE'ABITTEN, Adj. ſtung or bitten by fleas.

FLEAK, S. [*flacea*, Sax. See FLAKE.] a ſmall thread, lock, or twiſt. "*Fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax." *Mort.*

FLEAM, S. a ſmall inſtrument of pure ſteel, compoſed of two or three moveable lancets, uſed in bleeding cattle, by placing one of the lancets on the vein, and driving it in with a blow.

FLE'AWORT, S. [*fleawyrt*, Sax.] a plant.

To FLECK, V. A. [*fleckur*, Iſl. *fleck*, Teut. a ſpot] to ſpot; to mark with a different colour. "*Flecked* in her face." *Dryd.*

To FLEC'KER, V. A. See FLECK] to ſtreak, or mark with different colours. "The grey ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night.—And darkneſs *fleckered*, &c." *Shak.*

FLED, the preter and participle of FLEE, to run away: not properly uſed for that of FLY, to make uſe of wings.

To FLEDGE, V. A. to furniſh with wings; to cover or furniſh with feathers.

FLE'DGED, Part. or Adj. [*fledderen*, Belg. to fly, *fleigur*, Iſl. able to fly] full feathered; able or qualified to fly.

To FLEE, V. N. [preter and particip. *fled*] to run away from danger; to endeavour to avoid dangers by flight.

FLEECE, S. [*fleos*, *fliſe*, *flyſe*, Sax. *vlees*, Belg. *vellus*, Lat.] the woolly covering ſhorn off the bodies of ſheep; as much wool as is ſhorn off one ſheep. Figuratively, a ram carved, painted, and uſed for a ſign.

To FLEECE, V. A. [from the noun] to ſheer the wool off the ſheep. Figuratively, to ſtrip, plunder, or deprive of every thing valuable. "To *fleece* the people." *Addiſ.*

FLEE'CED, Adj. having or wearing fleeces. "The rich *fleec'd* flock." *Faer. Q.* Stripped or plundered.

To FLEER, V. N. to turn a thing to mockery, or ridicule; to mock; to deride with inſolence or impudence; to leer; to addreſs with a deceitful grin of civility.

FLEER, S. mockery expreſſed either in words or looks.

FLEE'RER, S. a mocker.

FLEET, FLE'OT, FLOT, in the names of places, are derived from *fleot*, Sax. a bay or gulf. Hence *Fleet-ſtreet* took its name from the bay or ditch which runs up the land to the market of that name, and is properly called *Fleet-ditch.*

FLEET, S. [*flota*, Sax. *flotta*, Ital. *flotte*, Fr.] a collection of ſhips, or number of veſſels going in company,

FLEET, Adj. [*fliotur*, Iſl.] ſwift, applied to pace, or motion.

To FLEET, V. N. [*flit*, Iſl. to carry, *flutain*, Sax.] to fly ſwiftly; to vaniſh; to be tranſitory, or of a ſhort duration. "O *fleeting* joys." *Par. Loſt.* Actively, to ſkim the water; to live merrily, to paſs away with pleaſure, applied to time. "*Fleet* the time careleſly." *Shak.*

FLEE'TINGDISH, S. a thin diſh or bowl uſed in dairies, to ſkim or take the cream off milk.

FLEE'TLY, Adv. ſwiftly; nimbly; with a quick motion.

FLEE'TNESS, S. ſwiftneſs of motion.

FLESH, S. [*flæc*, *flæſc*, *fleſc*, Sax. *vleeſch*, Belg. *fleiſch*, Teut.] in Anatomy, a ſimilar, fibrous part of an animal body, ſoft, bloody, and ſerving as a covering to the bones; the body, oppoſed to the *ſoul*; the muſcles, or ſoft part of an animal body, oppoſed to the *ſkin*, *bones*, or other *tendons*. Animal food, oppoſed to *vegetable*. The ſoft part of the body of beaſts or birds uſed for food, oppoſed to that of *fiſhes*. Animal nature. Figuratively, carnality, or ſenſual appetites; a carnal ſtate; a near relation, or one of the ſame blood; a perſon given up to a ſenſual enjoyments, or in an unregenerate ſtate. "*Fleſh* and blood cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven." *John* iv.

FLE'SH-FLY, S. a fly that feeds on fleſh, and depoſits its eggs in it.

FLE'SH-HOOK, S. a hook, or fork, uſed to take meat out of a pot or caldron.

FLESHI'NESS, S. [*flæſlicneſſe*, *fleſlicneſſe*, Sax.] carnal or ſenſual paſſions and appetites; carnality.

FLE'SHLESS, Adj. without fleſh.

FLE'SHLY, Adj. [*fleſlic*, Sax.] corporeal; human, oppoſed to *ſpiritual*; carnal; laſcivious.

FLE'SH-MEAT, S. [*flæſcmete*, Sax.] animal food; or the fleſh of animals prepared for food.

FLE'SH-MONGER, S. one who deals in fleſh; a pimp. "Was the duke a *fleſh-monger?*" *Shak.*

FLE'SH-POT, S. a pot in which victuals are cooked. Figuratively, food. "If he takes away the *fleſh-pots*." *Taylor.*

FLE'SHY, Adj. plump; full of fleſh; fat. Pulpous and plump, applied to fruits.

FLE'TCHER, S. [*fleche*, Fr. an arrow] a perſon who makes bows and arrows.

FLET, Adj. ſkimmed. "To drink *flet* milk." *Mort.*

FLEW, the preter of FLY.

FLEW, S. the large chaps of a deep mouthed hound.

FLEW'ED, Adj. chapped; mouthed. "So *flewed*, ſo ſanded." *Shak.*

FLE'XIBILITY, S. the quality of admitting to be bent, or turned out of a direct courſe or right line; eaſineſs of being perſuaded.

FLE'XIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *flexibilis*, Lat.] poſſible, or eaſy to be bent; pliant; obſequious; eaſily complying with; ductile or manageable; to be formed by diſcipline and inſtruction. "The tender and *flexible* years of his life." *Locke.* To be ſpent, or ſuited to any purpoſe. "*Flexible* to their purpoſe." *Rogers.* Eaſy to be perſuaded.

FLE'XIBLENESS, S. poſſibility or eaſineſs to be bent, oppoſed to *brittleneſs*, or *ſtiffneſs*; compliance; tractableneſs; eaſineſs to be moved by advice, perſuaſion, or inſtruction.

FLE'XILE, Adj. [*flexilis*, Lat.] pliant; eaſy to be bent, or turned out of its courſe.

FLE'XION, S. [*flexio*, Lat.] the act of bending, or changing from a ſtrait to a crooked line; a double; a bending; the ſtate of a thing bent; a turn or motion towards any quarter or direction. "A *flexion*, or caſt of the eye aſide." *Bacon.*

FLE'XOR, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, applied to the muſcles which act in contracting or bending the joints.

FLE'XUOUS, Adj. [*flexuoſus*, Lat.] winding; full of turnings and meanders; bending; crooked; variable; unſteady. "The *flexuous* burning of flames." *Bac.*

FLE'XURE, S. [*flexura*, Lat.] the form or direction in which any thing is bent; the act of bending; the part bent; a joint; obſequious or ſervile cringing. "Will it give place to *flexure*?" *Shak.*

To FLI'CKER, V. N. [*fligheren*, Belg. *fleigur*, Iſl. *fliccerian*, Sax.] to flutter; to have a fluttering motion; to move the wings up and down with a quick motion. "*Flickering* on her neſt." *Dryd.*

FLIE, S. [*flie*, Sax.] See FLY.

FLI'ER, S. one who runs from danger; that part of a machine, which, being put into a ſwifter motion than the other parts, equalizes, regulates, and continues the motion of the reſt. "The *flier* of a jack."

FLIGHT, S. [*flyght*, Sax. *flught*, old Fr.] the act of running away, in order to avoid danger; the act of moving from one place to another to eſcape danger; the act of moving by means of wings; a flock of birds moving in the air together; the birds produced in the ſame ſeaſon. "The harveſt *flight* of pigeons." A volley, or ſhower of weapons diſcharged at the ſame time; the ſpace paſt in flying. Figuratively, heat, or ſoaring of imagination; a ſoaring excurſion; the power of flying.

FLI'GHTY, Adj. fleeting; ſwift in motion; wild; or fanciful.

FLI'MSEY, Adj. weak; feeble; without ſtrength, body, or ſtiffneſs, applied to manufactures. Mean, ſpiritleſs. "A vaſt extent of *flimſey* lines." *Pope.*

To FLINCH, V. N. to ſhrink from any ſuffering, pain, or danger; to withdraw from pain or danger; to fail. "*Flinch* in property —from what I ſpoke." *Shak.*

FLI'NCHER, S. he who ſhrinks or fails in any affair.

To FLING, V. A. [pret. and part. *flung*] to caſt or throw from the hand; to dart or throw with violence; to eject, or caſt away as uſeleſs or hurtful. "I charge thee *fling* away ambition." *Shak. To fling down*, to throw upon the ground with force; to demoliſh or deſtroy.

FLING, S. the act of throwing or caſting; the ſpace or diſtance to which any thing is thrown or caſt; a gibe; a contemptuous ſneer or remark.

FLI'NGER, S. one who throws a thing; one who caſts a contemptible ſneer at a perſon or thing.

FLINT, S. [*flint*, Sax. *vlint*, Flem. *flinte*, *fleen*, Dan. *flin*, Fr.] a ſemi-pellucid ſtone, compoſed of cryſtal debaſed, of a ſimilar ſubſtance, of a blackiſh grey, free from veins, naturally inveſted with a whitiſh cruſt; ſometimes ſmooth and equal, but more frequently rough; remarkably hard; uſed for ſtriking fire with ſteel, and in glaſs making. Figuratively, any thing remarkably hard; impenetrable or obdurate. "The *flint* and hardneſs of my fault." *Shak.*

*FLINT, [ſhire of] in North-Wales, has a branch of the Iriſh ſea, on the eſtuary of the Dee, which river waſhes this county on the N. It is bounded on the E. by Cheſhire; on the S. E. by Shropſhire; and on the S. and W. by Denbigh ſhire, which ſeparates a ſmall part of it from the reſt on the S. E. ſide. This is the leaſt of all the Welch counties, being reckoned thirty-three miles from N.W. to S. E. but its breadth, from N. to S. is not above eight. It contains twenty-eight pariſhes, including one city, one borough, three market-towns, with 32,000 inhabitants. The greateſt part of it lies in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph, and the reſt belongs to that of Cheſter. The air is healthful, and its hills are but moderate, interlaced with valleys, fruitful both in grain and paſture, feeding abundance of ſmall cattle, from which they make great quantities of butter and cheeſe. They have alſo ſtore of honey, of which they make metheglin, drank much in this county. Though here is plenty of pit-coal, there is very great ſcarcity of wood, and no great abundance of fruit. The ſea and its rivers, particularly the Clwyd and Dee, ſupply it plentifully with moſt kinds of fiſh and water fowl. Some of its hills have lead-ore, and ſome mill-ſtones are dug here. Its peculiar rivers are the Wheeler, the Sevion, and Alen; the two firſt of which fall into the Clwyd, and the laſt into the Dee. This county ſends a knight of the ſhire to parliament, and a burgeſs for the antient borough of

FLINT, the ſhire town of the laſt mentioned county, upon the eſtuary of the Dee, where is a ſmall harbour. It is governed by a mayor, who is ſtiled governor of the caſtle, now in ruins. The aſſizes are annually held here and in it is the county goal. It lies fourteen miles E. of St. Aſaph, twelve W. of Cheſter, and one hundred and ninety-four from London. It has no weekly market, but four annual fairs, on February 14, June 24, Auguſt 10, and November 30, for cattle.

FLI'NTY, Adj. made of flint; abounding in flints or ſtones. Figuratively, ſtrong. "The *flinty*, and ſteel couch of war." *Shak.* Hard; not

not to be penetrated or moved by prayers, entreaties, or the view of misery. "*Flinty* Tartar's bosom." *Shak.*

FLIP, S. [a cant word] a drink used in ships, made of spirits, beer, and sugar.

FLIP'PANT, Adj. [from FLAP] nimble; moving quickly, applied to the tongue. "A woman's tongue—so wonderfully voluble and *flippant*." *Addis.* Pert; talkative. "*Flippant* epilogues." *Thompson.*

FLIP'PANTLY, Adv. in a pert, talkative, or fluent manner.

To FLIRT, V. A. to throw any thing with a jerk, or quick elastic motion. "The scavenger—*flirts* from his cart the mud." *Swift.* To move with quickness. "*Flirt* your fan." *Dorset.* To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT, S. a quick, sudden, elastic motion; a jerk; a sudden trick. "To play at the hedge, a *flirt*." *Johnson.* A pert young hussey; a young, fluttering, gadding lass.

FLIRTA'TION, S. a quick sprightly motion; or the appearance of a flirt. "A muslin flounce made very full, would give a very agreeable *flirtation* air." *Pope.*

To FLIT, V. N. [*flitter*, Dan. to remove. See FLEET] to fly away; to remove or migrate. "*Flit* out of one body into some other." *Hooker.* To flutter, or rove on the wing. "To *flit* in air." *Pope.* To be transient, flux, or unstable.

FLITCH, S. [*flycke*, Dan. *fliche*, Fr.] the side of a hog, without the head, salted and cured.

FLIT'TER-MOUSE, S. a bat, or fluttering mouse.

FLIT'TING, S. a reproachful accusation; an offence, or fault.

FLIX, S. [corrupted from *flax*, or *flyse*, Sax.] down; fur; soft hair. "Blows her *flix* up." *Dryd.*

To FLOAT, V. N. [*flotter*, Fr. *flottare*, Ital.] to swim on the surface of the water; to move easily in the air, applied to the flight of birds. "*Float* in the air." *Dryd.* To pass in a light and swimming manner. "*Floating* visions." *Locke.* To cover with waters.

FLOAT, S. the act of flowing, opposed to the *ebb* or *reflux* of the tide. "*Float* and reflux of the sea." *Bac.* Any thing contrived so as to swim and sustain a burden on the water; the cork, or quill, by which the bite of a fish is discovered.

FLO'ATY, Adj. swimming on the surface. "A ship, if *floaty*." *Raleigh.*

FLOCK, S. [*floce*, Sax.] a company of birds, or sheep. Figuratively, a multitude of men. "The heathen that fled out by *flocks*." *Macc.* xiv. 14.

To FLOCK, V. N. to gather in crowds or great numbers.

To FLOG, V. A. [*flagrum*, Lat.] to whip or punish with a rod.

FLOOD, S. [pronounced *flud*; *flod*, Sax. and Dan.] a body of water; a sea or river; a deluge, inundation, or overflowing of water; a flow or flux of tide. "Ebbs and *floods*." *Davies.*

To FLOOD, V. A. [See the noun] to cover with waters.

FLOO'DGATE, S. a gate or shutter, by which any water-course is stopped, or let loose again, at pleasure.

FLOOK, S. [*flag*, Teut. *plough*, *Belg.*] the broad or bearded part of an anchor, which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, [*flor*, *flore*, Sax.] that part of a house on which a person treads; a story, flight, or order of rooms. In a ship, so much of her bottom as she rests on when aground.

To FLOOR, V. A. to cover that part of a room a person walks on with planks.

FLOO'RING, S, the matter with which that part of a room is laid, on which a person walks; the bottom.

To FLOP, V. A. [from *flap*] to clap the wings with a noise; to play with any noisy motion of a broad body; to let down the broad parts or flap of a hat.

FLOP-MOUTHED, Adj. apt to blab out words, without regard to place, time, or decency.

FLO'RENCE, S. the name of a cloth invented or made at the city of the same name.

FLO'REN, S. a gold coin of Edward III. in value six shillings.

FLO'RET, S. [*fleurette*, Fr.] in Botany, an imperfect flower, or that which has not petals, apices, stamina, and style.

FLO'RID, Adj. [*floridus*, Lat.] productive of, or covered with flowers. Bright, or lively, applied to colour. Flushing with red, applied to the complexion. Embellished with rhetorical figures, applied to stile.

FLORI'DITY, S. freshness or redness of colour. "A *floridity* in the face." *Floy.*

FLO'RIDNESS, S. freshness or redness of colour. A rhetorical embellishment, applied to style.

FLORI'FEROUS, Adj. [*florifer*, Lat.] producing flowers.

FLORIN, S. [Fr.] a coin so called, because first struck by the Florentines: that of Germany is valued at 2s. 4d. that of Spain at 4s. and 4d. halfpenny; that of Palermo and Sicily at 2s. 6d. and that of Holland at 2s.

FLO'RIST, S. [*fleuriste*, Fr.] a person curious and skilled in the names, nature, and culture of flowers.

FLO'SCULOUS, Adj. [*flosculus*, Lat.] composed, or having the nature or form of flowers. "A dry and *flosculous* coat." *Brown.*

FLO'TSON, S. in Law, goods that float, without an owner, on the sea.

To FLOUNCE, V. N. [*plonsen*, Belg.] to move with violence in water and mire; to struggle or dash in the water; to move with violence and outrage. "Six *flouncing* Flan-

ders mares." *Prior.* To move with paſſion or anger. "You neither ſume, nor fret, nor *flounce*." *Swift.* To adorn with flounces, applied to dreſs.

FLOUNCE, S. any thing ſewed to a garment, by way of ornament, and hanging looſe, ſo as to ſwell and ſhake. "A muſlin *flounce*." *Pope.*

FLOU'NDER, S. [*flynder*, Dan.] a ſmall flat fiſh, of the plain ſpinous kind, living either in freſh or ſalt water, caught in April, May, June, or July, any time of the day, in a ſwift ſtream, and ſometimes in the ſtill deep.

To FLOU'NDER, V. N. [from *flounce*] to ſtruggle with violent and irregular motions, like a horſe that ſtrives to diſengage himſelf from mire.

FLOUR, S. the fine white powder of wheat, of which bread is made.

To FLOU'RISH, V. N. [*fleurir*, Fr. *floreo*, or *floreſco*, Lat.] to bloom; or be in bloſſom; to be in vigour; to be in a proſperous ſtate; to make uſe of rhetorical figures; to diſplay with variety or oſtentation, applied to language. To move in eddies, circles, or wanton and irregular motions. In Muſic, to play an overture. In Writing, to form the decorations or ornaments of penmanſhip. In fencing, to move a weapon in circles or quick vibrations. To adorn; embelliſh; to grace or ſet off. "The juſtice of your title—doth *flouriſh* the deceit." *Shak.*

FLO'URISH, S. any embelliſhment. Figuratively, beauty. An oſtentatious diſplay of wit or intellectual abilities. In Penmanſhip, figures or ornaments formed by lines curiouſly interwoven.

FLO'URISHER, S. a mere boaſter; one who is in the height of proſperity.

FLOU'RY, Adj. covered with the fine duſt or meal of corn.

To FLOUT, V. A. [*fluyten*, Belg. *flouwe*, Friſ.] to mock, deride, or inſult with contemptuous mockery. Neuterly, to behave with contempt; to ſneer.

FLOUT, S. a mock; a jeer; a contemptuous and inſulting expreſſion or action.

FLOU'TER, S. a perſon who derides, mocks, or jeers another.

To FLOW, V. N. [*flowan*, Sax. *flyt*, pret. *flaut*, Iſl.] to run or ſpread, applied to water. To move, or be in motion, oppoſed to ſtanding waters. To riſe or ſwell, applied to the tide. To melt, applied to the effect of heat on metals, wax, &c. To proceed from as an effect. To be full of liquor, applied to drinking veſſels. "*Flowing* cups." *Shak.* To hang looſe, low, and waving. "A *flowing* mantle of green ſilk." *Mortim.* To be free from harſhneſs. "A *flowing* period." To write ſmoothly, or ſpeak eloquently.

FLOW, S. the riſe or ſwell of water; a ſudden plenty or abundance. "A *flow* of ſpirits." *Pope.* An uninterrupted ſtream; or continuation of words.

FLOW'ER, S. [*fleur*, Fr. *fiore*, Ital.] that part of a plant which contains the organs of generation, or the parts neceſſary for the propagation of the ſpecies. The male flowers are thoſe which have no germen, ſtyle, or fruit. Female flowers are ſuch as contain the germen, ſtyle, and are called *fruitful flowers*. *Hermaphrodite flowers*, are ſuch as contain both the male and female parts. Figuratively, an ornament or embelliſhment; the prime, bloom, or flouriſhing part of life; the moſt excellent or valuable part of any thing.

To FLOW'ER, V. N. [*fleurir*, Fr.] to put forth flowers or bloſſoms; to bloom, or be in bloſſom; to flouriſh, or be in a proſperous ſtate. To froth, ferment, or mantle, applied to liquor.

FLOW'ERAGE, S. ſtore or abundance of flowers.

FLOW'ER DE LUCE, S. [*fleur de lys*, Fr.] a bulbous iris.

FLOW'ERET, S. [*fleurete*, Fr. See FLORET] a ſmall or imperfect flower.

FLOW'RINESS, S the ſtate of abounding in flowers or ornaments.

FLOW'RING-BUSH, S. a plant, with triangular and glaſſy leaves, naked ſtalks, flowers diſpoſed in an umbella at the top, and conſiſting of ſix petals, three large, and three ſmall, expanded in the form of a roſe.

FLOW'ERY, Adj. abounding, adorned with, or full of flowers.

FLOW'INGLY, Adv. with readineſs, quickneſs, or volubility of ſpeech; with abundance.

FLOW'KWORT, S. the name of a plant.

FLOWN, [Part. of FLEE or FLY] gone away; run away; departed either by running away or flying; puffed up; ſwelled, or elated. "*Flown* with inſolence." *Par. Loſt.*

FLU'CTUANT, Part. [*fluctuans*, Lat.] wavering; uncertain; doubting.

To FLUCTUATE, V. N. [*fluctuatus*, of *fluctuo*, Lat.] to roll to and fro like the waves; to float backwards and forwards; to move with uncertain and haſty motion; to heſitate; to be irreſolute, undetermined, or in doubt.

FLUCTUA'TION, S [*fluctuatio*, Lat.] the motion of waves or water backwards and forwards; a ſtate of ſuſpenſe, irreſolution, or uncertainty.

FLUE, S. [*flyg*, Iſl. to fly] a ſmall pipe or chimney to convey air, heat, or ſmoke; ſoft down, or fur, eaſily wafted by the wind.

FLU'ENCY, S the quality of flowing, or continuing in motion, without interruption or intermiſſion; ſmoothneſs of ſtile, or numbers; copiouſneſs, or volubility of ſpeech.

FLU'ENT, Adj. [*fluens*, Lat.] liquid; flowing in motion; ready; eaſily flowing; copious, applied to ſpeech.

FLU'ENT,

FLU'ENT, S. a ſtream; torrent, or running water. "To cut the outrageous *fluent*." *Phillips.*

FLU'ID, Adj. [*fluide* Fr. *fluidus*, Lat.] having the parts eaſily ſeparable; flowing like water.

FLU'ID, S. in Medicine any animal juice; a liquor whoſe parts yield to the ſmalleſt force impreſſed, and, by yielding, are eaſily moved among each other.

FLUI'DITY, S. [*fluidité*, Fr.] a quality of a body whereby the parts are ſo diſpoſed as to ſlide over each other all manner of ways, and give way to the leaſt preſſure.

FLU'IDNESS, S. that quality in bodies oppoſite to firmneſs, by which they change their form or yield to the leaſt preſſure.

FLU'MMERY, S. a kind of food made of oatmeal and water, boiled or evaporated to a conſiſtence. Figuratively, mere pretence; flattery.

FLUNG, [particip. and preter of FLING] thrown, or caſt, followed by *in*, *into*, *down*, *from*, and *to*. "*Flung into* the river." *Addiſ.*

FLU'OR, S. [Lat.] a fluid ſtate. "Which keep liquors in a *fluor*." *Newt.*

FLUR'RY, S. a guſt; an haſty, ſudden blaſt, or ſtorm of wind. "A *flurry* from the north." *Gulliv. Trav.* Hurry a violent commotion, or emotion of mind.

To FLUSH, V. N. [*fluyſſen*, Belg.] to flow with violence; to come in haſte; to produce a reddiſh colour in the face by a ſudden flow, or a flux of blood; to elate or elevate. "*Fluſhed* with great victories." *Atter.*

FLUSH, Adj. freſh; full of vigour. "*Fluſh* as May." *Shak.* Affluent; abounding. "Lord Strut was not very *fluſh* in ready money." *Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

FLUSH, S. an afflux; a ſudden impulſe; a violent flow. In Gaming, a certain numbers of cards of the ſame ſort.

To FLUSTER, V. A. [from *fluſh*] to make hot and red with drinking; to make half drunk.

FLUTE, S. [*fluſte or flûte*, Fr. *flauta*, Span. *flauto*, Ital.] a wind inſtrument, divided into the common and German: the *common flute* is played by putting one end into the mouth, and breathing into it. The *German flute*, the moſt melodious of the two, and moſt reſembling the human voice, is not put into the mouth, but ſounded by a hole a little diſtant from the upper end, the end itſelf being ſtopped with a tompion or plug. In Architecture, perpendicular channels or cavities cut along the ſhaft of a column or pilaſter, and reſembling the inſide of a flute, when cut in half.

To FLUTE, V. A. to cut channels in columns or pilaſters.

FLU'TED, Adj. having channels or hollows.

To FLUT'TER, V. N. [*flutteran*, Sax. *flattern*, or *flittern*, Teut. *fleterer*, Fr.] to move the wings with a quick and trembling motion; to move about with great ſhew and buſtle, but with no conſequence; to be in agitation; to be in a ſtate of uncertainty; to beat quick and irregularly. To palpitate, applied to the heart. To hurry the mind, or put into confuſion, or a violent commotion.

FLUT'TER, S. vibration, undulation, or a quick and irregular motion; confuſion; an irregular or diſcordered poſition.

FLUVI'ATIC, Adj. [*fluviaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or inhabiting rivers.

FLUX, S. [Fr. *fluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing; the ſtate of paſſing away, and giving place to others. In Medicine, an extraordinary iſſue or evacuation of ſome humour or matter; a diſeaſe in which the bowels are excoriated and bleed, called a *bloody flux*. The excrement, or that which is evacuated by animals. "Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat." *Shak.* In Hydrography, a regular periodical motion of the ſea, happening twice in twenty-four hours, whereby the water is raiſed, and driven violently againſt the ſhores. Figuratively, a concourſe, or confluence. "The *flux* of company." *Shake.* The ſtate of being melted; that which facilitates the melting of a body when mixed with it.

FLUX, Adj. [*fluxus*, Lat. of *fluo*, Lat.] inconſtant; not durable; flowing; maintained by a conſtant ſucceſſion of parts.

To FLUX V. A. to melt. In Medicine, to ſalivate; to evacuate by ſpitting.

FLU'XILITY, S. eaſineſs of ſeparation; poſſibility of being melted. "Fluidity, or at leaſt *fluxility*." *Boyle.*

FLU'XION, S. [Fr. *fluxio*, Lat.] the act of flowing; the matter that flows. In Medicine, a ſudden collection of morbid matter in any part of the body; the velocity by which a flowing quantity is increaſed by its generating motion. In Arithmetic, the method of finding an infinitely ſmall quantity, which, being taken an infinite number of times becomes equal to a given quantity.

To FLY, V. N. [preter. *flew*, or *fled*; part. *fled* or *flown*; *fleogan*, Sax.] to move throught the air by means of wings; to aſcend in the air. "As the ſparks *fly* upwards." *Job* v. To paſs, or perform a journey with great expedition; to burſt aſunder. "Your bottle *flies*." *Swift.* To break, or ſhiver; to attack, or ſpring with violence; to fall on ſuddenly. *To fly in the face* of a perſon, is to inſult him, with opprobrious language, or any act of outrage. "Neglect him or *fly in his face*." *Swift.* To act of defiance of. "*Fly in* Nature's *face*." *Dryd.* *To let fly*, to diſcharge a gun or other fire arms. To run away, or attempt to eſcape any danger; to avoid; to ſhun,

FLY, S. [*flie*, *fleoge*, *fleoge*, Sax. *flue*, Dan.]

See FLIE] a ſmall winged inſect of different ſpecies; that part of a machine which, when put into motion, continues it with great ſwiftneſs, and thereby regulates and preſerves the motion of the other parts; that part of a mariner's compaſs, on which the thirty-two winds are drawn, over which the needle is placed, and faſtened underneath.

To FLY'BLOW, V.A. to taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLY'BOAT, S. a kind of nimble light veſſel for ſailing.

FLY'ER, S. one that runs away from battle; or endeavours to eſcape danger by flight; any thing that cuts its paſſage thro' the air by means of wings; that part of a jack which moves round on a pivot horizontally, and thereby keeps the other parts in motion. See FLIER.

To FLY'FISH, V. N. to fiſh or angle with a fly.

FOAL, S. [*fola*, Sax.] the offspring or young of a mare, or other beaſt of burthen.

To FOAL, V. A. to bring forth young, applied to a mare, or other beaſt of burden

FOAM, S. [*fam*, Sax.] the white ſpittle which appears in the mouth of a high-mettled horſe; the white ſubſtance which gathers on the top of liquors when ſhaken or fermented, but more properly called *froth*.

To FOAM, V. N. to have the mouth covered with white frothy ſpittle; to froth; to gather foam; to be in a rage; to be in violent emotions of paſſion, alluding to a high-mettled horſe, who foams at the mouth when checked, or under unwilling reſtraint.

FO'AMY, Adj. covered with froth, or white frothy ſpittle.

FOB, S. [*fuppe*, *fupſacke*, Teut.] a ſmall pocket made in the inſide of the waiſtband of a pair of breeches, wherein the watch is uſually carried.

To FOB, V. A. [*foppen*, Teut.] to cheat; to trick; to defraud by ſome low ſtratagem. "Find myſelf, *fobbed* in it." *Shak.* "The raſcal *fobbed* me *off* only with wine." *Addiſ.*

FO'CAL, Adj. [from *focus*] belonging to a focus.

FO'CIL, S. [*focile*, Fr. *focille*, Lat.] in Anatomy, the greater or leſs bone between the knee and ankle, or between the elbow and wriſt. "Both the *focils* of the left leg." *Wiſem.*

FO'CUS. S. [Lat.] in optics the point where the rays meet, and croſs the axis, after refraction by a glaſs; the points from which rays diverge, or to which they converge. Applied to a parabola, a point in the axis within the figure, and diſtant from the vortex one-fourth of the parameter, or *latus rectum*. Applied to an ellipſis, a point towards each end of the longer axis, whence two right lines, being drawn to any point in the circumference, ſhall be, together, equal to the axis itſelf. Applied to an hyperbola, that point in the axis through which the *latus rectum* paſſes.

FOD'DER, S. [*fodre*, Sax. *foder*, Dan.] dry food, ſtored up for cattle againſt winter.

To FOD'DER, V. A. [*foder*, Dan.] to feed or ſupply with dry food.

FOD'DERER, S. the perſon who ſupplies cattle with dry food.

FOE, S. [*fab*, Sax. *fæ*, Scot.] an enemy, or perſon who is bent to hurt one either in war or private life. An adverſary; an opponent, applied to opinions. "A *foe* to received doctrines." *Watts.*

FOETUS, S. [Lat.] a child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, S. [Dan. a ſtorm] a thick cloud, conſiſting of groſs watery vapours, floating near the ſurface of the earth.

FOG'GINESS, S. the ſtate of being dark or miſty by a low cloud, conſiſting of watery vapours, floating near the ſurface of the earth or water.

FOG'GY, Adj. full of dark, cloudly, and moiſt vapours, Figuratively, dull or cloudy in underſtanding.

FOH, Interject. an interjection uſed to expreſs abhorrence, or offence received by ſome object, meaning that it gives great offence, and is exceſſively diſagreable. "*Foh!* one may ſmell in ſuch a will moſt rank." *Shak.* Commonly made uſe of when offended by a ſtink, or very offenſive ſmell.

FOI'BLE, S. [Fr.] a weak or blind ſide; a natural infirmity or failing.

To FOIL V. A. to defeat or get the better of an enemy, but not a complete victory.

FOIL, S. a defeat, or miſcarriage; an advantage gained over an enemy, not amounting to a complete victory; ſomething of another colour, uſed by jewellers to augment the luſtre, or heighten the colour of a ſtone or diamond; a blunt ſword uſed in fencing, from *fouiller*, Fr.

FOI'LER, S. one who has gained an advantage over an enemy.

To FOIN, V. A. [*poindre*, Fr.] to puſh or make a thruſt with a weapon. "They laſh, they *foin*, they paſs." *Dryd.*

FOIN, S. a thruſt or puſh with a weapon.

FOI'SON, S. [*foiſon*, Sax. and Fr.] plenty; abundance. "Nature ſhould bring forth—of its own kind, all *foiſon*, all abundance." *Shak.*

To FOIST, V. A. [*fauſſer*, Fr.] to inſert ſomething not in an original; to interpolate.

FOI'STY, Adj. See FUSTY.

FOLD, S. [*falæd*, *fald*, *falde*, Sax.] ground where ſheep are confined. "Time drives the flocks from field to *fold*." *Raleigh.* Figuratively, a flock of ſheep. "The hope and promiſe of my failing *fold*." *Dryd.* boundary or limit. "Nor leave their

and pass the dreadful *fold.*" *Creech.* A double; one part turned over, and lying upon another; the plait or doubling of a garment. Hence *fold,* in composition, signifies the doubling the same number twice, or the same quantity added; thus *two-fold* is twice the quantity; *twenty-fold,* twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, V. A. to pen or enclose sheep in a fold; to double; to plait, or turn back a piece of cloth, so as to double over and cover another part. Figuratively, to inclose; to include; to shut; to embrace with the arms clasped round another person.

FOLIA'CEOUS, Adj. [*foliaceus,* Lat. from *folium,* Lat. a leaf] consisting of thin pieces, lamina, or leaves. "A blue talky *foliaceous* spar." *Woodw.*

FO'LIAGE, S. [*feuillage,* Fr.] an assemblage of flowers, branches, leaves, &c. In Architecture, the representation of such flowers, branches, leaves, &c. as are used for embellishments on capitals, freezes, or pediments.

To FO'LIATE, V. A. [*foliatus,* Lat. of *folium,* Lat. a leaf] to beat gold into thin plates, laminæ, or leaves. "Gold *foliated.*" *Newt Optic.*

FO'LIATING, S. applied to looking-glasses, is the spreading a composition that will firmly adhere to the back of the glass, and reflect images. The composition is called *foil,* and made of quickfilver, mixed with tin, and other ingredients.

FOLIA'TION, S. [*foliatio,* of *folium,* Lat. a leaf] the act of bearing leaves. In Botany, a collection of those transitory or fugacious coloured leaves called petals, which constitute the compass or body of a flower.

FO'LIO, S. [Ital. of *in folio,* Lat.] a large book, whose pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled. In Commerce, a page or leaf in an account or book.

FO'LIOMORT, Adj. [*folium mortuum,* Lat.] a dark yellow, or colour of a dead leaf, vulgarly called *philemot.* See FEUILEMORT. "Of *foliomort* colour." *Woodw.*

FOLK, S. [*fola,* Sax. and old Fr. *volck,* Belg. *volgo,* Ital. *vulgus,* Lat.] people, used only in familiar discourse; nations, or mankind in general; any kind of persons.

FOL'LICLE, S. [*folliculus,* Lat.] in Anatomy, a cavity, bag, or vesicle in a body, with strong coats. In Botany, the seed-vessel, case, husk, or cover, wherein several kinds of seeds are inclosed.

To FOL'LOW, V. A. [*folgian,* Sax. *volgen,* Belg.] to go after, or behind a person; to pursue an enemy; to attend on as a servant; to succeed, or happen after, in order of time, to proceed from as a consequence, or effect; to imitate, or copy. "*Follow* the perfections of those, &c." *Hooker.* To observe, to assent, or give credit to. "All who do not *follow* real tradition." *Tillots.* To attend to; to be busied with. "He that undertaketh and *followeth* other mens business." *Eccles.* xxix. 9.

FOL'LOWER, S. one who comes or goes after another; a dependant; attendant; associate; companion; a scholar; imitator, or copier.

FOL'LY, S. [*folie,* Fr. *follia,* Ital.] the act of drawing false conclusions from just principles; a weakness, or want of understanding; an act of negligence, or passion unbecoming the gravity of wisdom, or the dictates of cool and unbiassed reflection.

To FO'MENT, V. A. [*fomentare,* Lat. *fomenter,* Fr.] to cherish with heat; to bathe with warm lotions or liquors. Figuratively, to encourage; to support; to cherish.

FOMENTA'TION, S. [Fr.] in Medicine, a partial bathing, or applying hot flannels to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions; the liquor or decoction formed from boiling medicinal ingredients, with which any part is, or is to be fomented or bathed.

FO'MENTER, S. an encourager or supporter.

FOND, Adj. [*fundiari,* Sax.] foolish; silly; indiscreet. "It is *fond* to wail inevitable strokes." *Shak.* Trifling; or valued by folly. "Not with *fond* shackles of the tested gold." *Shak.* Foolishly tender and indulgent; loving to an excess; taking too much delight in, and too eagerly coveting a thing. "Fame is a real good, if we may believe Cicero, who was too *fond* of it." *Dryd.*

To FOND, V. A. to treat with great indulgence, or with an indiscreet excess of love, "I'll *fond* it as the frow and child of love." *Dryd.*

To FON'DLE, V. A. the same as FOND.

FOND'LING, S. a person used with too much indulgence, and beloved to an excess; a thing regarded with an excess of affection.

FOND'LY, Adv. foolishly, indiscreetly, injudiciously, "He *fondly* thought he might endure." *Swift.* With an excess of tenderness, indulgence, or love.

FOND'NESS, S. foolishness; weakness; want of judgment; an excess of love, indulgence, and tenderness.

FONT, S. [*fonte,* Fr. *fons,* Lat.] a stone or marble vessel, in which the water used in baptism is contained, in a church.

FO'NTANEL, S. [*fontanelle,* Fr.] in Surgery, an issue, or artificial ulcer formed to discharge humours. "Advised to a *fontanelle* in her arm." *Wiseman.*

FO'NTENOY, S. a town of Hainault, in the Austrian Netherlands, confining on Flanders, where a bloody battle was fought May 1, 1745, between the French commanded by marshal count Saxe, and the allies under his royal

royal highneſs William duke of Cumberland; in which the latter, though deſerted by the Dutch, at firſt gained ſeveral advantages over the enemy, and obliged them to give ground; but at laſt, by the exceſſive fire from the French batteries, were forced to retreat with conſiderable loſs. It lies three miles S. E. of Tournay, and ſixteen N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50 deg. 37 min. N. long. 3 deg. 24 min. E.

FOOD, S. [*foder*, Sax.] whatever is taken in at the mouth and ſwallowed, to repair the wants of nature. Figuratively, any thing which cheriſhes. "The *food* of thy abuſed father's wrath." *Shak.*

FOOD'FUL, Adj. fruitful; or plentifully producing things proper for the nouriſhment of animals. "the *foodful* earth." *Dryd.*

FOOL, S. [*ffol*, Brit. and Arm. *fol*, Fr.] one who has not the uſe of reaſon or judgment. Figuratively, one who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, or jeſter. "Call my *fool* hither." *Shak.* In Scripture, an idolater; a very wicked perſon. "The *fool* hath ſaid in his heart, there is no God." *Pſal.* xiv. 1. In common converſation, uſed as a word of extreme contempt, and ſtinging reproach. To *play the fool*, is to trifle, or play pranks. To *make a fool*, is to raiſe a perſon's expectations, and diſappoint them. "To break promiſe with him, and make *a fool* of him." *Shak.*

To FOOL, V. N. to trifle; to toy; to idle; to deceive; to cheat, uſed with, *out of*. "*Fool'd* him *out of* his money." To in infatuate.

FOOL'BORN, Adj. fooliſh from the birth. Figuratively, produced by a fool. "A *foolborn* jeſt." *Shak.*

FOOL'ERY, S. habitual folly. "*Foolery* does walk about the orb like the ſun." *Shak.* An act of folly or indiſcretion. "It is mere *foolery* to multiply diſtinct particulars." *Watts.* An object of folly; a thing which cauſes and indicates folly.

FOOLHAR'DINESS, S. indiſcreet courage or boldneſs. "There is a difference between daring and *foolhardineſs*." *Dryd.*

FOOL'HARDY, Adj. daring, bold, or adventurous without diſcretion, or prudence.

FOOL'TRAP, S. a ſnare to catch fools in. "Bets, at the firſt, were *fooltraps*." *Dryd.*

FOO'LISH, Adj. void of underſtanding; indiſcreet; ridiculous; unreaſonable.

FOOL'ISHLY, Adv. weakly; without underſtanding; indiſcreetly.

FOOL'STONES, S. in Botany, the *orchis*, or ſatyrion. Tournefort ranges in the 3d ſect. of his 11th claſs; and Linnæus in the 1ſt ſect. of his 20th. The ſpecies are ten.

FOOT, S. [plural, *feet*, *footur*, plur. *fœtur*, Iſl. *ſot*, *fet*, plur. Sax.] that part of an animal whereon it ſtands or walks. In Anatomy, the extremity of the leg, conſiſting of the tarſus, or ſpace of the ankle from the body of the foot, the metatarſus, or body of the foot, and the toes. Figuratively, that part with which any thing is ſupported, in the ſame manner as the foot ſupports the body of an animal; the lower part, or baſe. "*Feet* of mountains." *Hakew.* With *on*, walking, oppoſed to travelling on horſeback, or in a carriage. A plan, ſcheme, or ſettlement. "*Upon* the *foot* of our conſtitution." *Swift.* To *ſet on foot*, is to begin; to give riſe to. "If ſuch a tradition were, at any time, *ſet on foot*." *Tillot.* Motion, agitation, or action. "The numbers, or variety of ends *on foot*." *Grew.* In Greek and Latin poetry, a certain number of long and ſhort ſyllables conſtituting a diſtinct part of a verſe. A meaſure conſiſting of 12 inches.

To FOOT, V. A. to ſpurn, kick, or ſtrike with the foot; to ſettle, to plan. "What confederacy have you with the traitors—late *footed*." *Shak.* In Dancing, to make a noiſe with the foot reſembling the tune played by the muſic; to dance. "To featly *foot* the grace." *Tickle.* The infantry of an army, or thoſe who walk, oppoſed to *cavalry*, or thoſe that ride.

FOOT'BALL, S. a ball made of leather, and filled with wind, by means of a bladder included in the inſide.

FOOT'-BOY, S. a lad attending in livery.

FOOT'CLOTH, S. a ſumpter-cloth.

FOOT'ED, ſhaped in the foot. "*Footed* like a goat." *Grew.* Having a foot, or a place to contain the foot, applied to ſtockings.

FOOT'HOLD, S. ſpace to hold the foot, or room enough to tread on ſecurely. "So little *foothold*." *L'Eſtrange.*

FOO'TING, S. ground for the foot, or any thing to reſt on. "The unſtedfaſt *footing* of a ſpear." *Shak.* Foundation; baſis; ſupport; root; place; tread; walk; or the ſound of a perſon's feet in walking. "I hear the *footing* of a man." *Shak.* A particular manner of moving the feet in dancing ſo as to echo the ſound of the tune; ſteps; tract; road. Figuratively, entrance; beginning; eſtabliſhment. "No uſeful arts have yet found *footing* here." *Dryd.* State; condition uſed with *on*. "Gaul was *on* the ſame *footing* with Egypt." *Addiſ.*

FOOT'LICKER, S. a mean, ſervile, and fawning perſon. "I thy Caliban—for aye thy *footlicker*." *Shak.*

FOOT'MAN, S. a ſoldier that marches and fights on ground, oppoſed to a *horſeman*. "The numbers levied—conſiſt of *footmen* three millions, of horſemen one." *Ral.* A menial ſervant in livery; one who walks, or runs.

FOOT'MANSAIP, S. the art or office of run-

a runner. "Yet I have done more with my wiles than ever you did with your *footmanship*." *L'Eſtran.*

FOOT'PACE, S. a ſlow manner of walking.

FOOT'PATH, S. a narrow way, which will admit only foot paſſengers, not being wide enough for horſes or carriages.

FOOT'STALL, S. a woman's ſtirrup.

FOOT'STEP, S. an impreſſion left by the foot in treading. Figuratively, any trace, mark, token, or ſign.

FOOT'STOOL, S. a ſtool whereon a perſon places his feet, when ſitting.

FOP, S. a perſon of weak underſtanding and great pretence to knowledge and wiſdom; or rather a perſon affecting delicacy too much both in dreſs and behaviour.

FOP'-DOODLE, S. a fool; an inſignificant wretch. "Handled you like a *fop-doodle*." *Hudib.*

FOP'PERY, S. impertinence or folly. "Let not the ſound of ſhallow *foppery* enter my houſe." *Shak.* Affectation of ſhew in dreſs, and importance without ſolidity; foolery; affectation; or affected trifling.

FOP'PISH, Adj. fooliſh; idle; vain; vain in ſhow; gaudy; attended with too great an affectation of ceremony in behaviour.

FOP'PISHLY, Adv. after the manner of a fop; vainly; oſtentatiouſly.

FOP'PISHNESS, S. ſhowy, oſtentatious; an affected vanity.

FOP'LING, S. a petty fop; a coxcomb of the ſecond order.

FOR, Prep. [*for*, Sax. *faur*, or *faura*, Goth. *voor*, Belg. *fur*, Teut. *pour*, Fr.] becauſe, or on account of. "That which we *for* our unworthineſs, are unworthy to crave." *Hooker.* "With reſpect or regard to. "*For* bulk mere inſects." *Tate.* Uſed often with *as* before it in this ſenſe. Inſtead of; in the character or likeneſs of. "Embrace *for* truth." *Locke.* "Lay *for* dead." *Dryd.* "He refuſed not to die *for* thoſe that killed him." *Boyle.* Conducive, or tending to. "It is *for* the general good." *Tillotſ.* Towards, or with intention of going to a certain place. "We ſailed directly *for* Genoa." *Addiſ.* With reſpect to; on account of; concerning. "Thus much *for* the beginning and progreſs." *Burnet.* In confirmation or eſtabliſhment, applied to proofs. "There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reaſon *for* that which we call virtue. *Tillotſ.* Againſt, or as a remedy for. "Good *for* the tooth-ach." *Garret.* Ready, fit, prepared, or proper. "If you be an undertaker, I am *for* you." *Shak.* In favour of; on the ſide of. "Ariſtotle is *for* poetical juſtice." *Dennis.* Fit; becoming. "Is it *for* you to ravage ſea and land?" *Dryd.* Followed by *all*, it implies *notwithſtanding*; conſidering; or in proportion to. "He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall." *Shak.*

FOR, Conj. uſed to introduce and give a reaſon of ſomething advanced before; becauſe. "Yet *for* that the worſt men are moſt ready." *Spenſer. Foraſmuch as*, implies *ſince*, or *becauſe*. "*Foraſmuch as* it is a fundamental law." *Bacon. For why*, becauſe; for this reaſon that. "*For why*, Soliman purpoſing to draw the enemy into battle." *Knolles.*

FO'RAGE, S. [*fourage*, Fr.] in War, proviſions for horſes and cattle.

To FO'RAGE, V. N. to go in ſearch of forage.

FORA'MINOUS. Adj. [*foramen*, Lat.] full of holes, or pores. "Soft and *foraminous* bodies." *Bacon.*

To FORBEA'R, V. A. [*forbæran*, Sax.] to ceaſe from action; to pauſe, or delay; to decline; to omit, or abſtain from voluntarily; to endure with patience.

FORBEA'RANCE, S. the act of patiently enduring provocation or offence. "By long *forbearance* is a prince perſuaded." *Prov.* xxv. 15.

To FORBI'D, V. A. [*forbeodan*, Sax.] to command a perſon not to perform a thing. Neuterly, to order that a thing may not happen. "Now the good Gods *forbid!*" *Shak.*

FORBID'DANCE, S. a prohibition; or command to abſtain from any thing.

FORBID'DENLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as is prohibited; in an unlawful manner. "You have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*." *Shak.*

FORBID'DING, Part. raiſing abhorence, averſion, or awe; obliging to keep a reſpectful diſtance.

FORCE, S. [Fr. *forza*, Ital.] power; vigour; active power; ſtrength of body; violence; validity; an armament; or a company of men or ſhips intended for war; warlike preparations; uſed generally in the plural. Virtue, or efficacy; deſtiny; neceſſity; ſtreſs, or emphaſis of a ſentence.

To FORCE, V. A. [*forcer*, Fr.] to compel a perſon to do a thing againſt his will; to overpower by ſtrength; to drive by violence; to draw or puſh by main ſtrength; to get from by violence. In War, to take or enter a city by violence; to ſtorm; to raviſh. Uſed with *out*, to extort a thing which ſhould be concealed. "The tricks uſed in convening ſynods might *force out* an expreſſion from him." *Atterb.*

FO'RCED, Part. obliged to do a thing involuntarily, and by compulſion. Wreſted; unnatural, applied to the uſe of words. "*Forced* conceits." *Addiſ.*

FORCEFUL, Adj. violent; ſtrong; driven with great violence.

FO'RCEFULLY, Adv. in a violent, impetuous, and rapid manner.

FO'RCELESS, Adj. without ſtrength, or force.

FO'RCEPS, S. [Lat. a pair of tongs] in Surgery, an inſtrument opening like a pair of tongs, uſed to extract any thing out of wounds.

FO'RCER, S. that which drives, compels, or conſtrains by ſtrength, power, or violence. In Mechanics, the embolus or piſton of a pump working by pulſion or force, oppoſed to a ſucker, which works by attraction.

FO'RCIBLE, Adj. ſtrong; powerful; violent; or efficacious; of great influence, or power; cauſed by force, violence, or compulſion, oppoſed to *voluntary*; valid; binding in law or conſcience; obligatory.

FO'RCIBLENESS, S. the quality of effecting any end by power, compulſion, or violence.

FO'RCIBLY, Adv. ſtrongly; powerfully ſo as to make ſome impreſſion, or produce ſome effect; by irreſiſtible power, or force.

FO'RCIPATED, Adj. [from *forceps*, Lat.] formed like a pair of pincers, ſo as to open and ſhut. "Hold it with their *forcipated* mouth." *Derh.*

FORD, S. [Sax.] a ſhallow part of a river. Sometimes it ſignifies a ſtream or river. "Permit my ghoſt to paſs the Stygian *ford*." *Dryd.*

To FORD, V. A. to paſs a river without ſwimming, or on foot.

FO'RDABLE, Adj. paſſable on foot.

FORE, Adj. [Sax.] that part which comes firſt when a body moves, oppoſed to *hind*. "Greater preſſing on the *fore* than hind part." *Cheyne.*

FORE, Adv. the part which appears firſt to thoſe that meet it, oppoſed to *aft*. "A ſlight ſpar deck *fore* and aft." *Raleigh.*

FORE, in compoſition, from the Saxon, implies priority of time, or before any certain period. See BEFORE.

To FO'RE-ADVISE. V. A. to give counſel betimes; to adviſe before a thing happens.

To FO'RE-ARM, V. A. to provide for an attack before it happens.

To FO'REBODE, V. N. [*forebodian*, Sax.] to predict, or foretel; to preſage, generally applied to ſome future calamity.

FO'REBODER, S. a prognoſticator; ſoothſayer; foreteller, or fore-knower.

To FO'RECAST, V. A. to plan, or prepare for execution; to contrive, to foreſee, or provide againſt. "To *forecaſt* conſequences." *L'Eſtrange.* Among Semſtreſſes, to work a button-hole, or any thing in the ſame manner as a button-hole.

FO'RECAST, S. contrivance before-hand; a ſcheme; a plan; proviſion againſt any future emergence; foreſight.

FO'RECASTER, S. one who foreſees and provides againſt any future event.

FO'RECASTLE, S. that part of a ſhip where the foremaſt ſtands.

FO'RECHOSEN, Part. choſen or elected before a certain time.

FO'RECITED, Part. quoted before, or in a preceding part of a work.

To FO'RECLOSE, V. A. to ſhut up; to preclude; to prevent; to put a ſtop to. In Law, to *foreclose a mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK, S. the deck in that part of a ſhip which is foremoſt when ſhe ſails

FO'REDO, V. A. to undo or ruin. "This is the night—that makes me, or *foredoes* me quite." *Shak.* To weary, overdo, or almoſt kill. "All with weary taſk *foredone*." *Shak.*

To FOREDO'OM, V. A. to predeſtinate; to determine beforehand by an inevitable neceſſity.

FO'RE-END, S. the foremoſt part; the firſt part applied to time.

FO'REFATHER, S. an anceſtor; or one who is born before another, and belongs to his family or country.

To FO'REFEND, V. A. to forbid; to avert. "Heav'ns *forefend!*" *Shak.* To provide for; to ſecure beforehand. "His particular to *forefend*." *Shak.*

FOREFI'NGER, S. the finger next to the thumb.

FOREFO'OT, S. [plural, *forefeet*] that foot of a beaſt which is neareſt the head.

To FO'REGO, V. A. to quit, reſign, give up, or let go; to go before; to be paſt, from *fore* and *go*; to outgo to loſe by outgoing, or outrunning. "Whoſe violent property *foregoes* itſelf." *Shak.*

FOREGO'ER, S. an anceſtor, progenitor, or predeceſſor.

FO'REGROUND, S. that part of the ground or ſurface of a picture, which ſeems to be before the figures.

FO'REHAND, S. that part of a horſe which is before the rider; the chief, or moſt excellent part. "The ſinew and the *forehand* of our hoſt." *Shak.*

FO'REHANDED, Adj. early; timely; before an event comes to paſs; formed in the foreparts. "A ſubſtantial, true bred beaſt, bravely *forehanded*." *Dryd.*

FO'REHEAD, S. the part of the face from the eyebrows to the hair. Figuratively, impudence; confidence; aſſurance. "I fain would know to what branch—they can have the *forehead* to reply." *Swift.*

FO'REHOLDINGS, S. [plural] predictions; omens, forebodings; ſilly and ſuperſtitious prognoſtications. The omens *foreholdings*, and old wives tales." *L'Eſtran.*

FO'REIGN, Adj. [*forain* Fr. *forano*, Span. of *foris*, Lat.] of another kingdom, or country; alien; remote; not allied; oppoſite; inconſiſtent with; irreconcileable with. "A language *foreign* to my heart. *Addiſon.*" Not

foreign

foreign from ſome people's thoughts." *Swift.* Excluded; diſtant; or not admitted to one's acquaintance, or company; like one of another country. "Keep him a *foreign* man ſtill." *Shak.*

FO'REIGNER, S. a man who is born in, and comes from another country; the produce of another country; exotic.

FO'REIGNNESS, S. remoteneſs; ſtrangeneſs; want of relation to ſomething. "Let not the *foreignneſs* of the ſubject." *Locke.*

To FO'REJUDGE, V. A. to judge beforehand; to judge without proof; to be prepoſſeſſed, or prejudiced againſt.

FO'REJUDGED *the Court*, in Law, is when an officer is baniſhed or expelled a court for ſome offence, or for not appearing to an action by bill filed againſt him, in which caſe he cannot officiate till he appear to the bill. 2 *Hen.* IV. c. 8.

FO'REJUDGER, S. in Law, a judgment whereby a perſon is deprived of, or put by, the thing in queſtion.

To FO'REKNOW, V. A. to have knowledge of a thing before it happens; to foreſee.

FO'REKNOWABLE, Adj. poſſible to be known before it happens.

FOREKNOW'LEDGE, S. knowledge of a thing before it happens.

FO'RELAND, S. in Navigation, a point of land jutting out into the ſea; a promontory. In Fortification, a ſmall ſpace of land between the wall of a place and the moat, called alſo *beame* and *liziere*.

To FO'RELAY, V. A. to lay wait for; to take in a ſnare or ambuſh. "An ambuſh'd thief *forelays* a traveller." *Dryd.*

FO'RELOCK, S. the hair which grows on the forepart of the head. In a ſhip, a little flat wedge, like a piece of iron, uſed at the ends of bolts, to keep them from ſtarting, or flying out of the holes.

FO'RELOIN, Adj. [pronounced *foreline*] in Hunting, applied to a hound, that, when going before the reſt of the cry, meets the chace, and goes away with it.

FO'REMAN, S. the firſt or chief perſon in any aſſembly, or among any workmen.

FO'REMAST, in a ſhip, a round large piece of timber, ſeated in the forepart, on which is born the foreſail.

FO'REMENTIONED, Part. or Adj. mentioned, quoted, or cited before.

FO'REMOST, Adj. firſt, or before others in place and ſituation; chief, or before others in dignity.

FO'RENAMED, Part. or Adj. [See FOREMENTIONED] named, mentioned, or ſpoken of before, or in a former part of a work.

FO'RENOON, S. the firſt part of the day, meaſured from the dawn to the noon, or 12 o'clock.

FO'RENOTICE, S. a token or information of a thing or event before it happens.

FO'RENSIC, Adj. [*forinſecus*, Lat. *forenſis*, Lat.] belonging to a court of law or judicature; belonging to the law.

To FO'REORDAIN, V. A. to determine, or order an event before it happens.

FO'REPART, S. the firſt part, or beginning, applied to time. "The *forepart* of the day." *Raleigh.* That part which is firſt when a thing, or perſon, moves.

FO'REPAST, Part. that which has happened, or paſt before a certain period. "Of all *forepaſt* ſins." *Hamm.*

To FORERUN, V. A. to precede, or go before; to introduce as a meſſenger, or harbinger. "Pity ſtill *forerans* approaching love." *Dryd.*

FORERU'NNER, S. an harbinger, or meſſenger ſent before to prepare the way, or give notice of the approach of ſome perſon who is to follow; a ſign or omen, foreſhewing the approach of ſome future event.

To FO'RESAY, V. A. to predict, or give notice of ſome future event.

To FO'RESEE, V. A. [pret. *foreſaw*, particip. *foreſeen*] to ſee a thing beforehand; to have knowledge of ſomething which is to happen.

To FORESHE'W, V. A. to diſcover, or give notice of a thing before it happens.

To FORESHOR'TEN, V. A. to ſhorten figures, for the ſake of ſhewing thoſe behind them. "He forbids the *foreſhortenings*." *Dryd.*

FO'RESGHT, S. the act of ſeeing or perceiving a thing before it happens; the act of providing againſt any future event.

FO'RESIGHTFUL, Adj. having the knowledge of, and preparing againſt any future event. "The *foreſightful* care he had of his ſilly ſucceſſor." *Sidney.*

To FORESI'GNIFY, V. A. to give notice or token of an event before it happens; to teſtify. "Whoſe coming the Pſalms did but *foreſignify*." *Hooker.*

FORESKIN, S. the membrane which covers the head of the penis; the prepuce.

To FORESLO'W, V. A. to delay, impede, or obſtruct; to loiter.

To FORESPE'AK, V. A. [from *fore* and *ſpeak*] to tell, or ſhew before it happens.

FORE'ST, S. [*fforeſt*, Brit. *foreſt*, Fr. *foreſta*, Ital. *forſt*, Teut.] a large uncultivated tract of ground overgrown with trees. In Law, a certain territory of woods, grounds, and fruitful paſtures, privileged for wild beaſts, fowls of the *foreſt*, chaſe, and warren, to reſt and abide in, in the ſafe protection of the king, for his pleaſure.

FORE'ST, Adj. of or belonging to a foreſt. *Foreſt cities*, were four cities, ſituated, abroad, in the Black *Foreſt*. *Foreſt laws* are peculiar laws, reſpecting crimes committed in *foreſts*, and different from the common laws of

England. *Foreſt cloth*, a peculiar kind of broad cloth.

FO'RESTAFF, S. an inſtrument uſed at ſea for taking the altitudes of heavenly bodies.

To FO'RESTALL, V. A. [*foreſtallan*, Sax. of *fore*, Sax. before, and *ſtall*, Sax. a ſtation] to anticipate; to take up beforehand; or to be troubled on account of ſome calamity before it happens. "What need a man *fore ſtall* his date of grief." *Milt.* To prevent a perſon from doing of a thing by doing it before him. "I will not *foreſtall* your judgment of the reſt." To buy commodities before another, in order to raiſe their price.

FO'RESTALLER, S. one who intercepts cuſtomers as they go to market.

FO'REST-BORN, Adj. born in a foreſt, or wild place. "This boy is *foreſt-born*." *Shak.*

FOR'ESTER, S. [*foreſtier*, Fr.] a perſon who has the charge of a foreſt; one who inhabits a foreſt.

To FO'RETASTE, V. A. to have a ſtrong idea and earneſt of a thing before it exiſts; to anticipate; to taſte before another, or before a determinate time. "*Foretaſted* fruit." *Milt.*

FO'RETEETH, S. [plural] the broad flat teeth in the front of a perſon's mouth; named likewiſe butter-teeth, and the *inciſores*.

To FORETE'L, V. A. [preter and participle, *foretold*] to propheſy; to give notice of a thing or event before it happens; to foretoken, or foreſhew.

FORETE'LLER, S. one who gives notice of things future before they happen.

To FORETHI'NK, V. A. [preter and part. *forethought*] to have an idea or conception of a thing in the mind before it happens or exiſts; to plan, or contrive before-hand "*Forethinking*, weighing politician." *Smith.*

FORETHO'UGHT, S. anticipation, or foreſight; a provident care againſt ſome future event.

FO'RETOP, S. that part of a woman's head-dreſs, or a man's peruke, immediately above the forehead.

FO'REWARD, S. the van, or front of an army. "They that marched in the *foreward*." 1 *Macc.* ix. 11.

To FOREWA'RN, V. A. to give a perſon advice beforehand; to caution a perſon from doing a thing beforehand.

FOR'FEIT, S. [*fforfed*, Brit. *forfeit*, Fr.] ſomething loſt, or paid by way of puniſhment for a crime; a perſon liable to puniſhment, or one who is condemned to death for a crime. "Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law." *Shak.*

To FOR'FEIT, V. A. to loſe a privilege enjoyed before, or pay a ſum of money as a puniſhment for ſome crime.

FOR'FEIT, Particip. liable to be ſeized, or loſt, either as to right or poſſeſſion, on account of the commiſſion of a crime; or the breach of the conditions in a contract.

FOR'FEITABLE, Adj. liable to be loſt on non-performance of certain conditions, or on being guilty of any particular action.

FOR'FEITURE, S. [*forfaiture*, Fr. See FORFEIT] the act of loſing, or paying on account of ſome omiſſion or crime; the puniſhment ſuffered by loſs of ſomething in a perſon's poſſeſſion; the thing paid or loſt as a puniſhment; a fine.

FORGE, S. [Fr. *forgia*, Ital.] the furnace where iron is properly tempered, or the place where it is beaten into any particular form.

To FORGE, V. A. [*forger*, Fr.] to form by the hammer; to beat into ſhape; to make by any means; to counterfeit, or falſify.

FO'RGER, S. one who makes; or one who forms by beating; one who counterfeits a thing.

FO'RGERY, S. the crime of counterfeiting in order to defraud or impoſe upon; the act of fabrication; ſmiths work made by forging. "Unleſs the *forgery* of brazen ſhield." *Milt.*

To FORGE'T, V. A. [preter. *forgot*, part. *forgot*, or *forgotten*; *vergetez*, Belg. *vergezzan*, old Fr. *vergeſſen*, Teut.] to loſe the memory or remembrance of; to neglect. "Can a woman *forget* her ſucking child?" *Iſai.* xlix. 5.

FORGE'TFUL, Adj. not retaining a thing in the memory; cauſing oblivion or forgetfulneſs; negligent; neglectful; careleſs. "Be not *forgetful* to entertain ſtrangers. *Hebrews* xiii. 2.

FORGE'TFULNESS, S. the habit of loſing the memory, or remembrance of a thing; negligence, or neglect.

To FORGI'VE, V. A. [*forgifan*, Sax. preter *forgave*, part. *forgiven*] to paſs by a crime without puniſhment; to pardon a crime, or a criminal; to remit; to forego; or not to inſiſt upon a right. "*Forgave* him the debt." *Matth.* xviii. 27.

FORGI'VENESS, S. [*forgifennyſe*, Sax.] pardon of an officer, or an offender; willingneſs to pardon; remiſſion of a fine; or the forgiving a perſon a ſum of money which he owes.

FORGI'VER, S. one who foregoes his right to a debt, or paſſes by an offence without puniſhment or anger.

FORK, S. [*efforch*, Brit. *forc*, Sax. *fourche*, Fr. *furca*, Lat.] an inſtrument made with two prongs, ſharp at the point, and uſed in eating; when it has a very long handle, and three prongs, it is called a *trident*. The point or forked part of an arrow.

To FORK, V. N. to ſhoot into blades, prongs, or diviſions, like thoſe of corn, when it appears above ground, or the heads and horns of cattle.

FOR'KED, Adj. formed with two or more parts, reſembling the prongs of a fork.

FOR'KEDLY,

FOR'KEDLY, Adv. in the form of a fork.

FOR'KEDNESS, S. the quality of opening into two parts, resembling the prongs of a fork.

FO'RKY, Adj. opening in two parts, and pointed like the prongs of a fork, or the head of an arrow. "Their *forky* tongue and pointless sting." *Pope.*

FORLO'RN, Adj. [*forloren*, Sax. of *forlornian*, Sax. to lose] destitute; forsaken; wretched; lost; desperate. *Forlorn hope*, those soldiers who are sent on any desperate enterprize, or make the first onset in a battle; being, as the term imports, *destitute of all hopes*, and, as it were, doomed to perish.

FORLO'RN, S. a lost, forsaken, friendless, or helpless person. "To live in Scotland a *forlorn*." *Shak.*

FORLO'RNNESS, S. a state wherein a person is void of hopes, destitute of friends, and involved in sorrow or misery.

FORM, S. [*forme*, Fr. *forma*, Lat.] the external appearance, shape, or particular model of any thing. Regularity; method, or order, applied to placing things, or the arrangement of the parts of a discourse. External appearance, or mere show, when opposed to *substance*. Any stated method, or established practice; a long seat or bench. In Schools, a class, or division of scholars. In Hunting, the seat or bed of a hare, from *fyrmtha*, Sax. a seat. In Printing, a certain number of pages contained in an iron or steel square, or chase, which being made tight by wooden quoins, riglets, *&c.* is laid upon the press to be printed off. In the Mechanic Arts, a kind of mould, whereon a thing is fashioned or wrought.

FO'RMA *pauperis*, [Lat. in the quality, or after the manner, of a poor man] in Law, is applied when a person has cause of suit, but is so poor as not to be able to pay the charges: in which case, he makes oath that he has not worth five pounds, his debts being paid, and bringing a certificate from some lawyer, that his cause is a just one, the judge admits him to sue in *forma pauperis*, *i. e.* without paying fees to the counsellor, attorney, clerk, or the stamp-duty. This custom has its beginning from stat. 11 Hen. VII. c. 12.

FO'RMAL, Adj. [*formel*, Fr. *formalis*, Lat.] ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation; done according to certain rules or methods; regular; methodical; merely external.

FORMA'LIST, S. [*formaliste*, Fr.] one who practises external rites and ceremonies with great strictness; one who prefers appearance to reality; or affects to seem what he is not.

FORMA'LITY, S. ceremonious exactness to excess, or to affectation; solemn order, habit, or dress. In Law, the rules perscribed, or customs observed in carrying on any cause.

To FORMA'LIZE, V. A. [*formalizer*, Fr.] to form, make, or model. "Doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race." *Hooker.* To affect formality; to be fond of ceremony.

FORMA'LLY, Adv. according to established rules, customs, ceremonies, and rites; in a precise manner; with too great affectation of ceremony.

FORMA'TION, S. [Fr. *formatio*, Lat.] the act of forming, making, or producing a thing; the manner in which a thing is made.

FO'RMATIVE, Adj. [*formatus*, Lat. of *formo*, Lat.] having the power to make. "By any *formative* power residing in the soil." *Bentley.*

FO'RMER, S. [from *form*] one that gives form to a thing; a maker. "The *former* of our bodies." *Ray.*

FO'RMER, Adj. [*former*, Sax. *frumist*, Goth. first. Hence *former*, and *formost*, commonly written *foremost*] before in time; mentioned before another; past. "This was the custom in *former* times."

FO'RMERLY, Adv. in times past.

FO'RMIDABLE, Adj. [Fr. *formidabilis*, Lat.] terrible; dreadful; occasioning great fear, or apprehension, of trouble and danger; to be feared.

FO'RMIDABLENESS, S. the quality of exciting terror, or the apprehension of danger; the thing exciting the passion of fear.

FO'RMIDABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to excite fear.

FO'RMLESS, Adj. shapeless, or without any regular form.

FOR'MULARY, S. [*formulaire*, Fr.] a book containing the prescribed rules, or manner of performing any thing.

FO'RMULE, S. [Fr. *formula*, Lat.] a set rule, or prescribed form or model.

To FO'RNICATE, V. A. [*fornix*, Lat.] to commit lewd actions. "A new way to *fornicate*." *Brown.* Not in common use.

FORNICA'TION, S. [Fr. *fornicatio*, Lat] the act of incontinence between unmarried persons. *Simple fornication* is that which is committed with a prostitute, and supposed by some casuists to be the lowest degree of this crime. In Scripture, *fornication* is used for idolatry, the compact between GOD and the Jews, with respect to the theocracy, being considered in the light of a marriage contract.

FORNICA'TOR, S. a single men who is guilty of an act of incontinence with an unmarried woman.

FORNICA'TRESS, S. a single woman guilty of the crime of incontinence with an unmarried man.

To FORSA'KE, V. A. [preter, *forsook*, part. pass. *forsook*, or *forsaken*; *forsacan*, part. *forsocen*, Sax. *versagen*, Teut. *versaccan*, Belg.] to leave in resentment, neglect, or dislike; to break off friendship or commerce with; to

leave or go away from; to desert; or withdraw any kind offices or assistance from a person.

FO'RSAKER, S. one who quits or deserts in resentment, dislike, or neglect.

FORSOO'TH, Adv. [*forsoth*, Sax. of *for*, Sax. an expletive, and *soth*, Sax. true, or truth] in truth; surely; certainly.

To FORSWEA'R, [pronounced *forsware*, preter *foreswore*, part. *forsworn*] to renounce, quit, or deny upon oath. Neuterly, to swear falsely; to be guilty of prejury.

FORSWEA'RER, S. [pronounced *forswarer*] one who swears a thing to be true, which he knows to be false.

FORT, S. [Fr. *fortis*, Lat. strong] a little castle or fortress; a place of small extent, fortified by art or nature, or both; or a work encompassed with a moat, rampart, and parapet, to secure some high ground, or passage.

FORTH, Adv. [*forth*, Sax. whence *further*, *furthest*; *voord*, Belg. *furt*, Teut.] forward; onward, or in advance, applied to time. Before another, or in advance, applied to place. Abroad or out of doors, joined with the verbs *come* or *go*. Out of, or beyond the boundaries of a place. "Washed his father's fortunes *forth* of France." *Shak.* Thoroughly, or from the beginning to the end. "Hear this matter *forth*." *Shak.*

FO'RTHCOMING, Adj. ready to appear; not absconding; not lost. "See that he be *forthcoming*." *Shak.*

FORTHRI'GHT, Adv. strait forwards.

FORTHWI'TH, Adv. immediately; without delay.

FOR'TIETH, Adj. [*geferteogotha*, Sax.] the four tenth; or that which is next in order after the thirty-ninth.

FORTIFI'ABLE, Adj. that which may be rendered stronger by fortifications.

FORTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] an art shewing how to render a place difficult to be taken by an enemy; a place strengthened with ramparts, *&c.* in order to defend it from the attacks of an enemy.

FORTI'FIER, S. one who erects works to strengthen or defend a place; one who supports, countenances, secures, or upholds.

To FORTIFY, V. A. [*fortifier*, Fr.] to strengthen a place against attacks, by walls or works; to confirm, encourage, or invigorate; to establish or confirm in a resolution.

FO'RTILAGE, S. a little fort or blockhouse.

FO'RTIN, S. [Fr.] a little fort raised to defend a camp. "Palisadoes, *fortins*." *Shak.*

FO'RTITU'TE, S. [Fr. *fortitudo*, Lat.] the act of undertaking dangerous enterprizes with calmness and serenity, and pursuing virtuous designs unshaken by menaces, or unmoved by discouragements or temptations; bodily strength, or force. "His own arms *fortitude*." *Shak.*

FO'RTNIGHT, S. [contracted from *fourteen nights*] the space of two weeks.

FO'RTRESS, S. [*forteresse*, Fr.] a strong hold, or general name for all fortified places, whether made so by nature or by art.

FORTU'ITOUS, Adj. [*fortuit*, Fr. *fortuitus*, Lat.] happening without the guidance or production of any rational cause; accidental; casual, or happening by chance.

FORTU'ITOUSLY, Adv. by chance.

FORTU'ITOUSNESS, S. the quality of having no apparent cause.

FO'RTUNATE, Adj. [*fortunatus*, Lat.] lucky; happy; successful.

FO'RTUNATELY, Adv. successfully.

FO'RTUNATENESS, S. the quality of gaining the end of our wishes or actions.

FO'RTUNE, S. *fortuna*, Lat.] chance; or a power supposed to distribute the lots of mankind only according to caprice or humour; the good or ill which befalls a person; estate, or possessions; the money which a man or woman brings with them on marriage.

FO'RTUNED, Adj. happening successfully; successful. "The full-*fortuned* Cæsar." *Shak.* Foretold.

FO'RTUNE-HUNTER, S. person who seeks after women of great portions, in order to enrich himself by marrying one.

To FO'RTUNETELL, V. N. to pretend to reveal the future events of a person's life. "I'll conjure you, I'll *fortunetell* you." *Shak.* To reveal future events.

FO'RTUNETELLER, S. one who pretends to foretell the events which shall happen to a person.

FO'RUM, S. [Lat.] a public place at Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches in matters of property, or in criminal causes.

FO'RWARD, Adv. [*forweard*, Sax. or of *faur* and *wairth*, Goth.] towards a place; straight before a person; to a place which fronts a person.

FO'RWARD, Adj. warm; willing or ready to do any thing; premature; or ripe too soon; presumptuous; confident; in the forepart, opposed to *behind*. "Take the infant by the *forward* top." *Shak.* Quick; hasty; almost finished; begun and far advanced.

To FO'RWARD, V. A. to promote or quicken a design; to accelerate, hasten, or advance in growth or improvement; to encourage, countenance, or patronize an undertaking.

FO'RWARDER, S. he who quickens, or promotes the performance of a thing.

FO'RWARDLY, Adv. eagerly; hastily; rashly; in a hurry.

FO'RWARDNESS, S. eagerness or readiness to act; quickness or readiness to learn; earliness, or early ripeness; confidence, or less reserve and modesty than becomes a person's age and dignity.

FO'RWARDS, Adv. straight before; from a person's face in a straight line or motion.

FOSSE, S. [*ffos*, Brit. and Arm. *foſſe*, Fr. *foſſa*, Lat.] in Fortification, a ditch or moat.

FO'SSIL, Adj. [*foſſile*, Fr. *foſſilis*, Lat. of *fodio*, Lat. to dig] dug out of the earth.

FO'SSIL, S. a body formed under the ſurface of the earth; or a body diſcovered by digging.

To FO'STER, V. A. [*foſtrian*, Sax. to feed; *foſtor*, Sax. food] to nouriſh; to feed or cheriſh with food; to nurſe or bring up a young child; to pamper, encourage, train up, or educate; to cheriſh, or forward. "Ye *foſtering* breezes." *Thomſon.*

FO'STERAGE, S. the office or employ of nurſing or bringing up a young child with proper food. "The charge and *foſterage* of this child." *Raleigh.*

FO'STER-BROTHER, S. [*foſter-brother*, Sax.] one bred up, or nurſed by the ſame woman.

FO'STER-CHILD, S. [*foſter-cild*, Sax.] a child nurſed by a perſon who is not its parent.

FO'STER-DAM, S. a female beaſt, who ſuckles and brings up the young of another. "The *foſter-dam*, loll'd out her fawning tongue." *Dryd.*

FO'STER-DAME, S. a woman who nurſes or brings up another perſon's child.

FO'STER-EARTH, S. earth by which a plant or other vegetable is nouriſhed, in which it did not grow at firſt.

FO'STERER, S. a nurſe, or one who brings up a child inſtead of its parent.

FO'STER-FATHER, S. [*foſter fæder*, Sax.] one who nurſes, or gives a child food inſtead of its father; the huſband of a child's nurſe.

FO'STER-MOTHER, [*foſter moder*, Sax.] a nurſe; or woman who brings up the child of another.

FO'STER-SON, S. a boy nurſed by a perſon not his parent.

FOU'GADE, S. [Fr.] in War, a little mine in the manner of a well dug under ſome work, or fortification, charged with barrels or ſacks of gunpowder, in order to blow it up, and covered with earth.

FOUL, Adj. [*ful*, Sax. *fulls*, Goth. *faul*, Teut. *vuyl*, Belg.] dirty, filthy, or covered with mire, oppoſed to *fair*, or *clean*. Impure, polluted; uſing indelicate, obſcene, or reproachful expreſſions. "With *foul* mouth." *Shak.* Unclean, wicked, or deteſtable, in Scripture language. Not lawful or honeſt; hateful, ugly, loathſome. "The *foul* witch." *Shak.* Diſgraceful, ſhameful. "Overthrow and *foul* defeat." *Par. Loſt.* Not bright, cloudy, or tempeſtuous, applied to weather, Muddy, thick, applied to liquors. Uſed with *fall*, rough force, or unſeaſonable violence. Among Seamen, entangled; as, "a rope is *foul* of an anchor."

To FOUL, V. A. to daub; to bemire.

FOU'LFACED, Adj. having a dirty or ill-ſhaped countenance.

FOU'LLY, Adv. filthily; naſtily.

FOU'LNESS, S. the quality which excites in the mind an idea of dirtineſs attended with loathing; pollution; hatefulneſs; or atrociouſneſs of a crime; uglineſs; or loathſome deformity; diſhoneſty.

To FOUND, V. A. [*fonder*, Fr. *fundo*, Lat.] to lay the bottom or foundation of any building; to eſtabliſh or erect; to give birth or origin to. "He *founded* an art." To raiſe upon, as on a principle or ground, applied to doctrines. To fix firm. "*Founded* as the rock." *Shak.* To ſet apart or give a ſum of money for building or maintaining an hoſpital, *&c.*

To FOUND, V. A. [*fondre*, Fr. *fundo*, Lat.] to caſt metals into any particular form.

FOUNDA'TION, S. [*fondation*, Fr.] the lower parts, or thoſe which ſupport the reſt of a houſe or building; the act of laying the baſis or ſupport of any thing; the original, or riſe; a revenue ſettled and eſtabliſhed for any purpoſe, particular applied to charities.

FOU'NDER, S. a builder; one who erects an edifice, or builds a city; one who endows, or eſtabliſhes a revenue for the ſupport and maintainance of any hoſpital, college, *&c.* one who gives riſe or origin to any art or manufacture; one who forms figures of metal by melting and pouring it into moulds.

To FOUNDER, Ve A. [*fondre*, Fr.] applied to horſes, to make their feet ſore by hard riding or working. Among Mariners, to ſink to the bottom. Figuratively, to miſcarry.

FOU'NDERY, S. [*fonderie*, Fr.] a place where melted metal is caſt into various forms.

FOU'NDLING, S. [from *found* and *ling*, a diminutive termination, ſignifying little, derived from the Saxon] a dropt child; a child expoſed by its parents.

FO'UNDRESS, S. a woman who builds, endows, or begins any thing.

FOU'NT, or FOU'NTAIN, S. [*font*, Sax. *fons*, Lat. *fontaine*, Fr.] a place where the waters of a river firſt break out of the earth; a ſmall baſon of ſpringing water; a jet, or a baſon which has an artificial ſpout of water; an original; firſt cauſe, or firſt principle.

FOU'NTAINLESS, Adj. without a fountain or ſpring. "Barren deſart, *fountainleſs* and dry." *Milt.*

FOU'NTFUL, Adj. full of ſprings.

FOUR, Adj. [pronounced *fore*, formerly ſpelt *fowr*, from *feower*, Sax.] two taken twice, or twice two.

FOU'RFOLD, Adj. [*feowerfeald*, Sax.] a thing repeated four times.

FOU'RSCORE, Adj. [of *four* and *ſcore*] the number eighty. Sometimes uſed elliptically, for eighty years, when applied to a perſon's age.

FOU'RSQUARE, Adj. having four ſides and angles; perfectly ſquare.

FOU'RTEEN, Adj. [*feowertyne*, Sax. *fiurtan*, Run. *fiortan*, Iſl.] four and ten, or twice ſeven.

FOURTEE'NTH, Adj. [*feowerteotha*, Sax. *fiorutyu*, Iſl.] the fourth in rank or order after the tenth.

FOU'RTH, Adj. [*feortha*, Sax.] the firſt in order after the third.

FOU'RTHLY, Adv. in the fourth place.

FOWL, S. [*fule*, Scot. *fugel*, Sax. *fuglr*, Goth. *fugl*, Dan. and Iſl. *vogbel*, Belg. *vogel*, Teut.] a winged animal; a bird. In converſation, applied to the larger ſort of birds, to diſtinguiſh them from the ſmaller, which are called *birds*; but in books the term is applied to all the feathered race.

To FOWL, V. A. [*fugelan*, Sax.] to ſhoot birds for food or game.

FOW'LER, S. [*fugelere*, Sax.] a perſon who purſues or ſhoots birds.

FOW'LING-PIECE, S. a light, ſmall gun, uſed for ſhooting birds.

FOX, S. [Sax. and Iſl. *vos*, *vaſch*, Belg. *fuchs*, Teut.] a four-footed animal of the dog kind, with a large buſhy-tail, ſharp ears, of a rank or ſtrong ſmell, remarkable for its artifices, eſpecially when purſued, running very ſwiftly, and preying upon fowls and ſmall animals. Figuratively, a ſly, cunning, or artful perſon.

To FOX, V. A. to cheat, or trick. In Brewing, to give liquor a ſtrong diſagreeable taſte, generally applied to the effects of hot weather; to make a perſon drunk or fuddled.

FO'X-CASE, S. a fox's ſkin.

FO'X-GLOVES, S. the name of a plant.

FRA'CTION, S. [Fr. *fractio*, Lat.] the act of breaking, or violating any obligation, or treaty; a rent in a piece of cloth, *&c.* In Arithmetic, a part of an integer or whole number. A *compound fraction* may be more or leſs than an integer, or whole thing, and it always expreſſed by two or more quantities with the word *of* between them.

FRA'CTIONAL, Adj. belonging to a fraction or broken number.

FRA'CTIOUS, Adj. [Lat.] peeviſh; quarrelſome.

FRAC'TIOUSNESS, S. peeviſhneſs, or a diſpoſition of mind which renders a perſon uneaſy at trifles.

FRA'CTURE, S. [*fractura*, Lat.] a diſſolution, or breaking of the parts of a ſolid thing from each other. In Surgery, the breaking or ſeparation of a bone by ſome accidental violence.

To FRA'CTURE, V. A. to break a bone.

FRA'GILE, Adj. [Fr. *fragilis*, Lat.] brittle, or eaſily broken. Figuratively, weak; uncertain; eaſily deſtroyed. "*Fragile* arms." *Par. Reg.*

FRAGI'LITY, S. eaſineſs of being broken. Figuratively, weakneſs; or the quality of being eaſily deſtroyed.

FRA'GMENT, S. [*fragmentum*, Lat.] a broken or imperfect piece, or part.

FRA'GMENTARY, Adj. compoſed of fragments, or broken pieces. "What *fragmentary*, rubbiſh this world is." *Donne.* Not much in uſe.

FRA'GRANCE, or FRA'GRANCY, S. [*fragrantia*, Lat.] ſweetneſs of ſmell; an agreeable ſcent or pleaſing odour.

FRA'GRANT, Adj. [*fragrans*, Lat.] odorous; ſmelling ſweet.

FRA'GRANTLY, Adv. with a ſweet ſmell.

FRAIL, S. [*fragli*, Ital.] a baſket made of ruſhes; a ruſh for making baſkets.

FRAIL, Adj. [*fragilis*, Lat.] weak; eaſily decaying; ſubject to faults or foibles; eaſily deſtroyed; liable to error or to be ſeduced; weak of reſolution.

FRA'ILNESS, S. weakneſs, or liableneſs to decay, applied to the texture of bodies. Liableneſs to error, or fault applied to the mind.

FRA'ILTY, S. [*frailties*, plural] weakneſs of reſolution; infirmity; liableneſs to decay; liableneſs to be deceived or to do amiſs; a fault proceeding from the weakneſs and infirmity of our reaſon, and the condition of our nature.

FRAICHEU'R, S. [Fr.] freſhneſs; refreſhing coolneſs. "To taſte the *fraicheur* or the pure air." *Dryd.*

To FRAME, V. A. [*fremman*, Sax.] to ſhape or form things ſo that they may match each other, or be eaſily put together; to regulate; to adjuſt; to form to any rule; to compoſe by means of the imagination; to plan; to invent, in a bad ſenſe. "To *frame* a ſtory or lye."

FRAME, S. any thing formed of various parts or members; the ſupports of a chair; any thing made ſo as to incloſe, admit, or hold together ſomething elſe; order; regularity; methodical diſpoſition of parts. "Still a repairing, ever out of *frame*." *Shak.* Shape; contrivance; projection; ſcheme, or plan.

FRA'MER, S. a maker; a contriver; one who compoſes or makes a thing conſiſting of various parts.

FRA'MPOLD, or FRAMPUL, Adj. peeviſh; croſs-grained; quarrelſome. "She leads a very *frampold* life with him." *Shak.* "The *frampul* man could not be pacified." *Hacket.*

FRANCE, S. Gallia in general, a large kingdom of Europe, very advantageouſly ſituated in the middle of the temperate zone. It owes its preſent name of France to the Franks, who came from Germany into Gaul, the latter ſo called from the Galli or Celtæ, who in the fifth century poſſeſſed themſelves of this country from the Rhine to the mouth of the Loire. France at preſent lies between lat. 43 and 51 deg. N. The Royal Academy make it 31 deg. of longitude, namely, from the extremity of Britany near Uſhant, that is, from Conquet, which lies five degrees W. of

of London, to Strasburgh in Alſace, which is about eight degrees E. of London. So that is length from the Pyrenean mountains in the S. to Dunkirk in the N. is eight degrees and a half, or 170 leagues, i. e. 510 miles, reckoning ſixty miles to a degree of longitude: and in breadth, from the uttermoſt point in Britany to Strasburgh above-mentioned, about 495 miles: but its breadth decreaſes conſiderably going from Breſt to the S. and N. On the N. it is ſeparated from England by the Britiſh channel; on the N. E. it confines on the Spaniſh, now Auſtrian Netherlands; on the E. it is bounded by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont, in Italy; from the laſt of which it is ſeparated by the Alps; on the S. it has the Mediterannean ſea, and alſo the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from Spain; and on the W. it is waſhed by the Weſtern or Atlantic ocean. This is a very pleaſant country, through which run ſeveral fine rivers that render it very fruitful. The principal of theſe, which are alſo navigable, are the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, and the Rhone, &c. It abounds in corn, fruit, wine, oil, cattle, tame and wild fowl, hemp, and flax. The ſea-coaſts yield abundance of fiſh, and ſalt ſufficient for them and their neighbours, principally made at the iſle of Rhé, Rochfort, and the coaſt of Saintonge. Here are likewiſe mines of lead, iron and copper, and ſome of gold and ſilver; but theſe laſt are not worked. The principal commodities which France exports are wine, brandy, fine and other linen, canvas, paper, ſalt, wrought ſilks, druggets, and other ſtuffs; ſeveral wrought goods, as gloves, laces of all kinds, &c. The ancient language of the Gauls was the ſame with that of our ancient Britons: The preſent language is voluble, and very much refined by the royal Academy and the modern French writers. The number of inhabitants in France was formerly reckoned at 19,000,000: but being greatly diminiſhed thro' perſecution for religion, the ravages of war, &c. it hardly riſes now to 15,000,000. Their manufactures are conſiderable, and their foreign trade alſo. France was divided, not many ages ago, into twelve provinces, with a parliament to each, without whoſe conſent no law for levying of money could paſs, till the cardinal Richlieu and Mazarin, ſucceſſors to each other in the miniſtry, made the kings of France abſolute. The religion of this country publicly tolerated [ſince the revocation of the edict of Nantz for the Calviniſts or Reformed, in 1683] is the Roman Catholic: but they ſeem leſs devoted to the pope than other nations of that communion. With regard to the eccleſiaſtical government of France, it is divided into eighteen archbiſhoprics; namely, Lyons, primate of Gaul; Sens alſo ſtiles himſelf primate of the Gauls; Paris, Rheims, Rouen, Tours Bourges, Alby, Bourdeaux, Auch, Toulouſe, Narbonne, Arles, Aix in Provence, Vienne in Dauphiny, Ambrun, Beſançon, and Cambray, beſides 109 biſhoprics, their reſpectives ſuffragants, ſixteen heads of religious orders, with an infinite number of monks and nuns, &c. all of them together conſtituting the moſt conſiderable of the three orders into which the French nation is divided.

FRA'NCHISE, S. [Fr.] exemption, or excuſe from any burthenſome duty; a privilege, or immunity; a diſtrict, or the extent of juriſdiction. *Franchiſe Royale*, in Law, a place where the king's writ runs not.

To FRA'NCHISE, V. A. to make or keep free.

FRA'NGIBLE, Adj. brittle; eaſily broken.

FRANK, Adj. [*franc*, Fr.] liberal; generous, oppoſed to *niggardly*. Open and free, oppoſed to *reſerved*. Without reſtraint or conditions.

FRANK, S. a place to feed hogs in; a ſty, ſo called from the profuſion of food; a caſe of a letter ſigned by a member of parliament.

To FRANK, V. N. to ſhut up in a ſty. In Commerce, to exempt letters from paying poſtage, a privilege given every member of parliament, who ſigns the ſuperſcription with his own name.

FRA'NKINCENSE, S, a dry reſinous, inflammable ſubſtance, in pieces or drops, of a pale yellowiſh or white colour, a ſtrong but not offenſive ſmell, and a bitter, acrid, and reſinous taſte: uſed in medicine in diſorders of the breaſt, and in diarrhæas, or dyſenteries.

FRA'NKLY, Adv. generouſly; freely; without conſtraint or reſerve.

FRA'NKNESS, S. plaineſs; openneſs or ingenuouſneſs of ſpeech, oppoſed to *reſerve*. Liberality, or bounteouſneſs, applied to giving.

FRANK'PLEDGE, S. [from *franc*, Fr. free, and *pleige*, a bail or ſurety] a pledge or ſurety for a freeman.

FRA'NTIC, Adj. [corrupted from *phrentic*, of φρενητικος, Gr.] mad; deprived of the uſe of underſtanding by madneſs. Figuratively tranſported by an outrageous violence of paſſion.

FRA'NTICLY, or FRANTICKLY, Adv. madly; like one who has loſt the uſe of his reaſon.

FRA'NTICNESS, or FRA'NTICKNESS, S. madneſs. Figuratively, outrageouſneſs of paſſion.

FRA'TERNAL, Adj. [*fraternel*, Fr. of *fraternus* Lat.] brotherly; pertaining to, or becoming, brothers.

FRATE'RNALLY, Adv. brotherly; like brothers.

FRATE'RNITY, S. [*fraternité*, Fr. *fraternitas*, Lat.] the ſtate or quality of a brother; a body of men united or incorporated.

FRA'TRICIDE, S. [Fr. *fratricidium*, Lat.] the murder of a brother.

FRAUD, S. [*fraude*, Fr. *fraus fraudis*, Lat.]

Lat.] the practice of deceit in order to deprive another of his property; the act of impoſing on a perſon by artful appearance; a ſtratagem. artifice, or trick.

FRAU'DFUL, Adj, treacherous; deceitful; trickiſh; ſubtle. "He full of *fraudful* arts." *Dryd.*

FRAU'DULENCE, or FRAU'DULENCY, S. [*fraudulentia*, Lat.] deceitfulneſs; proneneſs to artifice and diſhoneſt practices.

FRAU'DULENT, Adj. [*frauduleux*, Fr. *fraudulentus*, Lat.] full of artifice; diſhoneſt; indirect; impoſing on by ſpecious and falſe pretences; treacherous.

FRAU'DULENTLY, Adv. in a deceitful, trickiſh, and diſhoneſt manner.

FRAUGHT, Participle of FREIGHT; full; loaded. "A veſſel richly *fraught*." *Shak.*

FRAUGHT, S. a freight, or cargo. "A doubly royal *fraught*." *Dryd.*

To FRAUGHT, V. A. to freight, load, or croud. "Thou *fraught* the court—with thy unworthineſs." *Shak.*

FRAY, S. a battle; a broil; a fight; a duel.

To FRAY, V. A. [*effrayer*, Fr.] to fright or terrify; to rub, or wear out by rubbing, from *frayer*, Fr.

FREAK, [*fræc*, Sax. fugitive, whence *frætlice*, dangerous, and *fræcedenſie*, a danger, *freck*, Teut. faucy, petulant] a ſudden and whimſical change of place; a whim, or a capricious, trifling, and mad prank or action.

FRE'AKISHLY, Adv. in a wanton, humorous, capricious, or whimſical manner.

FRE'AKISHNESS, S. capriciouſneſs, or a madneſs or boyiſh wantonneſs of behaviour.

FRE'CKLE, S. [*frègne*, Dan. *fleckur*, Iſl. *flecaed*, old Eng. hence *fleckle*, or *freckle*] a ſpot raiſed in the ſkin by the heat of the ſun's rays; any ſmall ſpot or diſcolouring.

FREC'KLED, Adj. having ſpots on the ſkin, occaſioned by the heat of the ſun; ſpotted.

FREE, Adj. [*freah*, *freo*, Sax. *frii*, Dan. *vrii*, Belg. *frey*, Teut.] at liberty, under no conſtraint, ſlavery, impriſonment, or neceſſity; open; ingenuous; expreſſing one's ſentiments without reſerve; generous, or liberal; voluntary. "His *free* offers." *Bac.* Guiltleſs; innocent. "Make mad the guilty, and appal the *free*." *Shak.* Exempt, uſed with *from* or *of*. Inveſted with privileges; poſſeſſing any thing without vaſſalage; admitted to the privileges of a corporation. "A *freeman*." *Shak.* Without charge: hence a *free-ſchool*, i. e. a ſchool where children are taught without expence or charge to their parents.

To FREE, V. A. to ſet at liberty, or deliver from ſlavery; to exempt.

FREEBOO'TER, S. a robber, pillager, or plunderer.

FREEBOO'TING, S. a robbery; plundering; the act of pillaging.

FREE'BORN, Adj. born under a free government, oppoſed to a *ſlave*.

FREE'-CHAPEL, S. a chapel founded by a king, or one exempted by him from the juriſdiction of the ordinary.

FREE'COST, S. freedom from expence.

FREE'DOM, S. an exemption from ſlavery or reſtraint; independence; a ſtate wherein a perſon has a power of acting as he pleaſes; the privilege of a corporation; franchiſes. Eaſe or facility, applied to motion, action, or ſpeaking.

FREE'-FOOTED, Adj. without fetters, or any thing to hinder a perſon in walking.

FREE-HEARTED, Adj. liberal; generous; giving money in large quantities; unconſtrained; voluntary.

FREE-HOLD, S. a free eſtate which a man holdeth in fee, or fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREE'HOLDER, S. one who has a freehold.

FREE'LY, Adv. at liberty; without reſtraint, dependance, reſerve, ſcruple, compulſion or neceſſity; liberally.

FREE'MAN, S. one who is neither a ſlave or vaſſal to another; a member of a community or corporation, entitled to, and enjoying its privileges.

FREE'-MINDED, Adj. having a mind not burthened with care, or depreſſed with ſorrow.

FREE'NESS, S. void of conſtraint, or impediment; openneſs of behaviour; generoſity, or liberality.

FREE'-SCHOOL, S. a ſchool wherein children are taught without expence to their parents, or relations. See FREE.

FREE'-SPOKEN, Adj. accuſtomed to ſpeak without reſerve.

FREE'STONE, S. a kind of ſtone commonly uſed in building, and ſo called, becauſe it may be wrought or cut eaſily or freely in any direction.

FREETHI'NKER, S. a perſon who is not biaſſed by any prejudice: a term too improperly aſſumed, and given only to thoſe perſons who deny Revelation, or the Chriſtian religion.

FREE'WILL, S. the power of directing our own actions; voluntarineſs.

FREEWO'MAN. S. a woman born and living under a free government.

To FREEZE, V. N. [preter *froze*; *fryſ*, Iſl. pret. *fraus*, *fryſan*, Sax. *vrieſen*, Belg. *frieren*, Teut.] to grow hard by exceſs of cold; to be of that degree of cold by which water congeals. Actively, the participle is *frozen* or *froze*; to harden by cold; to chill by loſs of power or motion.

To FREI'GHT, V. A. [preter *freighted*, part. *fraught*, but being uſed as an adjective, *freighted* is ſubſtituted for it; *frachten*, Teut. *vrachten*, Belg. *fretter*, Fr.] to put goods or a cargo

cargo on board a ship; to load as the burthen, or the cargo within a vessel.

FREIGHT, S. any thing with which a ship is loaded; the money paid for the carriage of goods in a ship or vessel.

FRENCH, Adj. [*franc*, Fr. *franco*, Ital.] belonging to France. Used elliptically for the language spoken by the inhabitants of France.

To FRENCHI'FY, V. A. to infect with the pronunciation or airs of a Frenchman: generally used in a contemptuous sense, and including the idea of affected ceremoniousness, and excess of politeness.

FRENE'TIC, Adj. [*frenetique*, Fr.] See PHRENETIC.

FREN'ZY, S. [φρενητις, Gr.] madness; the loss of reason attended with raving; any outrageous passion bordering on, and resembling madness.

FRE'QUENCE, S. [Fr. *frequentia*, Lat.] a concourse, crowd, or assembly. Seldom used. "He, in full *frequence* bright—of angels." *Par. Lost.*

FRE'QUENCY, S. [Fr. *frequentia*, Lat.] the condition of a thing often done or seen; a crouded assembly. "Who of such a *frequency* saluted thee?" *Johnson.*

FRE'QUENT, Adj. [Fr. *frequens*, Lat.] often done, seen, occuring, or practising.

To FREQUE'NT, V. A. [*frequenter*, Fr. *frequento*, Lat.] to visit often; to be often in any place.

FREQUE'NTER, S. one who resorts often to a place.

FRE'QUENTLY, Adv. often; commonly.

FRES'CO, S. [Ital.] coolness; shade; duskiness. In Painting, a picture painted with water colours on fresh plaister.

FRESH, Adj. [*fraiche*, Fr.] cool; not stagnating. Not sour, or vapid, applied to liquors. Lately or newly produced or made; not salt; not faded; vigorous; ruddy of countenance. Brisk, applied to a gale of wind. Sweet, opposed to stinking.

FRESH, S. water that is without salt. "Where the quick *freshes* are." *Shak.*

To FRE'SHEN, V. A. to recover a thing which is grown stale; to cherish or revive. Neuterly, to blow strongly. "A *freshening* breeze." *Pope.* To free from its salts.

FRE'SHLY, Adv. cooly; newly; with a ruddy countenance.

FRE'SHNESS, S. newness; unabated vigour. Spirit, or briskness, applied to liquors. Freedom from fatigue; coolness; ruddiness; freedom from saltness.

FRET, S. [*fretum*, Lat.] a frith, or streight of the sea; any fermentation or agitation of liquors. In Music, a stop to regulate the vibrations of the strings. Anxiety of mind; peevishness or commotion of the temper. In Architecture, work rising in protuberances or relief. In Heraldry, a bearing consisting of six bars, crossed and interlaced.

To FRET, V. A. to wear by rubbing against; to move violently; to corrode or eat away; to form into raised work or relievo; to vex or make angry; to be grieved or uneasy; to ferment.

FRET'FUL, Adj. peevish.

FRET'FULLY, Adv. in a peevish manner.

FRET'FULNESS, S. peevishness.

FRET'TY, Adj. adorned with raised work.

FRIABI'LITY, S. [from *friable*, a capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRI'ABLE, Adj. [Fr. *friabilis*, Lat.] easily crumbled, or reduced to powder.

FRI'AR, [a corruption of *frere*, Fr.] a brother of some regular order; a religious in the Roman Catholic countries.

FRI'ARLY, Adj. like a friar.

FRI'ARY, S. a convent of friars.

FRIB'BLE, or FRIB'BLER, S. an effeminate coxcomb.

FRICASSE'E, S. a dish consisting of meat cut into small pieces and fried.

FRICATION, S. See FRICTION.

FRIC'TION, S. [*frictio*, Lat.] the act of rubbing two things together; the resistance caused in machines, by the rubbing of one part against another.

FRI'DAY, S. [*frigedag*, Sax. supposed to be the Venus of the ancient Saxons] the sixth day of the week.

FRI'END, S. one who is joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy, opposed to an *enemy*.

To FRIEND, V. A. to shew favour towards a person or undertaking; to countenance, encourage, or support.

FRIE'NDLESS, Adj. [*ferondlease*, Sax.] having no friends; without hopes, assistance, or countenance.

FRIE'NDLINESS, S. a disposition towards friendship; the exertion of benevolence, or performance of kind offices.

FRIE'NDLY, Adj. kind; disposed to do acts of kindness and affection; having the temper and disposition of a friend.

FRIE'NDLY, Adv. in a kind, affectionate, and benevolent manner.

FRIE'NDSHIP, S. the state of minds united together by mutual benevolence; the highest degree of intimacy; favour or personal kindness.

FRIEZE, S. [*drap de frieze*, Fr. *frisa*, Span.] a coarse warm cloth, made, perhaps, originally in Friesland. In Architecture, a large flat member, which separates the architrave from the cornice.

FRI'GATE, S. [*fregate*, Fr. *fregata*, Ital.] a small man of war.

To FRIGHT, V. A. [*frighten*, Sax. *fryeter*, Dan.] to disturb, shock, or daunt with fear; to raise apprehensions of danger in a person.

FRIGHT, S. a ſudden emotion cauſed by an apprehenſion of danger.

To FRI'GHTEN, V. A. to ſhock or diſturb with an apprehenſion of danger.

FRI'GHTFUL, Adj. cauſing fear; exciting terror.

FRI'GHTFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to diſturb with an apprehenſion of danger.

FRI'GHTFULNESS, S. the quality of daunting with an apprehenſion of danger.

FRI'GID, Adj. [*frigidus*, Lat.] cold, wanting zeal, or warmth of affection; dull; impotent.

FRIGI'DITY, S. [*frigiditas*, Lat.] coldneſs; or want of warmth; dulneſs, or want of the embelliſhments of rhetoric, or the warmth of imagination.

FRI'GIDLY, Adv. in a cold, dull, indifferent, or unaffecting manner.

FRI'GIDNESS, S. coldneſs; dulneſs; want of affection.

FRIGORI'FIC, Adj. [*frigor*, and *facio*, Lat. cauſing cold.

FRILL, S. a narrow border of lace, cambrick, or other linen, ſewed on the neck of a woman's ſhift, or on the boſom and ſlits of the ſleeves of a man's ſhirt.

FRINGE, S. [*frange*, Fr.] an ornament conſiſting of threads, which are faſtened at one end by weaving, but hang down looſe at the other.

To FRINGE, V. A. to adorn with fringes; to unravel any woven ſtuff, ſo as to reſemble a fringe.

FRIP'PERER, S. [*frippier*, Fr.] one who deals in old things vamped up.

FRIP'PERY, S. [*fripperie*, Fr. *fripperia*, Ital.] the place where old cloaths or other ſecond-hand goods are ſold; old cloaths; caſt dreſſes; tattered rags, or other lumber.

To FRISK, V. N. [*frizzare*, Ital. *friſque*, Fr.] to leap or ſkip about with nimbleneſs; to dance in a wanton or gay manner.

FRISK, S. a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRISK'ER, S. a wanton, or frolickſome perſon; one too gay to be conſtant or ſettled.

FRISKI'NESS, S. gaiety; livelineſs: a low word.

FRIT, S. among Chemiſts, aſhes or ſalt baked or fried together with ſand.

FRITH, S. [*frwth*, Brit.] a ſtreight of the ſea; a net.

FRITIL'LARY, S. [*fritillair*, Fr.] in Botany, the name of a plant. In Natural Hiſtory, the name of a moth, which feeds on the plant of the ſame name.

FRI'TINANCY, S. [*fritinnio*, low Lat.] the ſcream or ſcreaking of an inſect, applied to that of the cricket or graſshopper. "The note or *fritinancy* thereof." *Brown.*

FRI'TTER, S. [*friture*, Fr.] a ſmall pancake, or piece fried. Figuratively, a fragment or ſmall piece; a cheeſecake or wigg.

To FRI'TTER, V. A. to cut meat into ſmall pieces to be fried; to break into ſmall pieces or fragments.

FRI'VOLOUS, Adj. [*frivolus*, Lat. *frivole*, Fr.] trifling; of no importance or moment.

FRIVO'LOUSNESS, S. want of weight or importance.

To FRIZZLE, V. A. [*friſer*, Fr.] to turn hair in ſhort or ſmall rings like the wool on a lamb's head, or the nap of frieze. "With *frizzl'd* hair." *Par. Loſt.*

FRIZ'ZLER, S. one who dreſſes hair in ſhort curls.

FROCK, S. [*froc*, Fr.] a cloſe and untrimmed coat for men; a cloſe gown worn by children.

FROG, S. [*froc*, *froſck*, Teut.] a ſmall animal, with four feet, living both on land and in water.

FROISE, S. [*froiſſer*, Fr.] a pancake with bacon fried in it.

FRO'LICK, Adj. [*vrolick*, Belg. *frolich*, Teut. of *froh*, Belg.] joyful; gay; full of levity or wanton pranks.

FRO'LICK, S. a ſally of gaiety and levity.

To FRO'LICK, V. N. to divert one's ſelf with fallies of gaiety; to play wild, wanton, and merry pranks.

FRO'LICKSOME, Adj. full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LICKSOMENESS, S. wildneſs of gaiety; wanton gaiety; pranks.

FROM, Prep. [*from*, Goth. Sax. and Scot. *fra*, Dan.] away; out of, noting place, Separation, applied to abſence, diſtance, or deliverance. Since, applied to time. Contrary, or foreign, applied to relation. "*From* the purpoſe." *Shak.* Removal or motion. "Thrice *from* the ground ſhe leaped." *Dryd.* It is frequently joined by an ellipſis with adverbs, as, *from above*, i. e. from the part above; *from below*; *from beneath*; *from behind*; *from far*; *from height*; *from where*; *from without*. When joined to *thence* or *whence*, it is ſuperfluous. And it is ſometimes followed by the ſubſequent prepoſitions with their proper caſes, viz. *from amidſt*, *beyond*, *forth*, *off*, *out*, *out of*, *under*, and *within*.

FRONT, S. [pronounced *frunt*; *front*, Fr. *frons*, *frontis*, Lat.] the forepart of the face, or forehead. Figuratively, the face, countenance, or look; the part or place oppoſite to the face; the forepart; the van of an army; the moſt conſpicuous part; the beginning.

To FRONT, V. A. to oppoſe directly, or face to face; to ſtand oppoſite or over-againſt any place or thing; to cover the forepart of a building with any materials. "The houſe was *fronted* with ſtone." Neuterly, to ſtand foremoſt.

FRO'NTAL, [Fr.] an ornament worn on the forehead. In Architecture, a ſmall pediment over a little door.

FRON-

FRONTATED, Adj. [*frons*, Lat.] in Botany, applied to a petal which grows broader and broader, and ſometimes terminates in a right line.

FRO'NTIER, S. [*frontiere*, Fr.] the marche, utmoſt limits, or boundaries of a country, by which it is ſeparated from the next adjoining one.

FRO'NTIER, Adj. bordering; adjacent. "Where riſing ſeats inſult the *frontier* grounds." *Addiſ.*

FRO'NTISPIECE, S. [*frontiſpiece*, Fr.] that part of a building or other thing which directly meets the eye; a cut or picture fronting the title page of a book.

FRO'NTLESS, Adj. without bluſhes, ſhame, or diffidence.

FRO'NTLET, S. a bandage worn on the forehead.

FRORE, Adj. [*hervoren*, Belg.] frozen. "The parching air—burns *frore*, and cold performs the effect of fire." *Par. Loſt.* Not in uſe.

FROST, S. [*froſt*, Sax. Iſl. and Dan. of *fryſan*, Sax. and *frys*, Iſl. to freeze, *vroſt*, Belg. *froſtig*, Teut.] an exceſſive cold ſtate of the weather whereby the motion and fluidity of liquors are ſuſpended; or that ſtate of the air whereby fluids are converted into ice.

FROSTBI'TTEN, Adj. nipped or withered by froſt.

FRO'STED, Adj. laid on, or appearing in inequalities, like thoſe of hoar-froſt on plants.

FRO'STILY, Adv. after the manner of froſt; with exceſſive cold. Figuratively, with indifference or coldneſs of affection. "Then praiſe it *froſtily*." *Ben. Jonſon.*

FRO'STINESS, S. the quality of appearing like froſt; cold, or freezing cold.

FRO'STY, Adj. having the power of freezing; exceſſive cold. Figuratively, indifference, or without warmth of affection. "A *froſted* ſpirited rogue." *Shak.* Hoary; grey-headed; reſembling froſt in colour. "The *froſty* head." *Shak.*

FROTH, S. [*froe*, Dan. and Swed. *fraade*, Dan. of *Fraer*, Dan. to froth] the white bubbles raiſed on the top of fermenting liquor; an empty or ſenſeleſs diſplay of wit; wanting ſolidity.

To FROTH, V. N. to be covered with light and whitiſh bubbles, applied to fermenting liquor; to make liquors appear with a whitiſh head or ſurface.

FRO'THILY, Adv. having a white head or ſurface, applied to liquors. Figuratively, in an empty, vain, and trifling manner.

FROTHY, Adj. full of foam, or having its ſurface covered with white bubbles; ſoft, "Their bodies are ſo ſolid—you need not fear bathing ſhould make them *frothy*." *Bac.* Vain, oſtentatious, and empty.

To FROUNCE, V. A. [perhaps from *flounce*] to frizzle, or curl the hair about the face. "Not trick'd and *frounced* as ſhe was wont." *Milton.*

FROU'SY, Adj. [a cant word] dim; muſty; of a naſty and diſagreeable ſcent.

FRO'WARD, Adj. [*fromweard*, Sax.] peeviſh; fretful; croſs; ungovernable; not eaſily pleaſed; perverſe.

FRO'WARD, Adv. peeviſhly; perverſely.

FROW'ER, S. a cleaving tool. "A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath." *Tuſſ.*

To FROWN, V. A. [*frogner*, or *fronſer*, Fr. according to Skinner] to expreſs diſpleaſure by contracting the forehead into wrinkles; to look ſtern.

FROWN, S. a look wherein a perſon knits his eye-brows, and contracts his forehead into wrinkles, in token of diſpleaſure.

FROW'NINGLY, Adv. See [FROWN] in a ſtern manner; with a look of diſpleaſure.

F. R. S. an abbreviature for *Fellow* of the *Royal Society*.

To FRUCTI'FY, V. A. [*fructifier*, Fr.] to make fruitful; to cauſe or enable to produce fruit. Neuterly, to bear fruit.

FRUCTI'FICATION, S. the act of cauſing, or of bearing fruit; the act of taking away barrenneſs; the power of producing fruit.

FRUCTU'OUS, Adj. [*fructueux*, Fr.] making fruitful; enabling to produce.

FRU'GAL, Adj. [Fr. *frugalis*, Lat.] thrifty; ſparing; not ſpending in a prodigal manner; not laviſh.

FRUGA'LLY, Adv. in a ſparing or parſimonious manner.

FRUGA'LITY, S. [*frugalité*, Fr. *frugalitas*, Lat.] the virtue of keeping due bounds in expences; good huſbandry; parſimony.

FRUIT, S. [*fructus*, Lat.] the produce of a tree or plant which includes the ſeed, or that part of either which is eaten for food; a conſequence of an effect. "The *fruit* of the ſpirit." *Ex.* v. 9. The offſpring or young of an animal; an advantage gained by any undertaking.

FRU'ITAGE, S. [Fr.] fruit, or various products of different vegetables. "The trees—ambroſial *fruitage* bear." *Par. Loſt.*

FRUITBEA'RER, S. in Gardening, a tree which produces fruit, oppoſed to *barren*.

FRU'ITERER, S. [*fruitier*, Fr.] one who trades in, or buys and ſells, fruit.

FRUI'TERY, S. [*fruiterie*] a fruit loft, or place where fruit is kept.

FRUI'TFUL, Adj. fertile; loaded with fruit. Bearing children, applied to women. Bearing young, applied to beaſts.

FRU'ITFULNESS, S. fertility; the act or quality of producing in abundance.

FRUI'TION, S. [*fruitus*, of *fruor*, Lat.] the act of enjoying, or poſſeſſing; the pleaſure given by actual poſſeſſion and uſe.

FRUIT-

FRU'ITLESS, Adj. barren. Figuratively, vain; productive of no advantage.

FRU'ITLESSLY, Adv. in an unprofitable manner.

FRU'IT-TREE, S. a tree which bears, and is chiefly valued for its fruit.

FRU'MENTY, S. [*frumentum*, Lat. corn] a food or pottage made of wheat and raisins boiled in milk.

To FRU'STRATE, V. A. [*fruſtratus*, Lat. *fruſtrer*, Fr.] to defeat; to disappoint; to render an undertaking or design of no effect; to make null or void. "To *fruſtrate* the efficacy of it." *Atterb.*

FRU'STRATE, Part. [*fruſtratus*, Lat.] vain; ineffectual; unprofitable; null; defeated; void.

FRUSTRA'TION, S. disappointment; the act of rendering an undertaking of no effect; defeat. "Smites their most refined policies with *fruſtrations*." *South.* Seldom used.

FRU'STUM, S. [Lat.] in Mathematics, a piece cut off from a regular figure. *Fruſtum of a pyramid*, or *cone*, is a part cut off, usually, by a plane parallel to the base.

FRY, S. [*fray*, Fr. *fræ*, or *fraade*, Dan.] the young fish just produced.

To FRY, V. A. [*frire*, Fr. *frigo*, Lat.] to dress meat in an iron or copper pan over a fire. Figuratively, to be troubled with excess of heat.

FRY, S. [from the verb] a dish of meat or fish fried, or designed to be fried.

To FU'DDLE, V. A. [of uncertain etymology] to intoxicate with liquors; to make a person drunk.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS, S. [*fugax*, Lat.] volatility; or the quality of evaporating and flying away.

FUGA'CITY, S. [*fugax*, Lat.] volatility; the act and quality of evaporating, flying away, or fading; uncertainty; instability.

FU'GITIVE, Adj. [*fugitivus*, Lat. *fugitif*, Fr.] one who runs from, or deserts his station or duty; one who runs away from punishment, and shelters himself in another country.

FU'GITIVENESS, S. volatility; the quality of evaporating; instability; uncertainty.

FU'GUE, S. [Fr. from *fuga*, Lat. a flight] in Music, a flight, and is when the different parts of a composition follow each other, each repeating what the first had performed. *Double fugue*, is when two points move together in a fugue; and *counter fugue*, when they move contrary.

To FULFI'L, V. A. [or *full* and *fill*] to accomplish, answer, or confirm any prophecy, by performing what is foretold; to answer any purpose or design; to perform exactly; to answer or gratify any desire by compliance.

FULFRAU'GHT, Adj. fully or plentifully stored; opulent; no ways defective. "To mark the *fulfraught* man, the best endu'd—with some suspicion." *Shak.*

FU'LGENT, Adj. [*fulgens*, Lat.] shining; dazzling; excessively bright.

FU'LGID, Adj. [*fulgidus*, Lat.] shining glittering.

FU'LGOR, or FU'LGOUR, S. [*fulgor*, Lat.] a dazzling brightness. "Such an intellectual *fulgor*." *More.*

FULI'GINOUS, Adj. [*fuligineux*, *fuligineuſe*, Fr. *fuliginoſus*, Lat.] sooty; smoky.

FU'LIMART, S. [of *ful*, Sax. *foul*, and *mart*, Fr.] a kind of stinking ferret. "The fichet, the *fulimart*, and the ferret." *Wotton.*

FULL, Adj. [Sax. and Teut. *fulls*, Goth. *fullur*, Isl.] without any void space; not capable of containing more; abounding in any quality, whether good or bad. Plump or fat, applied to size. "A gentleman of *full* body." *Wiſem.* Complete, or wanting nothing to complete it. Having every part of its surface illuminated, applied to the moon.

FULL, S. freedom from defect; the highest state or degree. "At *full* of tide." *Shak.* The whole, used with *at*." This is the news *at full*." *Shak.* The state of being able to contain no more.

To FULL, V. A. [*fullo*, Lat.] to cleanse cloth from its oil and grease.

FU'LLAGE, S. the money paid for fulling cloth.

FULL'-BLOWN, Adj. perfectly blown. Stretched to its utmost extent by wind.

FULL-BOT'TOMED, Adj. having a large or broad bottom.

FUL'LER, S. one who cleanses and dresses.

FULL-EA'RED, Adj. having the heads full, swelling, or loaded with grains.

FULL-EY'ED, Adj. having large and prominent eyes.

FULL-FED, Part. sated; not able to eat any longer.

FULL-LADEN, Part. laden with so much, that it cannot bear any more.

FU'LLING-MILL, S. a mill wherein cloth is cleansed from its grease and oil, when first taken from the loom.

FULL-SPREAD, Adj. spread to its utmost extent.

FULLY Adv. without any empty space, defect, or lack; completely.

FUL'MINANT, Part. [Fr. of *fulminans*, Lat.] thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FULMINA'TE, V. N. [Fr. *fulminatus*, Lat. of *fulmino*, Lat, *fulminer*, Fr.] to thunder; to make a loud noise or explosion like thunder. Figuratively, to denounce threatenings, or issue out ecclesiastical censures.

FULMINA'TION, S. [Fr. *fulmination*, Lat.] the act of thundering; the act of denouncing threats or censures.

FU'LMINATORY, Adj. [from *fulminatus*, Lat.] thundering; denouncing threats and censures.

FUL'NESS, S. the state of being incapable

to contain more; the ſtate of abounding in any quality; completeneſs; perfection; freedom from defect; repletion; plenty; or a ſtate of affluence; largeneſs, or extent.

FUL'SOME, Adj. [from *full*, Sax. foul, and *ſum*, Sax.] nauſeous, offenſive, applied to the objects of ſight, taſte, or ſmell. Tending to obſcenity; diſgraceful; odious. "*Fulſome* muſt it be to ſtay behind." *Otway.*

FUL'SOMELY, Adv. nauſeouſly; rankly; obſcenely.

FUL'SOMENESS, S. nauſeouſneſs; obſcenity.

FUMA'DO, S. a fiſh dried in ſmoke.

To FUMBLE, V. N. [*fommelen*, Belg.] to attempt any thing in an awkward or clumſy manner.

FUM'BLER, S. one who does a thing awkwardly.

FUM'BLINGLY, Adv. in an awkward manner.

FUME, S. [*fumée*, Fr. *fumus*, Lat.] ſmoak, vapour, or any volatile ſubſtance; an exhalation; any thing unſubſtantial; an idle conceit; a chimera; a vain imagination.

To FUME, V. N. [*fumer*. Fr. *fumo*, Lat.] to ſmoke. "The golden altar *fum'd*." *Par. Loſt.* To raiſe or paſs over in vapours. Figuratively, to be in a rage. Actively, to ſmoke, or dry in ſmoke, applied to curing of fiſh or fleſh. To perfume or ſcent by caſting odours into the fire. "She *fum'd* the temples with od'rous flame." *Dryd.* Uſed with *away*, to diſperſe in ſmoke or vapours. "The heat will *fume* away moſt of the ſcent." *Mortim.*

FUME'TTE, S. [Fr.] in Cookery, the ſtink of meat.

"A haunch of veniſon made her ſweat,
"Unleſs it had the right *fumette*." *Swift.*

FU'MED, Adj. [*fumidus*, Lat.] ſmoky; vaporous. "A groſs and *fumed* exhalation." *Brown.*

To FU'MIGATE, V. A. [from *fumus*, Lat. ſmoke, *fumiger*, Fr.] to ſmoke, ſcent, or perfume by vapours; to cleanſe from contagion by ſmoking.

FUMIGA'TION, S. [Fr. *fumigatio*, Lat.] ſcent raiſed by fire; the act of ſmoking any affected part in medicated fumes.

FU'MINGLY, Adv. angrily: in a rage.

FU'MITER, or FUMITORY, S. a plant: ſpelt likewiſe, and more properly, *fumatory*.

FU'MOUS, or FUMY, Adj. [*fumeux*, Fr.] producing fumes, ſmoke, or vapours.

FUN, S. ſport; frolickſome mirth; waggiſh merriment.

FUNC'TION, S. [*fonction*, Fr. *functio*, Lat.] diſcharge or performance; an employment, office, or trade; a ſingle act of any office; power; faculty; the office of any particular part of the body.

FUND, S. [*fond*, Fr. *funda*, Lat. a bag] ſtock, or capital; that by which any expence is ſupported; the public ſecurity given thoſe who lend money to the ſtate; a ſtock or bank of money.

FUNDA'MENT, S. [*fundamentum*, Lat.] that part of the body on which a perſon ſits.

FUNDAME'NTAL, Adj. [*fundamentalis*, Lat.] ſerving for the foundation; that on which the firſt is built; eſſential; important.

FUNDA'MENTAL, S. a leading, eſſential, or neceſſary propoſition.

FUNDA'MENTALLY, Adv. eſſentially; originally.

FU'NERAL, S. [*funerailles*, Fr. of *funus*, *funeris*, Lat.] the proceſſion made in carrying a corpſe to the grave; the interment or putting a dead perſon into the grave; the ceremony uſed at putting a perſon into the grave.

FU'NERAL, Adj. [*funereus*, Lat.] uſed at the burial of the dead; ſuiting a burial. Dark or diſmal, applied to colour.

FUNGO'SITY, S. [of *fungus*, Lat.] ſponginеſs; poroſity.

FUN'GOUS, Adj. [*fungus*, Lat.] excreſcent; ſpongy; porous; wanting firmneſs.

FUN'GUS, S. [Lat.] a muſhroom; any excreſcence growing on trees. In Surgery, an excreſcence of fleſh growing on the lips of wounds.

FUNK, S. [a low word, *funke*, Dan. embers] a ſtrong, rank or offenſive ſmell; an offenſive or ſuffocating ſmoke.

FUN'NEL, S. [*infundibulum*, Lat. whence *fundible*, *fundle*, *funnel*] an inverted hollow cone with a pipe faſtened to it, through which liquors are poured into veſſels with narrow mouths; the ſhafts of a chimney; any pipe or paſſage of communication. "Two large *funnels*——to let in light and air." *Addiſ.*

FUR, S. [*fourrure*, Fr. *ffur*, Arm.] ſkin with ſoft hair; the ſoft hair of beaſts; the ſediments of liquors, adhering to the veſſels in which they were contained.

To FUR, V. A. to line or cover with ſkins that have ſoft hair; to cover with ſediments, or with the parts of a fluid which is become thick by evaporation.

FURA'CIOUS, Adj. [*furax*, *furacis*, Lat.] thieviſh; inclined to ſteal.

FURA'CITY, S. [*furax*, *furacis*, Lat.] an inclination or diſpoſition to theft.

FUR'BELOW, S. [of *fur* and *below*, *falbala*, Fr.] an ornament of ruffled or plaited ſilk, linen, ſtuffs, &c. ſewed on womens garments.

To FUR'BELOW, V. A. to adorn with ſtripes or borders of fur, ſilk, linen, &c. ſewed on its plaits.

To FUR'BISH, V. A. [*fourboir*, Fr. *forbire*,

fire, Ital.] to burniſh, poliſh, or make any metal bright.

FUR'BISHER, S. [*fourbiſſeur*, Fr.] one who poliſhes or burniſhes any metal ſo as to make it bright.

FU'RIOUS, Adj. [*furieux*, Fr. *furioſus*, Lat.] mad, or deprived of the right uſe of reaſon; raging; violently tranſported by paſſion.

FU'RIOUSLY, Adv. madly; violently; with vehemence and outrage.

FU'RIOUSNESS, S. fierceneſs of nature; violence of attack; raging.

To FURL, V. A. [*friſler*, Fr.] to draw up, and bind any ſail cloth to the yard.

FUR'LONG, S. [*furlang*, or *furlung*, Sax. *ffyrling*, Belg.] a meaſure containing 220 yards, or one eighth of a mile.

FUR'LOUGH, S. [*verloef*, Belg.] a permiſſion given by a ſuperior officer to an inferior, or a common ſoldier, to be abſent for a ſtated time.

FUR'NACE, S. [*furnus*, Lat.] a place built like an open, in which coals or wood are burnt; ſometimes applied to the veſſel of iron or copper in which ores, metals, &c. are melted.

To FUR'NISH, V. A. [*fournir*, Fr.] to ſupply with what it wanting; to give for uſe; to adorn; to embelliſh.

FUR'NISHER, S. one who ſupplies or fits out.

FUR'NITURE, S. [*fourniture*, Fr.] any goods, neceſſaries, or materials proper to render a houſe, place, or thing convenient; an appendage; equipage; embelliſhment, or ornament.

FUR'RIER, S. one who buys or ſells furs.

FUR'ROW, S. [*furh*, Sax. *fur*, Dan. *furch*, Teut. *vore*, or *vorre*, Belg.] a ſmall trench made by the plough for the reception of ſeeds; a narrow channel made in a field for conveying water to dry, or for the draining watery land; any long trench or hollow; the marks or hollows made in the face by age; a wrinkle.

To FUR'ROW, V. A. to plough into long and narrow channels or hollows; to move by cutting, like a plough-ſhare.

FUR'RY, Adj. [from *fur*] covered with or dreſſed in fur; conſiſting of fur; covered with the ſediments of any liquor.

FUR'THER, Adj. beyond, or greater than this

To FUR'THER, V. A. [*forthrian*, Sax.] to promote, countenance, or encourage.

FUR'THERANCE, S. the act of promoting, countenancing, or advancing any undertaking or deſign.

FUR'THERER, S. a promoter; one who contributes to advance the progreſs of an undertaking.

FUR'THERMORE, Adv. moreover; more than what has been ſaid or alledged; beſides.

FURY, S. [*furie*, Fr. *furor*, Lat.] loſs of reaſon; madneſs; frenzy.

FURZE, S. [*firs*, Sax.] a plant which grows wild on heaths and upland commons, generally uſed for fuel, or making hedges.

FUR'ZY, Adj. overgrown with furze.

To FUSE, V. A. [*fuſum*, ſupine of *fundo*, Lat.] to melt, or liquify by heat.

FUSE'E, S. [*fuſeau*, Fr.] the cone or ſpindle round which the chain of a clock or watch is wound. In a Bomb, a wooden pipe or tap filled with wild fire, by which the whole powder or compoſition in the ſhell takes fire. A track of a buck. A firelock, or ſmall neat muſket.

FU'SIBLE, Adj. capable of being melted, or liquified by fire.

FUSIBI'LITY, S. a capacity of being melted, or becoming liquid by fire.

FUSI'LIER, S. [pronounced *fuſileer*] a ſoldier armed with a ſmall muſket.

FU'SION, S. [*fuſio*, Lat.] the act of melting; the ſtate of being melted or turned into a liquid by heat.

FUS'TIAN, S. [*futaine*, Fr. of *fuſe*, Fr.] a kind of cloth made of cotton ſtuff. In Criticiſm, a high ſwelling and turgid ſtile; bombaſt.

FUS'TIC, S. a wood uſed for dying.

FUS'TINESS, S. ſtink; the ſcent of a mouldy caſk.

FUS'TY, Adj. ſtinking; mouldy; ſmelling like a mouldy caſk.

FU'TILE, Adj. [Fr. of *futilis*, Lat.] talking much; trifling; worthleſs; of no weight or import.

FUTI'LITY, S. [*futilité*, Fr.] the fault of talking too much; triflingneſs; want of weight; want of ſolidity.

FUT'TOCKS, S. [corrupted from *foot hooks*] in Ship-building, the lower or upper timbers that give breadth and bearing to a ſhip, and hold it together.

FU'TURE, Adj. [*futur*, Fr. *futurus*, Lat.] that which ſhall be; that which has never exiſted, but is approaching.

FU'TURE, S. time to come; that which may happen hereafter. In Grammar, a tenſe by which we expreſs a thing neither preſent or paſt, but one which is to come.

FUTU'RITY, S. time or events which may come after a certain period of time; the ſtate of being to happen after a certain time.

To FUZZ, V. N. [from the ſound] to fly out with a hiſſing noiſe in ſmall particles, like water from a cock half turned.

FU'ZZBALL, S. a kind of fungus which when touched or preſſed, burſts and ſcatters duſt.

FY! Interject. a word uſed to expreſs diſapprobation and loathing.

G

G, The seventh letter of the English alphabet, and the fifth consonant. Its form is borrowed from that of the Romans, who likewise formed it from the gamma of the Greeks, as may be easily perceived from consulting the manuscripts in that language, and by considering the form of the Gothic and Saxon capitals. The letter G is of the mute kind, and cannot be sounded without a vowel; it has two sounds, one of which is called hard, because formed by a hard pressure of the tongue against the upper gums; this sound it retains before *a*, *e*, *u*, *l*, *r*, as *gat*, *god*, *gull*, *glass*, *grass*. The other sound, which is termed soft, resembles the sound of the J, and is commonly, though not always, found before *e* or *i*, as in *gem* and *gibbet*. Before *n*, at the end of a word, it is not sounded, but serves only to lengthen the vowel, which comes before it, according to the French, from whence these words are derived, as *condign*, *malign*, which are pronounced *condine*, *maline*. It is often silent before *h* in the middle of words, as in *might*, which is sounded *mite*. This seems to have been derived to us from the Saxons, who, as Dr. Hickes informs us, pronounced it in the beginning, middle, and ending of words, like a *y*, as in *gate*, which some rustics still pronounce *yate*; in *dæg*, which we pronounce *day*, and *sægl*, which we pronounce *sail*.

To GA'BBLE, V. N. [*gabbare*, Ital. *gabbaren*, Belg.] to make an inarticulate noise; to prate loudly without sense or meaning.

GA'BBLE, S. an unintelligible noise; loud talk, without sense or meaning.

GA'BBLER, S. a prater, or talkative person.

GA'BEL, S. [*gabelle*, Fr. *gabello*, Ital. *gasel*, Sax. a tribute] among the French, a duty or tax upon salt; any tax, or excise. "The *gabels* of Naples are very high on oil, "wine, and tobacco." *Addis.*

GA'BION, S. [Fr.] a wicker basket filled with earth, serving as a defence from the enemy's fire; used in batteries to screen the engineers.

GA'BLE, S. [*gaval*, Brit. *gable*, Fr.] the sloping roof of a building. The *gable-end*, in building, is the upright triangular end of a house from the eaves to the top of the roof.

GAD, S. [*gad*, Sax. *gaddur*, Isl. a large club] a wedge, or ingot of steel. "Flem-"ish steel is brought—some in bars, and "some in *gads*." *Moxon.*

To GAD, V. N. [*gadaw*, Brit. to forsake, *chadzac*, Pol. *choditi*, Russ. and Boh.] to ramble about without any settled purpose, necessary call, or valuable business.

GAD'DER, S. one who rambles about, or goes much abroad, without any call or business.

GA'DDING, Part. rambling about without any necessity or fitted purpose.

GA'DDINGLY, Adv. in a rambling or roving manner.

GAD'FLY, S. [supposed by Skinner to be derived from *gad*, Sax. a goad, and *fly*, Sax.] a troublesome, large stinging fly; called likewise a *breese* and *gad-bee*.

GAF, S. a harpoon, or large hook. *Ainsworth.*

GAF'FER, S. [*gefæder*, Sax. a father in-law] a word of respect formerly; but now made use of only as a term of familiarity to an old country fellow.

GAF'FELS, S. [*gafelucas*, Sax. spears] artificial spurs, of steel or silver, put on a cock's legs, in the room of his natural ones, when he is to fight.

To GAG, V. N. [*gaghel*, Belg. the palate, *geag*, Sax. the jaws, *gagan*, Run. a thief, they making use of these means to prevent a discovery] to force something in to the mouth that may keep the jaws distended, and hinder a person from speaking.

GAG S. something put into the mouth, which hinders a person from speaking.

GAGE S. [Fr.] something given as a security; a pledge.

To GAGE, V. A. [*gager*, Fr.] to wager; to give or place in trust as part of a wager; to give as a pledge or security; to measure, or find the contents of a vessel. In the last sense more properly written *gauge*, which see.

To GAG'GLE, V. N. [*gagen*, *gagelen*, Belg.] to make a noise like a goose, or like one who is gagged.

GAI'ETY, S. a chearful, sprightly, and joyous disposition of mind. Pleasures which are proper for youth, used in the plural. Finery, or splendid dress.

GAIN, S. [Fr.] profit or advantage flowing as a consequence from any undertaking; interest, lucre, or mere lucrative and mercenary views.

To GAIN, V. A. [*gagner*, Fr.] to obtain profit or advantage; to receive for a thing above what it cost; to attain, obtain, or acquire; to win; to draw over to any interest or party. Neuterly, to encroach; to advance or come forward by degrees. Figuratively, used with *on* or *upon*, to obtain an advantage over; to get ground.

GAIN'ER, S. one who sells for more than he buys; one who receives a profit or advantage.

GAIN'FUL, Adj. that by which a person may be enriched; profitable; advantageous; lucrative; productive of money.

GAIN'FULLY, Adv. in a profitable or advantageous manner.

GAIN'LESS, Adj. unprofitable; producing neither profit nor advantage.

GAIN'LESSNESS, S. unprofitableness; want of profit or advantage.

GAIN'LY, Adv. handily; dextrous and ready in performing

To GAIN'SAY, V. A. [from *gain* for *againſt*, and *ſay*; *geanſecgan*, Sax.] to contradict. "Speeches which *gainſay* one another." To deny, or ſpeak againſt a thing. "Impudence to *gainſay* what they did." *Shak.*

GAINSAY'ER, S. an opponent; adverſary; or one who writes or ſpeaks againſt the opinions of another.

GAI'RISH, Adj. gaudy; ſhowy; fine, or bright. "Hide me from day's *gairiſh* eye." *Milt.* Exceſſively gay, or flighty, applied to the mind. "Makes the mind looſe and *gairiſh*." *South.*

GAI'RISHNESS, S. finery, or flaunting gaudineſs, applied to dreſs. Flighty, or extravagant joy or gaiety. "Let your hope be without vauity, or *gairiſhneſs* of ſpirit." *Taylor.*

GAIT, S. [Scot. *gat*, Belg.] the manner or air of walking.

GA'LAXY, S. [*galaxie*, Fr. γαλαξια, of γαλαξ, Gr. milk] the milky way; or that part of the ſky which appears with a ſtream of light, ſuppoſed by modern aſtronomers to be occaſioned by a profuſion of ſtars.

GAL'BANUM, S. [Lat. and Sax.] a ſubſtance of a middle nature between a gum and a reſin, being inflammable like the latter, and ſoluble in water like the former, but will not diſſolve in oil, as pure reſins do.

GALE, S. [*gabling*, Teut. ſudden] a current of air; or a gentle blaſt of wind.

GA'LEAS, or GALEASSE, S. [*galeaſſe*, Fr.] a large low built veſſel, uſing both ſails and oars, being the largeſt veſſel which is rowed. It may carry twenty guns, and has a ſtern capable of lodging a great number of muſqueteers.

GA'LEATED, Adj. [*galeatus*, Lat.] covered with an helmet, or with ſomething reſembling an helmet.

GA'LIOT, S. [*galliotte*, Fr.] a ſmall galley, or a brigantine, built very ſlight, and fit for the chace, carrying one maſt, and two or three paterraroes. It can both ſail and row, and has from ten to twenty ſeats for the rowers, with one man to each oar.

GALL, S. [*geala*, Sax. *galle*, Belg. *gall*, Teut. and Iſl. *galde*, Dan.] a yellow juice, ſecreted from the blood in the glands of the liver, and lodged in a particular reſervoir, called the *gall-bladder*. Figuratively, any thing extremely bitter. Rancour, or malignity, applied to the temper of the mind. A ſore or hurt, occaſioned by fretting or rubbing off the ſkin.

To GALL, V. A. [*galer*, Fr.] to hurt or make ſore by rubbing off the ſkin. Figuratively, to impair; or wear away. To vex; to fret; to teaze; to harraſs; to diſturb.

GALLA'NT, Adj. [*galant*, Fr. *galante*, Ital.] gay; ſhowy, or magnificent, applied to dreſs. Brave, high-ſpirited; courageous, applied to the mind. Amorous, or inclined to courtſhip.

GALLA'NT, S. a gay, ſprightly, airy and courageous perſon; a perſon who courts a woman in order to make her his wife; a perſon who keeps company with a proſtitute; or one who ſtrives to debauch a woman.

GAL'LANTLY, Adv. in a gay or ſprightly manner. In a ſhowy, or ſplendid manner, applied to dreſs. In a brave, noble, or courageous manner.

GAL'LANTRY, S. [*gallanterie*, Fr.] ſplendour; grandeur; finery; bravery; nobleneſs; courtſhip; elegant and refined addreſs to women; vicious love; amorouſneſs.

GAL'LEON, S. [pronounced *galloon*, of *galion*, Fr.] a large ſhip with four or five decks. Now applied to thoſe ſhips which the Spaniards employ in the commerce they carry on between Mexico and Peru.

GAL'LERY, S. [*gallerie*, Fr. *galleria*, Ital.] a little iſle or walk in a houſe above ſtairs, ſerving as a common paſſage to ſeveral rooms placed in a line or row; likewiſe a covered place in a houſe, much longer than broad, uſually placed in the wings of a building, ſometimes embelliſhed with pictures, and ſerving to walk in; the ſeats in a play-houſe above the boxes. In Fortification, a covered walk or paſſage made acroſs the ditch of a town beſieged. In a ſhip, a balcony on the outſide of the ſtern, to which there is a paſſage from the great cabin.

GALLEYT'ILE, S. a fine, ſhining, and light clay, of which gallipots are made.

GAL'LEY, S. [plural, *gallies*; *galea*, Ital. *galere*, Fr.] a low-built veſſel going both with oars and ſails, having two maſts and two ſquare ſails. Figuratively, uſed to imply a ſtate of extreme miſery, alluding to the condition of the ſlaves by whom theſe veſſels are navigated.

GALLEY-SLAVE, S. a perſon condemned to row in the gallies.

GAL'LICISM, S. [*galliciſme*, Fr. of *gallicus*, Lat.] a manner of expreſſion peculiar to the French Language.

GALLIGA'SKINS, S. [*caligæ Gallo vaſconicæ, i. e.* Gaſcoign hoſe] a large, open, or trunk hoſe; a pair of breeches. "My *galligaſkins* that have long withſtood, *&c.*" *Phillips.*

GALLIMA'TIA, S. [*gallimatias*, Fr.] a dark perplexed diſcourſe; nonſenſe.

GALLIMAU'FRY, S. [*gallimaufrée*, Fr.] a hoch poch, haſh, or ragout of ſeveral ſorts of broken meat; any inconſiſtent and ridiculous medley.

GAL'LIPOT, S. a pot made of clay-glazed, ſometimes painted, commonly uſed to put medicines in.

GAL'LON, S. [*galo*, or *gallo*, low Lat.] a liquid meaſure, containing four quarts.

GALLO'ON, S. [*galon*, Fr.] a kind of cloſe gold, ſilver, or ſilk lace.

To GAL'LOP, V. N. [*galoper*, Fr.] to move

move forwards very quick; to move on horseback by reaches and leaps.

GAL'LOP, S. [See the verb] the swiftest natural pace of a horse performed by reaches and leaps.

GAL'LOPER, S. a horse that gallops, or moves forward by reaches and leaps: a person who rides fast, or makes a horse carry him on a gallop.

To GAL'LOW, V. A. to terrify; to make afraid.

GAL'LOWAY, S. a horse, not more than 14 hands high, much used in the North, and perhaps is so called because coming originally from Galloway, a shire of Scotland.

GAL'LOWS, S. a frame of wood made in divers forms, or a beam laid over two supporters, on which criminals are hanged; a part of a printing press.

GAL'LOWS-FREE, Adj. [a compound like that of *scot-free*] excused from being hanged. "Let him be *gallows-free*, by my consent—and nothing suffer." *Dryd.*

GAL'LOW-TREE, S. the instrument or frame on which a person is hanged. "A Scot when from the *gallow-tree* let loose." *Cleveland.*

GAMBA'DE, or GAMBA'DO, S. [plural, *gambades* and *gambadoes*; *gamba*, Ital. a leg] a sort of leather boot fixed to a saddle, instead of stirrups, to put the legs in.

GAM'BLER, S. [perhaps from *game*] a person who draws in the unwary to game, in order to cheat them.

To GAM'BOL, V. N. [*gambiller*, Fr.] to dance, skip, frisk, tumble, or play sportive tricks.

GAM'BOL, S. a skip, hop, leap, or tumble for joy. Figuratively, a frolic or wild prank. "Who did ever play his *gambols*." *Hudson.*

GAME, S. [*gamene*, Sax. *gaman*, Isl.] sport of any kind. A jest, opposed to seriousness, or earnest. *To make game*, to ridicule. A single match at play: advantage in play. Field sports, applied to the chace of falconry. Animals pursued in the field.

To GAME, V. N. [*gamenian*, Sax.] to play at any sport or diversion; to play extravagantly, or for great sums of money.

GAME'-COCK, S. a cock of a peculiar species, bred for fighting.

GAME'-KEEPER, S. a person who looks after game.

GAME'SOME, S. frolicksome; merry; gay.

GAME'SOMENESS, S. sportiveness wantonness.

GAME'SOMELY, Adv. in a pleasant, merry, sportive, or wanton manner.

GAME'STER, S. one who is fond of play to excess, or one who engages in play with a design to cheat; one who is engaged in play, or understands a game.

GA'MING, S. the act of gaming; an immoderate love of play.

GAM'MER, S. a familiar word for an old country-woman.

GAM'MON, S. [*gambone*, Ital. *jambone*, Fr.] the buttock or thigh of an hog; the lower end of a flitch of bacon.

GA'MUT, S. [*gama*, Ital.] a scale by which we are taught to sound the musical notes.

To GANCH, V. A. to drop from a high place upon hooks, a punishment practised in Turky.

GAN'DER, S. [*gandra*, Sax.] a large water fowl; the male of the goose.

GANG, S. a company or crew going together on some exploit, used of a ship's crew; or a company of robbers.

GANG'LION, [γεγγλιον, Gr. when two *g*'s come together in Greek, and in the Gothic, the first sounds like *n*] in Surgery, a hard moveable tumour.

GAN'GRENE, S. [*gangræna*, low Lat.] in Surgery, a disorder in any fleshy part of the body tending to a mortification, attended with some sensation of pain, and share of natural heat, the flesh it seizes turning black, and spreading itself to the adjacent parts.

To GAN'GRENE, V. N [*cangrener*, Fr.] to tend towards a mortification. Actively, to affect with a deadish corruption, attended with a stench, blackness, and tending towards a mortification.

GAN'GRENOUS, Adj. of the nature of a gangrene.

GANG'WAY, S. in a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to another.

GAN'TELOPE, or GANT'LET, S. [*gantlet* is only a corruption of *gantelope*, from *gant*, all, and *loopen*, Belg.] to run] a military punishment, wherein the offender is stripped naked to the waist, and obliged to run through a lane of soldiers, with green switches in their hands, when each gives him a blow as he passes.

GAOL, S. [pronounced *jail*, *geol*, Brit: *geole*, Fr. *ghiiole*, Belg. *gaiola*, Ital.] a place of confinement for debtors or criminals.

GAOL'-DELIVERY, S. [pronounced *jail-delivery*] a judicial process, which either by punishment or pardon empties a prison.

GAOL'ER, S. [*geolier*, Fr.] a keeper of a prison.

GAP, S. an opening in a broken fence: a breach, passage, avenue, open way, hole, interstice, or interval.

To GAPE, V. N. to open the mouth wide; to yawn. Figuratively, to covet, crave, or desire earnestly; to open in holes or breaches; to behold with ignorant wonder, and with the mouth open.

GAP'ER, S. one who opens his mouth: one who stares, with his mouth open, at another person or thing, through ignorant admiration.

GAR, S. in Sax. and Run. signifies a weapon, thus *Fadgar* is a happy weapon; *ethelgar*,

or *ethel*, Sax. noble, and *gar*, Sax. a weapon, implies a noble weapon.

GARB, S. [*garbe*, Fr. of *garbo*, Ital.] dreſs; a habit: the faſhion of a perſon's cloaths, or dreſs; external appearance.

GAR'BAGE, S. [*garbeon*, Span.] the bowels, or that part of the inteſtines, which, in beaſts, is ſeparated and thrown away; the entrails.

To GAR'BLE, V. A. [*garbellan*, Ital.] to ſift: to ſeparate the good from the bad; to cleanſe from droſs, filth, dirt, or foreign mixtures.

GAR'BLER, S. one who ſeparates one thing from another; one who picks out the dirt, filth, or foreign mixtures from any commodity.

GARD, S. [*garde*, Fr.] wardſhip; care; cuſtody; the charge of a perſon. Figuratively, an orphan or perſon left to the care of another; a priſoner intruſted with a perſon.

GAR'DEN, S. [*gardd*, Brit. *jardin*, Fr. *giardin*, Ital.] a piece of ground incloſed and cultivated with extraordinary care, planted with herbs, flowers, or fruits.

GAR'DENER, S. [*garddwr*, Brit. *jardinier*, Fr.] one that takes care of a garden.

GAR'DENING, S. the act of cultivating or taking care of a garden.

GARE, S. coarſe wool growing on the legs of ſheep.

GAR'GARISM, S. [γαργαρισμα, Gr.] a liquid medicine uſed to waſh the mouth with.

To GARGARI'ZE, V. A. to waſh the mouth with a liquid medicine.

GAR'GET, S. [*garan*, Sax. an ulcer] a diſtemper which appears in the head, maw, or hinder parts of cattle.

To GARGLE, V. A. [*gargouiller*, Fr.] to waſh the throat with ſome liquor, without ſwallowing it.

GAR'GLE, S. a liquor with which the throat is waſhed, without ſwallowing it.

GAR'GLION, S. in Surgery, an exſudation or extravaſation of nervous juice from a bruiſe, &c. which becomes a hard immoveable tumour.

GAR'GOL, S. [*gargen*, Sax.] a diſtemper in hogs, ſhewing itſelf in their hanging down their heads, having moiſt eyes, ſtaggering, and loſs of appetite.

GAR'LAND, S. [*garland*, Fr.] a wreath made of flowers, and worn on the head; likewiſe a milk-maid's pail dreſſed up with flowers, and adorned with plate, which is carried about the ſtreets in London, at the beginning of May, when they viſit and receive preſents of money from their cuſtomers.

GAR'LIC, or GAR'LICK, S. in Botany, the *alium*.

GAR'LIC PEAR-TREE, S. a pear-tree, ſo called from bearing a fruit which has a ſtrong ſcent of garlic.

GAR'MENT, S. [*guarniment*, old Fr.] any thing which is worn to cover the body cloaths; dreſs.

GAR'NER, S. [*grenier*, Fr. *granaro*, Ital.] a place wherein any ſort of grain is kept.

To GAR'NER, V. A to ſtore. Figuratively, to keep as in a ſtorehouſe. "There, "where I have *garnered* up my heart." *Shak.* A beautiful metaphor.

GAR'NET, S. [*garnato*, Iſl. *granatus*, low Lat.] a gem of a middle degree of hardneſs between the ſapphire and common cryſtal; the Bohemian is red, with a ſlight caſt of flame colour, and the Syrian red, with a ſlight caſt of purple.

To GAR'NISH, V. A. [*garnir*, Fr.] in Cookery, to embelliſh, ſet off, or trim.

GAR'NISH, S. ornament; embelliſhment; things placed by way of ornament on the brim of a diſh; a fee or treat paid by a priſoner on his firſt entrance into a gaol.

GAR'NISHMENT, S. an ornament.

GAR'NITURE, S. furniture; or ſomething added to a thing to make it appear pleaſing to the eye.

GA'ROUS, Adj. [*garum*, Lat.] reſembling pickle made of fiſh.

GAR'RET, S. [*garite*, Fr. the tower of a citadel] a room on the higheſt floor of a houſe.

GAR'RETTEER, S. one who lives in a garret.

GAR'RISON, S. [*garriſon*, Fr.] ſoldiers placed in a fortified town or caſtle to defend it; a fortified place ſtored with ſoldiers.

To GAR'RISON, V. A. to defend with ſoldiers, to ſtore a place with ſoldiers for the defence of it.

GARRU'LITY, S. [*garrulitas*, Lat.] the vice of talking too much; inability of keeping a ſecret.

GAR'RULOUS, Adj. [*garrulus*, Lat.] talkative; prattling; fond of talking.

GAR'TER, S. [*gardus*, Brit. *jartier*, Fr.] a ſtring with which the ſtockings are tied up. The mark of an order of knights inſtituted by Edward III. in 1352, who wore a garter on the left leg, ſet with precious ſtones, and embroidered with this motto, *honi ſoit qui mal y penſe*.

GAR'TER, S. ſometimes called, though improperly, *garter principal king at arms*, an officer who attends the knights of the garter at their aſſemblies.

To GAR'TER, V. A. to bind up the ſtocking with a band or garter.

GASCONA'DE, S. [from *Gaſcoign* in France, a province remarkable for boaſting] a boaſt, or vaunt of ſomething improbable.

To GASCONA'DE, V. N. to brag or boaſt.

To GASH, V. A. to cut deep, ſo as to cauſe a wide and gaping wound.

GASH, S. a deep and wide wound; the mark or ſcar left by a wound.

To GASP, V. N. to open the mouth wide;

wide; to catch or draw breath; to expire, or force out breath with difficulty. "With "short ſobs he *gaſps* away his breath." *Dryd.* Figuratively, to long for; to be almoſt expiring for want of; a vehement deſire. "*Gaſped* after liberty." *Spect.* No. 198.

GASP, S. the act of opening the mouth wide for want of breath; the convulſive ſtruggle for breath in the agonies of death.

GAS'TRIC, Adj. [from γαςηρ, Gr. the belly] belonging to, or ſituated in, or on the belly.

GASTROCNE'MIUS, S. in Anatomy, a name given to the two muſcles which compoſe the ſura, or calf of the leg: the one called *externus*, *i. e.* external, and the other *internus*, or internal.

GASTRO'RAPHY, S. [from γαςηρ, the belly, and ῥαπτω, Gr. to ſew] in Surgery, applied to ſignify that a wound of the belly is complicated with another of the inteſtines.

GASTRO'TOMY, S. [from γαςηρ, and τεμνω, Gr.] the Ceſarean operation, or act of cutting the belly open.

GAT, the preter of *get*.

GATE, S. [*gate*, Sax.] a large door of a city, caſtle, palace, &c. a frame of timber on hinges to ſtop up, or open a paſſage into, incloſed grounds. Figuratively, a way, avenue, or introduction. "Opening a *gate* to a long war." *Knolles.*

GATE'WAY, S. a way or paſſage thro' the gates of incloſed ground.

To GA'THER, [*gatherian*, Sax. *gaderen*, Belg.] to collect or bring many things into one place; to pick up; to glean; to crop or pluck a vegetable from the tree or plant on which it grows. *To gather together*, to aſſemble; to heap up; or accumulate; to collect charitable contributions; to collect; or reduce to a narrower compaſs. "*Gathering* "his flowing robe." *Pope.* To gain, uſed with *ground*. "He *gathers ground* upon her." *Dryd.* To run cloth in very ſmall folds or plaits on a thread, in needlework. To deduce; to collect logically, or by inference. In Surgery, to generate or breed matter, applied to wounds.

GA'THERER, S. one who collects; one who gets in a crop of any vegetable, produce, or fruit.

GA'THERING, S. the act of collecting.

GAT'TEN-TREE, S. in Botany, a ſpecies of the *cornelian cherry*.

GAUDE, S. [from *gaude*, Fr.] an ornament; a trinket; any thing worn as a ſign of joy. "Bore all the *gaudes* the ſimple natives wear." *Dryd.*

GAU'DERY, S. finery; a ſhowy dreſs; oſtentatious luxury of dreſs.

GAU'DILY, Adv. in a ſhowy manner.

GAU'DINESS, S. an appearance of ſplendour without any real value; oſtentatious ſhowineſs.

GAU'DY, Adj. ſtriking the ſight with ſome ſplendid appearance and ſhowy colour, including generally the idea of ſomething of ſmall value.

GAVE, the preter of *give*, from *gafa*, Run. a preſent.

GA'VEL-KIND, S. [*gafol*, or *gavel*, Sax. a tribute] in Law, a cuſtom whereby the lands of a father are, at his death, equally divided among his ſons, to the excluſion of the females, or thoſe of a brother are equally divided among brothers, if he dies without iſſue.

To GAUGE, V. A. [pronounced *gage*, from *jauge*, Fr. a meaſuring rod] to find the contents of a veſſel by means of a meaſuring, or gauging rod. Figuratively, to meaſure or proportion the ſize of one thing to another.

GAUGE, S. [pronounced *gage*] a meaſure, or ſtandard by which any thing is meaſured.

GAU'GER, S. one who meaſures or finds how much is contained in a caſk or veſſel.

GAU'GING, S. [pronounced *gaging*] the art of meaſuring, or computing how much liquor is, or may be, contained in a caſk, &c.

GAUNT, Adj. [of *gewanian*, Sax. to leſſen] thin or meagre, applied to the ſtate or meaſure of the body.

GAU'NTLY, Adv. in a ſlender, thin, or meagre manner.

GAU'NTLET, S. [*gantelet*, Fr. of *gant*, Fr. a glove] an iron glove uſed for defence, thrown down on the ground in challenges. Appropriated by tranſlators to the ceſtus, or boxing glove uſed in the Circenſian and Olympic games.

GA'VOT, S. [*gavotte*, Fr. *gavotta*, Ital.] in Muſic; a ſhort, briſk, lively air, compoſed in common time, conſiſting of two parts or ſtrains, each of which is played over twice, the firſt ſtrain conſiſting of 4 or 8 bars, and the laſt of 8, 12, &c. bars.

GAUZE, or GAWZE, S. a kind of thin tranſparent ſilk or linen.

GAWK, S. [*geac*, Sax. *geec*, Teut.] a cuckow; a fooliſh fellow; uſed in both ſenſes in Scotland.

GAY, Adj. [Fr.] briſk, nimble, chearful, or merry; fine, or ſhowy dreſs.

GAY, [John] born in 1688, at or near Barnſtaple in Devonſhire; was educated at the free ſchool there, and deſcended of an ancient family. The family eſtate being impaired, he was bred to trade, as a means of improving his fortune, and put apprentice to a ſilk mercer in London; but that ſtation not ſuiting his inclination, he procured a releaſe from his apprenticeſhip on eaſy terms, and ſoon gave the public a proof of his talents in his rural Georgic. His friendſhip with Mr. Pope was perhaps no ſmall addition to his fame, eſpecially as it was in itſelf a tacit proof of his abilities, and gave riſe to his Paſtorals, which put his merits in a light

that attracted general notice, and universal applause. The encouragement which his piece of the Beggar's Opera met with at its first exhibition, and its popularity to this very day, contributes not a little to raise the idea we must have of him in the character of a poet. The chief virtues he was remarkable for, were honesty and sincerity. As a fabulist, few equalled, and none can surpass him; there is such an easy elegance in all his pieces of this kind, that he seems to have stolen the curiosa felicitas of Horace; in his Pastorals he is justly called the son of Spenser, is as natural, but not so rough, as Theocritus, and both in his language and sentiments seems to give us a more perfect idea of pastoral poetry, than any definition can convey of it. As Swift says of him, he had the art of writing childish things without appearing puerile. Even in his fables addressed to a prince, he spares no foible which might characterize a courtier; and if he recommends himself to princely favour, it is not under the character of a slave, but that of a man. It were to be wished he had met with that encouragement his merits deserved, or at least that he had learned the art of bearing a disappointment. He died in 1732.

GAY'LY Adv. merrily; chearfully; fine, or showy.

To GAZE, V. A. [*geſean*, Sax. to see, *αγχζομαι*, Gr.] to look at a thing with intentness or earnestness, including sometimes the idea of novelty in the object, or admiration in the person.

GAZE, S. a fixed and earnest look, including the idea of wonder; the object of astonishment, admiration, or gazing. "Made of mine enemies the scorn and *gaze*." *Milton.*

GA'ZER, S. one who looks at a thing with great earnestness and fixedness.

GA'ZEFUL, Adj. looking intently.

GA'ZETTE, S. [at present accented on the first, but formerly, and more properly, on the second syllable; of *gazetta*, a Venetian halfpenny, the price of the news-paper published at Venice] a paper of news, containing mostly foreign articles, and published by authority.

GA'ZETTEER, S. a writer or publisher of news; a paper which contains articles of news both foreign and domestic.

GA'ZING-STOCK, S. an object of public notice, contempt, and adhorrence.

GAZON, S. [Fr. the *a* pronounced like that in *bone*] in Fortification, pieces of fresh earth covered with grass, in the form of a wedge, about a foot long, and half a foot thick, used to line parapets, and the traverses of galleries.

GEE, Interj. a word used by waggoners, or other drivers, to make their horses go faster.

GEESE, S. the plural of *goose*.

GE'LABLE, Adj. [from *gelu*, Lat. a frost] what may be thickened, or formed into a gelly.

GELA'TINE, or GELA'TINOUS, Adj. [*gelatus*, Lat.] formed into a gelly; stiff or viscous.

To GELD, V. A. [preter and part. pass. *gelded* or *gelt*] to castrate, or deprive of the power of generation. Figuratively, to diminish, lessen, or deprive of any essential part. "*Gelding* the opposed continent." *Shak.* To cut out or deprive a book of any passage that is immodest, or liable to objection. "*Geld* it so clearly in some places." *Dryd.*

GEL'DER, S. one who performs the act of castrating.

GEL'DER-ROSE, S. [perhaps so called from its coming from *Guelderland*] in Botany, a species of the viburnum, and a variety of the marsh elder, having flowers swelling round in a border.

GEL'DING, S. any animal that is castrated, but more particularly applied to a horse in that condition.

GE'LID, Adj. [*gelidus*, Lat.] extremely cold. "The deep ooze and *gelid* cavern." *Thomſ.*

GELI'DITY, S. extreme cold.

GEL'LY, S. [*gelatus*, Lat. of *gelu*, Lat, *gelée*, Fr. frost] any thick, viscous, or gluey substance.

GELT, S. an animal that has been castrated.

GELT, preter, and part. pass. of *geld*.

GEM, S. [*gemma*, Lat.] a jewel, or precious stone.

To GEM, V. A. [from the noun] to produce, or put forth the first buds; to adorn as with jewels or buds.

GEMILLI'PAROUS, Adj. [from *gemelli*, Lat. twins, and *pario*, Lat. to bring forth] bearing twins.

GEMINA'TION, S. [*geminatio*, Lat.] a repetition or republication of a word or sentence in order to encrease its force. "A *gemination* the present controversy shews not to have been causeless." *Boyle.*

GEMI'NI, S. [Lat.] in Astronomy, the Twins, the third constellation or sign in the Zodiac, containing eighty-nine stars, according to the Britannic catalogue, marked on the globes by the hieroglyphic of two kids, because at this time the sheep generally bring forth their young in pairs. In the place of the Egyptian hieroglyphic, the Greeks have substituted, without any propriety, the twin brothers Castor and Pollux.

GEM'MEOUS, Adj. [*gemmeus*, Lat.] tending to, or having the nature of gems.

GEN'DER, S. [*gendre*, Fr. *genus*, Lat.] a sort. "One *gender* of herbs." *Shak.* A sex. In Grammar, a name given to, or a distinction of nouns, according to the different sexes they signify, or the termination of the adjective which is joined to them.

To GEN'DER, V. A. [*engendre*, Fr.] to beget; to produce as a cauſe. Neuterly, to copulate; to breed.

GENEALO'GICAL, Adj. from [*genealogy*] pertaining to the deſcents of families; belonging to the hiſtory of the ſucceſſors in houſes.

GENEA'LOGY, S. [of γενεα, and λογος, Gr.] a ſummary account of the ſeveral deſcendants in a pedigree or family, a ſeries of ſucceſſion of progenitors; a pedigree.

GE'NERABLE, Adj. [*genero*, Lat.] that which may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL, Adj. [Fr. *generalis*, Lat.] comprehending many ſpecies or individuals, oppoſed to ſpecial, or particular. Not reſtrained in its ſignification, applied to words. Extenſive, or comprehending a great many, but not univerſal.

GE'NERAL, S. the whole; the main, without inſiſting on particulars; one who commands an army; a particular march or beat of the drum.

GENERALIS'SIMO, S. [Ital. *generaliſſime*, Fr.] a ſupreme commander in the field.

GENERA'LITY, Adj. [*generalité*, Fr.] the quality of being general, or including ſeveral ſpecies, oppoſed to *particular*. The main body, bulk, or greater part of any number or body of men.

GE'NERALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to include all of the ſame ſpecies without exception; commonly, or frequently.

GE'NERANT, Adj. [*generans*, Lat.] the power, cauſing, producing, or begetting. "The *generant*, or active principle." *Ray*.

To GE'NERATE, V. A. [*generatus*, of *genero*, Lat.] to beget, to propagate; to cauſe or produce.

GENERA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of begetting or producing; a family, race or offſpring; a ſingle ſucceſſion or gradation, in the ſcale of deſcent. "So *generations* in their courſe decay." *Pope*. Figuratively, an age. "By ſome of the antients a *generation* was fixed to an hundred years." *Calmet*.

GE'NERATIVE, Adj. [*generatif*, Fr.] having the power of propagation or producing; prolific.

GENERA'TOR, S. the power which begets, cauſes, or produces.

GENE'RIC, or GENE'RICAL, Adj. [*generique*, Fr. of *genus*, Lat.] that which comprehends the genus, or diſtinguiſhes one genus, but not one ſpecies, from another.

GENE'RICALLY, Adv. in a generical manner; with regard to the genus.

GENERO'SITY, S. [*generoſité*, Fr. *generoſus*, Lat.] the quality of giving money freely, of overlooking faults without cenſure, of pardoning crimes with good-nature, and conſidering the diſagreement of other perſons opinions with charitable allowances.

GE'NEROUS, Adj. [*genereux*, Fr. *generoſus*, Lat.] open of heart; liberal,

GE'NESIS, S. [γενεσις, Gr.] the firſt book of the Old Teſtament, ſo called by the Greeks, becauſe it contains the hiſtory of the generation or production of all things. It comprehends the account of the creation, the origin of all nations, the hiſtory of the firſt patriarchs, takes in the ſpace of 2367 years, and was written by Moſes. The Jews are forbidden to read the beginning of this book, and that of Ezekiel, till they are thirty years old.

GE'NET, S. [*genet*, Fr. *gianetto*, Ital.] a ſmall-ſized, well-proportioned, and ſwift Spaniſh horſe.

GENETHLI'ACAL, Adj. [γενεθλιακος, Gr.] in Aſtrology, belonging to, or calculated from, a perſon's birth or nativity.

GENE'THLIACS, S. [See *Genethliacal*,] the ſcience of calculating nativities.

GENE'VA, S. [a corruption of *genevre*, Fr. a juniper-berry] a ſpirituous liquor diſtilled from juniper-berries.

GENIAL, Adj. [*genialis*, Lat.] that which contributes to propagation. "The *genial* bed." *Par. Loſt*. That which cheriſhes, ſupports life, or cauſes chearfulneſs. "So much I find my *genial* ſpirits droop." *Milt*. Natural, or native. "Natural incapacity, and *genial* in diſpoſition." *Browne*.

GE'NIALLY, Adv. gayly; chearfully.

GENI'CULATED, Adj. [*geniculatus*, Lat.] in Botany, knotted, or jointed.

GE'NIO, S. [Ital. of *genius*, Lat.] a perſon of a particular turn of mind; the turn, diſpoſition, or caſt of mind. "Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection." *Tatler*, No. 53.

GE'NITALS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, of *genitalis*, Lat.] the parts contributing to generation.

GE'NITING, S. [a corruption of *janeton*, Fr. ſignifying *Jane*, ſuppoſed to be ſo called in honour of ſome lady of that name] an early apple gathered in June.

GE'NITIVE, Adj. [*genetif*, Fr. *genitivus*, Lat.] in Grammar, one of the ſix caſes, by which property or poſſeſſion is chiefly implied.

GE'NIUS, S. [Lat. *genie*, Fr.] a ſuppoſed protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things; a perſon endowed with faculties ſuperior to another; a perfection of underſtanding; a diſpoſition by which any perſon is by nature qualified or inclined to any particular ſcience or employment; nature or diſpoſition.

GENTEEL, Adj. [*gentil*, Fr.] polite, or elegant in behaviour or addreſs; graceful or elegant in mien.

GENTE'ELY, Adv. according to the rules of polite breeding; elegantly; gracefully; handſomely.

GEN'TIAN, S. [*gentian*, Fr. *gentiana*, Lat.] in Botany, fellwort. It is ranged by Linnæus in the ſecond ſect. of his fifth claſs; and by Tournefort in the third ſect. of his firſt claſs.

GENTIA'NELLA, S. a kind of blue colour

GENTI'LE, S. [*gentilis*, Lat.] one who worſhips idols, or falſe gods; a perſon of rank. "Ladies and *gentiles*." *Tuſſ.*

GENTILE'SSE, S. [Fr.] complaiſance; the ceremony and addreſs of polite behaviour; civility. "Her complaiſance and *gentileſſe*." *Hud*

GENTI'LISM, S. [*gentiliſme*, Fr.] the worſhip of the heathens; idolatry.

GENTILI'TIOUS, Adj. [*gentilitius*, Lat.] belonging to, or characteriſtic of a particular nation. "An unſavoury odour is *gentilitious* unto the Jews." *Brown* Hereditary; entailed on a family. "A *gentilitious* diſpoſition of body." *Ar'uth.*

GENTI'LITY, S. [*gentilité*, Fr.] good extraction; dignity of birth; the claſs of thoſe who are well born.

GEN'TLE, Adj. [*gentilis*, Lat.] of an ancient and good family; pronounced in converſation *genteel* in this ſenſe. "Our noble and *gentle* youth." *Milt.* Mild; tame; not eaſily provoked, applied to the temper. Soothing or pacifying. "This ſenſe firſt *gentle* muſic found." *Davies.*

GEN'TLE, S. a perſon of a good family; a gentleman. "*Gentles*, methinks you frown." *Shak.* A kind of worm ſomewhat like a maggot, uſed for a bait in fiſhing.

GEN'TLEFOLK, S. perſons diſtinguiſhed, by their birth, from the vulgar.

GEN'TLEMAN, S. [of *gentle*, from *gentil*, Fr. and *man*, thus we meet with *gentilhomme*, Fr. *gentilhuomo*, Ital. *i. e. homo gentilis*, Lat.] a perſon of a good family; one raiſed above the vulgar; a perſon who, to a good birth, and affluent fortune, has joined the qualifications of polite addreſs, and a virtuous conduct.

GEN'TLENESS, S. ſoftneſs, mildneſs; ſweetneſs.

GEN'TLEWOMAN, S. a woman of birth, or one ſuperior to the vulgar, both in wealth and behaviour.

GEN'TLY, Adv. ſoftly; ſlowly; kindly.

GEN'TRY, S. [from *gentle*, whence *gentlery* contracted to *gentry*] a rank of perſons between the nobility and the vulgar.

GE'NUFLEXION, S. [Fr. of *genu*, Lat. a knee, and *flecto*, Lat. to bend] the act of bending the knee; worſhip, or adoration expreſſed by bending the knee.

GE'NUINE, Adj. [*genuinus*, Lat.] pure, or without any ſpurious mixture; natural; true; real.

GE'NUINELY, Adv. without adulteration; naturally.

GE'NUINENESS, S. freedom from any thing counterfeit, or from any adulteration; purity.

GENUS, S. [Lat.] in Logic, a claſs of beings, or one common nature agreeing to and comprehending under it many ſpecies or ſeveral other common natures; thus *animal*, is a *genus*, becauſe it agrees to, and comprehends under it, the ſeveral ſpecies of men, horſes, whales, lions, &c. Logicians diſtinguiſh it into *ſummum* and *ſubalternum*. In Botany, a ſyſtem or aſſemblage of ſeveral plants agreeing in ſome one or more common characters, in reſpect to certain parts, whereby they are diſtinguiſhed from all other plants

GEO'CENTRIC, Adj. [*geocentrique*, Fr. from γη, Gr. the earth, and κεντρον, Gr. a center] in Aſtronomy, having the ſame center with the earth.

GEODÆ'SIA, S. [*geodeſie*, Fr. γεοδαιτια, of γη, the earth, and δαια, Gr. to divide] that part of practical geometry, which teaches to meaſure ſurfaces, and to find the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆ'TICAL, Adj. relating to the art of meaſuring land or ſurfaces.

GEO'GRAPHER, S. [*geographe*, Fr. of γη, the earth, and γραφω, Gr. to deſcribe] one who can deſcribe the earth according to the poſition of its ſeveral parts, and is ſkilled both in making maps, the uſe of the globes, and the ſituation and extent of the ſeveral countries in the world.

GEOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [*geographique*, Fr.] belonging to geography.

GEOGRA'PHICALLY, Adv. in the manner, or according to the rules of geography.

GE'OGRAPHY, S. in a ſtrict ſenſe, the knowledge of the circles of the earthly globe, and the ſituation of the various countries on its ſurface. In a more extenſive ſenſe, it takes in a knowledge of the ſeas alſo; and in its largeſt ſenſe, a knowledge of the various cuſtoms, habits, and governments of nations; the figures, magnitude, motion, and the different ſtrata and product, of its ſoil; the various animals of different countries; their climates, ſeaſons, heat, weather, together with the art of laying their various appearances down in maps, charts, &c.

GEO'LOGY, S. [from γη, the earth and λογος, Gr. a diſcourſe] the doctrine or knowledge of the nature and ſtate of the earth.

GEO'MANCER, S. one who pretends to tell future events.

GEO'MANTIC, Adj. belonging to geomancy, or formed by a geomancer.

GEO'METER, S. [*geometre*, Fr. γη, the earth, and μετρεω, Gr. to meaſure] one ſkilled in the principles of geometry.

GEO'METRAL, Adj. [Fr.] pertaining or relating to geometry.

GE'OMETRIC, or GEOMET'RICAL, Adj. [*geometrique*, Fr. γεωμετρικος, Gr.] belonging to, preſcribed, laid down by, or diſpoſed according to the principles of geometry.

GEO'METRICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of geometry.

GEOMETRI'CIAN, S. See *Geometer*.

To

To GEO'METRIZE, V. N. [γεωμετρεω, Gr.] to perform or act according to the principles of geometry. "Confined herſelf to *geometrize*." *Boyle.*

GEO'METRY, S. [*geometrie*, Fr. of γη, the earth, and μετρια, Gr. meaſure] the art of meaſuring the earth, or any diſtances thereon: at preſent uſed for the ſcience of quantity, extenſion, or magnitude, conſidered in themſelves, and without any regard to matter. It is divided into *ſpeculative* and *practical*.

GEO'RGE, S. [pronounced *Jorge*, *Georgius*, Lat.] the figure of St. George on horſeback, worn by the knights of the garter as an enſign of their order.

GEOR'GIC, S. [*georgique*, Fr. of γη, the earth, and εργον, Gr. work] ſome part of the ſcience of huſbandry put into a pleaſing dreſs, and ſet off with all the beauties and embelliſhments of poetry.

GER'FALCON, S. a bird of prey, in ſize between a vulture and a hawk, and of the greateſt ſtrength next to the eagle. *Bailey.*

GER'MAN, S. [*germain*, Fr. *germanus*, Lat.] a brother; one approaching to a brother in nearneſs of blood; generally applied to the children of brothers and ſiſters, who are called *couſins germans*.

GE'RMAN, Adj. [*germanus*, Lat.] related, "Thoſe that are *german* to him, though fifty times removed." *Shak.*

GERMA'NDER, S. [*germandre*, Fr.] in Botany, a plant, called in Latin, *teucriam*, from K. Teucer, who was the firſt that brought it into uſe.

GER'MANY, empire of, a very conſiderable country of vaſt extent, and the ſcene of many great actions, whoſe affairs are interwoven with thoſe of every nation in Europe. Germany is bounded on the W. by the dominions of France and the Low-Countries, from which it is ſeparated by the rivers Rhine, Moſelle, and Maeſe; on the E. by Poland and Hungary, including Bohemia; on the N. by Denmark and the Baltic ſea; and on the S. by Switzerland, the dominions of the ſtate of Venice, and the Alps, which divide it from Italy. It lies between lat. 45 deg. 12 min. and 55 deg. N. and between long. 6 deg. and 19 deg. 45 min. being from N. to S. that is, from Strahlſund in Pomerania, to the frontiers of Carniola and Iſtria, 600 Engliſh miles; and in breadth, from the town of Spa in the W. to the confines of Poland in the E. about 500. It is ſaid to be three times and a half larger than England, a fifth bigger than France, and as large as Poland and Sweden. Germany is moſtly level towards the N. and E. the ſoil being a barren ſand, or marſhy. On the S. it is incumbered with the Alps; but in the midland is an intermixture of hills and dales, corn-fields, and meadow-grounds, eſpecially on the banks of its rivers, namely, the Rhine, Danube, &c. where the air is alſo very temperate; but the northern parts are cold, and conſequently leſs fruitful. The ſeaſons are more conſtant and regular here than in the countries which confine on, or lie in the ocean. In thoſe provinces next the ſea, and abounding with lakes and rivers, there is plenty of rain; in other parts are ſometimes conſiderable droughts. The N. wind from the Baltic and Sweden brings froſt and ſnow; the eaſtern blaſts, coming over a vaſt continent from China and Japan, bring dry unhealthy weather; but the S. W. wind, as with us, is the moſt frequent and ſalubrious that blows in Germany. In general, this country and Poland are like Great-Britain both in climate and ſoil. Beſides great plenty of corn, cattle, ſheep, wool, cloth, horſes, fiſh, &c. the earth affords alſo metals and minerals, as iron, bitumen, ochre, copper, tin, lead, and ſilver in ſome places, alum, vitriol, quickſilver, ſalt, coal, &c. Though in ſome parts hilly, it is no where mountainous, except towards the S. and S. W. where the Alps and ſome mountains in Alſace ſerve as bulwarks againſt Italy, and France. The foreſts and waſtes yield plenty of wood for fuel and building, wild fowl, all ſorts of veniſon, &c. They alſo feed vaſt numbers of hogs, and the Ardenne foreſt good mutton. The rivers and lakes abound in variety of good fiſh. The orchards are full of common fruit-trees; and in the ſouthern provinces there is plenty of the more delicate ſort. They have rich wines, of which, particularly of Rheniſh and Moſelle, vaſt quantities are exported. The very mountains of the Alps, on the German ſide, are in many places cultivated to the top, and the valleys abound with paſtures and vineyards; ſo that no country has ſo great a variety of every thing conducive to the comforts of life; and would have ſtill more products, and in greater perfection, were there due encouragement for huſbandry, and their great men were not ſo exceſſively fond of foreign luxury, particularly wines; ſo that Germany exports leſs, and imports more, than any other country perhaps in the world. Though the wines in many parts of Germany are rich enough, others are ſmall and ſharp: and where no wines are, they have excellent beer. The trade of the cities on the Rhine and Moſelle conſiſts principally in wood, corn, wine, and oil: but the traffic of moſt of them have failed ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Dutch republic. The chief commodities which we have from them are linen, diaper, and damaſk, of which many thouſand ells are imported every week by the way of Hamburgh. They have alſo from us, conſiderable quantities of buttons, buckles, ſciſſars, and the like trinkets, with which Nuremburg and Augſburg formerly ſupplied, not only Germany, but

likewiſe England, and moſt other countries. Our watches, though the Germans are ſo famous for clock-work, and once ſolely in poſſeſſion of it, they prefer to their own. Several places of this country, that lay waſte formerly, are now improved by tillage, manufactures, and trade carried on by companies of French proteſtants, who have ſettled here ſince the revocation of the edict of Nantz. Their rivers, particularly the Rhine, yield gold-duſt mixed with the ſand. The money of moſt nations in Europe is curren here, and goes at a good value; the moſt common gold coin are Louis-d'ors and ducats. The rix-dollar, which is true ſterling, is equal to 4s. 6d. Engliſh; a German florin is equal to our half crown; a ſpecie crown anſwers to the Engliſh crown, but a crown current only to 3s. 6d. No country has ſuch a variety of coin, and that clipt and adulterated, as Germany; which is no ſmall diſadvantage to trade, and very ſenſibly ſinks the value of land. Every circle in Germany has mines of vitriol and ſulphur, like coal-pits; But theſe are ſeldom above twenty fathoms deep, and their copper mines ſeldom above forty, the produce of which may be about 200,000l. two thirds of which are exported unwrought. The tin mines here are reckoned the beſt in the world, and thoſe of iron and lead, inferior only to the Swediſh. Their iron is much better than the Engliſh, and near moſt of their mines are forges for caſting guns, &c. at which the Germans are very expert. In Germany, and but ſeldom any where elſe, is found that ſort of earth called *terra ſigillata*, or *lemnia*, as being brought from the iſle of Lemnos. It is a hard earth, with white, yellow, or red veins, ſaid to be an antidote againſt poiſons. In Bavaria, Tyrol, Liege, &c. are good marble-quarries. And for all kinds of precious ſtones, this country ſurpaſſes moſt others in Europe. A remarkable natural curioſity, peculiar to Germany, is the ſchiefferſtein, a blackiſh glittering kind of ſtone, or ſalt, which melted and brayed, yields copper and ſome ſilver. No country in Europe, perhaps in the whole world, has ſo many noble rivers; the principal of which are the Danube, Rhine, Moſelle, Maeſe, Elb, Oder, Weſer, Aller, Maine, and Inn, &c. by all which an immenſe trade might be carried on, were the induſtry of the inhabitants equal to their natural advantages. With regard to ſalutary fountains and baths, there are not ſo many in all Europe as in Germany alone, there being no part of the country without them; ſo that there are reckoned to be about 1000 ſprings of acid waters only; ſome hot, ſome cold, and others that are both hot and cold at different times. Of the hot ſprings there are innumerable ſpecies; but of the very cold there are not many. Theſe ſpring from their mountains; and the beſt are thoſe at Pyrmont, great quantities of which waters are imported into England; alſo the medicinal waters at Baden, Aix-la Chapelle, &c. The Germans claim the invention of printing; but this the Dutch conteſt with them: this however was found out in the year 1440. The invention of gunpowder is probably theirs, by friar Barthold Schwartz: a chemical preparation mixed with ſalt-petre and brimſtone in a crucible, accidentally catching fire, gave him the hint. This happened about 1330; though ſome of our Engliſh writers ſay, that friar Roger Bacon of Oxford invented it an hundred years before. They in general are allowed to be excellent mechanics and chemiſts: yet among the latter have aroſe ſeveral pretenders to the grand elixir or magiſtery; the falſity of whoſe claims to that diſcovery hath been often publickly detected: as among the former, ſeveral projectors have pretended to have found out the perpetual motion; but that has been found to be an impoſition alſo. They have brought clock-work, watches, ſwords, locks, and fire-arms, to a very great perfection. The manufactures of tin-plates, or that commonly called white-iron, they have entirely monopolized. They are reputed good painters, engravers, enamellers, chaſers, or relievo-figure workers, and engineers. Their foreign trade they carry on by the rivers above-mentioned, and the Baltic, more particularly from Hamburgh, Lubeck, Bremen, Stetin, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland. The Germans in general are warlike, robuſt, hardy, and brave, well-ſhaped, tall, and ſturdy; and both gentry and commonalty are very fond of the army. Their country is often the ſeat of war, as in 1762, the men covering the face of it like legions of locuſts, in the numerous bodies and combined ſtrength of the Empire, France, Auſtria, Sweden, Ruſſia, &c. againſt the King of Pruſſia, and his allies of England, Hanover, Heſſe, Brunſwic, &c. The clergy are generally good ſcholars, ſolemn preachers, and ſolid writers, particularly in morality or divinity, though ſometimes too prolix; and they are affable to ſtrangers.

GERME, S. [Fr. *germen*, Lat.] a ſprout or ſhoot; that part which grows and ſpreads. In Botany that part of a flower or plant which contains the ſeed.

GER'MEN, S. [*germen*, Lat.] a young ſprout or ſhoot; a ſhooting or ſprouting ſeed. "All *germens* ſplit at once." *Shak.*

To GER'MINATE. V. N. [*germinatus*, of *germino*, Lat.] to ſprout, bud, ſhoot, or grow.

GERMINA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of ſhooting or ſprouting; growth.

GE'RUND, S. [*gerundium*, Lat. *gerondif*, Fr.] in the Latin grammar, a verbal noun ending in *di*, *do*, and *dum*, or governing caſes like a verb. In Engliſh, we have no gerunds.

GESTA'TION, S. [*geſtatio*, Lat.] the act of bearing the young in the womb.

To GESTI'CULATE, V. N. [*geſticulatus*, of *geſticulor*, Lat. *geſticuler*, Fr.] to make odd geſtures; to play antic tricks.

GESTICULATION, S. [Fr. *geſticulatio*, Lat.] the throwing the arms and limbs about in odd and antic poſtures; an odd poſture.

GES'TURE, S. [*geſte*, Fr. *geſtus*, Lat.] the poſtures or attitudes expreſſive of a perſon's ſentiments; any movement or motion of the body.

To GE'STURE, V. N. to accompany one's delivery with action, attitude, or motion of the body. "It is not orderly read, nor *geſtured* as beſeemeth." *Hooker.*

To GET, V. A. to procure, or acquire; to obtain by force or ſeizure; to attain by ſucceſs; to win; to poſſeſs; to beget; to acquire; to gain; to earn by labour and pains; to learn. "*Get by heart* the more common and uſeful words." *Watts. To get off*, to ſell or diſpoſe of by ſome artifice or expedient. *To get in*, to force or find a paſſage. To become by any act what one was not before. "Bathes and *gets* drunk." *Dryd. To get off*, to eſcape danger. *To get over*, to ſurmount, or conquer; to extricate one's ſelf from any obſtacle or impediment which hinders from action, or involves the mind in perplexity. *To get up*, to riſe from a ſeat, or a bed.

GET'TER, S. one that procures or obtains one who begets.

GET'TING, S. the act of obtaining. In Commerce, gain or profit.

GEW'GAW, S. [*gwagbaw*, Brit. to be empty, *Gegaf*, trifles] a ſhowy, empty trifle; a bauble, or ſplendid play thing.

GEW'GAW, Adj. ſplendidly trifling; though ſhowy and gaudy, yet of no value.

GHAS'TFUL, Adj. [of *gaſt*, Sax. and *ful*, Sax.] dreary; diſmal; melancholy.

GHAST'LINESS, S. horror appearing on the countenance; diſmal paleneſs; like a ghoſt.

GHAST'LY, Adj. like a ghoſt; with horror and dread painted on the countenance; dreadful; horrible; ſhocking.

GHASTNESS, S. [See *ghaſtlineſs.*] "Do you *perceive* the *ghaſtneſs* of the eye." *Shak.*

GHER'KIN, S. [*gurcke*, Teut. a cucumber] a pickled cucumber." *Skinner.*

GHOST, S. [*gaſt*, Sax. a ſoul, ſpectre, or ſpirit. *Gheſt*, Belg. *gryſt*, Teut.] the ſoul of man; a ſpirit or ſpectre, ſeen after the death of a perſon. When joined with holy, it implies the third perſon of the Holy Trinity, otherwiſe termed the *Spirit*, as this word likewiſe ſignifies. *To give up the ghoſt*, is to expire; to die; or to yield our ſoul into the hands of him that gave it.

To GHOST, V. A. to appear to a perſon after death; to haunt. "Julius Cæſar—— who at Philippi, the good Brutus *ghoſted*." *Shak.*

GHO'STLINESS, S. ſpiritualneſs; the quality relating to the ſpirit or to the ſoul.

GHO'STLY, Adj. ſpiritual, or relating to the ſoul.

GI'ANT, S. [*geant*, Fr. *gigas*, Sax. Lat. and Gr. of γη, the earth, and, γενναω, Gr. to beget, being uſually called the ſons of the earth] a perſon of uncommon height of ſtature; it is noted that the ideas of pride, brutality, and wickedneſs, are aſſociated with this word, both in our own language and that of ſcripture.

GI'ANTESS, S. [of *giant*, and *eſſe*, a feminine termination from the Saxons] a woman of more than natural height; a woman taller than the reſt of her ſex naturally are.

GIANT LIKE, or GIANTLY, Adj. reſembling a giant in tallneſs; any thing of enormous bulk, or exceeding great.

To GIB'BER, V. N. [from *jabber*, according to Johnſon] to ſpeak in an inarticulate or unintelligible manner.

GIB'BERISH, S. cant: the private language of rogues, gypſies, &c. Words derived from no language, and having no meaning.

GIB'BET, S. [Fr. *guibeta*,] Ital. a gallows; or a croſs-poſt whereon malefactors are executed, or hung in chains; any perpendicular beams croſſed at the top.

To GIB'BET, V. A. to hang or expoſe on a gibbet; to hang upon a beam, which croſſes another, ſtanding upright.

GIBBO'SITY, S. [*gibboſité*, Fr.] the quality of riſing in a bump, or a protuberance, above the reſt of a ſurface; a prominence; convexity. "The *gibboſity* of the interjacent water" *Ray.*

GIB'BOUS, S. [*gibbeux*, Fr. *gibbus*, Lat.] ſwelling or riſing above the other parts of a ſurface; convex; riſing in knobs.

To GIBE, V. N. [*gaber*, old Fr.] to ſneer in a contemptuous manner; to deride; to mock; to treat with ſcorn; to taunt.

GIBE, S. a taunt; ſneer, or expreſſion of ridicule joined with contempt.

GIBER, S. a ſneerer; one who ridicules or ſneers at another.

GI'BINGLY, Adv. in a contemptuous ridiculing, or ſneering manner.

GIB'LET, S. [*gibiot*, Sax.] the offal parts of a fowl, particularly thoſe of a duck or gooſe, which are cut off before they are roaſted, conſiſting of the head or neck, part of the wings, gizzard, heart, liver, and legs.

GIB'RALTAR, S. a famous ſea-port and fortreſs of Andaluſia, in Spain, at the mouth of the Streights of its name, lying between the Atlantic ocean, and the Mediterranean ſea. The Moors call it Gebel-Tarif that is, the mount of Tarif, a Mooriſh general, who about the eighth century landed here, with three African princes, in order to conquer Spain; from which its preſent name ſeems compounded. It is the Calpe or Calpia of the antients, as being ſituated at the foot of the

the famous mountain of that name, the weſtern boundary of the earth, or the place where Hercules put up one of his pillars, and ſixteen miles N. of Avila or Ceuta, the other, on the oppoſite ſhore of Africa. The town of Gibraltar is neither large nor beautiful; yet on account of its fortifications is reckoned the key of Spain, and is furniſhed with the neceſſary artillery for its defence. It is built upon a rock, in a peninſula, to which, on the land-ſide, is only a narrow paſſage between the rock and the ſea, but that walled and fortified both by art and nature, being there ſo incloſed by high ſteep hills, as to be almoſt inacceſſible that way. It hath but two gates on that ſide, and as many towards the ſea. Acroſs this Iſthmus the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, in order to prevent the garriſon of Gibraltar from having any intercourſe with the country: yet they carry on a clandeſtine trade. Its harbour is formed by a bulwark properly fortified. In July, 1704, the confederate fleet of the Engliſh and Dutch, under the command of Sir George Rooke, after bombarding the town for two days, obliged the marquis de Salines, who was then the governor, to ſurrender. The Spaniards attempted its recovery that ſame year, when it ſtood out a memorable ſiege under the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt. Upon which occaſion about 4 or 500 of the enemy having in the night crept up the rock which covers the town, were driven down headlong next morning. The Spaniards finding that neither ſieges nor negotiations availed any thing, ceded it to Great-Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. They again made an attempt in 1727; but were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, after lying before it ſeveral months. At this time they attempted to blow up the rock, but found it impracticable; and to this day it continues in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. Since that time it has been more ſtrongly fortified, new works and improvements being daily added to it; ſo that the place is rendered impregnable by any other means, than treachery or ſurprize (for ſtarved it cannot be, whilſt our fleet can ſupply it). Hence the Spaniards only become ridiculous in attempting it by formal ſieges. Here are people of all nations, as Turks, Jews, and Moors. The garriſon is confined within very narrow limits, the ground of which produces hardly any thing; ſo that all their proviſions are brought them either from England, or from Ceuta on the Barbary coaſt. The road of Gibraltar is neither ſafe againſt an enemy nor ſtorms, and is not convenient for refitting of veſſels, though they may be laid on their ſides for careening. The ſtreights are twenty-four miles long, and about fifteen broad; through which ſets a current from the Atlantic ocean into the Mediterranean, and for the ſtemming of it, a briſk gale is required. Since ſeveral notorious oppreſſions have been committed by our military governors of Gibraltar, who uſed to exact, and do what they pleaſed, the parliament, after a narrow inſpection into the affair, have erected the town into a body corporate, the civil power being now lodged in its magiſtrates. It lies forty miles S. W. of Cadiz, and eighty S. of Seville. Lat. 36 deg. 21 min. N. long. 6 deg. 13 min. W.

GID'DILY, Adv. the appearance of external things turning round, though at reſt, with a ſwimming in the head. Figuratively, without ſteadineſs, or forethought; raſhly.

GID'DY, Adj. [*gidi*, Sax.] having a ſwimming in the head, whereby external things, though at reſt, ſeem to turn round; changeable; inconſtant; unſteady; heedleſs; elated too much with ſucceſs or praiſe.

GID'DY-BRAINED, Adj. careleſs; thoughtleſs; raſh; or undertaking a thing without weighing its conſequences.

GID'DY-HEADED, Adj. without thought, caution, ſteadineſs, or conſtancy.

GID'DY-PACED, Adj. moving like one that has a ſwimming in the head; raſh; heedleſs; thoughtleſs. "Of theſe more briſk and *giddy paced* times." *Shak.*

GIFT, S. [Sax. *giof*, Iſl. *gafa*, Run.] ſomething beſtowed on another without price or exchange; the act of giving. When applied to the Deity, an offering, or oblation. Any power, or peculiar talent and faculty, ſo called becauſe given, or implanted in our nature, not acquired by art. "He who has the *gift* of ridicule." *Spect.* No. 291.

GIF'TED, Adj. given, or beſtowed; not acquired by labour. "With my heaven *gifted* ſtrength." *Milt.* Endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, S. [*kugel*, Teut. *koghel*, Belg. a ball,] a ſmall top made of horn, which is kept ſpinning by whipping it with a thong.

GIGAN'TIC, S. [*gigantis*, genitive of *gigas*, Lat.] reſembling a giant; of an enormous ſize. Figuratively, exceedingly wicked.

To GIG'GLE, V. N. [the *g* is pronounced hard] to be inclined to laugh; to laugh at trifles.

GIG'LER, S. [the *g* is pronounced hard] one who burſts into laughter at the leaſt trifle; one very much inclined to laughter.

GIG'LET, S. [*geagl*, Sax. *geyl*, Belg. *gillet*, Scot.] a wanton, laſcivious girl. "To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench." *Shak.*

GI'GOT, S. [Fr. *gigotto*, Ital.] the hip joint.

To GILD, V. A. [preter *gilded*, or *gilt*] to waſh over with liquid, or cover with leaf-gold; to brighten. *To gild over*, to recommend a thing, or hide its defects by ſome additional ornament.

GILDER, S. one who covers the ſurface of any body with gold; a coin valued from

from one shilling and six pence to two shillings from *ghield*, Dan. *geld*, Teut. money.

GILD'ING, S. gold laid or stuck on any surface, by way of ornament; the act of covering with gold.

GILL, S. [*gil*, Isl. a cleft, or chink, *agalla*, Span. *gula*, Lat.] the apertures on each side of the head of a fish, which they breathe through instead of their mouths. The red flap which hangs down from the beak of a fowl; or fleshy excrescence under the chin of a man; a liquid measure, containing the fourth part of a pint; a woman or female companion. "Each *Jack* with his *gill*." *Ben Jonson.* In Botany, the plant called ground-ivy. Likewise ale wherein ground-ivy hath been steeped.

GIL'LY-FLOWER, S. [corrupted from *July-flower*, so called from the month it blows in] in Botany, the *dianthus*, under which genus are included pinks, carnations, and the sweet-william.

GILT, S. [from *gild*] gold laid on any surface. Figuratively, golden shew or splendor. "When thou wast in thy *gilt* and thy perfume."

GILT, Part. of *gild*.

GIM, Adj. [*gim*, Sax. a jewel, or precious stone] neat; spruce; well dressed; an old word, which seems now reviving.

GIM'CRACK, or GIMCRANK, S. any machine more curious than useful.

GIM'LET, S. a borer with a kind of worm or screw at the end.

GIM'MER, S. [See *Gimmal*] a movement; a part of a machine; machinery. "The *gimmers* of the world hold together, not so much by geometry, as natural magic." *More.*

GIMP, S. a kind of silk-twist, or open lace.

GIN, S. [contracted from *engine*] a trap or snare; a pump worked by wheels; a distilled liquor drawn from juniper-berries, &c. contracted from *Geneva*.

GIN'GER, S. [*gengero*, *zenzero*, *gengifir*, Sax. *gengebro*, or *zenzero*, Ital. *gingembre*, Fr. *zinziber*, Lat.] an aromatic root, of a yellow colour, a very hot and pungent taste, used in cookery as a spice, by apothecaries as a medicine. In Botany, it is stiled by Linnæus the *amomum*.

GIN'GERBREAD, S. a kind of bread made of flour sweetened with treacle, and mixed with ginger and aromatic seeds.

GIN'GERLY, Adv. [*gingre*, Sax. younger; because weaker than those who are more advanced in years] in a soft, tender, cautious, and slow manner.

GIN'GERNESS, S. caution, tenderness, or slightness in handling, for fear of hurting or soiling: niceness.

GIN'GIVAL, Adj. [*gingiva*, Lat. the gums] belonging to the gums. "The exclusive appulse, especially the *gingival*." *Holder.*

To GIN'GLE, V. N. [formed from the sound] to have a sharp noise, applied to that made by several pieces of money shook together; to shake pieces of money or metal together, so as to make them sound.

GIN'GLE, S. the sound made by several pieces of money or metal shook together; the sound made by several words or periods ending with the same letters or syllables.

GIN'NET, S. [γ.νω, Gr.] a nag, a mule, or degenerated breed. From hence some derive but erroneously, a Spanish *gennet*, improperly written for *ginnet*.

GINGL'YMUS, S. [Lat. γιγλυμ, Gr. a hinge] in Anatomy, a kind of articulation, or joint, whose motion resembles that of a hinge.

GIP'SY, S. [corrupted from Egyptian] a vagabond, of a natural particular dark complexion, who pretends to tell future events by palmestry or physiognomy. Figuratively used to imply a person of a dark complexion; or a woman of great craftiness and cunning.

GIRA'SOLE, S. [*giraſol*, Fr.] in Botany, the herb turnsole. In Jewelling, the opal stone.

To GIRD, V. A. [preter *girded*; or *girt*] To bind round; to fasten by binding round; to invest, or clothe; to inclose; to incircle; "The Nysian isle—*girt* with the river Triton." *Par. Reg.*

GIRD, S. a twitch, or pang, alluding to the pain or sensation caused by a girdle drawn tight on a sudden. "Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges, which the atheist feels." *Tillot.*

GIR'DER, S. in Architecture, the largest piece of timber on a floor; its ends are fastened into the summers or breast-summers, and support the joists, which are framed into it.

GIR'DLE, S. [*gerdl*, *gyrdl*, Sax. *gerdel*, Belg. *gurtel*, Teut.] any tning or bandage drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled; an inclosure or circumference. "Within the girdle of these walls." *Shak.* The equator, a great circle surrounding the world like a girdle. "Under the *girdle* of the world." *Bac.*

To GIR'DLE, V. A. to encompass and surround as with a girdle. "The gentle babes *girdling* one another." *Shak.* To inclose, shut in, or environ. "O thou wall—that *girdest* in those wolves." *Shak.*

GIR'DLEBELT, S. a belt worn round the waist.

GIR'DLER, S. one who makes belts or girdles.

GIRL, S. a young female, or woman; applied to one who is playful, giddy, and thoughtless, not arrived to years of discretion, or not acting with that reserve which a person of discretion ought.

GIR'LISH, Adj. like a girl, or one who is not arrived to years of discretion; wanton, playful, or giddy.

GIR'LISHLY,

GIR'LISHLY, Adj. in a wanton, playful, giddy, or thoughtleſs manner, applied to females.

GIRT, participle paſſive of *Gird.*

To GIRT, V. A. [from *gird.* Johnſon ſays it is an improper word] to gird; to ſurround or encircle.

GIRT, S. [from *girt*, the verb, or *gird, gurt*, Belg.] a band which goes under or round a horſe's belly, and faſtens the ſaddle, or a burthen on its back. In Surgery, a circular bandage with a bolſter in the middle. "The moſt common bandage is by that of the *girt.*" *Wiſem.*

GIRTH, S. [from *gird*, the verb] the band by which the ſaddle is faſtened upon a horſe; the circumference or meaſure of a perſon's waiſt.

To GIRTH, V. A. to put on or bind with a girth.

To GIVE, V. A. [preter. *gave*, participle paſſive, *given*] to preſent, or confer on another without receiving any thing in exchange; to tranſmit, communicate, or impart from one's ſelf to another by hand, ſpeech, or writing; to aſſign; to put into a perſon's poſſeſſion; to conſign. *To give for*, to exchange one thing for another. *To give ear*, to liſten, or attend to what a perſon ſays, "Where he gave no *ear.*" *Bac.* *To give way*, to yield without reſiſtance, or denial. To offer. "To *give* no offence." *Burnet.* Uſed with *to*, to addict, apply, or habituate. "*Given* to pleaſure." *Bacon.* Uſed with *away*, to make over, to tranſfer to another. Joined to *out*, to proclaim, publiſh, or utter; to ſpread a falſe report or rumour. Uſed with *up*, to reſign, quit, yield, abandon, or deliver To *grow moiſt*; to melt; to thaw. Uſed with *in*, to retreat; to give way; to go back. "The Scots battalion was forced to *give in.*" *Hayw.* Uſed with *into*, to comply with; to aſſent to; to yield to. Uſed with *off*, to ceaſe. Uſed with *over*, to ceaſe from an act. *To give out*, to ceaſe from a conteſt; to yield. Uſed with *way*, or *place*, to yield without reſiſtance: to fall back or make room.

GIV'ER, S. one that lets another have a thing without receiving any thing in return.

GIZ'ZARD, S. [*geſier*, Fr. *gigeria*, Lat.] a ſtrong muſculous ſtomach in birds, wherein their meat, by means of ſtones which they ſwallow, is ground in pieces, as in a mill. To *grumble in the gizzard*, is applied to thoſe who are diſſatisfied or diſcontented.

GLACIA'TION, S. [*glacis*, Lat. ice, *glacer*, Fr.] the act of turning into ice; ice. 'Hail, which is alſo a *glaciation.*" *Brown.*

GLA'CIS, S. [Fr.] in fortification, a ſloping bank.

GLAD, Adj. [*glade, glæd*, Sax. *glad*, Dan. *gladur*, Run. *gladde*, preter of *gled*, Iſl. to rejoice] chearful; gay; rejoicing at ſome good which has happened. Figuratively, uſed for any thing which appears fertile, bright, or ſhewy. "The ſolitary place ſhall be *glad* for them." *Iſai.* xxxv.

To GLAD'DEN, V. A. to cheer; to affect with a ſenſation of pleaſure or delight.

GLAD'DER, S. one who raiſes delight and pleaſure, "Thou *gladder* of the mount of Cytheron." *Dryd.*

GLADE, S. [*glad*, Dan.] a lawn or opening in a wood; a paſſage through a wood made by lopping off the branches of trees.

GLA'DEN, or GLA'DER, S. [*gladius*, Lat.] ſwordgraſs. In Botany, a general name of plants with a broad blade.

GLADIA'TOR, S. [Lat. *gladeateur*, Fr.] a perſon who uſed to fight with a naked ſword in the public ſhews at Rome. Figuratively, a prize fighter; or ſword player.

GLAD'LY, Adv. in a joyful or chearful manner.

GLA'DNESS, S. a ſenſation of joy or delight ariſing at the proſpect of ſucceſs, or the actual poſſeſſion of good.

GLAD'SOME, Adj. delighted; pleaſed.

GLAD'SOMELY, Adv. with ſome ſenſation of delight or pleaſure.

GLAD'SOMENESS, S. gaiety; a ſlight ſenſation of joy or delight.

GLAIRE, S. [*glare*, Sax. *glaire*, Fr.] the white of an egg; a kind of halbert.

To GLAIRE, V. A. [*glaire*, Fr.] to varniſh, to ſmear with the white of an egg; uſed by book-binders.

GLA'MORGANSHIRE, S. one of the counties of South-Wales. It lies partly in the dioceſe of St. David's, and partly in that of Llandaff, and is a maritime county, having the Severn ſea, or Briſtol channel, on the S. Monmouthſhire on the E. Carmarthenſhire on the W. and Brecknockſhire on the N. It is probably enough conjectured, to have formerly belonged to ſome prince or abbey of the name of Morgan; others derive it from Mor or Muir, ſignifying the ſea, as it lies along that of the Severn. Templeman reckons its length forty-five miles, and breadth twenty-one. Others make its dimenſions ſomething greater. It is divided into ten hundreds, as many market-towns, and eighteen pariſhes, in which are reckoned ſixteen rivers, and about 58,000 inhabitants. The air on the N. ſide, where it is mountainous, is ſharp, from the long continuance of the ſnow; but on the S. ſide it is mild; the country being more level, more populous, and bearing large crops of corn, and very ſweet graſs. Sheep and cattle abound in all parts of it, there being fruitful valleys among the mountains, that yield very good paſture. Its other commodities are lead coals, fiſh, and butter. The principal rivers are the Rhymny or Remny, the Taffe, the Ogmore, the Avon, the Cledaugh, and the Tave. Formerly this ſhire was fortified with abundance of caſtles, moſt of which have long

long ſince fallen to decay. It ſends but two members to parliament; namely, a knight of the ſhire, and a burgeſs for the town of Caerdiff. This county begins South Wales, which extends itſelf from the mouth of the Avon weſtward, to the Biſhop and his Clerks, rocks ſo called, which lie off St. David's in Pembrokeſhire; and from thence runs north to Aberdovy. On its coaſt are ſeveral ſmall harbours and ports, principally for ſhipping off their coals and proviſions; both which are exported in great quantities; the firſt to all the coaſts of Devonſhire, Somerſetſhire, and Cornwall, and ſome to Ireland; and the ſecond article they ſend to Briſtol, particularly butter, ſalted and barrelled up, as that of Suffolk and Yorkſhire is ſent to London.

GLANCE, S. [*glants*, Belg. *glantz*, Teut.] a ſudden ſhoot or beam of light or ſplendor; a ſtroke or dart of light.

To GLANCE, V. A. [*glantzen*, Teut.] to ſhoot a ſudden ray of light or ſplendor; to fly off, or to ſtrike in a ſloping manner. Uſed with *at*, to hint at, or cenſure a perſon's faults by ſome oblique hints. Uſed with *eye*, to take a quick, ſlight, or tranſient view; to view obliquely. "*Glancing* an eye of pity on his loſſes." *Shak.*

GLANCI'NGLY, Adv. in an oblique manner; tranſiently.

GLAND, S. [Fr. *glans*, *glandis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a ſoft ſpungy ſubſtance, which ſerves to ſeparate a particular humour from the blood.

GLAN'DERS, S. in Farriery, a running of corrupt matter from the noſe, differing in colour, according to the degree of malignity.

GLANDI'FEROUS, Adj. [of *glans*, Lat.] an acorn, and *fero*, Lat. to bear] bearing acorns, maſt, or fruit like acorns.

GLAN'DULE, S. [Fr. *glandula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a ſmall gland; ſometimes applied in the plural, to ſignify what are vulgarly called the *almonds of the ear*.

GLANDULO'SITY, S. a collection of glands.

GLANDULOUS, Adj. [*glanduleux*, Fr. *glandulosus*, Lat.] pertaining, ſituated in, or having the nature of the glands.

To GLARE, V. N. [*glaren*, Belg.] to ſhine ſo bright as to dazzle the eyes. Alſo to ſhine with a luſtre too much laboured, applied to writings. To flaſh. "Every eye—*glar'd* lightning." *Milt.*

GLARE, S. an overpowering or dazzling luſtre; a fierce piercing look. "A lion now he ſtalks with fiery glare." *Par. Loſt.*

GLARE'OUS, Adj. [*glaireux*, Fr. *glareoſus*, Lat. See *Glare*] conſiſting of viſcous and tranſparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLARI'NG, [Part. of *glare*] flagrant; enormous, applied to any very great crime.

GLASS, S. [*glas*, Sax. *glaſs*, Belg.] an artificial ſubſtance made by fuſing or melting fixed ſalts, flint, and ſand together, with a vehement fire, tranſparent to the ſight, ductile when hot, but not malleable; a glaſs veſſel of any kind, particularly a cup, with a foot, to drink out of: hence, figuratively, it is uſed for that quantity of liquor, which ſuch a veſſel contains, as *a glaſs of wine*. A glaſs to view one's face in; a perſpective, or a glaſs to view diſtant or near objects with; a glaſs made uſe of for meaſuring time, by means of ſand, which runs through a ſmall aperture, and called an *hour glaſs*.

To GLASS, V. A. to ſee as in a glaſs; to cover with, or caſe in glaſs; to glaze.

GLASS'-GAZING, Adj. finical; or often contemplating himſelf in a looking glaſs. "A—*glaſs-gazing*, ſuper-ſerviceable, finical rogue." *Shak*

GLASS'-HOUSE, S. a houſe where glaſs is made and manufactured.

GLASS'WORT, S. [from *glas*, Sax.] in Botany, the ſalſola.

GLASS'Y, Adj. partaking of the nature of glaſs; reſembling glaſs in ſmoothneſs, luſtre, or brightneſs.

GLAS'TENBURY-THORN, S. in Botany, a variety of the common hawthorn, from which it differs in flowering twice a year; becauſe, in mild ſeaſons, it often flowers in November or December, and again at the uſual time with the common ſort; the ſtories told of its budding, bloſſoming, and fading on Chriſtmas day, are cenſured by Miller as ridiculous, and having no foundation.

GLAUCO'MA, S. [Lat. of γλαυκωμα, of γλαυκος, Gr.] in Medicine, a diſorder of the eye.

To GLAZE, V. A. to furniſh windows with glaſs; to cover with a ſubſtance reſembling glaſs, like that with which potters cover their earthen-ware, porcelain, &c. To cover or overlay with ſomething ſhining. "Sorrow's eye *glazed* with blinding tears." *Shak.*

GLA'ZIER, S. one whoſe trade is to make glaſs windows. According to William of Malmſbury, they were firſt introduced into this iſland by Benedict, biſhop of Durham.

GLEAM, S. [pronounced *gleem*] a ſudden and tranſient ſhoot or ray of ſplendor; luſtre; brightneſs.

To GLEAM, V. N. to ſhine with ſudden and tranſient flaſhes; to ſhine.

GLEA'MY, Adj. flaſhing; darting ſudden and tranſient flaſhes of light.

To GLEAN, V. A. [pronounced *gleen*] to collect what is ſcattered by thoſe who carry in a harveſt; to gather any thing thinly ſcattered; to collect from different places in a book, or from different authors.

GLEAN, S. a collection made by ſlow degrees, and laborious application. "*Gleans* of yellow thyme diſtend his thighs." *Dryd.*

GLEAN'ER, S. one who gathers after the reapers;

reapers; one who gathers any thing ſhowly and laborioufly; one who collects from different places in the ſame book, or from a variety of authors.

GLEAN'ING, S. the act of picking up corn ſcattered by the huſbandmen; the act of gathering any thing ſhowly and laborioufly; the act of collecting from different authors, or from different places in the ſame book.

GLEBE, S. [*gleba*, Lat.] a clod; turf; ſoil; land. In Natural Hiſtory, a clod, or piece of ſtone or earth, frequently containing ſome metal or mineral. In Law, church-land.

GLE'BOUS, Adj. abounding in clods.

GLE'BY, Adj. abounding in clods. Figuratively, fertile or fruitful. "Diffus'd "o'er virtue's *gleby* land." *Prior.*

GLEDE, S. [*glida*, Sax.] a kite. "Ye "ſhall not eat the *glede*." *Deutr.*

GLEE, S. [*glie*, Sax.] joy or mirth. "Is "Blouzelinda dead? Farewell my *glee*." *Gay.*

GLEE'FUL, Adj. full of joy; gay; chearful. "Every thing doth make a *gleeful* "boaſt." *Shak.*

GLEEK, S. [*glig*, Sax.] a muſician. "No money, but the *gleek*; I'll give you the minſtrel." *Shak.*

To GLEEK, V. A. [*gligman*, Sax.] to ſneer; to mimick; to droll upon. "*Gleeking* or "galling as this gentleman." *Shak.*

To GLEEN, V. N. [perhaps a corruption of *gleam*] ro ſhine with heat, or poliſh. "Hard *gleening* armour." *Prior.*

GLEET, S. the flowing or dripping of a humour from any wound. Uſually applied to a flux of thin humour from the urethra.

To GLEET, V. N. to drop ſlowly, or ouze with a thin humour. Figuratively, to run ſlowly. "*Gleet* down the rocky caverns." *Cheyne.*

GLEE'TY, Adj. reſembling a gleet. Thin and ſanious, applied to humours.

GLEW, S. [*gew*, Brit. *glud*, Brit.] a viſcid, tenacious matter, uſed as a cement to join divers things together. The common glew is made of the ſkins or hides of beaſts: fiſh glew is made of the mucilaginous parts of a large fiſh, found chiefly in the Ruſſian ſeas, and is what we call *iſing-glaſs*.

GLIB, Adj. [*glis*, Iſl. ſmooth, *glid*, Sax. ſlippery] ſmooth; ſlippery; without any inequalities in the ſurface; formed ſo as to be eaſily moved. Voluble, applied to ſpeech.

GLIB, S. a thick curled buſh of hair hanging down over the eyes, worn by the ancient Iriſh.

GLIB'LY, Adv. [from *glib*] ſmoothly; without any obſtacle. "Slide *glibly* into de-"traction." *Gov. of the Tongue.*

GLIB'NESS, S. ſmoothneſs; ſlipperneſs. Volubility, or eaſineſs of motion, applied to the tongue.

To GLIDE; V. N. [*glidan*, Sax.] to flow or paſs gently, ſmoothly or without any tumult; to move ſmoothly and ſlowly along.

GLIDE, S. a lapſe; a ſliding motion; the act of paſſing ſmoothly.

GLIKE, S. ſneer, or ſcoff. "The "baſtard's braves, and Charles's *glikes*." *Shak.*

To GLIM'MER. V. N. [*glimmer*, Dan.] to ſhine faintly; to afford a faint light.

GLIM'MER, S. a faint ſplendor, or dim light; a foſſil, lodged in ſtarry and ſtony bodies, ſo called from its ſhining.

GLIMMER'ING, S. an imperfect view. "Got a *glimmering* who they were." *Wotton.* A faint reſemblance: a trace.

GLIMPSE, S. a weak, faint light; a ſudden or quick flaſhing light. "Light as the "lightning *glimpſe* they ran." *Par. Loſt.* A tranſient luſtre; a ſhort and tranſitory view. "Now by *glimpſe* diſcern Ithuriel." *Par. Loſt.* A ſhort fleeting enjoyment. "That "I ſhould know *glimpſe* of delight." *Prior.* A faint reſemblance or likeneſs. "No man "hath a virtue that he has not a *glimpſe* of." *Shak.*

To GLIS'TEN, V. N. [*gliſigena*, Sax.] to ſhine with luſtre or ſplendor.

GLIS'TER, S. See *Clyſter*, which is the moſt proper ſpelling.

To GLIT'TER, V. N. [*glitenan*, *glittinian*, Sax.] to ſhine with luſtre, or poliſh; to gleam; to appear pompous and ſplendid. "The moſt *glittering* temptations to diſcord." *Dec. of Piety.*

GLITTER, a luſtre; ſplendor; a ſhining or ſhowy brightneſs.

GLIT'TERINGLY, Adv. with a ſhining or ſparkling luſtre.

To GLOAR, V. A. [*gloren*, Belg.] to ſquint; to look aſkew.

To GLOAT, V. N. [perhaps a corruption of *gloar*] to look ſideways at a perſon; to caſt a ſtolen glance as a perſon. "Her deluding "eyes to *gloat* for you." *Rowe.*

GLO'BATED, Adj formed in the ſhape of a globe.

GLOBE, S. [Fr. *globus*, Lat.] a round body, having every part of his ſurface equally diſtant from the center; the earth; a ſphere, in which the various regions of the earth, ſeas, *&c.* are depicted in their proper forms, magnitudes, ſize, and ſituations.

GLO'BOSE, Adj. [*globoſus*, Lat.] round or ſpherical. "Than all this *globoſe* earth "in plain out ſpread." *Par. Loſt.*

GLOBO'SITY, S. roundneſs.

GLO'BOUS, Adj. [*globoſus*, Lat.] round, "Large *globous* irons fly, of dreadful hiſs." *Phil.*

GLO'BULAR, Adj. [*globulus*, Lat. *globwl*, Brit.] round; in the form of a ſmall globe or ſphere.

GLOBULA'RIA, S. [Lat. *globulaire*, Fr.] in Botany, the blue daiſy. It is ranged in the firſt ſect of Linnæus's fourth claſs.

GLO'BULE,

GLO'BULE, S. [Fr. *globule*, Brit. *globulus*, Lat.] a ſmall particle of matter, of a round or ſpherical form, applied to red particles of the blood, &c.

GLO'BULOUS, Adj. in the form of a ſmall ſphere; round.

GLO'CESTER, or GLOU'CESTER, S. by the Britons called *Coer-glow*, i. e. fine city, and anciently by the Romans *Glevum*, a large, well built, and healthy place, the capital of the county of its name. It was fortified; but after the reſtoration diſmantled by act of parliament, on account of the obſtinate reſiſtance it made againſt the forces of king Charles I. It ſtands on the Severn, over which river is a large ſtone bridge, the firſt next the ſea. It abounds with croſſes and ſtatues of the kings of England. The old houſes projecting into the ſtreets, and its croſs having been pulled down by act of parliament, in 1750, inſtead of the latter is a ſtatue of colonel Selwyn, their member, who at his own expence made a very large reſervoir about half a mile off, through the trunk of which the water is brought into a ſquare baſon at its feet, and from thence conveyed into four canals, one paſſing through each of the four great ſtreets that here interſect at right angles, and is the center of the city. But draughts by Mr. Rickets have been made of the curious pieces of antiquity in the aforeſaid croſs, by order of the ſociety of antiquarians in London. To the vaſt number of churches and religious foundations in this city, alludes the proverb, "As ſure as God is at Glouceſter." This is the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe cathedral is a venerable pile, with a handſome tower, and finely vaulted choir. On the N. ſide lies the unfortunate king Edward II. Before the high altar, in the middle of the church, lies the equally unfortunate Prince Robert, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, after a miſerable life, and impriſonment of twenty-ſix years, by his brother William Rufus, in the caſtle of Caerdiff. Here is a whiſpering place, like the gallery in the cupola of St. Paul's, London. The cloiſters are very beautiful, and in the ſtyle of the chapel in king's college, Cambridge. In the city are large remains of abbeys, both of black and white friars. The famous Strongbow, who ſubdued Ireland, lies in the chapter-houſe. It is governed by a mayor, and has alſo a high ſteward, &c. Here are twelve companies, the maſters of which attend the mayor on all public occaſions, in their gowns and with ſtreamers. It has a large quay and wharf on the river, and a cuſtom-houſe. The firſt proteſtant biſhop, Dr. John Hooper, was burnt in the cemitiry of his own cathedral, in the reign of queen Mary. A mile or two off is Robin Hood's hill, both a pleaſant walk for the citizens, and from which the town is ſupplied with water; and not far off, at Laſſington, are found the aſtroites, or ſtar-ſtones, about the breadth of a ſilver penny, and thickneſs of a half-crown, finely engraved by nature on the flat ſide. By this city, the Rickning way runs from the Severn's mouth into Yorkſhire. Glouceſter has given titles of Earl and Duke to ſeveral of the royal family: the preſent Duke is the third ſon of Frederic, late prince of Wales. Juſt by is the little iſle of Alney, famous for the ſingle combat fought between Edmund Ironſide, and Canute the Dane. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday, and annual fairs April 5, where is a great vent for cheeſe; July 5, Sept. 28, and Nov. 28, for cattle and horſes. It ſends two members to parliament, and lies 94 miles from London.

GLO'CESTERSHIRE, or GLO'UCESTERSHIRE, S. an inland county of England. It is bounded on the E. by Warwickſhire, Oxfordſhire, and Berkſhire; on the S. by Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire; on the N. by Worceſterſhire, and on the W. by Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire. Templeman makes it ſixty-two miles in length, and thirty-ſix in breadth; though others reckon its dimenſions leſs. It contains one city, namely, that of its name, twenty-ſeven market towns, and 280 pariſhes. The number of its inhabitants amount to 262,568, who are repreſented by two knights of the ſhire, and two each for the city of Glouceſter, the boroughs of Cirenceſter and Tewkeſbury. It is watered by ſeveral large rivers, as the Severn, the Wye, the Avon, the Iſis, the Leden, the Frome, the Stroude, the Windruſh, and other ſmaller ſtreams. The air of this county is healthy throughout; but has a difference of ſoil, the eaſtern parts being hilly; the weſtern woody; but the middle enriched with a pleaſant and fruitful valley; which laſt is much indented by the Severn, waſhing this country for forty miles together (ſeventy, including its windings); ſo that it brings neceſſaries from abroad, and gives the means of conveying the native commodities into foreign parts. This river in ſome places is two miles broad, and comes in with a tide called the boar; which rolls with a head from two to four feet high, carrying every thing before it, and overflowing its banks. It is remarked, that the tides in it are largeſt one year at full moon, and next at the change; and likewiſe one year the night-tides are higheſt, and another thoſe of the day. It abounds with all ſorts of grain, cattle, fowl, and game, with every thing that other counties produce, and as good in their kind; eſpecially bacon and cyder. And its rivers abound with fiſh; as ſalmon in the Severn, together with lampreys and conger-eels.

To GLO'MERATE, V. A. [*glomeratus*,

of *glomero*, Lat.] to gather ſeveral parts or bodies into a round body or ſphere.

GLOMERA'TION, S. [*glomeratio*, Lat.] the act of forming ſeveral parts or bodies into a round ball or ſphere; a body formed into a ball.

GLOOM, S. [*glommung*, Sax.] an imperfect, faint, or obſcure ſight; ſullenneſs.

To GLOOM, V. N. to ſhine obſcurely; to be darkiſh, like the twilight; to be cloudy; to be melancholy, dull, or ſullen.

GLOO'MINESS, S. want of light; duſkineſs; darkiſhneſs; diſmalneſs; ſullenneſs; ſadneſs, or melancholy.

GLOO'MY, Adv. dimly; without perfect light. Figuratively, ſullenly; with a cloudy aſpect. "How *gloomily* he look'd." *Dryd.*

GLOO'MY, Adj. obſcure; imperfectly lightened; having a faint light; dark or blackiſh; ſullen; melancholy; ſad.

GLORI'ED, Adj. illuſtrious; honoured; dignified; eſteemed an object worthy of being boaſted in. "Your once *gloried* friend." *Milt.*

GLORIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of giving glory, attributing honour, and rendering praiſe.

To GLO'RIFY, V. A. [*glorifier*, Fr. *glorifico*, Lat.] to procure honour or praiſe to a perſon or thing; to pay honour or praiſe in worſhip; to extol, honour, or praiſe, to exalt to a ſtate of ſplendor, dignity, or glory.

GLO'RIOUS, Adj. [*glorioſus*, Lat. *glorieux*, Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, haughty; proud; oſtentatious; or boaſting in any advantage. "They that are *glorious* muſt needs be "factious." *Bac.* Figuratively, adorned with glory; exalted to a ſtate of ſplendor and dignity; noble; illuſtrious; excellent.

GLO'RIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſerve or confer both glory, dignity and praiſe; illuſtriouſly; nobly.

GLO'RY, S. [*gloire*, Fr. *gloria*, Lat. uſed by the antient poets as a word of one ſyllable, and pronounced *glore*] praiſe or honour attributed in adoration or worſhip. In Scripture, a ſtate of ineffable ſplendor and felicity prepared for the righteous in heaven; honour; praiſe; fame; renown. "*Glory* is like a circle in the water." *Shak.* A ſtate of ſplendor, dignity, and magnificence. "Solomon in all his *glory*." *Matt.* vi. 29. Luſtre, or brightneſs.

To GLO'RY, V. N. to boaſt in; to be proud of. Uſed with *in*. "Let them look, "they *glory* not *in* miſchief." *Shak.*

To GLOSE, V. A. [*gleſan*, Sax.] to flatter; to wheedle.

GLOSS, S. [Fr. *gleſing*, Sax. γλωσσα, Gr.] a comment, or explanation of the ſenſe of an author. Figuratively, a falſe interpretation, or ſpecious explanation of the words of an author, in order to ſerve a particular purpoſe; a ſuperficial luſtre or brightneſs appearing on the ſurface of ſilk, or any ſmooth or poliſhed thing.

To GLOSS, V. N. [*gloſſer*, Fr.] to comment, or make remarks on the ſenſe of an author; to make a ſly remark, or give a broad hint; to palliate, or make a thing appear right by ſome ſpecious reaſon or interpretation. "You have the art to *gloſs* the "fouleſt cauſe." *Philips.* To make the ſurface of a thing ſhine; to embelliſh with a ſuperficial ſhew, uſed with *over*. "*Gloſs'd over* "only with a faint-like ſhew." *Dryd.*

GLOS'SARY, S. [*gloſſaire*, Fr. *gloſſarium*, Lat.] a dictionary explaining obſcure and obſolete words.

GLOSSA'TOR, S. [*gloſſateur*, Fr.] a writer of gloſſes, annotations, or comments.

GLOS'SER, S. [*gloſſarius*, low Lat.] one who explains the writings of an author; a poliſher.

GLOS'SINESS, S. [*glyſung*, Sax.] the ſhining luſtre appearing on the ſurface of ſilk, or any poliſhed bodies.

GLOS'SY, Adj. having a ſhining and ſmoothly poliſhed ſurface.

GLOVE, S. [*glof*, Sax.] a covering worn upon the hands, either for luxury, or to keep them from the inclemency of the weather.

To GLOVE, V. A. to cloath, or cover with a glove. "Muſt *glove* this hand." *Shak.*

GLOV'ER, S. one who makes or ſells gloves.

To GLOUT, V. N. to pout; to look ſullen, or diſcover diſlike and diſcontent in the countenance.

To GLOW, V. N. [*glowan*, Sax.] to be heated ſo as to ſhine without flame; to burn with vehement heat; to preſent or exhibit a ſtrong bright colour. "With ſmile that "*glow'd*—celeſtial roſy red." *Milton.* To feel a heat in any part of the body. "Did "not his temples *glow*." *Addiſ.* To feel a warmth of paſſion, or heat ariſing from the eagerneſs or ardour of the mind. "The in-"ward *glowings* of a heart of love." *Addiſ.*

GLOW, S. a ſhining heat. Vehemence or ardour, applied to the paſſions. Brightneſs, or ruddineſs, applied to colour.

GLO'W-WORM, S. a ſmall creeping inſect or worm, which appears luminous, or like a flame, in the dark.

To GLOZE, V. N. [*gleſan*, Sax.] to make uſe of ſoothing and flattering words in order to perſuade, coax, or wheedle a perſon; to comment or interpret. "Which ſalique "land the French unjuſtly *gloze*—to be the "realm of France." *Shak.*

GLOZE, S. flattery; ſoothing words; inſinuations. "Now to plain dealing; lay "theſe *glozes* by." *Shak.*

GLUE, S. a viſcous ſubſtance uſed to join things together. See *Glew*.

To GLUE, V. A. [*gluér*, Fr.] to join together by a viſcous ſubſtance or cement; to hold together. Figuratively, to join or make

make a thing join; to unite as it were with glue. "Sink us down to ſenſe, and *glue* us "to thoſe inferior things." *Tillotſ.*

GLU'ER, S. one who cements or unites with glue.

GLUM, Adj. ſullen; affectedly, and obſtinately grave. "Some, when they hear a "ſtory look *glum*." *Guardian.*

To GLUT, V. A. [*glwth*, Brit. *erglutir*, Fr. of γλυζω, Gr.] to ſwallow with little chewing; to devour; to cloy, or fill too full; to ſate; or diſguſt. "Enough to *glut* the "hearers." *Bac.* To feaſt or delight to ſatiety. "With death's carcaſe *glut* the grave." *Milt.* To bring in large quantities; to overfill, or load. "*Glutting* the market" *Arbuth.* To ſaturate, or ſupply with as much as it can diſſolve, &c. "The men-"ſtruum being already *glutted*." *Boyle.*

GLUT, S. that which is gorged or ſwallowed in a ravenous manner. "Diſgorging "foul their deviliſh *glut*." *Par. Loſt.* More than enough; any thing which fills or ſtops up a paſſage by its too great, or exceſſive quantity. "By ſome *glut*, ſtop, or other "means, arreſted in their paſſage." *Woodw.*

GLU'TINOUS, Adj. [*gluttineux*, Fr.] reſembling glue; viſcous; uniting by its viſcidity; tenacious.

GLU'TINOUSNESS, S. the quality of being viſcid.

GLUT'TON, S. [*glwth*, Brit. *glouten*, Fr.] one who indulges himſelf too much in eating; one who eats to exceſs. Figuratively, one eager of any thing to exceſs. In Natural Hiſtory, the name of a bird in the Weſt Indies, ſo called from its immoderate eating.

To GLU'TTONIZE, V. N. to eat to exceſs; to be luxurious.

GLU'TTONOUS, Adj. given to exceſs in eating.

GLU'TTONOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a glutton, or one who eats to exceſs.

GLU'TTONY, S. [*gluttonie*, Fr. See *Glutton.*] exceſs in eating.

GLUY, Adj. ſticking; viſcous; tenacious; not eaſily ſeparated from what it touches.

GLYN, S. [*glen*, *glenne*, Sax.] a valley, or hollow between two mountains. "Thoſe "narrow corners and *glyns* under the moun-"tain's foot." *Spenſ.*

To GNAR, or GNARL, V. N. [*gnyrran*, Sax. *knarran*, Belg. and Teut.] to growl, murmur, ſnarl, or grind the teeth.

To GNASH, V. A. [*knaſchan*, Belg. *naſchen*, Teut.] to ſtrike, or claſh together, applied to the teeth, either on account of rage, or from a ſenſation of exceſſive cold or agony.

GNAT, S. [*gnæt*, Sax. *ſchnack*, Teut.] a ſmall winged inſect, or fly, of which there are, according to Derham, at leaſt 40 diſtinct ſpecies. In its vermicular ſtate it is a red maggot, and hath a mouth and other parts accommodated to food: in its aurelia ſtate it has no ſuch parts, becauſe it ſubſiſts without food: but in its mature (gnat) ſtate, its mouth is furniſhed with a curious well-made ſpear, to wound and ſuck out the blood of other animals.

To GNAW, V. A. [*gnegan*, *gnaſan*, Sax.] to bite and tear off by means of the teeth; to eat or chew by degrees; to bite in agony and rage. "They *gnawed* their tongues "for pain." *Rev.* xvi. 20. To fret, waſte, or corrode.

GNA'WER, S. one who bites or tears in pieces with the teeth.

GNO'MON, S. [γνωμων, Gr.] the hand, index, or pin of a dial.

GNOMO'NICS, S. [γνωμενικη, Gr.] dialling; or a ſcience which teaches to find the juſt proportions of ſhadows for the conſtruction of all ſorts of ſun-dials.

To GO, V. N. [preter, *I went*, *I have gone*, participle *gone*, from *gan* or *gangan*, Sax.] to move ſtep by ſtep; to walk; to move ſlowly, oppoſed to *running*. "Run to "him, thou haſt ſtaid ſo long that *going* "will not ſerve the turn." *Shak.* To proceed from one to another. "The jeſt *goes* "round." *Dryd.* To depart. *To go over*, to peruſe, or read through. *To go after*, to purſue. To intend, or be near, undertaking a thing. "*I was going* to ſay." *Locke.* *To let go*, to give a perſon his liberty. *To go for*, to paſs; to be received for. "She goes for "a woman." *Sidney.* To toll, applied to a bell. "The bell *goeth* for him." *Bac.* To move, or to be in a ſtate of motion, applied to machines, &c. "*Clocks* will *go*." *Otway.* *To go out*, to be extinguiſhed, applied to flame, or fire. *To go againſt the grain*, is a proverbial expreſſion, to expreſs ſomething extremely repugnant, diſagreeable, or diſguſtful.

GO'BY, S. a deluſion; artifice, or ſtratagem.

GO'CART, S. a machine going upon caſters, in which children are incloſed to teach them to walk.

GOAD, S. [*gaad*, Sax.] a ſtick or pole armed with a ſharp point at the end, with which oxen, &c. are driven forward.

To GOAD, V. A. to prick or drive with a goad. Figuratively, to incite, ſtimulate, or drive forward.

GOAL, S. [the g is pronounced hard from *gauls*, Fr. a long pole ſet up to determine the bounds of a race] a poſt ſet up to which race-horſes are to run; a ſtarting-poſt. Figuratively, the deſign, final purpoſe, or end of any meaſure, or undertaking. Sometimes written improperly for *gaol*, which was ſpelt in old Engliſh *joale*.

GOAR, or GORE, S. an edging ſewed on cloth to ſtrengthen it. The warm blood of any creature, from *gôr*. Brit.

GOAT, S. [*gæt*, *gat*, Sax.] an horned animal, with coarſe ſhag hair, remarkable for laſciviouſneſs, and a rank ſmell when

old. Figuratively, a rank, or luſtful perſon.

GO'ATBEARD, or GO'ATSBEARD, S. the name of a plant.

GO'ATHERD, S. one who keeps goats.

GO'ATISH, Adj. reſembling a goat, either in rankneſs of ſmell, or in luſt.

GOB, S. [*gobe*, Fr.] a ſmall quantity, generally applied to ſomething viſcous or flabby.

GO'BBET, S. a mouthful; as much as can be ſwallowed at once.

To GO'BBET, V. A. to ſwallow at once. A low word.

To GO'BBLE, V. A. [*gobert*, old Fr. to ſwallow] to ſwallow haſtily, or in a ravenous manner, attended with noiſe.

GO'BBLER, S. one who devours in a ravenous manner, without chewing.

GO'BETWEEN, S. a mediator; or one who carries on a deſign, by being ſent backwards with meſſages by the two parties.

GOB'LET, S. [*gobelet*, Fr.] a bowl or cup, that holds a large draught.

GOB'LIN, S. an evil or walking ſpirit; an elf, or fairy.

GOD, S. [*God*, Sax. *Gud*, Iſl. and Dan. *Goth*, *gods*, Goth. *Good*, Belg *Got*, Teut. of *God*, Sax. the adj. implying good] the ſelf-exiſtent infinitely perfect, and infinitely good Being, who created and preſerves all things that have exiſtence, the object of adoration and worſhip; any perſon or thing which is too much the object of a perſon's thoughts and labours.

To GOD, V. A. to deify, or worſhip as a god. Figuratively, to confer the greateſt honours that can be imagined "Lov'd me "above the meaſure of a father; nay, "*godded* me." *Shak.*

GOD'-CHILD, S. an infant or perſon for whom one is a ſponſor in baptiſm.

GOD'-DAUGHTER, S. a female for whom a perſon is a ſponſor in baptiſm.

GOD'DESS, S. a female deity or divinity

GOD'FATHER, S. [*godfader*, Sax.] a man that is ſponſor for a perſon at baptiſm.

GOD'-HEAD, S. the ſtate, condition, or nature of a god. Figuratively, a deity. "Nymphs and native *godheads* yet un-"known." *Dryd.*

GOD'LESS, Adj. without ſenſe of a deity; atheiſtic; irreligious; impious.

GOD'LIKE, Adj. divine; reſembling God; ſuperlatively excellent.

GOD'LING, S. a divinity of ſmall ſtature or dignity. "The puny *godlings* of "inferior race" *Dryd.*

GOD'LINESS, S. duty or piety towards God; a general obſervation of all the duties towards God.

GOD'LY, Adj. having a proper ſenſe of our duty and obligations to God Figuratively. pious, righteous, or religious.

GOD'LY, Adv. in a pious, and religious manner.

GOD'-MOTHER, S. a woman that is ſponſor for a perſon in baptiſm.

GOD'SHIP, S. the office, rank or character of a god. Figuratively, a deity or divinity. "O'er hills and dales their *godſhips* "came." *Prior.*

GOD'SON, S. [*godſuna*, Sax.] whom a perſon has been ſponſor to in baptiſm.

GOD'WARD, Adj towards, or with reſpect to God. "Such truſt have we through "Chriſt *godward*." 2 *Cor.*

GOD'YELD, or GOD'YIELD, Adv. a term of thanks, wherein a perſon wiſhes another the protection and providence of the deity. "You ſhould bid *godyield* to us for "our pains." *Shak.*

GO'ER, S. one that moves from one place to another; one that runs; one that has a good pace, applied to a horſe. One that is regular in its motions, applied to a watch or clock.

TO GOG'GLE, V. N. [*ſe l ege*, or *egedge*, Sax.] to look aſquint.

GOG'GLE-EYED, Adj. [*ſcel-ege*, Sax.] ſquint-eyed; not looking ſtrait; or looking with the balls of the eye turned contrary ways.

GO'ING, S. the act of walking or moving from one place to another; departure.

GO'LA, S. in Architecture, the ſame as *cymatium*.

GOLD, S. [Sax. Teut. *golud*, Brit.] the heavieſt, moſt denſe, moſt ſimple, moſt fixed of all bodies; neither injured by air or fire, ſoluble only by ſea-ſalt, and moſt eaſily amalgamated with ſilver; its colour is of a ſhining and radiating yellow, which differs according to its purity, or the parts it comes from. Figuratively, money, or any thing very valuable, or deſirous. "A heart of *gold*."

GO'LDBEATER, S. one who hammers gold into thin leaves, which are uſed by gilders. *Goldbeater's ſkin* is the inteſtinum rectum of an ox or bullock, well ſcoured and prepared, which is laid by goldbeaters between the leaves of the metal while they beat it.

GO'LD-BOUND, Adj. encompaſſed or bound with gold.

GO'LDEN, Adj. made or conſiſting of gold; gilt. Figuratively, ſhining; bright; ſplendid, yellow, or of the colour of gold. *Golden number*, in Chronology, is that which ſhews what year of the moon's cycle any particular year is. *Golden rule* in Arithmetic, called likewiſe the *Rule of three*, is that by which a fourth number is ſought, which bears the ſame proportion to the third number as the ſecond does to the firſt.

GO'LDENLY, Adv. in a pompous or ſplendid manner. "Report ſpeaks *goldenly* "of his profit." *Shak.*

GO'LDEN-ROD, S. in Botany, called the *verge dorce* in French, and *ſolidago* in Latin. Linnæus places it in the ſecond ſect. of his 19th claſs.

GO'LD-

Gonfalon

GO'LDFINCH, S. [*goldfinc*, Sax.] a singing bird, having a reddish circle bordered with a golden colour on each side of its head. See *Finch*.

GO'LDHAMMER, S. [*gold-ammer*, Teut.] a bird so called.

GO'LDING, S. [*guelden*, Teut.] a kind of apple.

GO'LDNEY, S. a sort of fish; called likewise *gilthead*.

GO'LDSIZE, S. a glue of a golden colour, with which painters form their letters, and gilders lay those parts of their works, which are to be covered with gold.

GO'LDSMITH, S. [*goldschmid*, Sax. *goldsmid*, Dan.] a person who makes and sells golden wares, as they were formerly till banking became a separate business, the persons with whom merchants and traders lodged their cash. "The *goldsmith*, or scri-"vener, who takes all your fortune." *Swift*.

GO'LDYLOCKS, S. in Bota y, a plant so called from the colour of its flower.

GO'NDOLA, [Ital. *gondole*, Fr.] a flat boat, very long and very narrow, used upon the canals at Venice.

GONDOLI'ER, S. [pronounced *gondoleer*] one who rows a gondola.

GONE. [preter of *go*, pronounced *gon*] lost or undone. "He must know 'tis none "of your daughter--we are *gone* else." *Shak*. *Gone by*, past, applied to motion or change of place. Lost; departed; consumed; at an end; dead.

GON'FALON, or GON'FANON, S. [*gonfanon*, Fr.] an ensign, or standard "Ten "thousand thousand ensigns far advanc'd--- "and *gonfalons*, 'twixt van and rear." *Par Lost*.

GO'NORRHOEA, S. [from γονος and ρεω, Gr.] in Medicine, an involuntary dripping of seed or other humour, occasioned by some venereal hurt.

GOOD, Adj. [comparative *better*, superlative *best*] having such perfections as are requisite, fit, and proper for the end, wholesome. "*Good* to eat." *Prior*. Sound; confirmed, valid, established, proved. "*Make* "*good* your accusation." *South*. Punctual. "*As good as* his word." *L'Estrange* Character. "*Good name* in man or woman- is "the immediate jewel of their souls." *Shak*. Chearful; gay; not easily displeased, but inclined to acts of benevolence and kindness, joined with any words expressing the temper of the mind Joined to *breeding*, elegant, decent, delicate, polite; consistent with the character of gentlemen. "Imitated as the "greatest patterns of wit and *good-breeding*." *Swift*. Virtuous, or endowed with all moral qualities or virtues; kind or benevolent. "The men were very *good* to us." 1. *Sam*. xxv. 15. To *make good*, to perform what is promised or expected; to keep, maintain, or support. "In spight of their dragoons placed to *make good* their retreat." *Clarendon*.

GOOD, S. divided into physical and moral. *Physical good*, is that which tends naturally to promote our happiness, benefit, advantage, or health, to increase pleasure, diminish pain, or procure and continue the presence of any good, or the absence of any evil. *Moral good*, is that which is chosen agreeable to the laws of reason or God, and has a tendency to promote both our own happiness and that of others. Figuratively, prosperity.

GOOD, Adv always joined with *as*, thus, *as good* implies no worse.

GOOD, Interject. well; right.

GOO'D-CONDI'TIONED, Adj. without any ill qualities. Lusty, or plump, applied to persons.

GOO'DLINESS, S. beauty; grace; elegance, applied to external appearance.

GOO'DLY, Adj. beautiful; graceful; applied to persons. Fine, or splendid, applied to things, and particularly to dress. Bulky, swelling. "*Goodly* and great he sails." *Dryd*. Happy; desirable. "We have many *goodly* "days to see." *Shak*.

GOO'DNESS, S. the fitness of a thing to produce any particular end; perfection; kindness, or benevolence.

GOO'D-NOW, Interj. in good time; or prithee. "*Good now* sit down and tell me." *Shak*. Sometimes used as a slight exclamation to express wonder. "*Good now*, *good* "*now*, how your devotions jump with mine." *Dryd*.

GOODS, S. the moveables or furniture of a house; wares sold in trade; commodities or freight in a ship.

GOO'DY, S. [*godig*, Sax. Johnson supposes it corrupted from *good wife*] a low term of civility used to mean persons of the female sex. "When *goody* Dobson died" *Gay*.

GOOSE, S. [plural *geese*, of *gos*, Sax.] a large water fowl, proverbially noted, and figuratively used, for foolishness; a taylor's smoothing iron.

GOO'SBERRY, S. in Botany, named *grossularia* in Lat. and *grosselier*, Fr. a well known fruit. Linnæus places it in the first sect. of his fifth class.

GO'RBELLY, S. a large protuberant, or big belly; a term of reproach for a fat person.

GO'RBELLIED, Adj lusty; fat; having a large, protuberant, and swelling belly. "Hang ye, *gorbellied* knaves" *Shak*.

GORD, S. [*gourd*, Fr.] an instrument of gaming.

GORE, S. [Sax. *gor*, Brit.] blood; clotted or congealed blood. In Heraldry, an abatement, consisting of two arches, or curve lines, the one drawn from the sinister base, and the other from the sinister chief.

To GORE, V. A. [from the noun] to stab or pierce either with a weapon, or the horns of an animal, so as to make a wound.

Among ſemſtreſſes and taylors, to widen any thing, by ſewing a piece of cloth.

GORGE, S. [Fr. the g pronounced hard], the throat or ſwallow; that which is gorged or ſwallowed. In Architecture, a ſort of concave moulding. The *gorge of a chimney*, is the part between the chambranle and the crowning of the mantle. In Fortification, the entrance of a baſtion, ravelin, or other outwork. A *demi-gorge*, is that part of a polygon between the centre and flank of the baſtion.

To GORGE, V. N. [*gorger*, Fr.] to fill up to the throat; to glut or ſatiate; to ſwallow. "The fiſh has *gorged* the hook."

GO'RGED, Adj. in Heraldry, uſed when a crown or coronet is borne round the neck of ſome bird or fowl; or when the neck of a bird is of a different metal or colour from the reſt. In Farriery, ſwelled. "The legs "of a horſe are *gorged*."

GO'RGEOUS, Adj. [*gorgias*, old Fr.] fine, ſplendid; glittering.

GO'RGEOUSLY, Adv. in a ſplendid, pompous, ſhewy, or magnificent manner.

GO'RGEOUSNESS, S. ſplendor; luſtre; magnificence; finery.

GO'RGET, S. the piece of armour which is worn round, and defends the throat.

GO'RGON, S. [γοργω, Gr.] a monſter with ſnaky hairs, that is reported to have turned all that ſaw it into ſtones.

GO'RMAND, S. [*gormant*, Brit. *gourmand*, Fr.] a perſon who eats greedily, and to exceſs.

To GO'RMANDIZE, V. N. to eat with greedineſs and to exceſs.

GOR'MANDIZER, S. one who eats greedily.

GORSE, S. [*gorſt*, Sax.] furz, a thick prickly ſhrub, bearing yellow flowers.

GO'RY, Adj. covered with clotted or congealed blood; bloody; murtherous. "A "*gory* emulation 'twixt us twain." *Shak.*

GO'SLING, S. a young gooſe not full grown. In Botany, a cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL, S. the title of books containing the hiſtory of the tranſactions of our bleſſed Lord and Saviour from his birth to his aſcenſion. Figuratively, applied to ſignify, in Divinity, the Chriſtian diſpenſation, and an infallible ſtandard of truth. "As "true as the *goſpel*."

To GO'SPEL, V. N. [*godſpellian*, Sax.] to preach the goſpel; to inſtruct as a prieſt.

GO'SPELLER, S. [*god-ſpellere*, Sax.] an evangeliſt or preacher. "Theſe *goſpellers* "have had their golden days." *Rowe.*

GO'SSAMER, or GO'SSAMOR, S. [*goſſampine*, Fr. *goſſypium*, or *gauſape*, Lat.] the down of plants; the long white cobwebs which are perceived in the air in calm ſunny weather, found by Maſſy to proceed from a ſpider dwelling in fields, which emits them from its podex, and leaves them to aſcend in, and be wafted by, the air.

GO'SSIP, S. [from *godſippe*, Sax. a ſponſor] one who is a ſponſor for a child at baptiſm. Figuratively, one who runs about tattling like a woman at a lying in.

To GO'SSIP, V. N. to chat; to prate; to ſpend time in frivolous and inſignificant diſcourſe.

GOT, preter, and participle paſſive of *Get*.

GO'TTEN, particip. paſſive of *Get*.

To GO'VERN, V. A. [the *o* pronounced like an *u* ſhort, *guvern* from *gouverner*, Fr. of *guberno*, Lat.] to rule over in the character of a magiſtrate, parent, or other ſuperior. In Grammar, to require. "Amo *governs* "an accuſative caſe."

GO'VERNABLE, Adj. ſubject and obedient to command, rule, authority, or direction.

GO'VERNANCE, S. the act of exerciſing authority over others that are bound to obey; government; the management, controul or authority of a guardian.

GO'VERNANTE, S. [Fr.] a woman who has the care of young ladies of quality. The more uſual and proper word is *Governeſs*.

GO'VERNESS, S. [*gouverneſſe*, old Fr.] a female, inveſted with authority to influence or rule. A woman who has the care of inſtructing or regulating the conduct of ladies; the teacher, inſtructoreſs, or miſtreſs of a lady's boarding-ſchool.

GO'VERNMENT, S. [*gouvernement*, Fr.] the form in which juſtice is adminiſtered in a nation; an eſtabliſhment, or adminiſtration of public affairs; the power or authority exerciſed by magiſtrates over their ſubjects, or by one perſon over another. In Grammar, the particular conſtruction any word in a ſentence requires.

GO'VERNOR, S. [*gouverneur*, Fr.] one who manages, influences, or has the ſupreme direction of a thing or perſon; one inveſted with ſupreme authority in a ſtate.

GOURGE, S. [Fr.] a chiſſel having a round edge.

GOURD, S. [*gaubord*, Fr.] a plant which creeps along the earth like the cucumber, and produces a yellow fruit of the ſize and colour of an orange.

GOU'RDINESS, S. in Farriery, a ſwelling in an horſe's leg after a journey, ſo called from its reſembling a gourd.

GOUT, S. [*goutte*, Fr.] in Medicine, a painful kind of diſeaſe principally affecting the joints, ſeated in their ligaments, the tendons of the muſcles ſubſervient to their motions, and the membranes ſurrounding the bones.

GOUT, S. [pronounced *goo*, Fr. *guſtus*, Lat.] a taſte, reliſh, or flavour.

GOU'TY, Adj. afflicted with the gout; relating to, or having the gout.

GOWN, S. [*gown*, Brit. *gonna*, Ital.] a long loose upper garment, worn by men, as an undress; a woman's upper garment; the long loose habit worn by the ministers of the established church, *&c.*

GO'WNED, Adj. wearing a gown.

GOWNMAN, S. one matriculated at an university; a student; or one whose proper habit is a gown, applied to the professors of divinity, physic, law, *&c.*

To GRA'BBLE, V. N. [perhaps corrupted from *grapple*] to grope; to search, or feel greedily with the hands. "Their bloody "hands *grabbling* in my guts." *Hist. of John Bull.*

GRACE, S. [*gratia*, Lat.] favour, or kindness. In Divinity, a favourable influence of God on the human mind; virtue, or the effect of the divine influence; pardon; a kindness; a privilege or favour conferred; elegant behaviour; or the air and appearance wherewith any thing is done; beauty, either natural, or heightened by art; an embellishment, ornament, flower, or perfection. "By "their hands the *grace* of kings must die." *Shak.* A physical virtue, or power. "Mickle "is the powerful *grace* that lies in plants." *Shak.* The title of a duke, formerly given to a king, implying goodness, or clemency; a short prayer said at meals, expressive of gratitude or thanks to the divine providence for supplying our necessities. To be in a person's *good graces*, is to be favoured or esteemed by him.

To GRACE, V. A. to adorn, beautify, embellish, dignify, set off, or recommend; to confer an honour on a person; to dignify or raise by an act of favour. "*Grac'd* by "a nod." *Dryd.*

GRA'CED, Adj. beautiful; graceful. "The "propereſt and best *grac'd* men that ever I "saw." *Sidney.* Seldom used.

GRA'CEFULLY, Adv. elegantly; with a pleasing dignity or majesty.

GRA'CEFULNESS, S. elegance and dignity of manner; dignity joined with beauty.

GRA'CELESS, Adj. without any virtue, either religious or moral; wicked or impious.

GRA'CIOUS, Adj. [*gracieux*, Fr. *graciosus*, low Lat.] merciful; benevolent; kind; virtuous, or good. "Their issue not being "*gracious*." *Shak.*

GRA'CIOUSLY, Adv. with kind condescension; in a pleasing and favourable manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS, S. kind condescension; a pleasing manner.

GRADA'TION, S. [Fr. of *gradus*, Lat.] a regular progress or advance from one degree to another.

GRA'DIENT, Adj. [*gradiens*, Lat.] walking or moving by steps.

GRA'DUAL, Adj. [*graduel*, Fr.] proceeding or rising by degrees; advancing step by step.

GRA'DUAL, S. [*gradus*] a flight of steps. "Before the *gradual* prostrate they ador'd." *Dryd.* In the Roman church, a part of the mass sung between the epistles and gospels. In the Jewish, applied to 15 psalms, supposed to have been sung by the priests, standing upon the gradual, or the 15 steps of the temple.

GRADUA'LITY, S. a regular progression; advancing higher by degrees.

GRA'DUALLY, Adv. by degrees; in regular progression; by steps; advancing from a lower to a higher degree.

To GRA'DUATE, V. A. [*gradeur*, Fr. of *gradus*, Lat.] to dignify with a degree in an university; to mark with degrees, in measuring. "He *graduates* his thermometers." *Derham.* To heighten or improve. "Dy-"ers advance and *graduate* their colours with "salts." *Brown.*

GRAFF, or GRAFT, S. [*greffe*, Fr.] in Gardening, the shoot of a tree inserted in, and becoming one with another tree, nourished by its sap, but bearing its own fruit.

To GRAFT, V. A. [*greffer*, Fr.] to take shoot from one tree, and insert it into another, in such a manner, that both may unite closely, or become one tree, to insert into a place, or body, to which it did not originally belong.

GRA'FTER, S. one who propagates fruit, by inserting the branch of one tree into that of another.

GRAIN, S. [*grawn*, Brit. *graine*, Fr.] a single seed of corn, or other fruit. Figuratively, corn. Any minute particle, or small body; some small indulgence, which implies a remission of rigour or severity. "He whose very "best actions must be seen with some *grains* "of allowance." *Addis.* A weight used in physic, twenty of which make one scruple; but in troy weight, twenty-four make a penny weight: it derived this name from its being supposed of equal weight with a grain of corn. The direction in which the fibres of wood, leather, *&c.* grow. In Dying, a method of communicating colours, so as to make them more lasting than in the common way. The form of the surface, with regard to smoothness, roughness, or the size of the constituent fibres or particles of a body. "Bring-"ing its roughness to a very fine *grain*." *Newt.* Opt. Temper; disposition; humour or inclination. "Though much against the "*grain* forced to retire." *Dryd.*

GRA'INED, Adj. rough; appearing less smooth, or weather-beaten. "Then now this "*grained* face of mine be hid." *Shak.*

GRAINS, S. the husks of malt of which beer has been made.

GRA'INY, Adj. full of corn, or seeds.

GRAMME'RCY, Interj. [contracted of *grant me mercy*] an obsolete expression of surprize. "*Grammercy*, lovely Lucius, what's "the news?" *Shak.*

GRAMINI'VOROUS, Adj. eating, or living upon grass. "The *graminivorous* "kind." *Sharp.*

GRAM'MAR, S. [*grammaire*, Fr.] the art which delivers the rules for ſpeaking or writing any language properly Figuratively, an expreſſion or conſtruction agreeable to the rules of grammar; a book which delivers rules for ſpeaking or writing a language with propriety. *Grammar-ſchool*, is a place where the learned languages, or claſſics, are taught.

GRAMMA'RIAN, S. [*grammairien*, Fr.] one who is ſkilful in, or one who teaches the rules of, grammar.

GRAMMA'TICAL, Adj. [Fr. of *grammaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or taught by grammar; conſiſtent with the propriety of any particular language.

GRAMMA'TICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICAS'TER, S. [Lat.] a perſon who pretends to, and piques himſelf on his knowledge of grammar; a mere verbal critic, or low grammarian.

GRA'MPLE, S. [*grample*, Fr.] a crab fiſh.

GRA'MPUS, S. a large fiſh of the whale kind.

GRA'NARY, S. [*granarium*, Lat.] a ſtorehouſe for threſhed corn.

GRA'NATE, S. [*granum*, Lat.] a precious ſtone of a high red colour, ſo called from the reſemblance it bears to that of a kernel of a pomegranate: it is vulgarly named a *garnet*. The oriental are the beſt.

GRAND, Adj. [Fr. *grandis*, Lat.] great; illuſtrious; powerful; ſplendid; noble; ſublime.

GRA'NDAM, or GRANDA'ME, S. a term of conſanguinity, denoting the father's or mother's mother. Figuratively, an old withered or decrepit woman. "To the *gran-* "*dame* hag." *Dryd.* In the pedigree of a horſe, the mare on which the dam of a horſe was got.

GRAND-CHILD, S. the ſon or daughter of a perſon's ſon or daughter.

GRA'ND-DAUGHTER, S. the daughter of a ſon or daughter.

GRANDE'E, S. [*grand*, Fr. *grandis*, Lat.] a perſon of rank, dignity or power; one of the nobility.

GRA'NDEUR, S. [Fr.] ſplendour, pomp, or magnificence.

GRA'NDFATHER, S. the father of a perſons's father or mother.

GRA'NDITY, S [*grandis*, Lat.] elevation of thought, pomp, or magnificence of language. "Our poets excel in *grandity* and "gravity." *Camden.*

GRA'NDSIRE, S. a grandfather. In Poetry, any anceſtor.

GRA'NDSON, S. the ſon of a perſon's ſon or daughter.

GRANGE, S. [Fr.] a farm; a barn, or threſhing floor; a farm houſe at a diſtance from neighbours.

GRA'NITE, S. [*granit*, Fr. of *granum*, Lat.] a variegated ſtone or marble, compoſed of ſeparate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together, of great hardneſs, giving fire when ſtruck with ſteel, fermenting with acids, and imperfectly calcinable in a great fire.

GRANI'VEROUS, Adj. eating or living upon grain. "*Graniverous* birds." *Arbuth.*

GRAN'NAM, S. [a corruption of *grandame*] a grandmother. A low word, uſed only in burleſque. "Oft my *grannam* told "me." *Gay.*

To GRANT, V. A. [of *garantir*, Fr.] to admit a thing not proved; to allow or concede; to beſtow ſomething which cannot be claimed as a right.

GRANT, S. the act of giving or beſtowing a thing which cannot be claimed as a right; the thing granted; a conceſſion.

GRA'NTABLE, Adj. that which may be given or yielded to another, though he has no claim to it.

GRANTE'E, S. in Law, the perſon to whom any grant is made.

GRA'NTOR, S. the perſon that yields or grants any thing to another.

GRA'NULARY, Adj. [from *granule*, which ſee] ſmall and compact, reſembling a ſmall grain or ſeed.

To GRA'NULATE, V. N [*granuler*, Fr. from *granum*, Lat.] to be formed into ſmall particles or grains. Actively, to break into ſmall maſſes or grains; to raiſe in inequalities, repreſenting ſeeds or grain.

GRANULA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of forming into ſmall maſſes reſembling grain.

GRA'NULE, S. a particle, atom, or globule; a ſmall compact particle, reſembling a ſeed or grain of corn.

GRA'NULOUS, Adj. full of little grains.

GRAPE, S. [*grappe*, Fr. *grappola*, Ital.] a ſingle berry of the vine, which grows in cluſters, the juice of which is wine.

GRA'PESTONE, S. the ſtone or ſeed of a grape.

GRA'PHICAL, Adj [from γραφω, Gr.] appearing as if written; well formed, deſcribed, or delienated. "The letters will "grow more large and *graphical*." *Bac.*

GRAPHICALLY, Adv. well deſcribed; deſcribed minutely, or in a pictureſque manner. "The civit cat is *graphically* deſcrib- "ed by Caſtellus." *Brown.*

GRA'PNEL, S. [*grapin*, Fr.] a ſmall anchor belonging to a little veſſel; a grappling iron, uſed in a ſea-fight to faſten ſhips together.

To GRA'PPLE, V. N. [*grppan*, Sax, *grappare*, Ital.] to lay faſt hold on a perſon; to combat, or engage in cloſe fight; to faſten, unite, or join inſeparably "*Grapples* you to "the heart and love of us" *Shak.*

GRA'PPLE, S. a cloſe combat, in which perſons ſeize faſt hold on each other; an iron inſtrument, uſed to faſten one ſhip to another.

GRA'SIER S. See *Grazier.*

To GRASP, V. A. [*graſpare*, Ital.] to hold

in

in the hand with the fingers ſhut; to ſeize, or catch at; to ſtruggle, ſtrive, or grapple. "As one that *graſpt* and tugg'd for life." *Shak.* To gripe; to encroach; to be inſatiable in one's purſuit after riches. "Who *graſps* and *graſps* till he can hold no more." *Dryd.*

GRASP, S. the gripe or ſeizure of the hand; the act of holding a thing in the hand with the fingers ſhut or doubled over it; poſſeſſion or hold.

GRA'SPER, S. one who ſeizes, graſps, or catches at.

GRASS, S. [*gras*, Goth.] the common herbage of the fields, on which cattle feed, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies.

To GRASS, V. N. to produce graſs.

GRA'SSHOPPER, S. a ſmall inſect, found among the ſummer graſs, named from its hopping, for which it is remarkably formed by nature.

GRA'SSPLAT, S. a ſmall level piece of ground in a garden, &c. covered with graſs.

GRA'SSY, Adj. covered with, or abounding in graſs.

GRATE, S. [*crates*, Lat.] a partition made with iron bars, or wires croſſing each other, placed at the windows or other apertures of priſons, cloiſters, or tradeſmen's ſhops; a receptacle with iron bars, fixed in kitchens, within which fires are made.

To GRATE, V. A [*gratter*, Fr.] to rub, or wear off the particles from any thing by rubbing it; to offend by any thing harſh or vexatious: to offend the ear by a harſh and diſagreeable ſound; to make a diſagreeable or harſh ſound by drawing one hard thing over another.

GRA'TEFUL, Adj. [*gratus*, Lat.] having a due ſenſe of benefits conferred; pleaſing; agreeable; delightful to the ſenſes or mind; delicious.

GRA'TEFULLY, Adv. in a manner willing to acknowledge, repay, and retain a proper ſenſe of an obligation; in a pleaſing or agreeable manner.

GRA'TEFULNESS, S. gratitude; the quality of being agreeable, acceptable, or affording delight.

GRA'TER, S. [*gratoir*, Fr.] a kind of coarſe file, or inſtrument formed of tin or ſilver punched in holes, with which ſoft things are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICA'TION, S. [Fr. *gratificatio*, Lat.] the act of pleaſing; the act of complying with, and anſwering the cravings of the ſenſual appetites; pleaſure; delight; a reward or recompence.

To GRA'TIFY, V. A. [*gratifier*, Fr.] to indulge; to pleaſe by compliance; to do a thing in order to pleaſe or delight; to requite, repay, or reward.

GRA'TINGLY, Adv. harſhly; offenſively

GRA'TIS, Adv. [Lat.] for nothing; without being paid, or receiving any thing in return.

GRA'TITUDE, S. a virtue, conſiſting in a due ſenſe and outward acknowlegement of a benefit received, together with a readineſs to return the ſame, or the like.

GRATU'ITOUS, Adj. [*gratuitus*, Lat. *gratuit*, Fr.] voluntary, or granted either without aſking or merit; aſſerted without proof. "This *gratuitous* declination of atoms." *Ray*

GRATU'ITOUSLY, Adv. without claim or merit; without proof. "This obliquity of "direction which they *gratuitouſly* tack to "matter." *Cheyne.*

GRATU'ITY, S. [*gratuité*, Fr.] a free gift; a preſent; an acknowledgment.

To GRA'TULATE, V. A. [*gratulatus*, of *gratulor*, Lat.] to congratulate.

GRATULA'TION, [*gratulatio*, Lat.] ſalutations made by expreſſing joy; compliments expreſſing joy; an expreſſion of joy.

GRA'TULATORY, Adj. expreſſing joy for the ſucceſs, preferment, or good fortune of another; congratulatory.

GRAVE, S. *græf*, Sax.] a hole dug in the ground wherein a dead body is, or is to be buried.

To GRAVE, V A. [pret. *graved*, particip. paſſ. *graven*, γραφω, Gr.] to cut figures or inſcriptions with a ſharp pointed tool on any hard ſubſtance or metal; to copy pictures or writings with a ſharp pointed inſtrument, on wood, copper, or pewter, in order to be printed on paper; to inter, entomb, or bury: An obſolete ſenſe. "Ditches *grave* you all." *Shak.* To clean, caulk, or ſcrape the bottom of a ſhip.

GRAVE, Adj. [Fr. *gravis*, Lat.] ſolemn; ſerious; of a modeſt colour, not ſhowy or tawdry. Not ſharp or acute, applied to ſound.

GRA'VE-CLOATHS, S. the particular dreſs of the dead; a ſhroud.

GRA'VEL, S. [*gravier*, Fr. *gravella*, Ital.] a kind of earth uſed for walks in gardens, the finer part of which is yellow, and appears like a large gritted ſand, and the coarſer is a compoſition of ſlints, or ſmall pebble-ſtones. In Phyſic, a diſeaſe in the kidnies or bladder, occaſioned by a gritty collection of matter therein, whereby the due ſecretion and excretion of the urine is impeded. When this ſubſtance ſtrongly coheres, and forms a hard maſs, it is then called the *ſtone.*

To GRA'VEL, V. A. to pave or cover with gravel; to puzzle, put to a ſtand, or embarraſs a perſon with ſome difficulty he cannot ſolve.

GRA'VELESS, S. without a grave or tomb.

GRAVE'LLY, Adj. [*graveleux*, Fr.] conſiſting or abounding in gravel.

GRA'VELY, Adv. in a ſolemn, or ſerious manner; without gaudineſs or ſhow.

GRA'VENESS, S. ſeriouſneſs; ſolemnity.

GRA'VER, S. [*graveur*, Fr. See *Grave* the verb] an engraver, or one who copies deſigns with a ſharp pointed tool or ſtile, on metals or wood to be printed on paper. The ſtile or ſharp pointed inſtrument uſed by an engraver.

GRA'VIDITY, S. [*graviditas*, Lat.] the ſtate

ſtate of being with child. "The ſigns of "*gravidity*." *Arbuth.*

GRAVING, S. any piece engraved; carved work "To grave any manner of *graving*;" 2 *Chron.* ii. 14.

To GRA'VITATE, V. N. [from *gravis* Lat.] to tend to the center.

GRAVITA'TION, S. the act of tending to the center.

GRA'VITY, S. *gravité*, Fr. *gravitas*, Lat.] weight; heavineſs; the power or virtue by which bodies naturally tend to the center. *Gravity*, applied to the nature of actions, denotes their nature, or quality; but when applied to crimes, their atrociouſneſs. "To "puniſh the injury, according to the *gravity* "of the fact." *Hooke.* Applied to the countenance or behaviour, ſerioſneſs; ſolemnity; majeſty; or awfulneſs.

GRA'VY, S. the juice which runs from meat when not over-done.

GRAY, Adj. [*græg*, Sax.] white with a mixture of black. White or hoary with age, applied to the hair. Blue with a mixture of black; reſembling the colour of aſhes.

GRA'Y-BEARD, S. figuratively, an old man: uſed in contempt. "Afraid to tell "*gray-beards* the truth." *Shak.*

GRA'YLING, S. [named from its colour.] a fiſh of a fine ſhape, white fleſh, having its teeth in its throat, found in the ſame rivers with trout, and taken with the ſame baits, and in the ſame manner.

GRA'YNESS, S the quality of being gray, or being hoary by age.

To GRAZE, V. N [*graſian*, Sax.] to eat or feed on graſs; to produce graſs; to bruſh in paſſing; to touch lightly, generally applied to a bullet. "Like to the bullet's *grazing*." *Shak.* Actively, to tend, to ſet cattle to feed on graſs; to eat or feed upon graſs. "Lambs with wolves ſhall *graze* the verdant mead." *Pope.*

GRA'ZIER, S. one whoſe trade is to feed or breed cattle for food.

GREASE, S. [pronounced *greeſe*; from *graiſſe*, Fr.] the ſoft part of the fat of animals. In Farriery, a ſwelling and gourdineſs of the heels, occaſioned by hard labour, colds, *&c.*

To GREASE, V. A. to ſmear, anoint, to ſpot with greaſe; to bribe or corrupt with preſents. "The *greas'd* advocate." *Dryd.* A low word.

GREASINESS, S. oilineſs, or fatneſs.

GRE'ASY, Adj. oily; fat; ſpotted or ſmeared with greaſe; corpulent. A Term of reproach. "This *greaſy* knight." *Shak.*

GREAT, Adj. [pronounced *grate* of *great*, Sax. *groet*, Belg.] large in bulk, number or quantity; having any quality in a high degree. Long or conſiderable, applied to time, or duration. Chief or principal. "The *great* "ſeal" *Shak.* High in rank, or extenſive in power; illuſtrious, or eminent. "*Great* "in might." *Jer.* x. 6. Majeſtic, or grand in aſpect or mien. "She walks ſereneſy "*great*." *Waller.* Haughty, ſwelling, or proud. "Diſcouraged with *great* looks." *Knolles.* To be *great* with, to be familiar, or intimately acquainted. "Thoſe that are *great with* "them." *Bac.* Teeming, or with child. "A "*great* belly." In pedigree it is added in every ſtep of aſcending conſanguinity beyond a father or grandfather, and in every ſtep of deſcending conſanguinity beyond a grandſon: Thus a *great*-grandſon is the ſon of a perſon's grandſon. A *great*-grandfather, the father of a perſon's grandfather, or the grandfather of a perſon's father; and *great*-uncle is the uncle of a perſon's father.

GRE'AT-BELLIED, Adj. pregnant; with child. "*Great bellied* women." *Shak.*

To GRE'ATEN, V. N. to enlarge; to make great, powerful, or rich. Not in uſe.

GREAT-HE'ARTED, Adj. high ſpirited; proud. "The earl as *great-hearted* as "he, declared he neither cared for his friend-"ſhip, nor feared his hatred." *Clarend.*

GRE'ATLY, Adv. very much; in a great or high degree; nobly; in an illuſtrious manner. "Thou *greatly* didſt expire." *Dryd.* Couragiouſly; bravely. "*Greatly* turn their "backs againſt the foe" *Addiſ.*

GRE'ATNESS, S. largeneſs, applied to quantity, ſize, or number High place or dignity; a conſciouſneſs of ſuperior birth or rank. "'Tis not of pride or *greatneſs* he "cometh not on board." *Bac.* Magnanimity, "nobleneſs. "*Greatneſs* of mind." *Par. Loſt.* Grandeur; ſtate; magnificence.

GRE'CISM, S. [*græciſmus*, Lat.] a conſtruction, idiom, or expreſſion peculiar to the Greek language.

GRE'EDILY, Adv. in an eager, haſty, or ravenous manner; with keen appetite or deſire.

GRE'EDINESS, S. [*gredigneſſe*, Sax.] ravenouſneſs; voracious hunger; eagerneſs of appetite or deſire.

GRE'EDY, Adj. [*gredig*, Sax.] ravenous; hungry; incited with a violent deſire of food; eager; vehemently deſirous.

GREEN, Adj. [*grene*, Sax.] having a colour like that of graſs: in compoſitions of dying and painting, made by mixing blue or black, and yellow together. Flouriſhing; freſh; undecayed; new, or lately made. "A *green* "wound." Unripe; immature; young, alluding to fruits being *green* before they are ripe.

GREEN, S the colour of graſs, or that which reſembles it. In Optics, it is one of the original, ſimple, or primary rays of light; but in dying is cauſed by compounding blue and yellow, *&c.* As this colour rather refreſhes than impairs the ſight, the goodneſs of Providence is manifeſted in cauſing it to be reflected from the ſurface of vegetables, preferably to any other. Figuratively, a plain covered with graſs. The leaves of trees and vegetables, oppoſed to their flowers. In Cookery,

ery, uſed in the plural for thoſe plants which are of this colour, and eaten boiled.

GRE'EN-BROOM, S. a ſhrub which grows wild upon barren heaths, and is uſed in making beſoms.

GRE'EN-CLOTH, S. a board, or court of juſtice, held in the counting-houſe of the king's houſhold, for taking cognizance of all matters of government and juſtice within the king's court royal, and for correcting all the ſervants that offend.

GRE'ENEYED, Adj. having eyes coloured with green. "*Greencyed* jealouſy."

GRE'ENFINCH, S. [*grunfinc*, Teut.] a bird, ſo called from its colour.

GRE'ENGAGE, S. a ſpecies of plumb of a green colour.

GRE'ENHOUSE, S. a houſe or place in which exotics or tender plants are kept from the inclemencies of our climate, and furniſhed with ſuch a degree of heat as is proper to make them grow.

GRE'ENISH, Adj. ſomewhat green; tending to green.

GRE'ENLY, Adj. with a greeniſh colour; newly; freſhly; immaturely.

GRE'ENNESS, S. the quality of being green, or preſerving verdure. Figuratively, a ſtate of immaturity or unripeneſs; newneſs.

GRE'ENSICKNESS, S. in Medicine, a diſorder incident to virgins, ſo called from the paleneſs with which it is attended.

GRE'ENSWARD, or GRE'ENSWORD, S. the turf on which graſs grows; a field.

GRE'ENWOOD, S. wood conſidered as it appears when its leaves are out.

To GREET, V. A. [*gretan*, *grettan*, Sax.] to addreſs at a meeting; to ſalute in kindneſs or reſpect; to congratulate; to wiſh health; to ſend or pay compliments at a diſtance.

GRE'ETER, S. he that pays his compliments to another.

GRE'ETING, S. ſalutation, or compliment.

GREGA'RIOUS, Adj. [*gregarius*, Lat.] aſſembling in flocks or herds. "No birds of "prey are *gregarious*." *Ray*.

GRE'NADIER, S. [*grenadier*, Fr.] a tall ſoldier, armed as other ſoldiers, beſides a pouch full of grenadoes, from whence the name is derived. Every battalion of foot has a company of grenadiers belonging to it.

GRE'NADE, or GRENADO, S. [*grenade*, Fr.] a hollow ball of iron, braſs, glaſs, or potters earth, filled with gunpowder, and fitted with a fuſee to give it fire. When the fire reaches the hollow of the ball, the caſe flies into pieces, which greatly hurt, if not kill thoſe they ſtrike.

GRENT, S. a foſſile body, conſiſting of a congeries of cryſtals, or ſparks of ſpar, of the ſize of bay ſalt, and of a brown ſhining colour.

GREW, preter of *Grow*.

GREY, Adj. See *Gray*, which is the moſt proper ſpelling.

GRE'YHOUND, S. [formerly written *greyhund*, of *grighund*, Sax. or of *grey*, Iſl. a dog, and *hunta*, Iſl. a hunter] a tall fleet hound that chaſes in ſight.

To GRIDE, V N. [*gridare* Ital.] to cut; to make way by cutting. "The *griding* "ſword." *Par. Loſt*.

GRI'DELIN, S. a colour compounded of white and red.

GRIDI'RON, S. a moveable frame or grate of iron bars placed parrellel to each other, which is uſed to dreſs victuals over a fire.

GRIEF, S. [pronounced *greef*; from *griff*, Brit.] ſorrow for ſomething which is paſt; a grievance, oppreſſion, or injury. "For redreſs "of all theſe *griefs*." *Shak*. Pain, or diſeaſe.

GRIE'VANCE, S. that which makes a perſon uneaſy, generally applied to the actions or conduct of another.

To GRIEVE V.A. [pronounced *greeve*; *grever*, Fr.] to afflict; to hurt; to make a perſon uneaſy by ſome unkind or offenſive action; to be ſorrowful.

GRIE'VINGLY, Adv. with ſorrow; ſorrowfully.

GRIE'VOUS, Adj. [*gravis*, Lat. See *Grieve*] afflictive, or cauſing pain not eaſily borne; cauſing ſorrow; expreſſing great uneaſineſs. "*Grievous* complaints" *Clar*. Great, or atrocious, applied to crimes. "It was a *grievous* fault." *Shak*.

GRIE'VOUSLY, Adv. with great offence, diſcontent or ill will; prodigiouſly, or ſo as to occaſion great uneaſineſs. "*Grievouſly* vexed." *Hooker*.

GRIE'VOUSNESS, S. ſorrow; pain; a ſtate of calamity, oppreſſion, or wretchedneſs. "The *grievouſneſs* of war." *Iſai*. xxi. 15.

GRI'FFIN, or GRI'FFON, S. a fabled animal, ſaid to be generated between a lion and an eagle, having the head and paws of the former, and the wings of the latter.

GRIG, S. in its primary ſenſe, ſignifies any thing below the natural ſize; a ſpecies of eels. Figuratively, a merry, active, and jocoſe perſon.

To GRILL, V. N. [*grille*, Fr.] to broil or dreſs meat on a gridiron.

To GRI'LLY, V. A. [from *grill*.] to harraſs. "We're *grillied* all at Temple-Bar." *Hudib*.

GRIM, Adj. [*grimma*, Sax.] having a fierce or awfully ſullen countenance; hideous; frightful; ugly: ill-looking. "*Grim*- "viſag'd war has ſmooth'd his wrinkled "front." *Shak*.

GRIMA'CE, S. [Fr. See *Grim*.] a diſtortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or inſolence; vulgarly ſtiled *making mouths*. An air of affectation.

GRIMA'LKIN, S. an appellative for an old gray cat. "*Grimalkin* to domeſtic ver- "min ſworn—an everlaſting foe." *Philips*.

GRIME, S. [from *grim*] dirt that is ingrained or not eaſily waſhed off.

To

To GRIME, V A. to dirt ſo as it cannot be eaſily waſhed off.

GRI'MLY, Adv. in a terrible, hideous, or horrible manner. In a fierce, ſtern, or ſullen manner, applied to the looks.

GRI'MNESS, S. a look which proceeds from the fierceneſs or ſullenneſs of a perſon's diſpoſition.

To GRIN, V. N. [*grinnian*, Sax. *grimacer*, Fr.] to ſet the teeth together, and withdraw the lips, uſed both as a ſign of mirth, and anguiſh.

GRIN, S. the act of cloſing the teeth, and withdrawing the lips from them, ſo as to expoſe them to view; the act of ſhewing the teeth, uſed as an effect of mirth, or anguiſh.

To GRIND, V.A. [pret. and particip paſſ. *ground*, *grindan*, Sax.] to reduce any thing to powder by attrition or rubbing; to ſharpen or ſmooth by rubbing on ſomething hard; to rub one againſt another; to harraſs or oppreſs by extortion. To ſharpen an inſtrument by holding it on a round ſtone, which is turned about the while; to move a mill; to fix the teeth cloſe, and move them, ſo as to make a noiſe.

GRI'NDER, S. one who grinds or works in a mill; the inſtrument of grinding. In irony, or contempt, the teeth in general are called by this name.

GRI'NDLESTONE, or GRI'NDSTONE, S. the ſtone on which edged tools are ſharpened

GRIN'NER, S. one who grins or ſhuts his teeth, and opens his lips ſo as to expoſe them.

GRI'NNINGLY, Adv. with a grinning laugh; in a grinning manner.

To GRIPE, V. A. [*greipan*, Goth.] to hold tight in the hand; to ſqueeze with the fingers cloſed over it; to catch eagerly; to ſeize; to oppreſs; to pinch, preſs, or ſqueeze; to pinch the belly; to give the cholic, attended with a ſharp pain in the bowels.

GRIPE, S. [See the verb] a graſp or ſeizure of the hand or paw; a ſqueeze or preſſure. Figuratively, oppreſſion, extortion, or cruſhing power. In the plural, the belly-ach; the cholic.

GRI'PER, S. one who oppreſſes the poor; an uſurer; an extortioner.

GRI'PINGLY, Adv. attended with a pain in the belly.

GRISA'MBER, S. a corruption of ambergreaſe. "*Griſamber* ſteam'd." *Milt.*

GRI'SKIN, S. [*griſgin*, Ir.] the back bone of a hog.

GRI'SLY, Adj. [*griſlie*, Sax.] dreadful; horrid.

GRI'ST, S. toll taken by the miller when he grinds other people's corn; corn to be ground. Figuratively, a ſupply of proviſion, *To bring griſt to the mill*, is a figurative and proverbial expreſſion for producing profit or gain.

GRI'STLE, S. [*griſle*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a cartilage, or fleſhy ſubſtance, very elaſtic, tough, and next in hardneſs to a bone.

GRI'STLY, Adj. cartilaginous; conſiſting of griſtle; having the nature or properties of griſtle.

GRIT, S. [*greot*, Sax.] bran, or the coarſe part of meal; oats huſked, and coarſely ground; ſand; a particle of ſand; rough, hard, particles.

GRI'TTINESS, S. ſandineſs; the quality of abounding in grit, or little, rough, hard, and ſandy particles.

GRI'TTY, Adj. full of little, rough, hard, and ſandy particles.

GRI'ZELIN, S. a corruption of *Gridelin*.

GRI'ZZLE, S. [*griſſaille*, Fr.] a colour made of a mixture of white and black, moſt commonly applied to that of perukes, or the hair; gray.

GRI'ZZLED, Adj. interſperſed with black and white hairs; gray.

To GROAN, V. N. [*granian*, Sax.] to breathe with a hoarſe noiſe, in pain or agony.

GROAN, S. [*grown*, Brit.] a deep ſigh, attended with a hoarſe noiſe, made by perſons in pain and agony. Figuratively, any hoarſe, dead ſound.

GROAT, S. [pronounced *graut*] a ſilver coin, value four-pence: hence it is uſed for four-pence, though conſiſting of copper coin. The ſilver money, in the Saxon times, were of no greater value than a penny, which being divided quarterly on the reverſe, when they wanted a farthing, they broke it into four pieces. This, according to ſome, was the only money we had, even after the conqueſt, till Edward I. coined *groſſes* or *groats*, i. e. great pennies, or pieces, which went for four-pence, about 1351. This was the ſtate of our coin, till Henry VIII. in 1504, firſt coined ſhillings, *Groats* in the plural, from *groet*, Sax. ſignifies oats that have the huſks taken off.

GRO'CER, S. one that buys and ſells teas, ſugars, plumbs, &c. A *green-grocer*, is one that buys and ſells greens.

GRO'CERY, S. the wares ſold by a grocer, ſuch as tea, ſugar, raiſins, ſpice, &c.

GRO'GERAM, GRO'GRAM, or GRO'GRAN, S. a ſort of ſtuff, all ſilk, woven with a large woof, and a rough pile.

GROIN, S. [generally pronounced *grine*] that part of the body which is between the belly and the thigh.

GROOM, S. [*grom*. Belg. a boy] a boy, waiter, or ſervant; one who tends or looks after horſes; a man newly married. "By "this the brides are waked, their *grooms* are "dreſſed." *Dryd.* See *Bridegroom*.

GROOVE, S. [*grobs*, Goth.] a deep cavern or hollow in a mine. "Work in a "*groove* or mine-pit." *Boyle.* A channel, or hollow cut in wood.

To GROOVE, V. A. to cut hollow, or in channels.

To GROPE, V. N. [*gropan*, *grapian*, Sax.] to feel one's way out in caſe of blindneſs or darkneſs; to have an imperfect idea of

of a thing; to feel after a thing where a person cannot see.

GRO'PER. S one who searches after, or endeavours to find a thing in the dark.

GROSS, Adj. [*gros*, Fr. *grosso*, Ital.] large, thick, or bulky, applied to size. Shameful, very erroneous, coarse, or palpable, applied to sentiments. Clumsy, or inelegant, applied to shape Thick, applied to the consistence of any fluid. Stupid, or dull, applied to the understanding. Coarse, thick, fat or bulky, applied to the size of the body. Impure; foul, applied to the humours of the body.

GROSS, S. the main body or main force of an army; the bulk; the whole. The major part or body, applied to number, or a collection of men. In Commerce, a number consisting of twelve dozen, or one hundred and forty-four.

GRO'SSLY, Adv. in large or coarse particles. Without any subtlety, art, or delicacy; flagrantly, or palpably. "*Grossly* "misrepresented." *Swift.*

GROT, S. [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] a cave, or cavern formed and frequented for coolness, or pleasure. See *Grotto.*

GROTE'SQUE, Adj. [Fr *groteſco*, Ital.] distorted in figure; unnatural; wildly formed, without any regard to nature or propriety.

GRO'TTO, S. [*grotte*, Fr. *grotta*, Ital.] a cavern or cave made for pleasure. Used sometimes, as by the Italians, from whom it is derived, for a dark or horrid cavern.

GROVE, S. [*græf*, Sax.] a walk formed by trees, whose branches meet above.

To GRO'VEL, V. N. to lie prostrate, or with one's belly on the ground; to creep along with one's belly on the ground; to have low, mean, or abject thoughts.

GROUND, S. [*grund*, Saxt.] the earth, considered as that which supports us when walking, as opposed to air or water, or as situated low; land; a country; a farm, estate, or possession; the floor or level of a place. In the plural, the dregs, lees, or that which settles at the bottom of liquors. In Painting, the first layer of colours, or that on which the images are painted and described. The first principles, applied to knowledge or science. The space occupied by an army, as they fight, advance, or retreat; the intervening space, or distance between the flier and pursuer. Hence, to *lose ground*, applied to an army, is to be driven backwards. To *stand one's ground*, is to make a powerful resistance. To *get ground*, is to gain advantage over an enemy, applied to an army; to make a progress, applied to an opinion.

To GROUND, V. A. to fix or support upon the ground; to build, found, or settle as upon a cause or first principle, applied to opinions To settle in the first principles or rudiments of knowledge, applied to instruction.

GROUND, S. the preter of *Grind.*

GROUND-ASH, S. a tree, so called, because its shoots grow near the ground, on account of its being cut, when young, about an inch from the earth.

GROU'NDBAIT, S. a bait made of barley, or malt boiled, &c. which is thrown into the river, where you intend to angle, and sinking to the bottom, or ground, draws the fish after it.

GROU'NDFLOOR, S. the lower story of a house, level with the external ground.

GROU'NDIVY, S. a plant, likewise named *alehoof*, or *tunhoof.*

GROU'NDLESS, Adj. without any foundation, reason, or justice.

GROU'NDLESSLY. Adv. in an unjust manner; without reason, cause, or foundation.

GROUND'LESSNESS, S. want of cause, foundation, or support.

GROU'NDLING, S. a fish, which keeps at the bottom of the water. Figuratively, a person of mean groveling, or vulgar thoughts.

GROU'ND-OAK, S. a kind of low oak, or underwood.

GROU'ND-PINE, S a plant growing on dry and barren hills.

GROU'ND-PLATE, S. in Architecture, the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tenons.

GROU'ND-PLOT, S. the ground on which any building is placed; the ichnography of a building.

GROU'ND-RENT, S. rent paid for the ground on which an house is built.

GROU'ND-ROOM, S. a room on the lower story.

GROU'NDSEL, S. the foot post of a door; or the timber or raised pavement of a house next the door; a threshold. In Botany, the *senecio*, Lat. and *senecon*, Fr. It is placed in the second sect. of Tournefort's 12th class, and in the second sect. of Linnæus's 19th. It is also spelt *Groundsil.*

GROU'NDWORK, S. in Painting, that colour or part on which all the images are drawn. A foundation of a building. Figuratively, the fundamentals, or first part of an undertaking; the rudiments, or first principles of a science; the true cause, motion, or reason.

GROUP, S. [pronounced *groop*, *groupe*, Fr. *Grappo*, Ital.] in Painting and Sculpture, an assemblage or knot of two or more figures of men, &c. Figuratively, a crowd; a cluster; a huddle; a number thronged together.

To GROUP, V. A. in Painting, to describe or introduce several figures into one piece.

GROUSE, S. a kind of fowl, named *heath-game.*

GROUT. S [*Groot*, Sax.] coarse meal or pollard; a kind of wild apple.

To GROW, V. N. [preter. *grew*, part. pass.

paſſ. *grown*] to increaſe in length or extent, applied to the vegetation of plants. To be produced by vegetation; to increaſe in ſtature, or bulk; to proceed or ariſe, as from a cauſe. To accrue, or become due, applied to the increaſe of intereſt due on money lent. "The ſum that I do owe to you—is *growing* to me by Antipholis." *Shak.* Applied to the ſea by mariners, to ſwell or roll. "When the ſea is never ſo little *grown*." *Raleigh.*

GRO'WER, S. that which vegetates, or increaſes in height or bulk.

To GROWL, V. N. [*grollen*, Teut.] to ſnarl; murmur; or grumble.

GROWN, [part. paſſ. of *Grow*.] advanced in or increaſed by growth; covered or filled by the growth of any thing; arrived at full growth or ſtature.

GROWTH, S. vegetation; vegetable life; increaſe by vegetation; product, or the thing produced; increaſe in number, bulk, frequency, ſtature, or improvement.

GRO'WTHEAD, or GRO'WNTOL, S. a kind of fiſh, ſo called from the greatneſs of its head. Figuratively, an idle, lazy perſon.

To GRUB, V. A. to deſtroy or extirpate, by digging or throwing up the ſoil; to pull up by the roots; to dirt one's cloaths or fleſh.

GRUB, S. in Natural Hiſtory, a ſmall worm that eats holes in bodies. In Medicine, a white unctuous pimple, or little tumour, ariſing on the face, chiefly on the alæ of the noſe.

To GRU'BBLE, V. N. [*grubelen*, Ger.] to grope, or feel in the dark. "Let me "rowl and *grubble* thee." *Dryd.*

GRU'B-STREET, S. the name of a ſtreet in London, once famous for the reſidence of meaner and hireling authors. Uſed as an adjective, it ſignifies mean, low, and dull, applied to compoſitions. "Ballads write "and *Grubſtreet* lays." *Gay.*

To GRUDGE, V A. to envy, or view the advantages of another with diſcontent and uneaſineſs; to give or take unwillingly.

GRUDGE. S. an old quarrel. Figuratively, ill-will; anger; reſentment; envy; or envious reſentment. "Thoſe to whom "you have with *grudge* preferred me." *Ben Johnſon.*

GRU'DGING, S. the act of envying a perſon what he has, or of giving with great reluctance.

GRU'EL, S. [*gruelle*, Fr.] a kind of ſpoon-meat or broth, made of oatmeal boiled in water; any kind of mixture or broth, made by boiling ingredients n water.

GRUFF, Adj. [*groff*, Belg.] ſour, ſurly, or moroſe, applied to the aſpect and behaviour.

GRU'FFLY, Adv. in a ſour, moroſe, or ſurly manner.

GRU'FFNESS, S. harſhneſs of voice, or ſurlineſs of look.

GRUM, Adj. [contracted from *grumble*.] ſurly, or moroſe, applied to a perſon's looks. "Nic. looked ſour and *grum*." *Hiſt. of J. Bull.*

To GRU'MBLE, V. N. to murmur with diſcontent; to growl or ſnarl. "*Grumbling* "o'er his prey." To make a hoarſe or rattling noiſe, applied to thunder.

GRU'MBLER, S. one that murmurs with diſcontent; a diſcontented perſon.

GRU'MBLING, S. a murmuring through diſcontent.

GRUME, S. [*greumeau*, Fr. *grumus*, Lat.] a thick viſcid conſiſtence of a fluid, like that of the white of an egg, or like clotted blood.

GRU'MLY, Adv. in a moroſe, ſour, or ſurly manner.

GRU'MOUS, Adj. thick or clotted.

GRU'MOUSNESS, S. the thickneſs of any curdled or clotted liquor.

To GRUNT, or GRUNTLE, V. A to make a hoarſe diſcontented noiſe, applied to a hog.

GRUNT, S. the noiſe made by a hog.

GRUNTER, S. one that grunts. A low word for a hog.

To GRUTCH, V. A. [corrupted from *grudge*, for the ſake of rhime] to envy, or be uneaſy at the advantage of another. "I "muſt not *grutch*." *Ben Johnſon.*

GRUTCH, S. [See the verb] malice or ill-will. "To whom he bare ſo fell a *grutch*." *Hudib.*

GUARANTE'E, S. [pronounced *garantee*; *garant*, Fr.] a power who undertakes to ſee the conditions of any league, peace, or bargain performed.

To GUA'RANTY, V. A. [pronounced *garanty*.] to undertake to ſee the articles of any treaty kept.

To GUARD, V. A. [pronounced *gard*; *garder*, Fr.] to watch in order to ſecure from, or prevent a ſurprize, or ſudden danger; to protect or defend; to anticipate, or ſecure againſt objections.

GUARD, S. [pronounced *gard*, of *garde*, Fr.] a man, or body of men employed to watch, in order to defend from danger, or prevent ſurprize. Uſed with *on* or *off*, a ſtate of caution or vigilance. A limitation; anticipation of an objection. "Expreſſed "themſelves with as few *guards* and reſtric-"tions as I." *Atterb.* In Fencing, an action or poſture proper to defend the body from the efforts of an enemy. *Advanced guard*, is a party of horſe or foot which marches before a corps to give notice of approaching danger. *Main guard*, is that from which all the other guards are detached. *Piquet guard*, is a number of horſe and foot always in readineſs, in caſe of an alarm, the horſes being ſaddled and their riders booted. *Guards*, in the plural, is particularly applied to thoſe troops or companies, which are kept up to guard the king. In Aſtronomy, a

name

name ſometimes applied to the two ſtars neareſt the pole.

GUA'RDER, S. one who protects, defends, or watches.

GUA'RDIAN, S. [*gardien*, Fr.] one who has the care of an orphan, or perſon whoſe parents are dead; one to whom the care or preſervation of any thing is committed; ſometimes named *warden*.

GUA'RDIAN, Adj. performing the office of a kind protector and defender.

GUA'RDLESS, Adj. without defence; without any aid, or defender.

GUA'RDSHIP, S. care; protection; or the ſtate of a perſon under the diſpoſal of guardians; a king's ſhip, employed in guarding the coaſt.

GUA'VA, or GUIA'VA, S. in Botany, the *pſidium*. Linnæus places it in the firſt ſect. of his 12th claſs.

GUBERNA'TION, S. the exerciſe of authority in protecting, preſerving, and directing; government or ſuperintendency. "This extenſive *gubernation*" *Watts*.

GU'DGEON, S. [*goujon*, Fr.] a ſmall fiſh found in brooks and rivers, and eaſily caught: whence it is uſed figuratively for a perſon eaſily cheated. "To draw you in "like ſo many *gudgeons*, to ſwallow his falſe "arguments." *Swift*.

GUE'RDON, S. [*guerdon*, *gardon*, Fr.] a recompenſe or reward. "The fair *guer*-"*don* when we hope to find." *Milt*.

GUE'RNSEY, S. Antoninus's *Sarnia*, an iſland in the county of Hampſhire, twenty-two miles N. W. of Jerſey, on the coaſt of Normandy in France, and in the Engliſh channel. It runs from E. to W. in the form of a harp. Its N. ſide is low, and S. ſide high, being ſurrounded by ſteep rocks, a kind of natural defence to the iſland. It is thirteen miles and an half from S. W. to N. E. and twelve and a half, where broadeſt, E. and W. It contains ten (twelve) pariſhes. Its air is very healthful, as appears from the longevity of its inhabitants; and its ſoil of the ſame nature with that of Crete, or Ireland, where no venomous creature will live. It is naturally more fertile than Jerſey; but does not yield ſo much, the inhabitants neglecting its culture for the ſake of commerce. They have, however, a ſufficiency of corn and cattle for their own conſumption, and the uſe of their ſhipping. It abounds in fiſh: and in the N. W. part of the iſland, there is a lake about a mile in circuit, well ſtocked with the beſt and largeſt carp. This iſland is well ſituated for annoying the French in time of war; and they fit out ſome privateers to cruize upon them. It was anciently part of Normandy, in France: and ſome of the remains of the conqueror's eſtates is ſtill governed by the laws of that province, and its natives ſpeak French, tho' ſubject ever ſince, with very little interruption, to the crown of England. This iſland has a peculiar flower, called *Lilium Sarnienſe*; the leaves of which are covered with ſpangles like gold-duſt. It gives title of baron to the earl of Aylesford. Here a very barbarous ſcene was acted in queen Mary's reign; a mother and her two daughters, the mother being a ſo big with child, were burnt at a ſtake for Proteſtantiſm, in purſuance of the ſentence of the Dean (one Jaques Amy) and the clergy of the iſland. It lies about twenty four miles W. of Cape a Hogue, in Normandy, and ſixty S. of Portland in Dorſetſhire

To GUESS, V. A. [*ghiſſen*, Belg. *keſem*, Heb.] to conjecture; to judge without any fixed or certain principles.

GUESS, S. a conjecture.

GUE'SSER, S. a conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUE'SSINGLY, Adv. forming a judgment in a caſual manner; uncertainly.

GUEST, S. [*gweſtai*, Brit.] one who is entertained in the houſe of another; a ſtranger, or one who comes newly to reſide in a place.

GUE'ST-CHAMBER, S. a room made uſe of to receive company in.

To GU'GGLE, V. N. to ſound, or make a noiſe like water running out of a narrow mouthed bottle or veſſel.

GUI'DAGE, S. the reward or money given to a guide.

GUI'DANCE, S. [from *guide*] direction; government exerciſed in regulating a perſon's actions according to rules, in order to prevent him from falling into danger.

To GUIDE, V. A. [*guider*, Fr.] to direct or ſhew a perſon a way; to govern, direct, inſtruct, regulate, or ſuperintend by counſel, or exertion of authority.

GUIDE, S. [Fr.] one who directs another in his way; a director.

GUI'DELESS, Adj. without a guide.

GUI'DER, S. a director, a guide.

GUILD, S. [ſometimes pronounced like *gild*, and ſometimes like *gilde*; of *gild*, Sax.] a ſociety, corporation, fraternity, or company, united together by orders and laws made among themſelves by their prince's licence. Hence *Guildhall*, a place or hall belonging to a corporation, wherein affairs relating to the members in their united capacity are tranſacted.

GUILE, S. [pronounced *gile*, with the g hard] low cunning or craft, whereby a perſon tricks or cheats another; deceit.

GUI'LEFUL, Adj. full of deceit; wily; fraudulent; treacherous; ſecretly miſchievous; impoſing or over-reaching a perſon in a crafty or fraudulent manner.

GUI'LELESS, Adj. without any ſecret or concealed fraud; without any intention to deceive, cheat, or impoſe upon a perſon by falſe

falſe appearances, and concealed treachery.

GUI'LER, S. one that betrays another into danger by deceitful means. Not in uſe.

GUILT, S. [*gilt*, Sax.] the ſtate of a perſon juſtly charged with a crime; a conſciouſneſs of having done amiſs. Figuratively, a crime, or offence. "Cloſe pent up "*guilts* - rive your concealing continents." *Shak.*

GUI'LTILY. Adv. without innocence; in ſuch a manner as to be conſcious of having done a crime laid to one's charge.

GUI'LTINESS, S. the ſtate of being guilty; the conſciouſneſs of having done a crime.

GUI'LTLESS, Adj. free from crime; innocent; free from ſin or puniſhment. "The "Lord will not hold him *guiltleſs* that taketh "his name in vain." *Exod* xx. 7.

GUI'LTLESSLY, Adv. without guilt; innocently.

GUI'LTY, Adj. [*giltig*, Sax.] chargeable with having committed a crime; wicked, or corrupt

GUI'NEA, S. [pronounced *ginne*, with the g hard, ſo called from Guinea in Africa, from whence the gold was brought, of which they were at firſt formed, on which account they likewiſe bore the impreſſion of an elephant] a gold coin ſtruck, and current in England. When it was firſt ſtruck, it was valued at twenty ſhillings; but gold growing ſcarce, it was advanced to twenty one ſhillings and ſixpence, but is now ſunk to twenty-one ſhillings. The pound Troy is cut into twenty-four parts and a half, each part of which makes a guinea.

GUI'NEA HEN, S. a ſmall Indian hen.

GUI'NEA-PEPPER, S. in Botany, the *poivre d'Inde, ou de Guinée*, Fr. *capſium*, Lat. It is ranged in the firſt ſect. of Linnæus's 5th claſs.

GUI'NEA-PIG, S. a ſmall variegated animal, with a pig's ſnout, rat's ears, and without a tail.

GUISE, S. [Fr. *guiſa*, Ital.] manner; appearance; looks; behaviour. "By their "*guiſe* wiſe men they ſeem." *Par. Loſt.* Manner, cuſtom, or practice. "It was ne- "ver our *guiſe* - to ſlight the poor." *Pope* External appearance; dreſs or habit. "Un- "der the *guiſe* of religion." *Swift.* The laſt ſenſe ſeems to be a contradiction of *diſguiſe*.

GUI'TAR, S. [*gitarra*, Sp. *guiterre*, Fr.] in Muſic, a ſtringed inſtrument with a neck like a violin; an oval body, about the ſize of a bas viol, played on in the ſame manner as the harp, with the fingers.

GULES, S. [*gueules*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.] in Heraldry, red. In the arms of noblemen it is called ruby, in thoſe of ſovereign princes Mars, and in engraving, is ſignified by drawing perpendicular or ſtrait ſtrokes from the top of the eſcutcheon to the bottom.

GULF, or GULPH, S. [*golfe*, Fr. *golfo*, Ital.] an arm of the ocean running up into the land. Figuratively, an abyſs, or immeaſurable depth. "Follow thine enemy "in a fiery gulph." *Shak.* A whirlpool, or ſucking eddy. "As waters to the ſucking "of a *gulph*." *Shak.* Any thing inſatiable: "Maw and *gulph*—of the ravening ſalt ſea "ſhark." *Shak.*

GU'LFY, Adj. full of eddies, gulphs, or whirlpools. "The perils of the *gulfy* main." *Pope.*

To GULL, V. A. [*guiller*, old Fr.] to trick; to cheat; to deceive or defraud by artifice.

GULL, S. a ſea bird; a cheat, or trick; a ſtupid animal; a perſon eaſily cheated or impoſed upon.

GU'LLCATCHER, S. one who cheats; a bite; one who deceives another by artifice.

GU'LLER, S. a cheat, or impoſtor.

GU'LLET, S. [*goulet*, Fr. *gula*, Lat.] the throat, paſſage, or pipe through which the food paſſes, called by anatomiſts the *œſophagus*.

To GU'LLY, V. N. to run with a noiſe, applied to water.

GU'LLY-HOLE, S. [See *Gully*] the hole where gutters or kennels empty themſelves into the common ſewer, ſo called from the noiſe they make in their fall

GULO'SITY, S [*guloſus*, Lat.] greedineſs; intemperance in eating; gluttony. "Not erring in *guloſity*." *Brown.* Not in uſe.

To GULP, V. N. [*golpen*, Belg.] to ſwallow eagerly; to drink down without any intermiſſion, or with one ſwallow.

GULP, S. as much liquor as can be ſwallowed at once.

GUM, S [*gumma*, Lat.] a vegetable juice exſuding through the pores of certain plants, and there hardening into a tenacious, or ſticking maſs, more viſc'd and leſs friable than reſins, and diſſolving in water. In Gardening, a diſeaſe incident to fruit trees of the ſtone kind, being a kind of gangrene, ariſing from a corrupted ſap which extravaſates and hardens. In Anatomy, the fleſhy ſubſtance of the mouth in which the teeth grow; generally uſed in the plural.

GUM'MINESS, S. the ſtate of a thing ſmeared or abounding with gum.

GUMMO'SITY, S. the nature of gum; viſcidity; gumminess. "Their innate *gum-* "*moſity*." *Floyer.*

GUM'MY, Adj. conſiſting of gum; of the nature of gum; overgrown or ſmeared with gum; ſticky.

GUN, S. [*gun*, Iſl.] a fire-arm or weapon which forcibly diſcharges a ball, ſhot, or other offenſive matter, through a cylindrical barrel, by means of gun-powder. *Great guns* are generally called *cannon*, and known likewiſe under the term of *ordnance*. *Small*

gun

guns are such as are portable, and include musquets, musquetoons, carbines, blunderbusses, fowling pieces, *&c.*

GU'NNEL, S. See *Gunwale.*

GU'NNER, S. a person who manages, and has the charge of the artillery of a ship, *&c. Gunners*, in the plural, are officers employed in looking after, and managing the ordnance mounted on lines, batteries, or forts.

GU'NNERY, S. the science or art of shooting with guns and mortars.

GUNPO'WDER, S. a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, mixed together with spirits, and usually granulated, which takes fire easily, and when fired, expands with great vehemence and noise, by means of its elastic force. Bartholdus Schwartz, or the Black, is by some supposed to have invented it in 1380; but it appears that Roger Bacon, our countryman, knew of it 150 years before Schwartz was born, since he mentions it in express terms in his treatise *de Nullitate Magiæ*, published at Oxford in 1216. "You may "raise thunder and lightning at pleasure, "says he, by only taking sulphur, nitre, and "charcoal, which, singly, have no effect; "but, mixed together, and confined into a "close place, cause an explosion greater than "that of a clap of thunder."

GUN-SHOT, S. the distance to which a ball can be shot out of a gun.

GUN-SMITH, S. one who makes and sells guns.

GU'N-STOCK, S. the wood to which the barrel of a gun is fixed.

GU'NSTONE, S. the shot of a cannon; so called, because at the first use of cannons they were loaded with stones.

GUNTER's CHAIN, S. an instrument made use of in surveying land.

GUNTER's LINES, S. lines of numbers, first invented by Mr. Edward Gunter, of great use in navigation, and other branches of the mathematics.

GUNTER's QUADRANT, S. an instrument to find the hour of the day, azimuth, *&c.*

GUNTER's SCALE, S. a large scale to resolve questions in plane sailing.

GU'NWALE, S. [of *gun* and *wealden*, Sax. to direct] a piece of timber reaching on either side of the ship, from the half deck to the forecastle, wherein they put the stanchions, which support the waste tree: it receives the name of gunwale, whether the ship carries guns or not. Likewise the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are.

GURGE, S. [*gurges* Lat.] a whirlpool; a gulf. "A black bituminous *gurge*---boils out "from under ground." *Par. Lost.*

GU'RGION, S. the coarser part of meal sifted from the bran.

GU'RNARD, or GURNET, S. a kind of sea-fish. "A sowced *gurnet*." *Shak.*

To GUSH, V. N. [*gosselen*, Belg. *gissen*, Teut.] to flow or rush out in a large body; to flow out in a large quantity, and with violence.

GUSH, S. a sudden, forcible, and large flowing of water, or other fluid; any thing poured out with a sudden and forcible eruption.

GU'SSET, S. [*gousset*, Fr.] any thing sewed on cloth to strengthen it; by semstresses, peculiarly applied to the triangular pieces of cloth at the neck, under the arms, and at the opening of the flaps of a shirt, *&c.*

GUST, S. [*gustus*, Lat. *goust*, *goût*, Fr.] the sense of taste; the height of sensual enjoyment; love, or liking; turn of fancy; peculiar taste or genius; pleasure, caprice, or whim. "Destroy all creatures for thy sport "or *gust*." *Pope.* A sudden violent blast of wind, from *guster*, Isl. "As doth a sail fill'd "with a fretting *gust*." *Shak.* A sudden burst of passion. "A weak distempered soul that "swells---with sudden *gusts*." *Addis.*

GU'STABLE, Adj. fit to be tasted; the object of taste; pleasant to the taste.

GU'STATION, S. [*gustatus*, Lat. of *gusto*, Lat.] the act of tasting. "The nerves of "*gustation*." *Brown.*

GU'STFUL, Adj. very agreeable or pleasing to the taste; that which is agreeable to the mind.

GU'STO, S. [Ital.] the relish, flavour, or taste which a thing causes; the power by which any thing excites a sensation in the palate. Liking or prejudice, applied to the mind.

GU'STY, Adj. windy; stormy.

GUT, S. [*kutelen*, Belg.] the entrails, or the long pipe reaching with many folds from the stomach to the vent, through which the fibrous part of food passes and is discharged. Figuratively, the stomach or receptacle of food; gluttony; the inside of any thing, particularly the movements of a clock or watch.

To GUT, V. A. to take out the entrails, or guts of an animal. Figuratively, to plunder any thing of what it contains.

GU'TTA SE'RENA, S. [Lat. a clear drop] a disease of the eyes.

GU'TTATED, Adj. [*gutta*, Lat.] besprinkled with drops; bedropped.

GU'TTER, S. [*gautur*, Run.] a passage for water, either on the ground, or on the roofs of buildings.

To GU'TTER, V. A. to cut or wear into small channels or hollows.

To GU'TTLE, V. N. [from *gut*] to feed luxuriously, or intemperately.

GU'TTLER, S. one fond of eating; a greedy or intemperate eater.

GU'TTS, S. [plural of *gutta*, Lat.] drops of any liquid, a term used by Scotch physicians. See *Medical Essays of Edinburgh.*

GU'TTURAL, Adj. [*gutturalis*, Lat.] pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

GU'TTURALNESS, S. the quality of being sounded in, or belonging to the throat.

GU'TTY, or GU'TTE, Adj. [*gutta*, Lat.] in Heraldry, marked or besprinkled with drops.

"*Gutty* of ſable," *i. e.* marked with black drops.

To GU'ZZLE, V. N. [from *gut* or *guſt*, whence *guttle*, *guzzle*] to feed immoderately; to ſwallow any liquor greedily.

GU'ZZLER, S. an immoderate drinker.

GYMNA'STIC Adj. [γυμναστικος Gr. *gymnaſtique*, Fr.] ſometh'ng relating or belonging to bodily exerciſe, ſuch as wreſtling. &c.

GY'MNIC, Adj [*gymnique* Fr. γυμνικος, Gr.] practiſing ſuch exerciſes as relate to the body. "*Gymnic* artiſts." *Milt.*

GYRA'TION, S. [*gyratus*, of *gyro*, Lat.] the act of turning any thing about in a circle. "Moved round in a circle with *gyrations*." *Newt.* Opt.

GYVES, S. [*gewyn*, Brit.] fetters or chains conſiſting of two links for the legs. "I thought "*gyves* and the mill had tamed thee." *Milt.* Sam.

To GYNE, V. A. to fetter or ſhackle; to ſnare.

H.

H, The eighth letter of the alphabet, and ſixth of the conſonants; tho' by the Latins and modern Greeks eſteemed only as an aſpirate; yet whether it be a letter or no, may eaſily be determined by conſidering that it is a motion or effort of the larynx to modify the ſound of the vowel that follows it, as in *heaven*, *health*, *hero*, where the *e* is differently modified or ſounded from what it is in the words *eating*, *endive*, and *elect*, and as ſuch has the property of a conſonant. If it be not a letter, *ſ* and *z* are none, they being no more than hiſſing aſpirations, and they who exclude H from the number of letters, as being only a mark of aſpiration, may for the ſame reaſon exclude the *ſ* and *z*, and the *b* and *p* likewiſe, by ſaying that they are only marks of certain motions of the lips. Its form, which in the capital is the ſame in the Roman and Saxon alphabets, ſeems to be derived from the Phenician Π, with the mark in the middle inſtead of the top. The ſecretary capital ſeems to have been borrowed from the Saxon capital, as our ſmall *h* ſeems derived from the Gothic. In Engliſh, it is ſcarcely ever mute in the beginning of a word, eſpecially where it precedes a vowel; when it is followed by a conſonant it has no ſound, as in *ſight*; when it has *c* before it, it is ſometimes dropped, the *c* being pronounced hard like a *k*, as in *Chriſt*, which the Saxons wrote *Criſt*, and in *echo*; but this does not hold good always for it is pronounced ſomewhat like the Hebrew Ψ, *ſchin*, in *charity*, *cherub*, &c. Among the ancients it was a numeral letter, ſignifying 200, and when with a mark over it thus H 2000. In abbreviatures it is uſed for *homo*, as. *J. H. S. Jeſus hominum Salvator*, i. e. Jeſus the Saviour of mankind

HA, Interj. an expreſſion of wonder or ſurprize. When repeated, an expreſſion of laughter, or joy. "He ſaith among the "trumpets, *ha, ha.*" *Job*, xxxix. 25.

HA'BEAS CORPUS, S. in Law, a writ which a man may have out of the King's-Bench, to remove himſelf thither at his own expence, to anſwer at the bar there, when indicted or impriſoned for a crime before juſtices of the peace or a franchiſe court, after having offered ſufficient bail, which is refuſed though the caſe be bailable.

HABERD'ASHER, S. one who ſells ſmall wares, ſuch as pins, needles, &c.

HABE'RGEON, S. [*haubergeon*, Fr. *habergium*, low Lat.] armour to cover the neck and breaſt; a breaſt-plate; a neck-piece; a coat of mail. "Lodg'd in Magnano's braſs "*habergeon*." *Hudib.*

HABI'LIMENT, S. [*habilement*, Fr.] dreſs; cloaths. "Gowns and other *habiliments* of "Iriſh drapery." *Swift.* Ornaments. "My "riches are the poor *habiliments*." *Shak.*

To HABI'LITATE, V. N. [*habiliter*, Fr.] to qualify, or entitle. "Attainted, and there-"by--- not *habilitate* to ſerve in parliament." *Bacon.* Not in uſe.

HABILITA'TION, S. qualification. "*Ha-"bilitations* towards arms." *Bacon.* Not in uſe.

HA'BIT, S. [Fr. *habitus*, Lat.] the ſtate of any thing. "*Habit* of body." Dreſs or cloaths; a power and ability of doing any thing, acquired by frequent repetition of the ſame action; cuſtom; inveterate uſe; or a ſtrong inclination to perform any particular action.

To HA'BIT, V. A. to dreſs, or cloath.

HA'BITABLE, Adj. [Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.] that which is or may be dwelt in.

HA'BITABLENESS, S. that quality which renders a place proper for the reſidence of any animal.

HA'BITANT, S. one that lives or reſides in any place. "*Habitants* of the earth." *Pope.*

HA'BITATION, S. the act of dwelling in a place; a dwelling, or place wherein a perſon reſides.

HABI'TUAL, Adj. [*habituel*, Fr.] cuſtomary; eſtabliſhed by frequent practice and repetition

HABI'TUALLY, Adv. by cuſtom; by habit, or frequent practice.

To HABI'TUATE, V. A. [*habituer*, Fr.] to accuſtom; to uſe one's ſelf by frequent repetition.

HA'BITUDE, S. [Fr. *habitudo*. Lat.] relation, or reſpect The ſtate of a thing, with regard to ſomething elſe. "In all the *habi-"tudes* of life." *Swift.* Familiarity; converſe; intimacy, followed by *with*. "Fre-"quent *habitudes with* the beſt company." *Dryd.* Cuſtom, habit, or the frequent and uninterrupted practice of the ſame thing. "Brought by long *habitude* from bad to "worſe." *Prior.*

To HACK, V. A. [*haccan*, Sax.] to cut or chop into ſmall pieces, by frequent and unſkilful

skilful blows. Figuratively, to speak or pronounce improperly. "*Hack* our English." *Shak.* To hackney, receive bribes, or turn prostitute.

HACK, S. a contraction of *Hackney*, which see.

HA'CKLE, S. [*hæcile*, *hæcla*, Sax.] raw silk, or any filmy or fibrous substance unspun; the slough, or cast skin of a serpent.

To HA'CKLE, V. A. to dress flax.

HA'CKNEY, S. [*hacknai*, Brit. *haquenee*, Fr.] a hired horse, or a horse let out for hire. Figuratively, any thing let for hire; one who writes for hire; any thing that is trite or common, or used in common.

To HA'CKNEY, V. A. to use a thing very frequently; to accustom to the road.

HAD, the preter and part. passive of *Have*; *hadde*, Belg.

HA'DDOCK, S. in Natural History, a non-spinous fish, with three prickly soft fins on its back, resembling a cod, but somewhat less, and distinguished from it, by having a black spot on each side near its gills.

HÆMORRHAGE, S. [αιμορραγια, Gr.] in Anatomy, is a bloody flux from the nostrils, mouth, eyes, or any part of the body.

HÆMO'RRHOIDAL, Adj. in Anatomy, veins which spread about the fundament.

HÆMO'RRHOIDES, S. [αιμορροις, Gr. of αιμα blood, and ρεω to flow] painful swelling inflammations in the fundament; the piles.

HAFT, S. a handle; that part of any instrument by which it is held in the hand.

HAG, S. [*hagr*, Brit.] a fury, or spirit of a deformed and terrible aspect; a witch, or enchantress; an old ugly woman.

To HAG, V. A. to haunt; to torment; to possess or harrass with vain terror; to bewitch. "And *hag* themselves with apparations." *Hud.*

HA'GGARD, Adj. [*hagard*, Fr.] wild, unsociable, or untamed; lean; ugly; rugged; deformed. "As *haggard* as the rock." *Shak.* Wildly disordered. "Downcast *haggard* eyes." *Smith.*

HA'GGARD, S. any thing wild or irreclaimable; a species of hawk; a hag. "The "baleful *haggard* lay." *Garth.*

HA'GGARDLY, Adv. [*hagr*, Brit.] deformed; ugly, like a hag.

HA'GGESS, S. a mess of meat, chopped small, inclosed in a membrane, and boiled.

HA'GGISH, Adj. like a hag; deformed; horrid.

To HA'GGLE, V. A. [corrupted from *hack*, or *hackle*] to cut, chop, or mingle; to be tedious in a bargain, or long before settling the price.

HAGIO'GRAPHER, S. See *Hagiographa*, an inspired writer.

HAH, an interjection, expressing a sudden surprize.

HAIL, S. pronounced *hale*, a white icy spherule, or particle, consisting of droops of rain frozen in their falling.

To HAIL, V. N. to pour down hail.

HAIL, Interj. [*haletan*, Sax.] a term of salutation wherein we wish health to a person, used by our translators to express χαιρε in the Gr. *i. e.* rejoice. "The angel came unto "Mary, and said, *hail*." *Luke* i. 28. It is used at present only in poetry.

To HAIL, V. A. [*haletan*, Sax.] to salute; to call to: applied to the manner in which ships address each other. "*Hailed* by a "Turk." *Knolles.*

HAI'LED, Adj. beaten or struck with hail.

HAI'LSHOT, S. small shot scatter'd like hail.

HAI'LSTONE, S. [*hagolstan*, Sax. *haegelsteen*, Belg.] a particle or single ball of hail.

HAI'LY, Adj. consisting of hail.

HAIR, S. [*hær*, Sax.] the small thin threads which grow out of the skin of animals; the hair which grows on the head. The different colours the hair appears of in different persons, and in the same person, in different parts of life, is owing to the nature of the fluid with which it is supplied. Figuratively, any thing very small.

HAI'R-BRAINED, Adj. [it should be *hare-brained*, because it alludes to the wildness of a hare] wild; irregular; inconstant.

HAI'R-CLOTH, S. stuff woven of horse-hair.

HAI'RINESS, S. the state of being covered or overgrown with hair.

HAI'RLACE, S. a fillet or band with which woman tie up their hair.

HAIR'LESS, Adj. without hair; bald.

HAI'RY, Adj. overgrown, or covered with hair; consisting of, or resembling hair. "From "vines the *hairy* honours of their head." *Dryd.*

HAL'BERD, S. [*halbarde*, Fr.] a long pole armed at one end with a battle-axe, carried by serjeants of foot and dragoons, &c. It was formerly named the Danish axe, because borne first by them; from them it was borrowed by the Scots, from whom it came to the English, and from us to the French.

HA'LCYON, S. [*halcyo*, Lat.] a bird, reported to breed in the sea, and that there is always a calm during her hatching time.

HA'LCYON, Adj. peaceful; quiet; calm; undisturbed; without any tumult or violence.

HALE, Adj. healthy, sound or hearty; of a good or fresh complexion.

To HALE, V. A. [*halen*, Belg. *haler*, Fr.] to drag by force; to pull violently.

HA'LER, S. he who pulls or drags by force.

HALF, S. [plural *halves*; *healfe*, *half*, Sax.] one of two parts into which a thing is equally divided. In Composition, it signifies imperfection.

HALF, Adv. in part, or equally. "*Half* "loth, and *half* consenting." *Dryd.*

HA'LF BLOOD, S. one who has but one parent the same with another person.

HA'LF-BLOODED, Adj. mean; cowardly; base born. "*Half-blooded* fellow." *Shak.*

HA'LF-FACED, Adj. shewing only part of the face. "A *half-faced* sun striving to

" ſhine." *Shak.* Small faced. " This ſame " *half-faced* fellow." *Shak.*

HA'LF-MOON, S. the moon in its appearance when at half its increaſe or decreaſe; any thing in the figure of a half-moon.

HA'LFPENNY, S. [pronounced *hapeny*, plural *halfpence*, pronounced *hapence*] a copper coin, of which two make a penny. It received its name originally from its being the half of one part of a ſilver penny broken into two equal pieces, which was the only money we had till halfpence and groats were coined.

HA'LF-PIKE, S. a ſmall pike carried by officers.

HA'LF-SWORD, S. cloſe fight; within the length of half a ſword. " At *half-ſword* " with a dozen of them." *Shak.*

HA'LF-WIT, S. a blockhead; one who vainly affects to be thought a wit; a ſilly fellow. " *Half wits* are fleas." *Dryd.*

HA'LF-WITTED, Adj. of dull or imperfect underſtanding.

HALI'TUOUS, Adj. [*halitus*, Lat.] vaporous; fumous. " A peculiar thin and *hali-* " *tuous* liquor." *Boyle.*

HALL, S. [*healle*, Sax. *ſalle*, Fr.] a court of juſtice; a manor-houſe, ſo called, becauſe formerly courts were held in it for tenants; the public room of a corporation; the firſt large room on the ground-floor of a houſe.

HALLELU'JAH, S. [the *j* ſhould be pronounced like an *i* vowel or a *y*, from *hallilu*, Heb. praiſe ye, and *jah*, Heb. GOD, or the LORD] a ſong of praiſe or thankſgiving, ſo called from the firſt word prefixed to Pſalms of praiſe in Hebrew.

HA'LLOO, interj. a word of encouragement or incitement when dogs are let looſe at their game.

To HA'LLOO, V.N. [*haler*, Fr.] to make a cry or noiſe after a perſon, alluding to that made after dogs; to chaſe or perſecute with a noiſe. " *Halloo* me like a hare." *Shak.* To call out or ſhout to. " He that firſt finds— " *halloo* the other." *Shak.*

To HA'LLOW, V. A. [*halgian*, Sax.] to conſecrate, make holy, or dedicate to ſome religious uſe; to reverence and eſteem as holy. " *Hallowed* be thy name." *Matt.* vi. 9.

HA'LLUCINATION, S. [*hallucinatio*, Lat.] an error, blunder, or miſtake owing to folly, or want of diſcernment. " Owing to the " *hallucination* of the tranſcriber." *Spect.*

HALM, S. [pronounced *hawm*] ſtraw; or the ſtalks of beans and peas.

HA'LO, S. [αλως, or αλων, Gr.] a meteor, in the form of a luminous ring, appearing round the ſun, moon, or ſtars.

To HALT, V.N. [*healt*, Sax.] to limp or be lame; to ſtop in a march, applied to an army. To heſitate; to be dubious which of two opinions to prefer "How long *halt* ye between " two opinions?" 1 *Kings* xviii. 21. To fail, faint, or be in a weak and diſtreſſed condition. " I am ready to *halt*, &c." *Pſalm* xxxviii. 17.

HALT, Adj. [*healte*, Sax.] lame or crippled.

HALT, S. the act of limping, or the manner in which a perſon walks who is lame; a ſtop in a march.

HA'LTER, S. [from *halt*,] one who limps, or is lame.

HA'LTER, S. [*haltere*, Sax. of *hals*, Sax.] a rope; peculiarly applied to that which is put round a criminal's neck when he is to be hanged.

To HA'LTER, V.A. to bind with a ſtrong cord; to catch in a nooſe, alluding to that made in a rope with which criminals are hanged.

To HALVE, V. A. [from *halves*, plural of *half*] to divide into equal parts.

HALVES, S. the plural of *half*.

HAM, S. [*ham*, Sax *jambe*, Fr.] the lowermoſt and hindermoſt part of the thigh adjoining to the knee, in a human creature. In Cookery, the thigh of a hog or bear ſalted and dried.

To HA'MBLE, V.A. [from *ham*] to hamſtring, or cut the ſinews of the thigh.

HAME, S. [*hama*, Sax.] the collar by which a horſe draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET, S. a little village.

HA'MMER, S. [*hamer*, Sax. *haemer*, Teut.] an inſtrument conſiſting of an iron head and long handle, ſometimes of wood, by which any thing is forged, or nails, &c. are driven. Figuratively, any thing deſtructive. " That " renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of he- " reſies, St. Auguſtine." *Hakewell.*

To HA'MMER, V. A. to beat, forge, or drive with a hammer. Figuratively, to mould, form, or contrive, by intenſe application of thought. " Wilt thou be *hammering* " treachery." *Shak.*

HA'MMERER, S. one that works with a hammer.

HA'MMOCK, S. a ſwinging bed, ſuſpended by cords fixed to hooks.

HA'MPER, S. a large baſket with a wicker cover, uſed for carriage. A *hamper of wine* is as much as a hamper will contain.

To HA'MPER, V. A. to entangle, or embarraſs, ſo as to hinder from flight, or the uſe of one's limbs or faculties; to enſnare to enveigle; to catch by means of ſome lurements; to perplex or harraſs with a riety of accuſations or law ſuits.

HA'MSTRING, S. the tendon or ſi of the ham or thigh

To HA'MSTRING, V. A. [preter part. paſſ. *hamſtrung*] to lame by cutting tendon of the ham.

HA'NAPER, S. [*hanaperium*, low La treaſury; the exchequer. The clerk of *hanaper* receives the fees due to the king ſealing the charters and patents.

HA'NCHES, S. in a ſhip, the falls fife rails placed on banniſters in the poop quarter-deck, down to the gangway. In chitecture, the ends of elliptical arches, are arches of ſmaller circles than the ſch or middle part of the arch.

HA

HAND, S. [*hand*, Sax. Belg. and Teut.] *handus*, Goth.] that part of the arm from the wriſt to the end of the fingers; a meaſure of four inches, generally uſed and applied to the height of horſes; the index of a clock, or that which performs the office of a hand or finger in pointing to a particular thing. *Out of hand*, quick, ſudden, or expeditious performance. Power of performing. "Changed his "*hand*." *Dryd.* Manner of acting or performing, particularly applied to muſic. "A "very fine *hand* on the violin." *Guard.* No. 98. To *have a hand in*, to be concerned in. *At hand*, within reach; ready prepared; near. Uſed with *try*, ability or power of performing "To *try* his *hand* at a Spectator." *Spect.* In Writing, a peculiar cut or caſt of the letters which diſtinguiſhes one perſon's writing from another: hence it is applied to ſignify a perſon's own writing, or ſigning. "Under my "*hand* and ſeal" In Gaming, cards held after every deal. *From hand to hand*, from one to another ſucceſſively. "Tranſmitted from "*hand to hand*, through all generations." *Tillotſ.* *Hand over head*, negligently; raſhly; without thought or caution. *From hand to mouth*, without making any proviſion againſt a neceſſity. *To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation. "*To bear in hand*, and then ſtand up-"on ſecurity." *Shak.* *To be hand in glove*, to be very intimate and familiar. *To give one's hand*, in Scripture, implies to make peace, or alliance; to ſwear friendſhip, or promiſe ſecurity. See *Lament.* v. 6. *To lay hands* on perſons, in Scripture, ſignifies to ordain, or give authority to exerciſe any function.

To HAND, V. A. to give or reach to another by the hand. Figuratively, to guide; to conduct or lead by the hand; to ſeize; to lay hands on; to manage with the hand; to deliver from one to another; to tranſmit, or deliver down in ſucceſſion.

HA'ND-BASKET, S. a portable baſket.

HA'ND-BREADTH, S. a ſpace equal to the breadth of a hand.

HA'NDED, Adj. having the uſe of either the left or right hand; hand in hand; with hands joined. "Into their inmoſt bow'r--- "*handed* they went." *Par. Loſt.*

HA'NDER, S. a tranſmitter; one who delivers down in a regular ſucceſſion, uſed with *down*.

HA'NDFUL, S. as much as the hand can graſp or hold; a hand-breadth, or four inches. "About an *handful* from the bot-"tom." *Bac.* A ſmall number or quantity. "A *handful* of men." *Clarend.*

HA'ND-GALLOP, S. a ſlow eaſy gallop, in which the hand preſſes the bridle, or holds a horſe in, to prevent his increaſing his ſpeed.

HA'NDICRAFT, S. [*handicræft*, Sax.] work performed by the hand.

HA'NDICRAFTSMAN, S. [*hand-cræftig*, Sax.] one whoſe work or buſineſs is performed by the hand.

HA'NDILY, Adv. in a ſkilful, dextrous, or ready manner.

HA'NDINESS, S. the quality of doing any thing in a ſkilful and dextrous manner.

HA'NDKERCHIEF, S. [pronounced ſometimes without the *k*, and ſometimes *handkercher*] a piece of ſilk or linen, uſed for wiping the face or noſe, and for covering the neck.

To HA'NDLE, V. A. [*handlian*, Sax.] to touch, feel, or hold in the hand; to manage or uſe. Figuratively, to treat of, or enlarge upon, applied to diſcourſe. To deal in, or practiſe. "They that *handle* the law." *Jer.* ii. 8. To deal with.

HA'NDLE, S. [*handle*, Sax. *Landel*, Belg.] that part of a thing by which it is held in the hand. Figuratively, any thing which may diſcover a perſon's weakneſs, and be made uſe of by an enemy to his diſadvantage.

HA'NDMAID, S. a maid who is in waiting, or within call; a waiting-maid. Seldom uſed.

HA'NDSEL, S. [*handſel*, Belg.] the firſt act of uſing any thing; the firſt parcel which is ſold of any commodity.

To HA'NDSEL, V. A. to uſe or do any thing for the firſt time.

HA'NDSOME, Adj. [*handſaem*, Belg.] beautiful with dignity: graceful. Elegant, applied to a perſon's manners or behaviour. Generous or noble, applied to the quality of action.

HA'NDSOMELY, Adv. conveniently, or dextrouſly; in a beautiful, neat, elegant, graceful, or generous manner.

HA'NDSOMENESS, S. beauty, or pleaſing majeſty, applied to the features. Grace, applied to the behaviour. Elegance or neatneſs, applied to the manner in which any thing is wrought.

HA'NDSPIKE, S. a ſort of wooden lever for moving heavy bodies.

HA'NDVICE, S. a ſmall vice which is held in the hand.

HA'NDWRITING, S. that peculiarity in the make of letters, which diſtinguiſhes one perſon's writing from another's.

HA'NDY, Adj. [*handig*, Belg.] performed or given with the hand. "To come to "*handy* blows" *Hudib.* Ready; dextrous, or ſkilful; convenient for uſe.

HA'NDYWORK, S. the work of the hands; product of a perſon's labour.

To HANG, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive, *hanged*, or *hung*] to ſuſpend on high by ſomething faſtened to the upper part: to ſuſpend or keep in the air without falling. "Thou "*hang'ſt* the ſolid earth in fleeting air." *Sandys.* To ſuſpend by the neck in a rope, ſo as to kill a perſon; to let fall downwards from any eminence, or below its natural ſituation, ſometimes uſed with *down*. "White lilies "*hang* their heads." *Dryd.* "*Hangeth down* "his head." *Eccleſ.* xix 26. To adorn, by hanging any thing upon or over, followed by *with*. "*Hung* ſeveral parts of his houſe *with* "trophies." *Spect.* To fall looſely; to be ſuſpended on high with the lower part looſe;

to dangle; to float, to proceed from. "That "gentle tongue--where ſoft perſuaſion *hung*." *Prior*. To be ſupported by ſomething raiſed above the ground; to lean upon. "*Hung* about "my neck." *Shak*. Uſed with *over* to threaten; to be very near, applied to danger. "While "the dread of popery *hung over* us." *Atterb*. To be burdenſome or troubleſome; to oppreſs with weight, uſed with *upon*. "In myLucia's "abſence--life *hangs upon* me." *Addiſ*. To be compacted; to be united; to be of the ſame party; to ſupport one another mutually; to be in ſuſpence; to be dependent on, uſed with *on*. "*Hangs* on princes favours," *Shak*.

HA'NGER, S. that by which any thing is ſupported in the air, or at a diſtance from the ground; a kind of a ſhort ſword with a ſingle edge.

HA'NGER-ON, S. one who is dependent on another; one who lives at another perſon's charge.

HA'NGING S. drapery, ſtuffs, or paper hung or faſtened upon the walls of a houſe by way of ornament.

HA'NGING, Part. forbodeing death by a halter. "You have a *hanging* look." *Shak*. Subſtantively, uſed for the act or puniſhment of putting to death by a halter; the gallows. "He deſerves *hanging*."

HA'NGMAN, S. the perſon who executes or puts criminals to death, by hanging them on a gibbet or the gallows.

HANK, S. [*kank*, Iſl.] a ſkain of thread, *&c*. Figuratively, a tie, check, or influence. A low word

To HA'NKER, V. N. [*hankeren*, Belg.] to long impatiently for; to have an inceſſant wiſh for.

HAN'T, a contraction for *have not*, or *has not*; uſed in common diſcourſe. "You *han't* "that ſimper about your mouth." *Addiſ*.

HAP, S. [*happus*, Brit.] chance; fortune; or that which comes to paſs without deſign or being foreſeen. That which happens by chance or misfortune.

To HAP, V. N. to fall out; to come to paſs without deſign or foreſight.

HA'P-HAZARD, S. chance; accident.

HA'PLY, Adv. perhaps; peradventure; it may be; by chance, or mere accident.

HA'PLESS, Adj. unhappy; unlucky; unfortunate.

To HA'PPEN, V. N. to fall out; to come to paſs without being deſigned or foreſeen; to light upon or meet with by chance, or mere accident, excluſive of any deſign. "I have "*happened* on ſome other accounts." *Graunt*.

HA'PPILY, Adv. in a fortunate, happy, or lucky manner; with addreſs, dexterity, or grace; without labour. "*Happily* to ſteer "from grave to gay." *Pope*. In a ſtate of happineſs. "He lives *happily*." By chance; by accident, uſed inſtead of *haply*. "Who "*happy* may peruſe theſe treaties." *Digby*.

HA'PPINESS, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon has all his wiſhes ſatisfied, and is ſenſible of the higheſt pleaſures; good luck or fortune.

HA'PPY, Adj. in a ſtate where the deſires and wiſhes are ſatisfied, and the greateſt pleaſures are enjoyed; lucky; ſucceſsful; ready, or diſpoſed by nature without art or ſtudy.

HA'RANGUE, S. a ſpeech; a diſcourſe or oration delivered in public.

To HARA'NGUE, V. N. [*haranguer*, Fr.] to make a ſpeech, or pronounce an oration.

HA'RANGUER, S. an orator; a perſon who pronounces a ſet ſpeech; a word conveying ſome idea of contempt.

HA'RBINGER, S. [*herberger*, Belg.] a perſon who prepares the way, or gives notice of the coming of one that follows; a precurſor or forerunner. Figuratively, a ſign or omen of ſomething to come.

HA'RBOUR, S. [*herberge*, *auberge*, Fr. *herbergh*, Belg.] a lodging or place of entertainment and reſt. "For *harbour* at a thouſand "doors they knock." *Dryd*. A port, or ſtation wherein ſhips are ſheltered from ſtorms. Figuratively, an aſylum, or place of ſhelter and ſecurity from danger.

To HA'RBOUR, V. A. to entertain, or permit a perſon to reſide. Figuratively, to cheriſh, favour, or entertain an opinion; to ſhelter, reſt, or ſecure from danger.

HA'RBOURER, S. one who entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS, Adj. without harbour, lodging, entertainment, or ſhelter.

HARD, Adj [*heard*, Sax. *hard*, Belg.] firm, or not eaſily penetrated Figuratively, difficult to be underſtood; not eaſy to be accompliſhed; painful, or dangerous. "Rachel travelled and "ſhe had *hard* labour." *Gen*. xxxv. 16. Rigorous, cruel, or oppreſſive, applied to the manner of treatment. *Hard words*, ſour; rough; reproachful. Inſenſible; untouched, or not to be affected. "Know I am not ſo ſtu-"pid, or ſo *hard*." Very vehement, keen, and inclement, applied to ſeaſon. Unreaſonable and unjuſt. Dear, or in which a perſon cannot eaſily acquire a competency, applied to the times. "If the times had not been *hard*." *Dryd*.

HARD, Adv. [*hardo*, Teut.] faſt or nimbly, applied to motion. With difficulty. "They draw the wind *hard*." *Bac*. Tempeſtuouſly; boiſterouſly; with force or violence, applied to the wind.

HA'RD-BOUND, Adj coſtive, applied to the habit of body. Unfertile or barren, applied to the invention. "From *hard-bound* "brains." *Pope*.

To HA'RDEN, V. N. to grow hard or ſolid; to make hard; to make impudent; to make obdurate; to make inſenſible; to make firm, or endure with conſtancy; to make reſolute by the inceſſant practice of any particular action.

HA'RDENER, S. one that renders any thing hard, or not eaſily penetrated.

HA'RDFAVOURED, Adj. having a coarſeneſs, or harſhneſs of features.

HA'RD-

HA'RD-HANDED, Adj. coarſe, or that has hands hardened or grown callous with labour.

HA'RD-HEARTED, Adj. cruel; inexorable; mercileſs.

HA'RD-HEARTEDNESS, S. the quality of being inſenſible to the cries of miſery, and unmoved at the ſight of wretchedneſs.

HA'RDIMENT, S. [*hardiment*, Fr.] courage; bravery. "In changing *hardiment*." *Shak.*

HA'RDINESS, S. hardſhip, or fatigues; courage, or a diſpoſition of mind inſenſible to danger; effrontery; impudence.

HARD-LABOURED, Adj. performed with difficulty, and abundance of ſtudy and labour. "My *hard-laboured* poem." *Swift.*

HA'RDLY, Adv. with difficulty and great labour; ſcarcely. "There is *hardly* a gentleman." *Swift.* Uſed with *think*, in a ſevere or unfavourable manner. "To think *hardly* of our laws." *Hooker.* Applied to manner of treatment, with rigour, oppreſſion, ſeverity, or harſhneſs. "*Hardly* lodged." *Dryd.*

HA'RD-MOUTHED, Adj not eaſily governed by the rein, applied to horſes.

HA'RDNESS, S. applied to matter, a firm coheſion of the parts, ſo that the whole does not eaſily change its figure; difficulty to be underſtood; difficulty to be performed or accompliſhed. Scarcity or dearneſs joined to *times*. Cruelty; inhumanity; want of compaſſion. Keenneſs or ſharpneſs, applied to weather or froſt. Stingineſs, or want of profit, applied to the making of bargains. In Painting and Sculpture, ſtiffneſs, or want of ſoftneſs.

HARDS, S. [*heordan*, Sax. *herdy*, Belg.] the refuſe, or coarſer part of flax.

HA'RDWARE, S. manufactures or wares made of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN, S. a maker or ſeller of wares made of metal.

HA'RDY, Adj. [*heard*, Sax. *hardi*, Fr.] bold; brave; ſtrong; daring; hard, or firm. "His *hardy* fabric." *South.*

HARE, S. [*hara*, Sax. *hare*, Dan.] a ſmall four-footed animal, with long ears and a ſhort tail, that moves by leaps, and is remarkable for timidity, vigilance, and fruitfulneſs. The firſt year it is called a *leveret*; the ſecond a *hare*; and the third a *great hare*. Her ears lead the way in the chace; for with one of them ſhe liſtens to the cry of the dogs, while the other is ſtretched, like a ſail, to promote her flight. In Aſtronomy, a conſtellation.

To HARE, V. A. [*harier*, Fr.] to frighten; to perplex or throw into confuſion by hurrying or terrifying.

HA'REBRAINED, Adj. See *Hairbrained*.

HA'REFOOT, S. in Botany, an herb. In Natural Hiſtory, a bird.

HARE-LIP, S. [becauſe reſembling the upper lip of a hare] a defect in the upper lip for want of fleſh, which makes it appear as if cut, and ſhews the teeth.

HA'RESPEAR, S. a plant.

HA'RIER, S. [from *hare*] a hound uſed for hunting hares.

To HARK, V. N. to liſten, or be attentive to what a perſon ſays.

HARK! Interject. liſt, or liſten; be attentive to hear: uſed on a ſudden apprehenſion of danger, *&c.*

HARL, S. [*heorda*, Sax] the filaments or threads of flax; any ſubſtance conſiſting of threads or filaments.

HA'RLEQUIN, S. a perſon dreſſed in a motley-coloured jacket and trowſers; the hero in pantomime entertainments, who diverts the populace by his activity, artifices to extricate himſelf from danger, and his ſeeming power in inchantments and metamorphoſes.

HA'RLOT, S. [*herlodes*, Brit. *ærlotta*, Ital.] a female that is unchaſte.

HA'RLOTRY, S. an habitual practice of unchaſteneſs, applied to a woman. Uſed as a term of contempt for a woman. "A peeviſh "ſelf-willed *harlotry*." *Shak.*

HARM, S. [*hearme*, Sax.] an action by which another perſon may receive damage in his goods, or hurt in his perſon; miſchief; hurt; or injury.

To HARM, V. A. to damage the goods or fortune of another, or to hurt his perſon.

HA'RMFUL, Adj. hurtful; injurious; detrimental; miſchievous.

HA'RMFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to produce miſchief, hurt, or damage.

HA'RMFULNESS, S. the quality which renders a thing or perſon detrimental to the intereſt, hurtful to the perſon, or injurious to the character, of another.

HA'RMLESS, Adj. without hurt; without intending or cauſing any miſchief; without being damaged; innocent.

HA'RMLESSLY, Adv. innocently; without malice or crime.

HA'RMLESSNESS, S. the quality of a thing or perſon which can affect another with no damage or hurt.

HA'RMONIC, or HA'RMONICAL, Adj. [αρμονικος, Gr.] proportioned or adapted to each other; muſical

HA'RMONIOUS, Adj. adapted to, or having the parts proportioned to each other. In Muſic, having ſounds that are concords to each other; muſical, or affecting the ear with an agreeable ſenſation.

HA'RMONIOUSLY, Adv. with a juſt proportion of parts to each other; in ſuch a manner as to delight the ear.

HARMO'NIOUSNESS, S. that quality which renders ſounds agreeable and delightful; proportion of parts.

To HA'RMONIZE, V. A. to agree with reſpect to proportion To make muſical, or convey delight to the ear, applied to ſound.

HA'RMONY, S. [*harmonie*, Fr. αρμονια, Gr.] the agreeable reſult or ſenſation excited by an union of ſeveral muſical ſounds heard at the ſame time; the ſum or effect of two or

more concords ſtriking the ear together; a juſt fitneſs of one part to another. Figuratively, concord; unity of ſentiment and diſpoſition.

HA'RNESS, S. [*harnois*, Fr. *arnæs*, Span.] in its primary ſenſe, armour for a horſe; the traces by which horſes are faſtened to carriages of pleaſure or ſtate: that of other horſes is called *geer*.

To HA'RNESS, V. A. to dreſs in armour; to fix horſes in their traces; or to put traces on a horſe.

HARP, S. [*earpe*, *hearpe*, Sax. *harpe*, Fr.] a muſical inſtrument ſtrung with wire, and ſtruck with the finger. In Aſtronomy, the name of a conſtellation.

To HARP, V. N. [*harper*, Fr.] to play on the harp. Figuratively, to touch any particular paſſion; to dwell on a ſubject.

HA'RPER, S. a player on the harp.

HA'RPING-IRON, S. [*harpago*, Lat.] a bearded dart, with a line faſtened to the handle, with which whales or other large fiſh are caught.

HARPONE'ER, S. [*harponeur*, Fr.] he that darts or throws the harpoon in whale fiſhing.

HARPO'ON, S. [*harpon*, Fr.] the ſame as *Harping-iron*, which ſee.

HA'RPSICORD, S. [from *harpe* and *cordon*, Fr. a ſtring] a muſical inſtrument of the ſtring kind, played after the ſame manner as an organ. It has one or two ſets of keys, which being fingered, move a jack, by which means the ſtrings are ſtruck, which are ſcratched on the table of the inſtrument.

HA'RPY, S. [plural, *harpies*; *harpia*, Lat.] a poetical monſter of the bird kind, feigned to have had the face of a woman, the claws, wings, &c. of a bird, remarkable for rapaciouſneſs, and on that account uſed to ſignify a ravenous, or exceedingly covetous perſon.

HA'RQUEBUSS, S. a hand-gun. See *Arquebuſe*.

To HARR'ASS, V. A. [*harraſſer*, Fr.] to weary; to fatigue; to tire or make feeble with labour and uneaſineſs; to lay a country waſte by continual inroads.

HARR'ASS, S. waſte or diſturbance. "To "prevent the *harraſs* of their land." *Milt.*

HA'RRIDAN, S. a decayed ſtrumpet. "A "batter'd *harridan*." *Swift.*

HA'RROW, S. [*charroüe*, Fr. *harcke*, Teut.] a frame of timbers croſſing each other, ſet with teeth of iron, and drawn over plowed and ſown land, to break the clods, and cover the ſeeds with earth.

To HA'RROW, V. A. to draw a harrow over ground. Figuratively to tear or rip up. "My aged muſcles *harrowed* up with whips." *Rowe.* To pillage, ſtrip, or lay waſte. "To "*harrow* this people." To diſturb, or put into alarm or commotion. "It *harrows* me "with fear." *Shak.*

To HA'RRY, V. A. to diſturb; to put into commotion; to alarm or confuſe; to riſle. "I repent me much that I ſo *harry'd* him." *Shak.* In Scotland, it ſignifies to rob, pillage, or plunder: as, "he *harry'd a neſt*," *i. e.* he took away the young: "he *harry'd* me out "of houſe and home;" *i. e.* he made me fly from my houſe, after having plundered it.

HARSH, Adj. [*herviſche*, Teut.] roughly ſour, applied to taſte. Rough or diſagreeable to the ear, applied to ſound. Crabbed, moroſe, or peeviſh, applied to the temper. Rough, or rugged, applied to the touch. Unpleaſing, ſevere, or rigorous, applied to treatment.

HA'RSHLY, Adv. ſourly, or like unripe fruit, applied to taſte. In a violent manner; in a crabbed, ſour, or moroſe manner; ſeverely or rigorouſly. Rough and diſpleaſing to the ear, applied to ſound.

HA'RSHNESS, S. ſourneſs; roughneſs; crabbedneſs; moroſeneſs.

HART, S. [*heort*, Sax. *hiort*, Dan. *hert*, Belg.] a male of the deer kind, the female of which is a hind or roe.

HA'RTFORD, and not HE'RTFORD, if its origin be derived from a hart, the arms of the place, deer being formerly very numerous in this part of the country. It is the ſhire town of the county, and hundred of the ſame name, in England. In the time of the ancient Britons it was called *Duro-cobriva*, *i. e.* a red ford, from the red gravel at the ford juſt by, upon the river Lea or Lee. It is a very ancient place, and governed by a mayor, who returns two repreſentatives to parliament. The Eaſt Saxon kings frequently kept their courts here; and in 673 a ſynod was held here, at which two kings of the heptarchy were preſent, the archbiſhop of Canterbury preſiding. In the twenty-fifth of queen Elizabeth, Michaelmas term was kept here, on account of the plague in London, and that the queen ſometimes reſided in its caſtle. It had anciently a monaſtery of Benedictines, founded by the Conqueror's nephew Lupus, and had five churches now reduced to two, namely, All-Saints and St. Andrew's: the former, on the S. ſide of the town, has a tall ſpire covered with lead, and has eight good bells, beſides an organ and handſome gallery. Here is a ſeat for the mayor and aldermen, and for the governors of Chriſtchurch hoſpital in London, who have erected a fair houſe in the town for the reception of ſome of their children; alſo a large gallery near the belfrey for their accommodation at church. St. Andrew's is only remarkable for giving name to the adjacent ſtreet. Hartford ſtands in a ſweet airy and dry vale, conſequently is very healthy, being built in the form of a capital Y, and the caſtle placed between the two horns of it, belonging to the deſcendants of Sir William Cowper, ſince king Charles I. Its weekly market is on Saturday. Its annual fairs are Saturday fortnight before Eaſter, May 12, July 5, and November 8, for horſes and other cattle. Hartford lies 23 miles from London.

HA'RTFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded to the E. by Eſſex, to the S. by

by Middlesex, to the N. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and to the W. by Buckinghamshire. It is about twenty-four miles where broadest; namely, from Rayston in the N. to Totteridge in the S. and thirty where longest, from Putnam in the W. to Cheston-nunnery in the E. It is much indented by the neighbouring counties. In Hartfordshire are 18 market towns, 120 parishes, about 451,000 acres, and above 95,000 inhabitants; who send to parliament two knight for the shire, and two members for Hartford-town, and two more for St. Alban's. The soil is most generally barren, compared with other shires; and with regard to deep-feedings, or sheep-pastures, there are but few, and those especially about Knebworth. Yet it must be owned, that since the great improvement of husbandry by clover, cinque foin and other herbage, by manure, marl, soot, &c. this country has been rendered very fertile. The parts about Hitchin are clayish, but not so rich as that to be met with in the western counties of the same soil. The rest is mostly a chalky earth. The pastures, where dry, produce fern and broom; and where wet, rushes, moss, and bushes; but by a modern invention, called bush-draining, the wet lands are greatly improved, by draining off the stagnant rain-water on the clayish surface, which chilled the roots of the corn.

HA'RTSHORN, S. in Medicine, the horn of a hart, called the red deer. Its salt is used as a sudorific, its spirits has all the virtues of volatile alkalies, and they are both used for bringing people out of fits, by being applied to the nose. The raspings are, by boiling in water, formed into jellies, for consumptive people, and the bone being calcined and powdered, is used to absorb acidities in the stomach, and used as drink when boiled in water in diarrhœas.

HA'RT-ROYAL, S. in Botany, a species of plantain. In hunting, a name given to a hart, which has been hunted by a king or queen, and escaped alive.

HA'RVEST, S. [*harfeſt*, or *hærfeſt*, Sax.] the season of reaping and gathering in corn; corn ripened, reaped, and gathered in. Figuratively, the product or reward of a person's labour.

HA'RVEST-HOME, S. the song sung by reapers at the feast made for having inned the harvest; the time of gathering in the harvest.

HA'RVESTER, S. one who works at the harvest.

HA'RVEST-LORD, S. the head reaper at the harvest.

HARVETS-MAN, S. one who labours at the harvest.

To HASH, V. N. [*hacher*, Fr.] to mince, or cut into small pieces. To mingle, used with *up*. "Not served in exact order but "*hashed up* in haste." *Garth.*

HA'SLET, or HA'RSLET, S. [*haſla*, Iſl. *haſterel*, Fr.] the entrails of a hog, consisting of the heart, liver, &c. generally applied to them when inclosed in a membrane, and roasted or baked.

HASP, S. [*hæſpe*, Sax. *haſpen*, Teut.] a clasp folded over a staple, and fastened with a padlock; a small iron or brass fastening into a door; a kind of hank going into an eye or loop, used for fastening shoes, necklaces, &c.

To HASP, V. A. to shut or fasten with a hasp.

HA'SSACK, S. [*haſick*, Teut. *hoſſick*, Pol.] a round or cylindrical mat, stuffed, on which a person kneels at church.

HAST, the second person singular of *have*, declined thus, *I have*, *thou haſt*, *he hath*.

HASTE, S hurry; speed; the act of doing a thing quickly for want of longer time.

To HASTE, or HASTEN, V. N. [*haſter*, Fr.] to move or walk with swiftness; to do a thing in a short time; to be in a hurry; to quicken a person's motion, or drive to a swifter pace.

HA'STILY, Adv. in a short time: without delay; in a hurry, or rashly; passionately.

HA'STINESS, S. speed or expedition; a performance executed in a hurry; anger; testiness.

HA'STINGS, S. [from *haſty*] peas that come early.

HA'STY, Adj. [*haſtif*, Fr. *heſtig* Belg.] moving with swiftness; quick, or speedy. Soon provoked, applied to the temper or humour. Rash, precipitate, or undertaking without thought. *Haſty pudding*, a pudding made of milk and flour, or of oatmeal and water boiled quick together.

HAT, S. [*hæt*, Sax.] a covering for the head.

HA'TBAND, S. a string tied round a hat to keep the crown from stretching, or, if too large to make it fit the head better; a piece of silk or crape worn round the crown of a hat in mourning.

To HATCH, V. A. [*hecken*, Germ.] to produce young from eggs; to quicken an egg by sitting on it; to produce by any precedent action. Figuratively, to contrive or project.

HATCH, S. a brood proceeding from eggs; the act of exciting or producing young from the egg. Figuratively, disclosure or discovery. "The *hatch* and the disclose "will be something." *Shak.* A short or half door; an opening over a door, which is closed or shut by a board moving on hinges. In the plural, the doors, or openings, in a ship, by which persons descend from one deck to another.

To HA'TCHEL, V. A. [*hachelen*, Teut.] to beat flax, in order to seperate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HA'TCHEL,

HA'TCHEL, S. [*hachel*, Teut.] the inſtrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELLER, S. one that beats flax.

HA'TCHET, S. [*hache*, *hatchette*, Fr.] a ſmall axe.

HA'TCHET-FACE, S. an ugly face; ſo called according to Johnſon, becauſe ſuch a one might be hewn with a hatchet.

HA'TCHMENT, S. [corrupted from *atchievement*] the arms of a perſon who is dead, painted on a ſquare board, and placed with an angle downwards, over the door where he lives, or fixed againſt the wall of a church.

HA'TCHWAY, S. the way over or thro' the hatches of a ſhip.

To HA'TE, V. A. [*hatian*, Sax.] to regard as an object which may affect us with pain; or to deteſt on account of its being evil, and repughant to the laws of morality, of our country, or of God.

HATE, S. an averſion in the mind from any thing or perſon which is conſidered as capable, or willing, to affect us with pain, together with a deſire of procuring the pain or the unhappineſs to the perſon, who is conſidered as having ſuch an intention; deteſtation.

HA'TEFUL, Adj. that which cauſes abhorrence, averſion, or deteſtation; deteſting, hating, or malicious.

HA'TEFULLY, Adv. in an odious, or abominable manner; in ſuch a manner as to cauſe averſion, deteſtation, or hatred

HA'TEFULNESS, S. the quality which renders a perſon or thing the object of hatred.

HA'TER, S. one who has a ſtrong averſion or ill-will to a perſon or thing.

HA'TRED, S. the thought, or the pain, which any thing preſent or abſent is apt to produce in us; the averſion or paſſion which is occaſioned by conſidering a thing as apt to cauſe us pain, or by conſidering a perſon as wilfully endeavouring to thwart our happineſs: in the laſt ſenſe, it is generally accompanied with an inclination to make a retaliation, or to thwart his happineſs by way of return.

To HATTER, V. A. to harraſs, weary, or wear out with fatigue. "He's *hatter'd* out "with penance." *Dryd.*

HA'TTER, S. [*hattur*, Iſl.] one who makes hats.

HA'TTOCK, S. [*attok*, Erſ.] a ſhock of corn.

HAU'BERK, S. [*hauberg*, old Fr.] a coat of mail or breaſt plate. "*Hauberks* and "helms." *Dryd.*

To HAVE, V. A. preter and part. paſſ. *had*; *Haben*, Goth. *avoir*, Fr.] to find, or not to be without; to poſſeſs; to wear; to bear or carry. It is generally uſed as an auxiliary word in moſt European languages, but is particularly borrowed from the Saxon.

HA'VEN, S. a port, harbour, or a part of the ſea running up into the land, where ſhips may ride ſafe from ſtorms. Figuratively, a place of ſhelter, refuge from danger.

HA'VENER, S. an overſeer of a port.

HA'VER, S. [from *have*] one who poſſeſſes any thing.

HA'UGH-HAUGH, or HAW-HAW, S. [*hæh*, Sax.] a dry ditch, whoſe oppoſite ſides decline ſo as to meet and form an acute angle at the bottom, where it is generally defended by rails. Theſe ditches are much uſed at the extremities of gardens, to incloſe ground, without hindering the proſpect.

HAUGHT, Adj. [*haut*, Fr.] proud, or inſolent thro' pride. "Thou *haught* inſult-"ing man." *Shak.*

HA'UGHTILY, Adj. proudly; or prizing too highly. "Her heavenly form too *haugh-*"*tily* ſhe prized." *Dryd.* In an inſolent, arrogant, or very proud manner.

HA'UGHTINESS, S. the quality of being poſſeſſed with too great a conceit of our own good qualities, and too mean an opinion of thoſe which belong to others.

HA'UGHTY, Adj. [*hautaine*, Fr. from *haut*, Fr.] inſolent, or behaving contemptuouſly to others, from too high an opinion of ourſelves.

HA'VING, S. [from *have*] poſſeſſion; eſtate or fortune, "My *having* is not much." *Shak.* The act or ſtate of poſſeſſing or enjoying.

HAVIOUR, S. conduct, or the manner in which a perſon treats another; civility; genteel addreſs. Seldom uſed.

To HAUL, See *Hale*.

HAUME, S. ſtraw, or the ſtalks of beans and peas.

HA'UNCH, S. [pronounced *hanch*, *hanche*, Fr. *anca*, Ital.] the thigh; the hindermoſt thigh of veniſon; the rear; the hind part; the latter part. "Then the *haunch* of win-"ter." *Shak.*

To HAUNT, V. A. [pronounced *hant* from *hanter*, Fr.] to frequent; to be much about any place or perſon; uſed ſometimes of one who comes without being welcome; or of an apparition frequently appearing in any place; or to any perſon.

HAUNT, S. a place frequented by any perſon: frequency, or the habit of being frequently in a certain place.

HAVOCK, S. the act of plundering a country, or killing its inhabitants; devaſtation.

HAU'TBOY, S. [pronounced *hoboy* from *haut*, Fr. and *bois*, Fr.] a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, ſhaped like a flute, excepting its ſpreading wider towards the bottom, furniſhed with a reed to ſound with, and deriving its name from its tone being higher than that of the violin. In Botany, applied to a large ſpecies of ſtrawberries.

HA'WTHORN, S. the thorn generally growing in hedges, and bearing haws.

To HAW, V. N. to ſpeak ſlowly, with much heſitation, and frequent intermiſſions.

HAWK, S. a bird of prey, formerly manned, reclaimed, bred, and made uſe of to catch other birds; an effort made in the throat, attended with a noiſe, to force phlegm from thence.

To HAWK, V. A. [from *hawk*] to catch birds with a hawk; to force up phlegm from the throat with a noiſe; to ſell any thing, by crying it in the ſtreets.

HA'WKED, Adj. crooked or formed like a hawk's bill.

HA'WKER, S. [from *hock*, Teut.] one who ſells wares by crying them about ſtreets, particularly applied to thoſe who ſell newspapers.

HA'WKWEED, S. a kind of plant.

HA'W'SES, S. round holes in a ſhip under her head, thro' which the cables paſs when ſhe is at anchor.

HAY, S. [*hey*, Run. Iſl. *hawi*, Goth.] graſs mowed and dried to feed cattle with. *To dance the hay*, is to dance round a couple of perſons who are dancing at the ſame time.

HAY MAKER, S. one employed in turning graſs when cut for hay.

HAY'STACK, S. a large quantity of hay laid in a heap.

HA'ZARD, S. [*azar*, Span.] chance; accident; any thing that happens without being foreſeen or predetermined; danger, or a poſſibility of danger; a game played with dice.

To HA'ZARD, V. A. [*hazarder*, Fr.] to expoſe to chance, or a poſſibility of danger; to venture; to run a riſque.

HA'ZARDABLE, Adj. ventureſome; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDER, S. one who does a thing without any certain knowledge or regard of its conſequences.

HA'ZARDOUS, Adj. dangerous; expoſed to a poſſibility of danger; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be expoſed to danger.

To HAZE, V. N. to be foggy, miſty, or cloudy.

HAZE, S. [*huz*, Perſ. a cloud] a fog, or miſt.

HA'ZEL, S. [*hæſt*, Sax. *haſel*, Belg.] in Botany, the *corylus*, from the Greek, or *avillana*, from *Avella*, a town in Campania, where it abounded, a tree bearing nuts. Linnæus ranges it in the 8th ſect of his 21ſt claſs.

HA'ZEL, Adj. conſiſting or made of hazel. Of a light brown or the colour of hazel, applied to colour.

HA'ZELLY, Adj. of the colour of hazel, or light brown. "*Hazelly* loam" *Mort.*

HA'ZY, S. [from *haze*, *huz*, Perſ. a cloud] dark; foggy; miſty; cloudy, applied to weather.

HE, Pronoun [*his*, genit. *him*, accuſ. and dat.] This word is ſubſtituted for a perſon's name, in order to prevent its being too often repeated in a diſcourſe, and is applied only to males. Sometimes it is uſed without any reference to any foregoing word, and then ſignifies all mankind collectively, or any perſon indefinitely. "*He* is never poor that little "hath; but *he* that much deſires." *Dan.* A man or male being. "To anſwer thee, or "any *he*." *Shak.* Generally uſed in compoſition to expreſs the male of any ſpecies.

HEAD, S. [pronounced *hed*; *hæd*, Iſl.] the uppermoſt part of an animal, which contains the brains. Figuratively, a chief, principal, or leading perſon, applied to ſocieties, or communities. The face, front, or foremoſt part of an army; hence to *turn head*, is to attack. The top of any thing, particularly applied to ſuch as are bigger than the other parts. Joined with *quarters*, chief. The ſurface, or that which riſes to the ſurface of liquors. Strength, applied to liquors. The principal topics or articles of a diſcourſe; the ſource of a ſtream; a criſis, or pitch. In anatomy, the extremity of a bone, or a muſcle. In architecture, an ornament of carved work, ſerving for the key of an arch or plat-band. In ſurgery, a ſtate of maturity or ripeneſs. "The matter when come to a *head*." "*Head and ears*, the whole perſon. *Head and ſhoulders* violently; unnaturally; forcedly.

To HEAD, V. A. to march before; to command or lead an army; to cut off a perſon's head. "If you *head* and hang." *Shak.* To fit any thing with a head, "*Headed* with "flints." *F. Queen.* To lop the tops of trees.

HEA'D-ACH, S. [*headfod-ece*, Sax.] a pain in the head.

HEA'D-BAND, S. a fillet or bandage tied round the head. In book-binding, the band at each end of a book.

HE'AD-BOROUGH, S, [from *hæfod*, Sax. and *borge*, Sax.] primarily the chief of a frank-pledge; at preſent a petty conſtable.

HE'ADER, S. [pronounced *beder*] one who heads or puts heads to pins or nails.

HE'ADINESS, S. hurry; raſhneſs; or obſtinate perſeverance in one's own opinion.

HE'AD-LAND, S. a promontory, or cape.

HE'ADLESS, Adj. without a head; beheaded. Without a chief, or ruler, applied to a ſociety or community. Obſtinate; inconſiderate; raſh, perhaps inſtead of *heedleſs*. "*Headleſs* hardineſs in condemning." *Spenſer.*

HE'ADLONG, Adj. with the head foremoſt in a fall; raſh; thoughtleſs; without meditation; ſudden, or precipitate.

HE'ADLONG, Adv. with the head firſt or foremoſt; raſhly, or without thought, haſtily, or without delay.

HE'AD MOULD-SHOT, S. in Medicine, a diſeaſe in children, wherein the ſutures of the ſkull, particularly the coronal, ride, or have their edges cloſed over each other. As this is an irremediable diſorder, nurſes and parents ought to be very careful how they promote it by forehead cloths and other methods,

thods, which they ignorantly make use of, as they say, to close the mould.

HE'ADPIECE, S. armour for the head; a helmet. Among semstresses, that part of a cap or bonnet which goes over the crown of the head. Figuratively, understanding, or judgement.

HE'AD-QUARTERS, S. the place of general rendezvous or lodgement for soldiers

HE'ADSHIP, S. dignity; authority; the condition or state of a ruler or governor.

HE'ADSMAN, S. an executioner; or one who beheads malefactors.

HE'ADSTONE, S. the chief stone, or that which is placed first in a corner, whether at the top, to adorn and strengthen, or at the bottom to secure and support it: hence Christ is called, "The *head* or *headstone* of the "corner" *Psal.* cxviii. 22. A tombstone placed at the head of a grave.

HE'ADSTRONG, Adj. obstinate; unruly; or not easily governed.

HE'ADY, Adj. rash, or without deliberation; obstinate, or not to be ruled. Strong, or apt to affect the head, applied to liquors.

To HEAL, V. A. [*hælan*, Goth. *hælan*, Sax.] to cure a person who has been wounded, or sick. In Surgery, to unite or consolidate the lips of a wound or ulcer. Neuterly, to grow well, applied to wounds or sores.

HE'ALER, S. one who cures wounds, or removes diseases.

HE'A ING, Part. mild; gentle; pacific, or easily reconciled, applied to the temper. Curing, applied to medicine.

HEALTH, S. [pronounced *helth*, from *hæl*, Sax.] applied to the body, a proper disposition of the several parts to perform their respective functions, without any impediment or sensation of pain. Applied to the mind, a just disposition of the mind, and rational powers, to perform their respective offices, without being impeded by passion, or biassed by any undue influence. A ceremony used in drinking, wherein a person wishes another health.

HEA'LTHFUL, Adj. free from pain or sickness; that which may promote the dominion of reason, or advancement of virtue, by stifling the violence of passion, and by lessening the force of vicious habits. "The "*healthful* spirit of thy grace." *Common Pray.*

HEA'LTHFULLY, Adj. in such a manner as to promote health; appearing in good health.

HEA'LTHFULNESS, S. the state of being well, or enjoying health; the quality of promoting or preserving health.

HEA'LTHINESS, Adj. the state of enjoying health, free from any interval of sickness.

HEA'LTHLESS, Adj. weak; sickly; infirm.

HE'ALTHSOME, Adj. contributing to the preservation of health.

HEA'LTHY, Adj. in health; free from sickness: sound.

HEAP, S. [pronounced *leap*, of *heap*, Sax.] any collection of things thrown upon each other; a crowd or multitude; a throng; a cluster or number of persons assembled together.

To HEAP, V. A. [*hepian*, Sax.] to throw together, or upon one another; to accumulate, pile up, or acquire abundantly; to add to something else.

HEA'PER, S. one who piles, throws, or places several things upon each other.

To HEAR, V. N. [*hyran*, Sax.] *høre*, Dan.] to enjoy the faculty by which sounds are distinguished; to perceive a sound; to listen or hearken to; to be told or informed of by words; to give audience; to give a person permission to speak, and to attend or listen to him when speaking.

HEA'RER, S. one who attends to any discourse spoken by another; one who perceives what another speaks; one who is informed of something by words which he does not see.

HEA'RING, S. the sense by which sounds are perceived; audience; a judicial trial; the reach of the ear, or the distance within which sounds can be perceived.

To HEA'RKEN, V. N. [pronounced *harken*] to listen attentively, or pay a regard to what a person says.

HEA'RKENER, S. a listener, or one who attends and pays a regard to what is spoken by another.

HEA'RSAY, S. that which a person does not know for certain himself, but gathers from rumour or common fame.

HEA'RSE, S. [pronounced *herse*; *hearse pannan*, Sax.] a covered carriage, hung with black cloth, &c. in which dead bodies are conveyed to the place of interment.

HEART, S. [pronounced *hart*, *hairto*, Goth. *heorte*, Sax.] a musculous body situated on the left side of an animal, which, by its alternate contraction and dilatation, keeps up the circulation of the blood, and is considered as the cause of vital heat or motion. In popular and scripture language, it is taken for the seat of courage or affection. Figuratively, the chief or principal part; the inner part of any thing. Courage or spirit, opposed to *despair* or *dejection*. Used with *get*, *deliver*, or *say*, strength of memory. The inward recesses of the mind; sense or meaning: "The "*heart* of my message." *Shak.* The mind, or conscience. Strength, or power of producing, applied to soil. The highest or utmost degree. "To the very *heart* of loss." *Shak.* *To lose one's heart*, is to be very much enamoured, or to fall so deeply in love, that reason cannot controul the affection. *To take to heart*, is to be zealous, earnest, solicitous, or grieved about any thing. *To find in the heart*, is not to be entirely or much averse to.

Some-

Sometimes it ſignifies, notwithſtanding a perſon exerts his ſtrength or talents to the utmoſt. *Heart* is often uſed in compoſition for the mind, ſoul, or affection.

HEA'RT-ACH, S. ſorrow; pang; anguiſh of mind.

HEA'RT-BREAK, S. exceſſive ſorrow. "Better a little chiding than a great deal of "*heart-break.*" *Shak.*

HEA'RT-BREAKING, Adj. over-powering with ſorrow.

HEA'RT-BREAKING, S. exceſſive or overpowering grief.

HEART-BURN, S. in Medicine, a pain at the mouth of the ſtomach, cauſed either by an alcali, or acid prevailing in the ſtomach.

HEA'RT-BURNED, Adj. uneaſy, or diſcontented. "I never can ſee him but I "am *heart-burned* for an hour after." *Shak.*

HEA'RT-BURNING, S. See *Heart-burn.* Figuratively, diſcontent; grudge; or ſecret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, Adj. dear as one's life: ſincerely and highly beloved.

HEA'RT-EASE, S. tranquillity; quiet; a ſtate of mind undiſturbed by any paſſion. "What infinite *heart-eaſe* moſt kings neg-"lect." *Shak.*

HEA'RTED, Adj. diſpoſed, or inclined. It is only uſed in compoſition, as *hard-hearted*; inclined to cruelty; not to be affected with diſtreſs, or prevailed on by entreaties.

To HEA'RTEN, V. A. to encourage or animate a perſon to an attempt; to rouſe from a ſtate of dejection; to comfort; to improve and preſerve ground fertile by manure "With richeſt dung to *hearten* it." *May.*

HEART-FELT, Adj. that which affects the mind; that which is eternal; that which is ſincere.

"What nothing earthly gives, or can deſtroy,
"The ſoul's calm ſun-ſhine, and the *heart-*
"*felt* joy." *Pope.*

HEARTH, S. [*hearth*, Sax. *haerd*, Belg. *herd*, Teut.] the ground of a chimney, or the pavement in a chimney on which a fire is made, or a grate ſtands.

HEA'RTILY, Adj. ſincerely; diligently; eagerly; with a vehement deſire; largely.

HEA'RTINESS, S. a warmth of affection; free from hypocriſy; vigour, diligence, or ſtrength.

HEA'RTLESS, Adj. without courage or ſpirit; without comfort.

HEA'RTLESSLY, Adj. without courage or ſpirit; faintly.

HEA'RTLESSNESS, S. want of courage or ſpirit; a ſtate of dejection.

HEART PEAS, S. a plant ſo called from bearing round ſeeds in form of peas, of a black colour, with the figure of a heart, in white, upon each of them.

HEA'RT-RENDING, Adj. rending the heart; killing with anguiſh.

HEA'RT'S-EASE, S. a plant of the violet kind, that blows all the ſummer.

HEA'RT-SICK, Adj. [*heort-ſeoc*, Sax.] under any pain, diſcontent, or anguiſh of mind, mortally-ill; proceeding from, and diſcovering ſome dangerous hurt. "The "breath of *heart-ſick* groans." *Shak.*

HEA'RT STRINGS, S. the tendons or nerves ſuppoſed to brace the heart. Hence to affect the *heart-ſtrings* is to give the moſt exquiſite pain to the body or mind.

HEA'RT-STRUCK, Adj. driven to the heart, or fixed immoveably in the mind; ſhocked with fear and diſmay.

HEA'RT-WHOLE, Adj. without any bias on the affections. "You have not ſeen "me yet—and therefore—you are *heart-*"*whole.*" *Dryd.* In good health; without impairment of the conſtitution.

HEA'RT-WOUNDING, Adj. affecting the mind with grief. "A ſhriek *heart-wound-*"*ing.*" *Rowe.*

HEA'RTY, Adj. [*hearty*, Sax.] ſincere; undiſſembling; warm or zealous; in full health; vigorous; ſtrong; merry.

HEAT, S. [pronounced *heet*] the ſenſation we have when we are near the fire; the cauſe of the ſenſation of heat or burning, conſiſting in a very briſk agitation of the ſenſible parts of the object, which produces in us that ſenſation from whence we denominate the object hot; hot weather; the ſtate of a body which is put into a fire; the ſtate of a thing once hot; a courſe at a race, or the ſpace of ground which a horſe is to run without reſting; a red colour, or pimples ariſing from the warmth of weather. *&c.* "*Heats* "in their faces." *Addiſ.* Violence or vehemence of paſſion; the height or the moſt violent part of an action or battle; faction, conteſt, or the rage of party. Warmth, ardour, applied either to the thoughts or elocution. "*Heats* of eloquence." *Addiſ.*

To HEAT, V. A. [*hæte*, Iſl. *haten*, Belg.] to make hot, or endue with a power of burning; to grow warm by fermentation; to ferment; to warm with vehemence of paſſion or deſire; to produce a ſenſation of warmth by violent exerciſe.

HEA'TER, S. a piece of iron either caſt, or forged, of a triangular form, which, being made red hot in the fire, is made uſe of, by being placed in a box-iron, to ſmooth linen with.

HEATH, S. [*hæth*, Sax. or *hæth-bergean-wiſan*, Sax.] a ſhrub of a low ſtature, and ſmall leaves, which are green all the year. In Latin, it is called *erica*, from ερικω, Gr. to break, from its ſuppoſed virtue of breaking the ſtone in the bladder; and perhaps its French name *bruyere* is owing to the ſame ſuppoſition. The ſpecies are four. Figuratively, it ſignifies a place overgrown with the above plant, or covered with ſhrubs of any kind.

HEA'TH-

HEA'TH COCK, S. a bird of game, which frequents heaths.

HEA'THEN, S. [*hæthen*, Sax ἐθνικος, Gr.] a Pagan who worſhips falſe gods, and is not acquainted either with the doctrines of the Old Teſtament or the Chriſtian diſpenſation; a Gentile.

HEA'THEN, Adj. belonging to thoſe nations that are ſtrangers to the unity of the Deity, or the doctrines of revelation.

HEA'THENISH, Adj. practiſing idolatry. Figuratively, wild; ſavage; rapacious; cruel.

HEA'THENISHLY, Adv. after the manner of a perſon who is a ſtranger to Scripture.

HEA'THENISM, S [*hethengeld*, Sax.] the worſhip of idols; or the religion of thoſe nations who were unacquainted with Scripture.

HEA'TH-PEAS, S. a ſpecies of bitter vetch.

To HEAVE, V. A. [preter *heaved*; part. *heaved*; *heafian*, Sax.] to lift up or raiſe from the ground; to carry or fling; to make a thing riſe or ſwell; to elate, or puff with ſucceſs. Neuterly, to pant or breathe with pain, and frequent riſing and falling of the breaſt; to riſe with pain; to ſwell higher or larger; to keck; to be ſqueamiſh, or find a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, S. a lift, or effort made upwards; a riſing of the breaſt; a ſtruggle to riſe. *Heave-offering*, in Scripture, an offering that was held or lifted up in the ſight of the congregation.

HEA'VEN, S. [pronounced *heven* with the *e* ſhort, of *heafon*, Sax.] the regions above; the ſky; the habitation of bleſſed ſpirits and angels; God. "Now *heaven* help him." *Shak.* In the plural, applied to the heathen gods. Figurately, the greateſt degree or height; elevation or ſublimity. "O, for "a muſe of fire, that would aſcend—the brighteſt *heaven* of compoſition!" *Shak.*

HEA'VENLY, Adj. [*heofonlic*, Sax.] reſembling heaven; elevated beyond the common productions of mankind; perfect in the higheſt degree; inhabiting heaven.

HEA'VENLY, Adv. in a pious manner; in a manner reſembling that of heaven; by the agency or affluence of heaven.

HEA'VENWARD, Adj, towards heaven.

HEA'VILY, Adv. with great weight. Figuratively, grievouſly; with great affliction, dejection, or ſorrow.

HEA'VINESS, S. weight, or that quality in a body which renders it difficult to be lifted. Applied to the mind, dejection, depreſſion, languor, inaptitude to motion or thought; oppreſſion

HEA'VY, Adj. [*heafig*, Sax.] not eaſily lifted, or thrown upwards; weighing much, or tending to the center; ſorrowful; dejected; grievouſly, or oppreſſive. Wanting briſkneſs, or dull, applied to the eyes: drowſy. Wanting fire, ſpirit, or the ornaments of compoſition, applied to ſtile. Tedious, or oppreſſing like a burthen, applied to time. Cauſing a ſenſation of weight, and not eaſily digeſted, applied to food. "Such as retain the oil or "fat, are moſt *heavy* to the ſtomach. *Arbuth.*

HEBDOMAD, S. [*hebdomas*, Lat.] a week or ſpace of time conſiſting of ſeven days.

HEBDO'MADAL, or HEBDO'MADORY, Adj. weekly; conſiſting of ſeven days.

To HE'BETATE, V. A. to dull; to blunt; to ſtupify; to make dim. "The eye, "if *hebitated*." *Harvey.*

HE'BETUDE, S. [*hebetudo*, Lat.] dullneſs; bluntneſs; obtuſeneſs; want of diſcernment or ſagacity.

HE'BRAISM. S [*hebraiſme*, Fr. *hebraiſmus*, low Lat.] a method of expreſſion, or a phraſe borrowed from, or peculiar to, the Hebrew.

HEBRA'IST, or HEBRI'CIAN, S. a perſon ſkilled in Hebrew.

HE'CATOMB, S. [εκατον, and βους, Gr.] a ſacrifice conſiſting of an hundred cattle.

HEC'TIC, or HEC'TICAL, Adj. [*hectique*, Fr.] habitual; conſtitutional. *Hectick-fever*, a ſlow and continual one, ending in a conſumption, and oppoſed to ſuch as ariſe from a plethora, becauſe attended with a too lax ſtate of the excretory paſſages, and generally thoſe of the ſkin. Troubled with a diſtempered heat. "No *hectic* ſtudent." *Taylor.*

HE'CTOR, S. [from *Hector* the Trojan hero] a bully; a bluſtering, noiſy, and turbulent perſon.

To HEC'TOR, V. A. to threaten; to treat with inſolence; to play the bully.

HEDGE, S. a fence of trees or buſhes made round any ground to defend it from encroachments, or between the different parts of a garden, &c.

A *quickſet hedge* is that which is formed of prickly buſhes or trees which take root and grow. When prefixed to any word, it denotes ſomething mean, vile and contemptible. "Corrector of a *hedge-preſs*." *Swift.*

To HEDGE, V. A. to incloſe with a fence of trees or buſhes. Uſed with *up*, to obſtruct or ſtop up a paſſage. To force in with difficulty; to make way into a place already full, by that way which requires the leaſt room.

HE'DGEHOG, S. [ſo called from the briſtles which ſurround it, as it were with a hedge] in Natural Hiſtory, a four footed animal, having its backſide and flanks ſet with ſtrong and ſharp prickles, which by the help of a muſcle, can contract itſelf into a globular form, and withdraw its whole underpart, head, belly, and legs, within its thicket of prickles. In Botany, a plant. The globe fiſh.

HE'DGENETTLE, S. a plant.

HE'DGE-NOTE, S. a word of contempt for low and mean note-writing. "The *hedge* "*notes*." *Dryd.*

HE'DGEPIG, S. a young hedge-hog. "The *hedge-pig* whine." *Shak.*

HE'DGEROW, S. ſeveral trees planted in a line for an incloſure.

HE'DGING-BILL, S. a kind of axe or hatchet, with which hedges are cut

HE'DGER,

HE'DGER, one who makes or repairs hedges.

To HEED, V. A. [*hedan*, Sax.] to mind; to take notice of; to view with care or attention.

HEED, S. [*hoed*, Belg.] care; earneſt application of the mind; caution; notice; care to avoid; regard or reſpectful notice; ſeriouſneſs; ſtaidneſs. "A *heed* was in his countenance." *Sha.*

HE'EDFUL, Adj. cautious or careful of the immediate effects or conſequences of an action; attentive, or careful in taking notice or obſerving.

HE'EDFULLY, Adv. in an attentive or cautious manner.

HE'EDFULNESS, S. caution; attentive notice.

HE'EDLESS, Adj. negligent; inattentive.

HE'EDLESSLY, Adv. in an inattentive or careleſs manner.

HE'EDLESSNESS, S careleſſneſs; a ſtate of mind wherein a perſon neither takes notice of what he ſees, regards what he hears, nor minds the conſequences either of his actions or raſhneſs.

HEEL, S. [*héle*, Sax.] the hinder part of the foot; any thing which covers, or is ſhaped like a heel: hence it is applied to the back part of a ſtocking, and has given riſe to the phraſe, *To be out of heel*, i. e. to be very much impaired, or in a declining condition. "A good man's "fortune may *grow out at heels*." *Shak. To be at the heels*, is to purſue cloſely. *To lay by the heels*, is to fetter, ſhackle, or impriſon.

To HEEL, V. N. to dance by beating the heels on the ground, as in jiggs. "I cannot "ſing, nor *heel* the high lavolt" *Shak.* To heel on one ſide, applied to a ſhip.

HE'ELPIECE, S. a lift of one or more pieces of leather, cork, or wood, fixed on the bottom of the hind part of a ſhoe; a piece of leather, &c. ſewed on the heel of a ſhoe, to repair what is worn away.

To HE'ELPIECE, V. A. to ſew or faſten a piece of leather on a ſhoe-heel.

HEFT, S. [from *heave*, *hef*, Iſl.] a keck, or a violent effort made to diſcharge ſomething nauſeous from the ſtomach; the handle of a knife, &c. of *hæft*, Sax. "Both blade "and *heft*." *Waller.*

HEGIRA, S. Arab. flight, now applied by the Arabs to ſignify a voluntary exile or flight, to eſcape perſecution, to fly or run away from one's friends, relations, and country. In Chronology, a celebrated epocha from whence the Mahommedans compute their time, which took its origin from Mahomet's flight from Mecca on the evening of the 15th or 16th of July, 622, in the reign of Heraclius, being driven from thence by the magiſtrates, for fear his impoſture ſhould occaſion ſedition. As the years of the hegira conſiſt of only 354 days, they are reduced to the Julian calendar by multiplying the year of the hegira by 354, dividing the product by 365, ſubtracting the intercalary days, or as many times as there are four years in the quotient, and adding 622 to the remainder.

HEI'FER, S. [pronounced *heffer*; of *heahfore*, Sax.] a young maiden cow, ſomewhat larger than a calf.

HEI'GH-HO, Interject. a word uſed to expreſs ſlight languor and uneaſineſs; and ſometimes applied to ſignify a joyful exultation. "*Heigh-ho* for the honour of old Eng-"land." *Dryd.*

HEIGHT, S. [pronounced *hite*; *haut*, Fr. *altius*, Lat. See *High*] diſtance or ſpace above ground; ſpace meaſured upwards. In Geography, the degree of latitude. A ſummit, aſcent, or eminence; elevation, rank, or dignity above others; the utmoſt degree, perfection, or exertion.

To HEI'GHTEN, V. A. [pronounced *highten*] to raiſe above ground or on high; to prefer or raiſe to a higher poſt; to improve or raiſe to a higher degree of perfection; to aggravate, or increaſe any bad quality; to adorn, or make more beautiful or ſplendid by ornaments.

HEI'NOUS, Adj. [pronounced *hainous*, from *haineux*, Fr.] wicked in a high degree; atrocious; ſhameful; odious.

HEI'NOUSLY, Adv. in a very wicked or atrocious manner.

HEI'NOUSNESS, S. the quality which makes an action exceedingly wicked.

HEIR, S. [*heritier*, Fr. *hæres*, Lat.] in Civil Law, one who ſucceeds to the whole eſtate of another, after his death, whether by right of blood or teſtament. In Common Law, one who ſucceeds, by right of blood, to any man's lands or tenements in fee. An *heir apparent*, is he on whom the ſucceſſion is ſo ſettled, that it cannot be altered without altering the laws of ſucceſſion. *Heir preſumptive*, is the neareſt relation to the preſent ſucceſſor, who, without the particular will of the teſtator, cannot be ſet aſide.

To HEIR, V. A. to inherit, or poſſeſs by right of inheritance.

HEI'RESS, S. a female who ſucceeds to the eſtate of another, either by will or by blood.

HEI'RLESS, Adj. without children to ſucceed to an inheritance.

HEI'RSHIP, S. the ſtate, condition, or privilege of an heir.

HELD, preter and part. paſſ. of *Hold.*

HELI'ACAL, Adj. [*heliaque*, Fr. of ἥλιος, Gr. the ſun] hid by, or appearing by coming out of, the luſtre of the ſun. *Heliacal riſing*, in Aſtronomy, is applied to a ſtar, which after having been hid by the ſun's rays, riſes before it, and by that means becomes viſible. *Heliacal ſetting*, is applied to a ſtar which approaches ſo near to the ſun as to be hid by its rays.

HELI'ACALLY, Adv. in Aſtronomy, in ſuch a manner as to emerge from the ſun's rays and become viſible, or in ſuch a manner

ner as to approach ſo near to the ſun as to be hid by its ſplendor.

HELI'CAL, Adj. [*helice*, Fr. of ελιξ, Gr.] ſpiral; or twiſting like a cork-ſcrew.

HELI'COID, S. [from ελιξ, and ειδος, Gr.] in Mathematics, applied to a parabola or curve, ariſing from the ſuppoſition of the axis of the common Appollonian parabola being bent round the periphery of a circle, and is a line paſſing through the extremities of the ordinates.

HELIOCE'NTRIC, Adj. [*heliocentrique*, Fr. of ηλιος, and κεντρον, Gr.] in Aſtronomy, applied to the place of a planet, as it would appear to us from the ſun, if the eye were fixed in its centre.

HE'LIOSCOPE, S. [ηλιος, and σκοπεω, Gr.] a kind of teleſcope fitted for looking at the body of the ſun, without hurting the eyes.

HE'LIOTROPE, S. [*heliotropium*, Lat.] a plant which is ſuppoſed to turn ſo as to be oppoſite to the quarter in which the ſun ſhines; a turn-ſol, or ſun-flower.

HELISPHE'RICAL, Adj. [from *Helix* and *Sphere*] in Navigation, applied to the rhomb line, becauſe on the globe it winds ſpirally round the pole, advancing continually nearer and nearer towards, without terminating in it.

HE'LIX, S. [ελιξ, Gr. *helice*, Fr.] a ſpiral line, or that which reſembles a cork-ſcrew.

HELL, S. [*helle*, Sax. of *helian*, Sax. *halge*, Goth. *hel*, Belg. *helle*, Teut. below, *hel*, Iſl.] the place wherein the devil and wicked ſouls are confined; the wicked ſpirits, or inhabitants of hell; a place of inconceivable miſery In Scripture, the original word is *ſcheol*, and ſignifies ſometimes the grave, or ſtate of the dead; for though it is tranſlated *grave* in *Gen.* xxxvii. 35. and xlii. 38. yet the ſame word is tranſlated *hell*, *Pſal.* xvi. 10. which the context ſhews muſt be underſtood the grave, or ſtate of the dead. In this ſenſe it is that we underſtand the word *hell* in the apoſtles creed; but not according to the vulgar notion of a place of endleſs torments, or a place where the devil and wicked ſpirits reſide. It muſt, however, be confeſſed, that *ſcheol* is ſometimes uſed in the laſt ſenſe; as in *Pſal.* ix 17. and *Prov.* xv. 11. *The gates of hell*, *Matt.* xvi. 18. implies the power and policy of the devil and his inſtruments, alluding to the eaſtern cuſtom of keeping courts of juſtice in the gates of cities. *The ſorrows and pains of hell*, *Pſal.* xviii. 5. is an Hebrew phraſe for exceſſive pain and ſorrow, or ſuch a degree as threaten's a perſon's life.

HELL-HOUND, S. [of *helle-hund*, Sax. the fabled dog which guards the infernal regions. Figuratively, an agent or emiſſary of the devil.

HE'LLEBORE, S. [*helleborus*, Lat.] a plant of which there are two ſorts, one called the *black*, and the other called the *white*.

HE'LLENISM, S. [ελληνισμος, Gr.] an idiom, phraſe, or manner of expreſſion peculiar to the Greek.

HE'LLISH, Adj. [*hellice*, Sax.] having the qualities of hell, or the devil; exceſſively wicked or malicious; ſent from hell.

HE'LLISHLY, Adv. in a very wicked and malicious manner; wickedly; or like the devil.

HE'LLISHNESS, S. wickedneſs in exceſs; any quality inconſiſtent with goodneſs, rendering us like the devil.

HE'LLWARD, Adv. towards hell.

HELM, S. [*helm*, Sax.] a covering formerly worn in war to protect and defend the head. "With plumed *helm*." *Dryd.* That part of a coat of arms which bears the creſt. The upper part, or head of a retort, in Chemiſtry. The rudder or board by which the courſe of a veſſel is directed or altered, from *helma*, Sax. Figuratively, one who adminiſters the affairs of a kingdom. "You ſlander "the *helms* o' th' ſtate." *Shak.* A poſt in the adminiſtration; or the ſtation of thoſe who conduct the affairs of a government.

To HELM, V. A. to move the helm, in order to guide or alter the courſe of a veſſel. Figuratively, to guide or conduct. "The "buſineſs he hath *helmed*." *Shak.*

HE'LMED, Adj. wearing a helmet, or head-piece. "The *helmed* cherubim." *Par. Loſt.*

HE'LMET, S. [*helmet*, Belg. *elmetto*, Ital.] a covering for the head, worn formerly in battle.

To HELP, V. A. [preter *helped*, participle *helped*; *helpian*, Sax.] to aſſiſt a perſon in order to enable him to perform any thing. *To help up*, to enable a perſon to raiſe himſelf from the ground, who could not riſe without aſſiſtance. To forbear, avoid, or refrain from, followed by a participle of the preſent tenſe. "I cannot *help remarking*" *Pope.* To carve, or hand meat to a perſon at table.

HELP, S. [*help*, Brit. and Belg.] aſſiſtance or aid in weakneſs; ſupport in neceſſity; relief in diſtreſs; that which forwards or promotes; the perſon or thing which aſſiſts. A remedy, followed by *for*. "There is no "*help for* it." *Holder.*

HE'LPER, S. one who enables a perſon to perform any thing, by lending his aſſiſtance; a ſupernumerary ſervant, employed only occaſionally; one who ſupplies with any thing wanted.

HE'LPFUL, Adj. uſeful; that which ſupplies any defect either in bodily ſtrength or underſtanding; wholeſome, or ſalutary. "Draw *helpful* medicines of poiſon." *Raleigh.* Promoting or advancing any end.

HE'LPLESS, Adj. wanting power to ſuccour one's ſelf; wanting ſupport or aſſiſtance; not to be remedied or altered for the better; void, or deficient. "*Helpleſs* of all "that human wants require." *Dryd.*

HE'LPLESSLY, Adv. without ſuccour, or ſtrength to ſupport one's ſelf.

HE'LPLESSNESS, S. want of ſtrength to ſuccour one's ſelf.

HE'LTER-SKELTER, Adv. in a confuſed manner; in a hurry; without any order or regularity.

HELVE, S. [*helfe*, Sax.] the handle of an axe. "The head ſlippeth from the *helve*." *Deut.* ix. 5.

HEM, S. [*hem*, Sax.] the edge of a garment doubled and ſewed to keep it from unravelling; the noiſe made by a ſudden effort or expiration of the breath.

HEM, Interject. [Lat.] a word uſed to expreſs an indirect diſlike or aſtoniſhment at ſomething related.

To HEM, V. A. [See the *noun*] to cloſe the edge of linen by turning it over, and ſewing it down, in order to keep it from unravelling. Figuratively, to ſew any thing on the edges of cloth, *&c.* "*Hemmed* with gol-"den fringe." *Fairy Q. To hem in*, to incloſe, confine, or ſurround on all ſides; to make a noiſe by a violent fetching or expulſion of breath.

HE'MICRANY, S. [ημισυ, and γρανιον, Gr.] in Medicine, a pain which affects only one half of the head at a time.

HE'MIPLEGY, S. [of ημισυ, and πλεσσω, Gr.] in Medicine, a paulſy or nervous diſorder which ſeizes one ſide at a time.

HE'MISPHERE, S. [Fr. of ημισυ, and σφαιρον, Gr.] one half of the globe, when cut through the center in the plane of one of its great circles.

HEMISPHE'RIC, or HEMISPHE'RICAL, Adj. [of *hemiſphere*] half round; containing half a globe.

HE'MISTICH, S. [*hemiſtiche*, Fr.] half a verſe.

HE'MLOCK, S. [*hemleac*] in Botany, a plant ſometimes uſed in medicine, and in fattening hogs, but reckoned by the ancients a deadly poiſon.

HEMP, S. [*henep*, Sax. *cannapa*, Ital.] a plant of which cordage and cloth is made, and of the ſeed, an oil uſed in medicine.

HE'MP-AGRIMONY, S. a plant which grows wild by ditches.

HE'MPEN, Adj. conſiſting or made of hemp.

HEN, S. [*hanna*, Goth. *hana*, *han*, *hœn*, *hen*, *henne*, Sax.] the female of the common houſe cock; joined to words to expreſs the female of ſuch birds or fowls, which have but one word for both ſexes; a *hen*-ſparrow. "Whilſt the *hen-bird* is covering." *Addiſ.*

HE'N-DRIVER, HE'NHARM, or HEN-HA'RRIER, S. a ſpecies of hawk.

HEN'HEA'RTED, Adj. eaſily frightened; timorous; cowardly; like a hen.

HEN-PE'CKED, Adj. figuratively, ſubject to, or governed by, a wife.

HEN-ROOST, S. a place where poultry reſt.

HE'NS-FEET, S. a kind of plant.

HE'NBANE, S. a very poiſonous plant.

HENCE, Adv. and Interject. [*heonon*, of *heonan*, Sax. *hinc*, Lat.] at a diſtance from any ſpot, applied to place; therefore *from hence*, is a vitious expreſſion, which has crept into uſe even among good authors, as the primary ſenſe of the word *hence* was forgotten. From any particular inſtant or period, applied to time. For this reaſon; from this cauſe; from this ſource. "*Hence* may be deduced the "force of exerciſe." *Arbuth.* At the beginning of a ſentence, it is uſed as an interjection, expreſſing ſudden paſſion and diſdain, bidding a perſon quit the place, or leave off an action: "*Hence* with your little ones." *Shak.*

HENCEFO'RTH, Adj. [*heononforth*, Sax.] from this time forward.

HENCEFO'RWARD, Adv. [*heonenforweard*, Sax.] from this time; to all futurity.

To HEND, V. A. [*hentan*, Sax.] to ſeize or lay hold upon; to occupy, or croud. "The generous and graveſt citizens have "*hent* the gates." *Shak.*

HEPA'TIC, or HEPA'TICAL, Adj. [*hepatique*, Fr. *hepaticus*, Lat.] belonging to, or ſituated in the liver.

HE'PTAGON, S. [*eptagone*, Fr. of επτα, and γανια, Gr.] a figure with ſeven ſides or angles.

HE'PTARCHY, S. [*heptarchie*, Fr.] a government in which ſeven perſons rule independent of each other.

HE'RALD, S. [*heraut*, Fr. *heraldo*, Span.] an officer who regiſters genealogies, adjuſts and paints coat armour, regulates funerals, and is employed in proclaiming peace and war. Figuratively, a forerunner, omen, or token of ſomething future.

To HE'RALD, V. A. to introduce. "To "*herald* thee into his ſight." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

HE'RALDRY, S. [*heraldique*, Fr.] the buſineſs or profeſſion of an herald; the ſcience of blazonry, or painting and deſcribing coat armour, pedigrees, *&c.*

HERB, S. [*herbe*, Fr. *herba*, Lat.] in Botany a plant whoſe ſtalks are ſoft, and have nothing woody in them; as graſs or hemlock. In Cookery, a plant whoſe leaves are chiefly uſed, as ſage or mint.

HERBA'CEOUS, Adj. belonging to, or having the properties of herbs. "An *herba-*"*ceous* plant." *Brown.* Feeding on vegetables.

HE'RBAGE, S. [*herbage*, Fr.] a collective or general term applied to ſeveral ſorts of herbs; graſs, or paſture. In Law, the tythe and right of paſture.

HE'RBAL, S. a book containing the names and deſcriptions of plants.

HE'RBALIST, S. a perſon ſkilled in plants.

HE'RBARIST, S. one ſkilled in herbs.

HE'RBELET, S. a ſmall herb. "Theſe "*herbelets*." *Shak.*

HE'RBOUS, Adj. abounding in herbs.

HE'RBWOMAN, S. a woman who ſells herbs.

HE'RBY, Adj. partaking of the nature of herbs. "*Herby* ſubſtance." *Bacon.*

HERD. S. [*heard*, *he'rd*, Sax.] a number or multitude of beaſts, generally applied to black cattle; *flocks* being applied to ſheep.

To HERD, V. N. to gather together in multitudes, or companies, applied both to men and beaſts; to aſſociate, or mix in any company.

HE'RDMAN, or HE'RDSMAN, S. one employed in tending a number of cattle.

HERE, Adv. [*her*, *hære*, Sax. *hier*, Belg.] the place where a perſon is preſent. This place, applied to ſituation. The preſent ſtate, oppoſed to a future one. Joined with *there*, it implies in no certain place. "'Tis nei- "ther *here* nor *there*." *Shak.*

HE'REABOUTS, Adv. near this place.

HE'REAFTER, Adv. after the preſent time. Uſed ſubſtantively, for a future ſtate. "Points out an *hereafter*." *Addiſ.*

HE'REAT, Adv. at this.

HE'REBY, Adv. by this; by this means.

HERE'DITABLE, Adj. [*hæres*, *hæredis*, Lat.] that which may be enjoyed by right of inheritance.

HERE'DITAMENT, S. [*hæredium*, Lat.] in Law, an inheritance, or eſtate deſcending by inheritance.

HERE'DITARILY, Adv. by inheritance.

HERE'DITARY, Adj. [*hereditaire*, Fr. *hæreditarius*, Lat.] poſſeſſed or claimed by right of inheritance; deſcending by inheritance. *Hereditary diſeaſes* are ſuch as children derive from their parents.

HE'REFORD, [*i. e.* in Saxon, *the Ford of the army*, as being the head-quarters of the Saxons before the conqueſt, and of the Engliſh after] the metropolis and only city of the ſhire of its name; though large, it is not populous, is an antique place, and lies low, on the banks of the Wye, which ſometimes overflows the ſtreets; ſo that they are very dirty. Its flouriſhing ſtate it originally owed to the martyrdon of Ethelbert, king of the Eaſt Angles, who was baſely murdered by king Offa, and had a church built here to his memory, ſoon after erected into an epiſcopal ſee, and held in high veneration by the Weſt Saxons and Mercian kings. This is a ſtately fabric, the ſpire handſome, but not high; with a fine tower at the weſt end of it. The choir, though plain, is neat; and it has a very good organ. Here are great numbers of monuments of biſhops, &c. The chapter-houſe, which was very beautiful, was deſtroyed in the civil wars. Between the cathedral and the palace is a venerable pile, built and roofed with ſtone, conſiſting of two chapels, St. Magdalen, and St. Catherine, the one over the other. The city is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament. It has particular privileges for its ſeveral companies, who have diſtinct halls. The aſſizes, &c. are holden here. It has an hoſpital liberally endowed, for twelve poor perſons; with two charity ſchools; one for ſixty boys, and the other for forty girls; all taught and cloathed by ſubſcription. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday; and its annual fairs are Tueſday after Candlemas-day, (February 2) for horned cattle, horſes, and hops; Wedneſday in Eaſter-week, for horned cattle and horſes; May 10, a pleaſure fair, and for toys; July 1, for horned cattle and wool; October 20, for horned cattle, cheeſe, and Welch butter.

HE'REFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E. by Glouceſterſhire, on the S. by Monmouthſhire, on the W. by Brecknockſhire and Radnorſhire, and on the N. by Worceſterſhire and Shropſhire. It is nearly circular, containing thirty-five miles from N. to S. thirty from E. to W. In it are one city, eight market towns, 176 pariſhes, two foreſts, eight parks, about 95,600 inhabitants, and ſends two members to parliament for the county, with two each for Hereford, Lempſter, and Weobly. The air here is generally reckoned good; and to ſhew how healthy and long lived the inhabitants are, ſerjeant Hoſkins, at a progreſs of king James I. into theſe parts, procured ten old men and women to dance the maurice before him, whoſe ages put together made above a thouſand. And in this country the pleaſantneſs and the ſalubrity of the tract, particularly between the Severn and Wye, have become proverbial. The ſoil of this country is very fruitful. It abounds in good corn and paſture, with wool, water, and wood. The bread and wool of Lempſter are equally famous; alſo the wool of Wigmore and the Goldenvale on the Duffrin-dore, is as fine as any in England, that of the South-downs not excepted. Cyder, which is the common drink of the country, is both good and cheap, having been reckoned the beſt in England, till the rough has been preferred to the ſoft, ſince which the Southam cyder of Devonſhire carries it.

HE'REIN, Adv. in this; in this caſe, ſenſe, or reſpect.

HEREMI'TICAL, Adj. ſolitary; ſuitable to an hermit.

HE'RESY, S. [*hereſie*, Fr. *hæreſis*, Lat.] αἵρεσις, Gr.] uſed in a good ſenſe, it implies a ſect or collection of perſons holding the ſame opinion. In this ſenſe it is uſed in the original, *Acts* xxvi. 5. In a bad ſenſe, it implies a ſect or number of perſons ſeperating from, and oppoſing to the opinion of, the catholic church, and as ſuch culpable; in this ſenſe it is uſed by St. *Paul*, *Gal.* v. 10. and

1 *Cor.*

1 *Cor.* xi. 19. and by St. *Peter*, 2 *Eph.* ii. 1.

HE'RETIC, S. [*heretique*, Fr. αιρετικὸς, Gr.] one who propagates his private opinion, in oppoſition to that of the church.

HERE'TICAL, Adj. containing hereſy; erroneous.

HERE'TICALLY, Adv. after the manner of an heretic; with hereſy; contrary to the true ſenſe of the Scriptures.

HE'RETO, Adv. to this; add to this.

HE'RETOFORE, Adv. before the preſent time; formerly.

HE'REUNTO, Adv. to this.

HE'REWITH, Adv. with this.

HE'REOF, Adv. from hence; from this; of this.

HE'RIOT, S. [*heregild*, Sax.] in Law, a fine paid to the lord at the death of a land-holder, generally the beſt thing in the poſſeſſion of the land-holder.

HE'RITABLE, Adj. [of *hæres*, Lat.] in Law, that which may be inherited

HE'RITAGE, S. [Fr.] an inheritance; an eſtate deſcending by right of inheritance; an eſtate. In Divinity, the peculiar or choſen people of the Deity. "They afflict thy "*heritage*." *Pſal.* xciv. 5.

HERMA'PHRODITE, S. [Fr. from ερμης, Gr. Mercury, and αφροδιτη, Gr. Venus] an animal in which both ſexes are united.

HERMA'PHRODITICAL, Adj. partaking of both ſexes.

HERME'TIC, or HERME'TICAL, [*hermetique*, Fr.] chymical.

HERME'TICALLY, Adv. in a chemical manner, or for the purpoſes of chemiſtry. A glaſs or veſſel *hermetically ſealed*, is that which has its mouth or neck cloſed in ſuch a manner, that even the moſt ſubtile ſpirit cannot tranſpire.

HE'RMIT, S. a perſon who lives in a deſart, or at a diſtance from ſociety, for the ſake of contemplation or devotion.

HER'MITAGE, S. the cell, cot, or dwelling of a hermit.

HER'MITICAL; Adj. like a hermit; ſuitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL, S. [*hermodactylus*, Lat.] in Botany, the ſnake's head, *Iris*. It hath a lily-ſhaped flower, conſiſting of one leaf, and ſhaped exactly like an *Iris*, but has a tuberous root, divided into two or three dugs, like oblong bulbs.

HERN, S. contracted from *Heron*, which ſee.

HE'RNIA, S. [Lat.] in Medicine, any kind of rupture.

HE'RO, S. a man eminent for bravery; a perſon of diſtinguiſhed merit, abilities, or virtues; the chief perſon in an epic poem, or in a piece of hiſtory painting.

HE'ROIC, or HERO'ICAL, Adj. like an hero, performed under great diſadvantages, and arguing remarkable courage and abilities.

HEROI'CALLY, Adv. like an hero.

HE'ROINE, S. [Fr.] a female of extraordinary virtues and bravery; a female who is the chief perſonage in an epic poem, or in a piece of hiſtory painting.

HERO'ISM, S. [Fr.] the qualities of an hero, reſtrained ſometimes to courage or intrepidity. "The Iliad abounds with more "*heroiſm*, this with more morality." *Broom*'s Notes on the Odyſſ.

HE'RON, S. [Fr.] a bird with long ſlender legs that feeds on fiſh. Now commonly pronounced and written *hern*. "Let them "on high the frighted *hern* ſurvey." *Gay*.

HE'RPES, S. [Gr. and Lat. from ερπω, Gr. to creep] a cutaneous heat or inflammation, divided into the *herpes miliaris*, which appears like millet ſeed upon the ſkin, and the *herpes exedens*, more corroſive, attended with ruddy itching puſtules, which in time ulcerate the parts.

HE'RRING, S. [*herine*, Sax. *harang*, Fr.] a ſmall ſalt-water fiſh, coming in incredible ſhoals from Shetland, from thence to Scotland, and ſo gradually round our iſland. A *white herring* is that which is ſalted and pickled; a *red herring*, that which is ſalted and dried in ſmoke.

HERSE, S. [See *Hearſe*] in Fortification, a lattice or portcullis in form of a harrow, beſet with iron ſpikes, uſually hung by a rope, to be cut down in caſe of a ſurpriſe, or when the firſt gate is broken with a petard, that it may fall and ſtop up the paſſage.

To HERSE, V. A. to put into a herſe.

HE'RSELF, the female perſonal pronoun, whereby a woman is ſpoken of as diſtinguiſhed from others of her ſex: this is uſed after the nouns and verbs.

HE'SITANCY, S. [*heſitans*, Lat.] a pauſe from ſpeaking or acting, ariſing from an impediment of ſpeech, doubt, or want of reſolution.

To HE'SITATE, V. N. [*heſito*, Lat. *heſiter*, Fr.] to pauſe, or ceaſe from action or ſpeaking for want of reſolution; to delay; to be in doubt; to make a difficulty.

HESITA'TION, S. a pauſe or delay, ariſing from doubt or ſuſpicion; a ſcruple; an intermiſſion of ſpeech, owing to ſome natural impediment.

HEST, S. [*hæſe*, Sax.] the command, precept, law, or order of a ſuperior. "Refuſ- "ing her grand *heſts*." *Shak.* Uſed only in poetry.

HETERO'CLITE, S. [*heteroclitum*, Lat.] a noun which varies from the common forms of declenſion by redundancy, defect, or otherwiſe. Figuratively, any perſon or thing deviating from the common rule and ſtandard.

HETEROCLI'TICAL, Adj. deviating from the common rule. "Sins *heteroclitical*." *Brown*.

HE'TERODOX, Adj. [of ετερος and δοξα, Gr.]

Gr.] contrary to the eſtabliſhed opinion, oppoſed to *orthodox*.

HE'TERODOXY, S. a peculiar opinion; an opinion differing from the generality of mankind.

HETEROGE'NEAL, Adj. of a different nature, kind, or quality.

HETEROGENE'ITY, S. [*heterogeneité*, Fr. See *Heterogeneous*] oppoſition of nature; contrariety or difference of qualities.

HETEROGE'NEOUS, Adj. [the *g* in this word, and all its derivates, is ſounded ſoft] of a different kind: contrary, diſſimilar, or different in properties or nature.

HETERO'SCIANS, S. [ετερος, and σκια, Gr.] in Geography, thoſe whoſe ſhadows, at noon-day, are always projected or directed the ſame way; ſuch are thoſe who live in the temperate zones, the ſhadows of thoſe of the northern tropic falling always north. In its primary ſenſe, it denotes thoſe inhabitants of the earth who have their ſhadows projected different ways from each other: in this ſenſe, we, who inhabit the north temperate zone, are *heteroſcians* to thoſe who inhabit the ſouth temperate zone.

To HEW, V. A. [*heawian*, Sax.] to cut by force with an edged inſtrument; to hack; to chop; to fell, form, or ſhape with an axe.

HE'WER, S. one who cuts wood or ſtone. A carver, in ſacred writ.

HE'XAGON, S. [*hexagone*, Fr.] a figure containing ſix ſides or angles.

HEXA'GONAL, Adj. conſiſting of, or having ſix ſides or corners.

HEXA'GONY, S. a figure conſiſting of ſix ſides See *Hexagon*. "I read in St. Ambroſe "of *hexagonies*." *Brown*.

HEXA'METER, S. a verſe containing ſix feet.

HEXA'NGULAR, Adj. having ſix angles or corners.

HE'XAPOD, S. an animal having ſix feet. "That ſort of *hexapods* are eaten." *Ray*.

HEXA'STICH, S. a poem conſiſting of ſix lines or verſes.

HEY, Interj. [from *high*] a word uſed to expreſs ſudden or mutual encouragement.

HE'Y-HO, Interj. See *Heigh-ho*.

HE'Y-DAY, Interj. [for *high-day*] an expreſſion of frolic, joy, and ſometimes of ſurprize and wonder.

HIA'TION, S. [*hiatus*, of *hio*, Lat.] the act of gaping. "Obſerving the continual *hi*-"*ation*." *Brown*. Seldom uſed.

HIA'TUS, S. [Lat. of *hio*, Lat.] an aperture or breach; the opening of the mouth by pronouncing one word ending, and another beginning, with a vowel. In Grammar, a fault in compoſing, ariſing from the uſing two words together, the former of which ends, and the latter begins, with a vowel. In Manuſcripts, a gap or defect in the copy by time or accident.

HIBE'RNAL, Adj. [*hibernus*, Lat.] belonging to the winter. "In its *hibernal* con-"verſion." *Brown*.

HIBE'RNIAN, Adj. [*hibernia*, Lat.] belonging to Ireland. Uſed ſubſtantively, for a native or inhabitant of Ireland.

HI'CCIUS-DOCTIUS, S. [corrupted from *hic eſt Doctus*, Lat. *i. e.* this, or here is the learned man] a cant word for a juggler, or one that pretends to conjuring; the art of dexterity of hand. Figuratively, one that plays faſt and looſe.

HI'CCOUGH, S. [*houquet*, Fr.] a convulſive, interrupted, and uneaſy motion of the diaphragm, and parts adjacent, made in drawing in our breath, whereby the muſcle retiring impetuouſly downwards, impels the other parts beneath it, and is accompanied with a ſonorous expulſion of the air through the mouth.

To HI'CCOUGH, V. N. to ſob or make a noiſe from a convulſive or ſpaſmodic concuſſion of the diaphragm.

To HI'CCUP, V. N. [a corruption of *hiccough*] to make a noiſe from a convulſion of the diaphragm. "When I am in a fit to *hic*-"*cup*." *Hudib*.

HI'CKWALL, or HI'CKWAY, S. a bird.

To HIDE, V. A. [preter *hid*, part paſſ. *hid*, or *hidden*, of *heidan*, Sax.] to conceal, or withdraw from a perſon's ſight or knowledge.

HIDE and SEEK, S a play among children, in which one hides himſelf, and another ſeeks after, or endeavours to find him.

HIDE, S. [*hyd*, *hyde*, Sax.] the ſkin of any brute, either raw or dreſſed; the human ſkin, ſo called when coarſe, or in contempt.

HI'DEBOUND, Adj. in Farriery, applied to a horſe when his ſkin ſticks ſo hard to his ribs and back, that it cannot be pulled or looſened. In Botany, applied to trees, when the bark will not give way to the growth; harſh; reſerved, untractable. "The harſher and *hide*-"*bounder*—the damſels prove." *Hudib*. Figuratively, niggardly; penurius; parſimonious.

HIDE'OUS, Adj. [*hideux*, Fr.] affecting with terror, fear, or horror; ſhocking.

HIDE'OUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to frighten or ſhock.

HIDE'OUSNESS, S. that quality which renders a perſon or thing an object of terror.

HI'DER, S. the perſon that conceals himſelf, or withdraws from ſight.

To HIE, V. N. [*higan*, Sax.] to haſten, or to go in haſte. Formerly it was uſed with the reciprocal pronouns *himſelf*, *&c.* but is now ſcarce ever uſed, unleſs in poetry.

HI'ERARCH, S. the chief of a ſacred order.

HIERA'RCHICAL, Adj. [*hierarchique*, Fr.] belonging to the ſpiritual order, or to eccleſiaſtical government.

HIERA'RCHY, S. [*hierarchie*, Fr. See *Hierach*] in Divinity, ſacred government, or the order and ſubordination among the ſeveral ranks of angels, an eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment.

HIEROGLY'PH, or HIEROGLY'PHIC, S. [*hieroglyphe*, Fr. of ιερος, ſacred, and γλυφη,

φω, Gr. to engrave or carve, becauſe originally carved on walls or obeliſks] an emblem, or picturesque repreſentation of ſomething. This being the firſt method of writing, was generally underſtood by every one; but when characters were introduced inſtead of pictures, the meaning of hieroglyphics became at length unintelligible, and thence gave riſe to idolatry. Being made uſe of by the Egyptian prieſts to keep the myſteries of their religion from the knowledge of the vulgar, they were thence called *hieroglyphics*, or ſacred characters.

HI'EROPHANT, S. [ιερ:φαντες, Gr.] one who teaches the rules of religion. "Heathen-"iſh prieſts, and *hierophants*." *Brown.*

To HI'GGLE, V. N. [of uncertain etymology, perhaps corrupted from *haggle*] to beat down the price of a thing in a bargain; to be long in agreeing on the price of a commodity; to ſell proviſions from door to door: this, according to Johnſon, ſeems to be the original meaning.

HI'GGLEDY-PI'GGLEDY, Adv. [a cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, higglers carrying a huddle, or confuſed medley of proviſions together] in a confuſed or diſorderly manner.

HI'GGLER, S. one who ſells proviſions by retail from door to door; one who buys fowls, butter, eggs, &c. in the country, and brings them to town to ſell.

HIGH, Adj. [*heah*, Sax.] long upwards, or the diſtance of the top of a thing from the ground. "The monument is 202 feet *high*. "The tower of St. Paul's, before it was con-"ſumed by fire, was 528 feet *high*, excluſive "of a pole of copper, whereon was a croſs 15 "one-half feet *high*." Elevated in place; raiſed above the earth, applied to the mind. Exalted, applied to rank, condition, or nature Refined or ſublime, applied to thoughts or ſentiments. *High blood*, noble; above the vulgar. Violent, loud, or tempeſtuous, applied to wind. Ungovernable, turbulent, applied to the paſſions. Joined with *time*, complete, full, proper, or almoſt elapſed. Strong, hot, warm with ſpices, applied to food. Receding from the equator, or towards the pole, applied to latitude. Capital, oppoſed to little or petty, as "*high* treaſon." Dear, or coſting much, applied to price. *High*, when uſed in compoſition, has a great variety of meanings, but generally includes the idea of a great degree of any quality. *From high*, from above; from a ſuperior region; from heaven. *On high*, aloft; above; into ſuperior regions; into heaven.

HI'GH-BLEST, Adj. ſupremely happy. "Gon *high-bleſt*." *Par. Loſt.*

HI'GH-BLOWN, Adj. puffed up exceſſively. "*High-blown* pride." *Shak.*

HI'GH-BORN, Adj. of a race ſuperior to the vulgar; of noble extraction.

HI'GH-BUILT, Adj. of a lofty ſtructure; of great length upwards; covered with lofty buildings.

HI'GH-COLOURED, Adj. having a deep or glaring colour.

HI'GH-DESIGNING, Adj. forming at ſchemes or plans. "His *high deſigning* "thoughts." *Dryd.*

HI'GH-FED, Adj. pampered, or living on luxurious diet.

HI'GH FLIER, S. one that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HI'GH-FLOWN, Adj. elevated; proud. "*High-flown* hopes." *Denh.* Turgid; extravagant. "A *high-flown* hyperbole." *L'Eſtrange.*

HI'GH-FLYING, Part. extravagant in claims or opinions. "*High-flying* kings." *Dryd.*

HI'GH-HEAPED, Adj. covered with large heaps; or riſing in great heaps.

HI'GH-METTLED, Adj. proud; not eaſily governed, or provoked with reſtraint.

HI'GHLAND, S. a place abounding in mountains.

HI'GHLANDER, S. one who inhabits the mountains; generally applied to the Scotch who inhabit the mountains in the north and weſt.

HI'GHLY, Adv. lofty, applied to place or ſituation. In a great degree; in a proud, arrogant, or ambitious manner.

HI'GH-MINDED, Adj. proud or arrogant.

HI'GHMOST, Adj. [an irregular word] higheſt; higher in ſituation than another.

HI'GHNESS, S. loftineſs or diſtance from the ſurface of the earth; a title given to princes, formerly to kings. Dignity of nature; ſupremacy. Perfection too great to be comprehended, applied to the Diety.

HI'GH-RED, Adj. of a deeep red.

HI'GH-SEASONED, Adj. warm with ſpices.

HI'GH-STOMACHED, Adj. obſtinate; eaſily provoked; proud.

HI'GH-TASTED, Adj. ſeaſoned with hot ſpices.

HI'GH-VICED, Adj. exceedingly wicked. "Some *high-viced* city," *Shak.*

HI GH-WATER, S. the utmoſt flow, the greateſt ſwell, or that ſtate of the tide when it ceaſes to flow up.

HI'GHWAY, S. a great or public road.

HI'GHWAYMAN, a perſon who robs on horſeback on the public roads.

HI'GH-WROUGHT, Adj. finiſhed to great perfection with great pains and labour.

HI'GLAPER, S. an herb.

HILA'RITY, [*hilaritas*, Lat.] gaiety or mirth. "Averroes reſtraineth his *hilarity*." *Brown.*

HI'LARY, Adj. [from *Hilarius*, a Romiſh ſaint] a term which begins on January, ſo called from the feaſt of St. Hilarius, celebrated about that time.

HILDING, S. a contemptible, cowardly fellow. "This idle ray, this *hilding*." *Shak.* A mean or worthleſs woman. "Harlots and "*hildings*." *Shak.*

HILL, S. [*hille*, Sax. *hil*, Belg.] an eminence or heap of earth leſs than a mountain.

HI'LLOCK, S. a little hill.

HI'LLY, Adj. full of hills

HILT, S. [*hielt*, *heit*, of *healdan*, Sax.] the handle of any inſtrument, but peculiarly applied to that of a ſword.

HIM, Pron. the oblique caſe of *he*, from *him*, Sax. the dative and ablative of *he*. *Him* and *his*, though now only applied to males, were formerly uſed as a neuter.

HI'MSELF, Pron. [*hyſſylfes*, Sax.] in the nominative of the ſame ſignification as *he*, only more emphatical, and to diſtinguiſh the perſon it is applied to from any other. Among ancient authors it is uſed inſtead of *itſelf*. "As high as heaven *himſelf*." *Shak.* In the oblique caſes it has a reciprocal ſignification, and ſometimes not.

HIN, S. [Heb.] a Hebrew meaſure, containing one gallon and two pints.

HIND, Adj. [compar. *hinder*, ſuperlat. *hindmoſt*; *hinda*, *hindan*, Sax.] that which is behind another, or backward, oppoſed to *fore*.

HIND, S. [*hind*, Sax.] the female of a hart, ſtag, or red deer: the firſt year ſhe is called a *calf*, the ſecond a *hearſe*, ſometimes a *brocket's ſiſter*, and the third a *hind*. A ſervant, from *hine*, Sax.

HI'NDBERRIES, S. a fruit, likewiſe named *raſpberries*.

To HI'NDER, V. A. [*hindrian*, Sax.] to prevent; to delay; to ſtop, or impede.

HI'NDER, Adj. [the comparative of *hind*] that which is placed backwards, or in a poſition contrary to that of the face.

HI'NDERANCE, S. an obſtruction or impediment; any thing which prevents a perſon from proceeding in what he has begun, or from accompliſhing what he intends.

HI'NDERER, S. any perſon or thing that prevents or ſtops any undertaking, or retards it by difficulties.

HI'NDERMOST, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *hind*; *hindmoſt* is the moſt proper] the laſt in order, or fartheſt off in ſituation.

HI'NDMOST, Adj. [the proper ſuperlative of *hind*] the laſt in order, the fartheſt off in ſituation.

HINGE, S. a kind of joint made of iron or other metal, which moves on a pivot, and faſtens two pieces of board together, ſo as they may play backwards and forwards without being ſeparated: doors are, by means of this mechaniſm, hung ſo as to open and ſhut. Figuratively, the cardinal points. See *Cardinal*. A governing rule or principle. *To be off the hinges*, a phraſe ſignifying to be in a ſtate of irregularity or diſorder.

To HINGE, V. A. to furniſh with, or hang upon hinges. Figuratively, to bend like an hinge. "*Hinge* thy knee." *Shak.*

To HINT, V. A. [*hentan*, Sax.] to bring to mind by ſlight mention; to mention imperfectly; to drop a word by which the hearer may be enabled to trace out ſomething which we do not mention. To allude to; to touch ſlightly upon.

HINT, S. a faint notice given; a remote alluſion; an inſinuation by which an hearer may come to the knowledge of a thing not expreſsly mentioned; a ſuggeſtion; an intimation.

HIP, S. [*hipe*, *hippe*, Sax.] the joint or fleſhy part of the thigh. In Botany, the fruit of the briar or dogroſe, from *h opa*, Sax. In Medicine, a contraction of *hypochondriac*.

To HIP, V. A. to ſprain or ſhoot the hip. "His horſe was *hipp'd*." *Shak.*

HIP'-HOP, a cant word uſed to expreſs the motion of a perſon who has ſprained his leg or foot, and is formed from a corrupt repetition of *hop*. "Like Volſcius *hip-hop* "in ſingle boots." *Congr.*

HIP, Interj. a word uſed in calling to a perſon in order to ſtop him, or bring him towards one

HI'PPISH, Adj. See *Hypochondriac*.

HI'PPOCENTAUR, S. [from ιππος and κενταυρος, Gr.] a fabulous monſter, half a horſe and half a man.

HI'PPOCRASS, S. [*hypocras*, Fr.] a medicated wine. "Sack, and the well ſpiced "*hippocraſs*." *King.*

HIP'POCRATES's-SLEEVE, S. a woollen bag made in the form of a pyramid, by joining the two oppoſite corners of a ſquare piece of flannel together: uſed in ſtraining of ſyrups, wines, &c.

HIP'POGRIFF, S. [ιππος, γρυφ, Gr. *hippogriffe*, Fr.] a winged horſe.

HIPPO'TAMUS, S. [ιππος, and ποταμος, Gr.] the river horſe; an animal found in the Nile.

HI'PSHOT, Adj. having the hip ſprained or out of joint.

HIPWORT, S. a plant.

To HIRE, V. A. [*hyran*, *hyrian*, Sax. *hueren*, Belg.] to procure a thing, for a certain time, at a price agreed on; to engage a perſon to work a certain time, or do a particular ſervice for a ſum of money. Figuratively, to bribe, or prevail on a perſon to do a thing for the ſake of money which he would not otherwiſe.

HIRE, S. money paid for the uſe of a thing, or wages paid a perſon for labour or attendance.

HI'RELING, S. one who works for wages. In Scripture, a mercenary perſon, or one who has no other regard for him whom he ſerves, or the things he is intruſted with, but a mere proſpect of lucre. See *John* x. 12. A woman who turns proſtitute for lucre.

HIRELING, Adj. ſerving for hire, mercenary, or acting merely for the ſake of lucre.

HI'RER, S. one who pays money for the uſe of a thing, or engages the ſervice of another, by promiſing him wages for his labour.

HIRSU'TE, Adj. [*hirſutus*, Lat.] rough or rugged.

HIS, Pron. poſſ. [*hys*, gen. of *heo*, Sax.] this word

word is masculine, and shews that a thing belongs to the person mentioned before, and was formerly used in a neutral sense instead of *its*.

To HISS, V. N. [*hissen*, Belg.] to make a noise by shutting the teeth, applying the tongue to them, and breathing thro' them, resembling the noise of a serpent; to use with the highest degree of contempt; to explode, or condemn a performance.

HISS, S. a noise made by breathing thro' the teeth when shut; a noise made by a serpent and some other animals; censure, or an expression of contempt and disapprobation, shewn by hissing.

HIST, Int. a word used to command silence.

HI'STORIAN, S. [*historien*, Fr. *historicus*, Lat.] one who gives an account of facts and events.

HISTO'RIC, or HISTO'RICAL, Adj. containing or giving an account of facts or events; suitable and belonging to history.

HISTO'RICALLY, Adv. in the manner of history; by way of narrative.

To HISTO'RIFY, V. A. to relate or record in history.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER, a professed historian, or writer of history.

HISTORIO'GRAPHY, S. the art or employment of a historian.

HI'STORY, S. [ιστορια, Gr. *historia*, Lat. *histoire*, Fr.] a narration, or description of the several transactions, actions or events of a state, king, or private person, delivered in the order in which they happened; a narration or relation. *Natural History* is a description of the productions of nature, whether plants, animals, vegetables, rivers, &c.

HISTRIO'NIC, or HISTRIO'NICAL. Adj. [*histrio*, Lat. *histrion*, Fr.] befitting the stage; suitable to a player; belonging to the theatre; becoming a buffoon.

HISTRIO'NICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a player, mimic, or buffoon.

To HIT, V. A. [*hitten*, Belg.] to strike with a blow; to touch a mark aimed at by a person at a distance; to attain; to reach a point; to strike a ruling passion; to mention a person's peculiar foible, used with *off* To determine precisely; to pitch upon without labour. To clash, applied to two things which are made to touch each other.

HIT, S. a stroke; a lucky chance; success owing to meer accident; or a discovery made by chance.

To HITCH, V. N. [*hiegan*, Sax. *hocher*, Fr.] to be catched as upon a hook; to move by jerks; to strike one ankle against another in walking.

HI'TCHEL, S. [*hechel*, Teut.] the instrument with which flax is beaten and combed. See *Hatchel*.

To HI'TCHEL, V. A. [See *Hatchel*] to beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITHE, S. [*hythe*, Sax.] a small port, haven, or wharf for landing goods; hence Queenhithe, Lamb-hithe, now corrupted to Lambeth.

HI'THER, Adv. [*hidor*, Sax.] to this place, including motion from some other: used in opposition to *thither*. *Hither and thither*, from this place to that. To this end, design, or argument; in this sense.

HI'THERMOST, Adj. [superlative of *hither*] nearest to us; nearest on this side.

HI'THERTO, Adv. to this time; yet; not till this time; at every time till the present.

HI'THERWARD, or HI'THERWARDS, Adv. [*hitherweard*, Sax.] this way; towards this place.

HIVE, S. [*hyfe*, of *hivan*, Sax.] a small convenient house or lodging for bees, wherein they live and form their cells. Figuratively, the bees which are contained in a hive; a company.

To HIVE, V. A. to put into hives. Figuratively, to contain as in a hive.

HI'VER, S one who covers bees with hives.

HO, or HO'A, Interj. [*ebu*, Lat.] a word used to give notice of approach; or to fix the attention of a person at a distance.

HOAR, Adj. [*har*, Sax.] white; white with frost or age.

HOARD, S. [*hord*, Sax.] money, or any thing else laid up in secret; a hidden heap or stock.

To HOARD, V. A. to lay up store; to lay up money in heaps and in secret. Neuterly, to make hoards.

HO'ARDER, S. one that heaps up treasure, and hides it.

HO'ARHOUND, S. a plant so called, because its leaves and flower are covered with a hoary colour.

HO'ARINESS, S. the quality of appearing white; whiteness occasioned by age. Figuratively, old age.

HOARSE, Adj. [*has*, Sax. *heersch*, Belg.] having the voice rough with a cold, having a rough sound.

HO'ARSELY, Adv. speaking rough or harsh with a cold; with a rough harsh voice or sound.

HO'ARSENESS, S. [*hasneſſe*, Sax.] roughness of voice, peculiarly applied to the harshness occasioned by a cold.

HO'ARY, Adj. [*har*, *harurg*, Sax.] white, or whitish; white or grey with age or frost.

To HOBBLE, V. N. [*hubbelen*, or *hoblen*, Belg.] to walk lamely or awkwardly, or with frequent hitches.

HO'BBLE, S. a rough or lame motion in walking; an awkward gait.

HO'BBLINGLY, Adv. after the manner of a person who is lame; with a halting or awkward gait.

HO'BBY, S. [*haubereau*, Fr.] a species of hawk; a pacing horse; a stick hung with bells, &c. on which children get astride and ride. Figuratively, a stupid fellow.

HO'BBY-HORSE, S. a stick on which children get astride and ride; a stupid fellow.

HO'BBY-HORSICALLY, Adv. in an odd manner; ſtupidly; according to a perſon's ruling paſſion or particular foible.

HO'BGOBLIN, S. an elf, ſpirit, or chief among the goblins.

HO'BIT, a ſmall mortar from ſix to eight inches diameter, mounted on a carriage made gun-faſhion, and uſed for annoying an enemy at a diſtance with ſmall bombs.

HOB'NAIL, S. a nail with a thick, ſtrong head, ſo called, becauſe uſed in ſhoeing a hobby or little horſe.

HOBNAI'LED, Adj. covered with hobnails.

HOCK, S. [*hoh*, Sax.] the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the fore-end or quarter of a flitch, or the leſs and bony end of a gammon of bacon; old ſtrong beer, wine, &c. particularly old ſtrong Rheniſh wine.

To HOCK, V. A. to cut the joint between the knee and fetlock.

HO'CK-HERB, S. [*hoc*, *hoce*, Sax.] an herb called likewiſe *mallows*.

To HO'CKLE, V. A. to hamſtring; to cut the ſinews near the ham or hoek. See *Hock*.

HO'CUS-POCUS, S. a juggle or cheat. A cant word uſed by jugglers, practiſing dexterity of hand.

HOD, S. [*hod*, Sax.] a kind of trough in which labourers carry mortar on their heads or ſhoulders to britklayers or maſons.

HO'DMAN, S. a labourer, or one that carries mortar in a hod.

HO'DGE-PODGE, S. [of *hoché poché*. Fr.] a medley, or odd mixture of ingredients huddled or boiled together.

HOE, S. [*houë*, Fr. *houwe*, Belg.] an inſtrument uſed in cutting or ſcraping up the earth.

To HOE, V. A. to cut earth with a hoe; to weed with a hoe; to ſcrape earth over the roots of plants by means of a hoe.

HOG, S. a general name for a ſwine, peculiarly applied to a caſtrated boar. Figuratively, a brutiſh, ſelfiſh, or greedy perſon. *To bring one's hogs to a fair market*, implies to be diſappointed, or to take a great deal of pains for nothing.

HO'G-COTE, S. [from *hog* and *cot*, Sax.] a houſe for hogs; a hog-ſty. "Out of a "ſmall *hog-cote*." *Mortimer*.

HO'GHERD, S. one that keeps hogs.

HO'GGISH, Adj. having the qualities of a hog; brutiſh; greedy; ſelfiſh.

HO'GGISHNESS, S. the quality in which a perſon reſembles a hog; ſelfiſhneſs; greedineſs or brutiſhneſs.

HO'GSFENNEL, S. a plant.

HO'GSHEAD, S. [from *ockſhood*, or *ogſhood*, Belg.] a meaſure of liquids containing ſixty-three gallons; a veſſel or caſk containing ſixty-three gallons; any large caſk.

HO'GSTY, S. the place in which ſwine are confined.

HO'GWASH, S. the draff or liquor given to ſwine.

HOI'DEN, S. [*hoeden*, Brit.] a romping, awkward, ignorant, and wanton girl.

To HO'IDEN, V. N. to romp indecently; to behave with levity and wantonneſs.

To HO'ISE, or HO'IST, V. A. [*hauſſer*, Fr.] to lift or raiſe on high.

To HOLD, V. A. [preter, *held*, part. paſſ. *held*, or *holden*; from *haldan*, Goth.] Figuratively, to maintain, ſupport, or ſtick to an opinion; to poſſeſs or enjoy. To ſtop, reſtrain, or ſuſpend, applied either to the tongue or hand. To perſevere or continue in a deſign; to ſolemnize or celebrate. "He *held* a feaſt." 1 *Sam*, xxv. 36. To aſſemble or collect together. "The queen---*holds* her parliament." *Shak*. To continue in any ſtate; to retain. *To hold forth*, in common and low diſcourſe, to preach, or deliver a diſcourſe in public. To exhibit or preſent to a perſon's view. To ſtretch forth, or from the body, applied to the arm, or any thing held in the hand. To laſt, endure, or remain unbroken.

HOLD, at the beginning of a ſentence, though it has the appearance of an interjection, is really nothing but the preſent tenſe of the imperative mood.

HOLD, S the act of ſeizing, or keeping a thing faſt in the hand; a ſeizure or graſp; ſomething which may afford ſupport, when ſeized or held by the hand; a catch; or the power of ſeizing or keeping; a priſon; or place of cuſtody. All that part that is between the keelſon and the lower deck, applied to a ſhip. A lurking-place; the lurking-place or den of a wild beaſt.

HO'LDER, S. one who keeps any thing in his hand by ſhutting it; a tenant, or one who occupies lands or tenements of another by leaſe.

HO'LDER-FORTH, S. an haranguer; one who preaches or ſpeaks in public: a word of contempt.

HO'LD-FAST, S. any thing by which a door is faſtened when put cloſe; a catch; a hook.

HO'LDING, S. a tenure; a farm.

HOLE, S. [*hola*, Iſl. *hole*, Sax.] a cavity that is narrow and long; a den; a cavity made with a borer; a rent, or cut in a garment. Figuratively, a mean dwelling, a houſe; a ſubterfuge; a ſhift.

HO'LILY, Adv. in a pious manner.

HO'LINESS, S. when applied to God, the attribute which repreſents him as diſliking and deteſting all wickedneſs. Applied to men, an abſolute abhorrence of all kinds of ſin, and conformity to the nature and will of God. the ſtate of being hallowed, conſecrated, ſanctified; the title aſſumed by the pope.

HO'LLA, Interj. [*hola*, Fr. or of *hal*] a word uſed in calling to a perſon at a diſtance or out of ſight. Uſed ſubſtantively by *Milton*. "I hear---ſome far off *holla* break."

To HO'LLA, V. A. [Johnſon ſays this word is now vitiouſly written *hallo* by the beſt authors; and ſometimes *halloo*] to cry out with a loud voice. "In his ear I'll *hallo* "Mortimer." *Shak.* "What *halloing* and "what ſtir is this?" *Shak.*

HO'LLAND, S. namely, *South-Holland*, or ſimply *Holland*, it one of the ſeven United Provinces of the Netherlands, but including North-Holland, otherwiſe denominated Weſt Friſland: both are commonly in the public acts called in Latin *Hollandia* and *Weſt Friſia*. It has the German ocean or North ſea to the W. the Zuyder zee to the N. the ſame ſea, the province of Utrecht, and part of Gueiderland, to the E. and is bounded by Dutch Brabant and Zealand to the S. it lies between lat. 51 deg. 40 min. and 53 deg. 10 min. N. and from long. 3 deg. 56 min. to 5 deg. 30. min. E. of London: its extent from N. to S. including the iſle of Texel, being upwards of 100 miles; but of irregular breadth, and hardly exceeding 30 where broadeſt. The ſoil is low and marſhy, but by the induſtry of its inhabitants, in draining out the waters by means of their mills and artificial canals, the land is made to produce very good paſture, and ſome corn; but eſpecially the former, for the food of their vaſt herds of kine, from which they make great quatities of butter and cheeſe, almoſt the only produce and ſtaple, or native commodities of their country. Holland has, however, the moſt conſiderable foreign trade of any province in the world, ſo that in reſpect to ſtrength and wealth, it at leaſt equals the other ſix United Provinces; having in it, beſides many other trading places, the cities of Amſterdam, Rotterdam, *&c.*

HOLLAND, S. a fine linnen, ſo called from its being made in Holland.

HO'LLOW, Adj. [from *hole*] having the inſide or any part ſcooped out; having a void ſpace within, oppoſed to *ſolid*. Noiſy, or like a ſound made in ſome cavity. Figuratively, hypocritical.

HO'LLOW, S. a cavity, or empty ſpace; a concavity; a cavern, or den; a pit, paſſage, or empty ſpace in the inſide of a thing.

To HO'LLOW, V. A. to ſcoop furrows, channels, or cavities in a thing; to ſhout or make a loud noiſe. "Becauſe I do not hoot and *hollow*." *Addiſon.* "Comes *hollowing* from the ſtable." *Pope.* So written, by neglect of etymology, inſtead of *holla*, ſays Johnſon. See *Holla*.

HO'LLOWLY, Adv. with empty ſpaces within; with channels or vacuities. Figuratively, with inſincerity.

HO'LLOWNESS, S. cavity; the ſtate of having empty ſpaces; want of ſincerity; deceit; treachery.

HO'LLY, S. a plant, or tree, whoſe leaves are ſet about the edges with long, ſharp, ſtiff, prickles, which bears ſmall, round, and ſometimes red berries, and is green all the year round.

HO'LLYHOCK, S. [commonly ſtiled *holyoak*, from *holihoc*, Sax.] a plant named likewiſe the roſe mallow: it is in every reſpect larger than the common mallow, has rougher leaves, and its flowers adhere cloſely to the ſtalk. It flowers in July.

HOLME, S. in Botany, the *ilex*, or evergreen oak.

HO'LOCAUST, S. [from ολος and καιω, Gr.] a burnt ſacrifice; a ſacrifice which was entirely conſumed by fire.

HO'LOGRAPH, S. [ολως and γραφω, Gr.] in the Scottiſh law, applied to a deed written entirely by the granter's hand.

HO'LSTER, S. [*hulſter*, Teut.] a caſe for a horſeman's piſtol.

HOLT, either at the beginning or end of the name of a place, from *holt*, Sax. a wood, ſignifies, that it is, or has been, a wood; ſometimes indeed it may come from *hol*, Sax. hollow, eſpecially when the name ends in *tun* or *dun*.

HO'LY, Adj. [*halig*, Sax. *heyligh*, Belg.] performing every duty of religion, and abſtaining entirely from ſin; ſet apart, conſecrated, or dedicated to divine uſes; pure or without ſpot.

HO'LY GHOST, S. [from *halig*, Sax. holy, and *gaſt*, Sax. ſpirit] the holy ſpirit, or ſecond perſon in the adorable Trinity, whoſe peculiar office, as diſtinguiſhed from the Father and Son, is ſanctification and inſpiration: with reſpect to the manner of his exiſtence, he is ſaid to proceed from the Father and the Son, and with the Father and Son together is worſhipped. His divinity and his peculiar offices are plainly deſcribed in Scripture.

HO'LY-ROOD-DAY, S. [*eaſt on be thære rode*, Sax. the feaſt of the invention of the croſs] a feſtival obſerved by the Roman Catholics, in commemoration of the invention of the croſs, on the 3d of May, and, in memory of its exaltation, on the 14th of September.

HO'LY-WEEK, S. [*halgan wuca*, or *wucu*, Sax.] the week before Eaſter, ſo called, becauſe ſet apart by the church in a peculiar manner to offices of piety and devotion, as a preparation for the enſuing feſtival of Eaſter, or the reſurrection of Chriſt.

HO'LYDAY, or HO'LIDAY, S. [of *halgan*, Sax and *dæg*, Sax.] a day ſet apart by the church for commemoration of ſome ſaint, or ſome remarkable particular in the life of Chriſt; a day wherein people abſtain from work, and entertain themſelves with feaſts, *&c.* a day of gaiety and joy.

HO'MAGE, S. [*hommage*, Fr.] the reverence, reſpect, ſubmiſſion, or fealty profeſſed and performed to a ſovereign or ſuperior; reſpect or ſubmiſſion ſhewn by any external action.

HOME, S. [*ham*, *hæm*, Sax. a perſon's own houſe.] Figuratively, the country in which a perſon lives, or the place of his conſtant reſidence. Uſed in compoſition, for any thing produced in our own country, or made within a perſon's own houſe.

HOME, Adv. to the houſe wherein a perſon lives; to one's own country; fully; cloſely; to the utmoſt; to the purpoſe; to the point deſigned. Joined to a ſubſtantive it implies force, or efficacy. "The *home* "thruſt of a friendly ſword." *Dryd.*

HO'MEBORN, Adj. natural; domeſtic; or of one's own country.

HO'MEBRED, Adj. native; natural; bred in a perſon's own breaſt. Figuratively, rude; artleſs; uncultivated, or not poliſhed by travel.

HO'MEFELT, Adj. internal; felt within; inward.

HO'MELILY, Adv. in a rude, rough, or mean manner.

HO'MELINESS, S. plainneſs; rudeneſs; coarſeneſs.

HO'MELY, Adj. plain; coarſe; rude, or not poliſhed by the aſſiſtance or information of foreigners.

HO'MELY, Adv. in a plain manner; coarſely.

HO'ME-MADE, Adj. made in our own country, oppoſed to *foreign*.

HO'MER, S. [Heb.] a meaſure among the Hebrews, containing ſix pints; Bayley ſays, two buſhels.

HO'MESPUN, Adj. ſpun or wrought in a private houſe, not by profeſſed manufactures. Made in one's own country, oppoſed to *foreign*. Figuratively, coarſe; rude; wanting perfection or elegance. Uſed ſubſtantively, for a coarſe, rude, unpoliſhed, or ill-bred perſon. "What hempen *homeſpuns* have we "ſwaggering here." *Shak.*

HO'MESTALL, or HO'MESTEAD, S. [from *ham*, Sax. and *ſtal*, Sax.] a houſe, or place where a houſe ſtood. "Both houſe, "and *homeſtead* into ſeas are borne." *Dryd.*

HO'MEWARD, or HO'MEWARDS, Adj. towards home; or towards the houſe wherein a perſon conſtantly reſides.

HO'MICIDE, S. [Fr. *homicidium*, Lat. murder.] It is divided into *voluntary* when committed with malice; or *caſual* when done by accident.

HOMICI'DAL, Adj. murderous; bloody.

HO'MILY, S. [*homilie*, Fr. ομιλα, Gr.] a plain and popular diſcourſe on ſome divine ſubject; applied to thoſe which were compoſed at the Reformation to be read in churches, in order to ſupply both the caſual neceſſary defect of ſermons.

HOMOGE'NEAL, or HOMOGENEOUS, Adj. [the *g* is pronounced ſoft, from ομος and γενος, Gr.] having the ſame nature, or principles of the ſame nature or kind.

HOMOGE'NEALNESS, HOMOGENE'ITY, HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS, } S. [from *homogeneous*, or *homogeneal*] the quality of having the ſame nature or principles.

HOMOGE'NIA, S. [of ομογενια, Gr.] likeneſs; or ſameneſs of nature.

HOMO'LOGOUS, S. [*homologue*, Fr. ομος and λογος, Gr.] having the ſame proportion. In Logic, applied to things which agree in name, but having a different nature.

HOMO'NYMOUS, Adj. [ομος, and ονομα, Gr.] ſignifying ſeveral things, applied to words which have ſeveral ſenſes.

HOMO'TONOUS, Adj. [ομος, and τονος, Gr.] having the ſame ſound.

HOMO'TONY, S. [See *Homotonous*] ſameneſs of ſound.

HONE, S. [*hæn*, *han*, Sax.] a fine ſort of whetſtone, of different colours, uſed for ſetting an edge on penknives and razors.

To HONE, V. N. [*hon*, or *hona*, Sax.] to pine or long for any thing. Seldom uſed.

HO'NEST, Adj. [*honeſte*, Fr. *honeſtus*, Lat.] performing every act of juſtice, or fulfilling every obligation and relation in which we ſtand as members of ſociety.

HO'NESTLY, Adv. conſiſtent with juſtice; conſiſtent with our duty.

HO'NESTY, S. goodneſs, which makes a perſon prefer his promiſe or duty to his paſſion, or intereſt.

HO'NIED, Adj. covered with honey. Sweet, flattering, or enticing, applied to words.

HO'NEY, S. [*hunig*, Sax.] a thick, viſcous fluid ſubſtance, of a whitiſh or yellowiſh colour, ſweet to the taſte, ſoluble in water, of a fragrant ſmell, ſecreted by certain glands near the bottom of the petals of flowers, ſucked up by the bee, in its proboſcis or trunk, ſwallowed, and diſcharged again from the ſtomach through its mouth into ſome of the cells of its comb; deſtined for the food of the young, but, in hard ſeaſons, fed on by the bee itſelf. Figuratively, ſweetneſs or ſeducing allurements, applied to words uſed as a term of tenderneſs and fondneſs. "*Honey*, you ſhall be well in Cyprus." *Shak.*

To HO'NEY, V. N. to make uſe of endearing, ſweet, or fond expreſſions. "*Honey* "*ing* and making love." *Shak.*

HO'NEYBAG, S. the ſtomach of a bee wherein the honey is included as in a bag.

HO'NEYCOMB, S. [*honig-camb*, Sax.] the cells of wax, in which a bee ſtores its honey.

HO'NEY-DEW, S. ſweet dew found early in the morning on the leaves of divers plants.

HO'NEY-FLOWER, S. in Botany, a plant ſo called from its flowers containing black ſweet liquor.

HO'NEY-GNAT, S. an inſect.

HO'NEY-MOON, S. the firſt month

ter marriage, so called from the fondness and tenderness which appears then between a married couple.

HO'NEYSUCKLE, S. [*hunig-sucle*, Sax.] in Botany, a plant, so called from the sweetness of its odour: it is likewise named the *woodbine*.

HO'NEYLESS, Adj. without honey, or robbed of their honey, applied to bees.

HO'NORARY, Adj. done in order to confer honour, or as a mark of esteem; conferring honour, but not gain.

HO'NOUR, S. [*honeur*, Fr. *honor*, Lat.] dignity, or high rank. A testimony or token of respect and esteem, used after *do*. The title of a person of rank; a subject of praise; glory; a regard to the censure and esteem of the world. Nobleness or majesty, applied to persons. "With native *honour* clad." *Par. Lost*. A place, office, or title, which attracts esteem and respect; ornament. "The *honours* "of his head." *Dryd.*

To HO'NOUR, V. A. to esteem or respect; to entertain an inward esteem and reverence for any person superior to us in any relation, and to shew it by outward signs and actions.

HO'NOURABLE, Adj. [*honrable*, Fr.] worthy of respect or reverence; great, or suitable to a person's dignity; generous; conferring or attracting respect and reverence; without taint or reproach; honest; equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS, S. highness of post or dignity, which attracts reverence and respect; generosity.

HO'NOURABLY, Adv. with tokens of honour; in such a manner as to add dignity to a person's character; generously.

HO'NOURER, S. one that entertains respect and esteem for another in his mind, and shews it in his actions.

HOOD, S. [from *had*, Sax.] denotes condition, quality, state or character, as in *childhood*. It is sometimes taken collectively; and then signifies several united together, as *sisterhood*, i. e a company of sisters: *brotherhood*, fraternity, of several of the same profession incorporated.

HOOD, S. [*hod*, Sax. from *hæd*. Isl. the *had*, *hæd*, Belg. *hut*, Dan.] an upper covering worn by a woman over her cap; any thing drawn upon the head, and covering it; a kind of ornament worn by a graduate of any university to shew his degree.

HO'ODMAN's-BLIND, S. a play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell his name before the bandage is to be removed from his eyes, now called *blindman's buff*. "Cozened you at *hoodman's-blind*." *Id.*

To HO'ODWINK, V. A. to hinder a person from seeing, by binding something over his eyes.

HOOF, S. [*hof*, Sax.] the hard, horny substance which covers the feet of horses, and other animals that feed on grass.

HO'OFED, Adj. having a hoof.

HO'OFBOUND, Adj. applied to a horse, when his hoof shrinks in at the top and at the heel, and the skin by that means starts above, and grows over the hoof.

HOOK, S. [*hooc*, Sax. and Span.] any thing bent so as to catch hold. "A shep-"herd's *hook*; a pot *hook*." A wire crooked, and barbed at the point, used in fishing; a snare or trap. "Besides that *hook* of wiving." *Shak.* Any bending instrument to cut or lop with. "A reaping *hook*." "Like slashing "Bentley with his desperate *hook*." *Pope.* That part of a hinge which is fixed to the posts of a door; hence *off the hooks*, implies a state of disorder or confusion. *By hook or crook*, a phrase, signifying one way or another; by any means, whether direct or indirect.

To HOOK, V. A. in fishing, to catch with a hook. Figuratively, to entrap or ensnare; to draw, or fasten, as with a hook.

HO'OKED, Adj. bent; crooked.

HO'OKEDNESS, S. the state of being bent like a hook.

HO'OK-NOSED, Adj. having a crooked aquiline nose.

HOOP, S. [*hop*, Sax. *hoep*, Belg.] any thing bent in a circular manner in order to bind or keep tight that which it surrounds, particularly casks or barrels; several circles of whalebone worn by a woman to extend their petticoats; any thing circular.

To HOOP, V. A. to put hoops on a cask, or other vessel. Figuratively, to clasp, encircle, or surround. "Thou shalt hoop this "body with thy embraces." *Shak.*

To HOOP, V. N. [of *wopgan*, or *wopyan*, Goth. or *hooper*, Fr.] to shout or make a noise by way of call or pursuit; to call to by a shout.

HO'OPER, S. a cooper; or one that puts hoops on vessels.

HO'OPING-COUGH, S. a convulsive kind of cough, so called from the noise with which it is attended.

To HOOT, V. N. [*hwt*, Brit. *huer*, Fr.] to make a noise in contempt; to cry like an owl. "The clam'rous owl that nightly "*hoots*" *Shak.*

HOOT, S. [*hwt*, Brit. *hue*, Fr.] a clamour, shout, or noise made at a person in contempt; the noise made by an owl.

To HOP, V. N. [*hoppan*, Sax.] to jump or skip lightly; to move by leaps on one leg. Figuratively, to hop or walk lamely, by laying all our stress on one leg.

HOP, S. a leap made with one leg; a light or small jump, generally applied to the motion of birds on the ground, or the manner in which they move from one branch of a tree to another, without extending their legs.

legs. In Botany, a plant, whose flower is used as a bitter in brewing, to keep the beer from turning sour.

To HOP, V. A. to impregnate with hops; to make bitter with hops; to leap with one leg.

HOPE, S. [*hopa*, Sax.] that pleasure which arises in the mind on the thought of the enjoyment of some future good; an expectation of some future good.

To HOPE, V. N. to expect a future good.

HO'PEFUL, Adj. full of qualities which produce hope; promising; full of hope or expectation of success. "If *hopeful* of your "aid." *Pope*. The last sense, though strictly analogical, is seldom used.

HO'PEFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as to raise hope, or encourage an expectation of some future good.

HO'PEFULNESS, S. the quality which encourages or occasions a pleasing expectation of success, or some future good.

HO'PELESS, Adj. without any expectation of future good. Figuratively, desperately abandoned.

HO'PER, S. one that has pleasing expectations of some future good.

HO'PINGLY, Adv. with hope or confidence that nothing of evil will happen.

HO'PPER, S. one who leaps or jumps on one leg.

HO'PPER, S. the box or open frame of wood in a mill, into which the corn is put to be ground.

HO'RARY, Adj. [*horaire*, Fr. *horarius*, Lat. of *hora*, Lat. an hour] relating, pointing to, or containing an hour. The *horary circle* on globes, is the brass circle at the north pole, on which the hours are marked, as on a clock.

HORDE, S. [*hierd*, *hiorde*, Sax.] a flock, company, or regiment; a clan, or company of people generally changing their situation.

HORI'SON, S. [οριζω, Gr.] the line which terminates or bounds the sight. The *sensible horizon* is the circular line which limits the view: the *real* is that which divides the globe into two equal parts. On the globes this is generally the upper part of the frame on which the globe rests.

HORI'ZONTAL, Adj. near the ground or horizon. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORIZO'NTALLY, Adv. in a direction parallel to the horizon; on a level, or in a line equally distant in all its parts from the ground, supposing the ground to be level.

HORN, S. [*haurn*, Goth. *horn*, Sax.] a hard, pointed, and callous substance, which grows on the heads of some animals. Figuratively, an instrument of wind music, formed of the horn of some animal; the extremities of the waxing or waining moon, so called, because representing the horns of a cow, or from *hyrn*, Sax. a point. The feelers of a snail, or those long substances on the head of a snail, which it draws in or pushes out at pleasure, imagined to be its feelers; but by modern naturalists found to be a kind of telescopes, having the eyes at their extremities: hence the phrase to *draw in one's horns* for being terrified, or having one's courage damped at the prospect of danger. The hieroglyphic for a cuckold, used figuratively for cuckeldom; whence *horn mad* implies, as mad as a person who discovers that he is cuckolded. In Scripture, *horn* is used for power, pride, or empire.

HO'RN-BEAM, S. a tree with leaves like the elm or beech.

HO'RNBOOK, S. a leave with the alphabet and Lord's prayer printed on it, stuck on a piece of board, and covered over with horn to keep it from soiling, used for teaching children their letters.

HO'RNED, Adj. having, or appearing as having, horns.

HO'RNER, S. one that manufactures or sells horns.

HO'RNET, S. [*hyrnet*, Sax.] a large strong, stinging fly, whose body is long, resembling a thread, and of a bluish colour; makes its nest in hollow trees which consist of wood, for which purpose, like the wasp, they are furnished with strong toothed jaws.

HORN-FOOT, Adj. hoofed. "Not "*foot* horses." *Hakewill*.

HORN-OWL, S. an owl, so called from its having horns.

HO'RNPIPE, S. a jig, so called because formerly danced to an horn.

HO'RN-WORK, S. in Fortification, an out work; advancing towards the field, consisting of two demi-bastions, joined by a curtin.

HO'RNY, Adj. made of, or resembling horn; hard as horn, or callous.

HORO'GRAPHY, S. [*horographie*, ωρα, and γραφω, Gr.] an account of hours.

HO'ROLOGE, or HO'ROLOGY, S. [*horologe*, Fr. *horologium*, Lat. of ωρα and λεγω, Gr. to tell] an instrument that tells the hour. "He'll watch the *horologe* "double set." *Shak*.

HORO'METRY, S. [*horometrie*, ωρα, and μετρεω, Gr.] the art of measuring the hours. "The *horometry* of antiquity." *Brown*.

HO'ROSCOPE, S [Fr. of ωρα, and σκοπεω, Gr.] In Astrology, the configuration of the planets at the hour of a person's birth.

HO'RRIBLE, Adj. [Fr. of *horribilis*, Lat.] occasioning horror; hideous; odious.

HO'RRIBLENESS, S. that quality in person or thing which affects with horror, a strong apprehension of instant danger, or a deep impression of odiousness.

HORR

HO'RRIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to raise fear and horror.

HO'RRID, Adj. [*horridus*, Lat.] hideous, shocking.

HORRIDNESS, S. that quality which renders a thing extremely odious, shocking, or dreadful.

HORRIFIC, Adj. [*horrificus*, Lat.] causing horror. "His jaws *horrific*." *Thomson*.

HO'RROR, S. [*horreur*, Fr. *horror*, Lat.] a passion excited by an object which causes both a high degree of fear and detestation. Figuratively, a gloom, or dreariness which affects with horror. "Breathes a browner *horror* on the woods." *Pope*.

HORSE, S. [formerly spelt *hors*; of *hors*, Sax.] a domestic beast, used in war, draught, and carriage. *Horse*, in War, the cavalry, or those soldiers in an army that fight on horseback. In Manufactories, any thing used as a support: hence a *horse* to dry linen on. Among mariners, a rope fastened to the arms of each yard, to support the men when handling or reeving the sails.

To HORSE, V. A. [*horsan*, Sax.] to mount upon a horse; to carry a person, or to place a person on one's back; to set astride upon a thing. "Leads filled, and ridges *horsed*." *Shak*. To cover a mare. "To *horse* more mares." *Mortimer*.

HO'RSEBACK, S. the back of a horse; the state of being mounted on a horse.

HO'RSEBLOCK, S. a block made use of to assist a person in mounting a horse.

HO'RSEBOAT, S. a large boat used at ferries, to carry horses over the water.

HO'RSEBOY, S. a groom, or boy employed in dressing horses; a stable boy.

HOR'SE-BREAKER, S. one who tames horses, and fits them either for riding or drawing.

HOR'SE-COURSER, S. one that runs, or keeps running-horses; a dealer in horses.

HOR'SE-EMMET, S. a large kind of ant or emmet.

HOR'SE-FLESH, S. the flesh of horses. *One skilled in horse-flesh*, is a low phrase for a person skilled in buying horses.

HOR'SE-FLY, S. a fly ramarkable for stinging horses.

HOR'SE LAUGH, S. a loud, violent, and sometimes affected laugh.

HOR'SE-LEECH, S. a great leech, which usually fastens to horses when watering; a farrier, or horse doctor, from *horse* and *leech*, Sax. which signifies both a leech and a person who cures disorders.

HOR'SE-LITTER, S. a carriage hung on poles between two horses, in which the person lies at full length.

HOR'SEMAN, S. a rider, or one mounted on horseback; one skilled in riding; one that fights on horseback, applied to an army.

HOR'SEMANSHIP, S. the art of riding, breaking, or managing a horse.

HOR'SE-MATCH, S. a race, wherein two or more horses contend for superiority in swiftness.

HOR'SE-MEAT, S. provender, or food fit for horses.

HOR'SE MINT, S. a large coarse kind of mint.

HOR'SE-PLAY, S coarse, rough, or violent play. "Too much given to *horse-play*." *Dryd*.

HOR'SE-RACE, S. a contest between horses for a prize.

HOR'SERADISH, S. a root of a strong poignant taste, used in cookery for a kind of sauce, and esteemed in medicine very diuretic. It is reckoned a species of scurvy-grass by botanical writers.

HOR'SESHOE, S. a plate of iron nailed under the hoof of a horse. In Botany, an herb.

HOR'SEWAY, S. a broad way or road by which horses may travel.

HOR'TATIVE, Adj. [*hortatus*, of *hortor*, Lat.] an argument by which a person endeavours to excite another to practise any thing.

HOR'TATORY, Adj. [from *hortor*, Lat.] encouraging, animating, or advising to perform a thing.

HOR'TULAN, Adj. [*hortulanus*, Lat.] belonging to a garden. "My *hortulan* kalender." *Evelyn*.

HOSA'NNA, S. [Heb. save us now, or save we beseech thee] a form of blessing or wishing a person well, used by the Jews. Thus at our Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem, when the people cried out, "*Hosanna*, to the "son of David!" their meaning was, Lord preserve this son of David, this king; heap favours and blessings upon him.

HOSE, S. [plural *hosen*, from *hosa*, Sax. *hosan*, Brit. *hessan*, Erf.] a stocking, or covering worn on the legs. "Will she thy "linen wash, or *hosen* darn. *Garth*. Formerly used for breeches. "An English tay"lor for stealing out of a French *hose*." *Shak*.

HO'SIER, S. one who sells stockings.

HO'SPITABLE, Adj. [*hospitabilis*, Lat.] giving entertainment to strangers; kind and affable to strangers.

HO'SPITABLY, Adv. in such a manner as to shew kindness, and give entertainment, to strangers.

HO'SPITAL, S. [*hospital*, Fr. of *hospitalis*, Lat.] a place built for the reception of the sick, or the support of the poor.

HO'SPITA'LITY, S. [*hospitalité*, Fr.] the virtue exercised in the entertainment of strangers.

HO'SPITALLER, S. [*hospitallier*, Fr.] one residing in an hospital to receive either the poor or strangers; a poor person living in, or supported at, an hospital.

HOST, S. [*hote*, Fr.] a person who keeps an inn; an army, from *hostis*, Lat. an enemy;

any

any great number or multitude. "An *hoſt* of tongues." *Shak.* The ſacrifice of the maſs, or the conſecrated wafer, in the Romiſh church, frome *hoſte*, Fr. *hoſtia*, Lat. a ſacrifice, or victim offered up in ſacrifice.

To HOST, V. N. to put up at an inn; to go to a public houſe for entertainment "The Centaur, where we *hoſt*." *Shak.* To engage or encounter in battle. "In fierce "*hoſtings* meet." *Par. Loſt.*

HO'STAGE, S. [*oſtage*, Fr. *hoſtaggia*, Ital.] a perſon given up as a pledge for the ſecurity of the performance of certain conditions.

HO'STEL, or HO'STELRY, [*hotel*, *hotelerie*, Fr.] an inn, or houſe, where a perſon may meet with entertainment or lodging.

HO'STESS, S. [*hoſteſſe*, Fr.] a woman who keeps a public houſe or inn.

HO'STIVE, Adj. [*hoſtilis*, Lat.] like an enemy; adverſe; oppoſite.

HOSTI'LITY, S. [*hoſtilité*, Fr.] the practice of an open enemy; open war; violent and vehement oppoſition.

HO'STLER, S. one who has the care of horſes at an inn.

HO'STRY, S. the ſtable or place where horſes are kept at an inn.

HOT, Adj. [*hat*, Sax. and Scot.] having the power to excite a ſenſation of heat; made warm by fire. Figuratively, luſtful, or vehemently lewd; ſtrongly affected with any ſenſible quality, in alluſion to hounds. "*Hot* "ſcent of gain." *Dryd.* Violent; furious; ardent; vehement, applied to action. Precipitate, or furiouſly thoughtleſs; highly ſeaſoned, or affecting the palate very ſtrongly.

HOT-BED, S. in Gardening, a bed made warm for producing of plants, which would not thrive without that contrivance.

HO'T-BRAINED, Adj. furious; vehemen'; paſſionate.

HO'T-HEADED, Adj. vehement or violent in paſſion; ſoon provoked.

HOT-HOUSE, S. a bagnio, or place to ſweat or cup in. "She profeſſes a *hot-houſe*." *Shak.* A brothel or bawdy-houſe; a houſe in which are hot-beds to bring vegetables, &c. to perfection all the year round.

HO'TLY, Adv. with heat; with violence or vehemence; with lewdneſs, luſt, or laſciviouſneſs. "Birds that *hotly* bill and breed." *Dryd.*

HO'T-MOUTHED, Adj. headſtrong; ungovernable. "That *hot-mouthed* beaſt that "bears againſt the curb." *Dryd.*

HO'TNESS, S. that quality or ſtate which excites a ſenſation of heat; violence or vehemence. Figuratively, wantonneſs or luſt.

HO'TCH-POTCH, S. See *Hodge-Podge.*

HO'TSPUR, a perſon of violent paſſions; eaſily provoked, obſtinate and ungovernable. "A hair-brained *hotſpur*." *Shak.* In Botany, a pea of ſpeedy growth.

HO'TSPURRED, Adj. vehement; of violent paſſions; raſh; ungovernable. "That "*hotſpurred* Harpalice in Virgil." *Peach.*

HO'TTENTOTS, S. country of the, ſub-diviſion of Caffreria, and the moſt ſouther lands of all Africa, comprehending the Cape o Good Hope and the other Dutch ſettlement there. It is bounded on the N. W. by par of the river Bravaghul; on the N. it extend to the tropic of Capricorn; on the N. E th river of the Holy Ghoſt parts it from th empire of Monomotapa. It has the eaſter ocean on the E. and S. and the Ethiopic oce an on the W. lying between lat. 25 and 3 deg. S. and between long. 15 and 35 deg. The appellation of Hottentot is not a nick name, but an original and national name, b which they have always diſtinguiſhed them ſelves. Thoſe are a different ſort of peopl from the Cafres: they indeed reſemble on another in their woolly hair, large lips, an flat noſes: the latter circumſtance is artificia for as ſoon as a Hottentot woman is delivere of a child, ſhe breaks down the bridge of i noſe with one of her thumbs. Beſides th Cafres are black and ſhining; whereas th Hottentots are of a dingy olive colour. The alſo differ in their ways of living. Of th Hottentots there are about twenty differen nations. Their country, though mountainou is very fertile, being principally cultivated b the Dutch, and its productions very plentifu and in the greateſt perfection, particularly the Cape; by touching at which harbour, kind of half-way houſe in outward and hom ward bound voyages to and from the Eaſt I dies, the lives of many thouſands, almo rotten with the ſcurvy, are ſaved, by mea of the freſh proviſions, eſpecially vegetable to be eaſily procured here. The natives li chiefly upon grazing of cattle, hunting, an fiſhing. The Dutch allow them their ow laws and cuſtoms; but oblige them to furni their ſettlements with cattle, and aſſiſt the in their huſbandry, &c. for which labour th receive in return proviſions, brandy, tobacc &c. The men are of a moderate ſtature, t women ſmall and black, reſembling the n groes, but not naturally of ſo black a co plexion, which they take a great deal of pai to heighten by a mixture of greaſe and ſoo Before the Dutch had introduced ſtrong quors among them, of which they are ve very fond, they drank only milk and wa or butter-milk. The Hottentots are no ſtupid and inhuman as they have been rep ſented. They learn the Dutch, French, Portugueſe tongues, ſo as to expreſs themſel in them. In agriculture, though they pr tiſe none for themſelves, they excel all t Europeans reſiding among them: and in m ny other arts they diſcover good marks capacity, could they be perſuaded to mak right uſe of it. They make excellent ſ vants, and perhaps the moſt faithful in t wor

world, not diminiſhing the leaſt article committed to their truſt; but then they are the lazieſt wretchs under the ſun, placing their whole earthly happineſs in ſloth. They can think, and to purpoſe too, if they pleaſe; but they hate the trouble of it. If a Hottentot is not rouzed by any preſent appetite or neceſſity, he is as deaf to employment as a log: but when either urges him, he is all activity; after which he retires to enjoy again his beloved idleneſs. It is to this general lazineſs of the Hottentots we muſt aſcribe that part of their character, that in the matter of diet they are the filthieſt people in the world, but not ſo ravenous and uncleanly as they are generally repreſented; though, after all, they make an European abhor victuals. By their manner of dreſſing their food they ſeem to ſuffer nothing, either in health or length of days, moſt of them living to a great age, eſpecially where intemperance does not ſhorten their lives. What makes them ſtill a naſtier generation, is, the cuſtom of well beſmearing their bodies and apparel, which is only a ſkin over their ſhoulders, with butter or ſheep's fat mixed with ſoot, and that paint is of greater or leſs ſweetneſs according to the ability of the perſon uſing it: and is ſometimes ſo rank, that it may be ſmelt at a conſiderable diſtance. The face and fore-part of the neck of a Hottentot man are always uncovered. About his neck hangs a little greaſy bag, in which he carries his knife, pipe, &c. Their cloacks, or kroſſes, as they call them, cover the trunks of their bodies; and are worn open or cloſe, according to the ſeaſon. They lie upon them at night, and when they die are tied up and intered in them. They generally wear three rings of ivory upon their left arms; and theſe they finiſh with exquiſite art, ſerving as guards when engaged with an enemy. The woman generally wear two kroſſes; a leſſer under a greater, and alſo open like thoſe of the men. And both ſexes have a modeſty piece tacked to their mantles. Girls, from their infancy, till about twelve years of age, wear bulruſhes tied in rings about their legs, from their knees down to their ancles; and then theſe are changed for rings made of narrow ſlips of ſheep or calf-ſkin; and theſe are worn to guard their legs from thorns and briars, as they go every day into the fields to gather roots and other things for food: in the next place they are one great diſtinction of the ſex, and reckoned very ornamental; and laſtly, they are proviſions againſt an hour of hunger and ſcarcity; which they bruiſe between two ſtones, and then devour with a great deal of ſatisfaction. They are kept from falling upon the woman's heels by large wrappers of ruſhes or leather about their ankles. Both ſexes among the Hottentots are very fond of any ornament for the head, as braſs buttons, thin plates of that metal, bits of looking-glaſs, &c. They alſo wear ear-rings and beads of braſs or glaſs; the latter in their necklaces, bracelets, and girdles. The men diſtinguiſh themſelves by the bladders of the wild beaſts they have killed, blowing them up, and faſtening them to their hair; and theſe they ever after wear as trophies of their atchievements.

HOVE, the preter of *heave*.

HO'VEL, S. a ſhed open at the ſides, covered over head; a mean, low habitation or cottage.

To HO'VEL, V. A. to ſhelter in, or repair to an hovel. "To *hovel* thee with ſwine." *Shak.*

To HO'VER, V. A. [*hovio*, Brit.] to hang in the air over a perſon's head, without flying off one way or another; to wander about one place. "So warlike a prince *hovering* on the "borders of our confederates." *Addiſ.*

HOUGH, S. [*hog*, Sax.] the lower part of the thigh of a beaſt. An adz or hoe. See *Hoe*.

To HOUGH, V. A. to hamſtring; to diſable or hinder from running, by cutting the ſinew or tendon of the ham. "He *houghed* "their horſes." *Joſh.* xi. 9. In Gardening, to cut or ſcrape up earth with an hoe. This is an unuſual manner of ſpelling, and ſhould not be imitated.

HOU'LET, S. [*hulette*, *houlotte*, Fr.] a young owl.

HOUND, S. [*hund*, Sax. Dan. Teut. and Scot.] a dog uſed in hunting.

To HOUND, V. A. to ſet on, or let looſe to the chace. "He who only lets looſe a "greyhound out of the ſlip, is ſaid to *hound* "him at the hare." *Brahm.* To hunt or purſue. "If the wolves had been *hounded* "by tygers." *L'Eſtrange.*

HOUP, S. [*upupa*, Lat.] the lapwing or puet.

HOUR, S. [*heure*, Fr. *hora*, Lat. ὥρα, Gr.] the twenty fourth part of a natural day, or a ſpace of time conſiſting of ſixty minutes; the time marked by a clock; any particular time; a proper ſeaſon for the performance of any thing. "Mine *hour* is not yet come." *John* ii. 4.

HOU'R-GLASS, S. an inſtrument to meaſure time with, by means of ſand running through a ſmall aperture out of one glaſs into another; any ſpace of time. "Within the "*hour-glaſs* of two months." *Bacon.* The laſt ſenſe is obſolete. See *Glaſs*.

HOU'RLY, Adj. and Adv. happening or repeated every hour; frequent.

HOU'R-PLATE, S. the plate on which the figures of the hours are painted and deſcribed, whether for a clock or dial.

HOUSE, S. [*hus*, Sax. and Goth.] a building wherein a perſon or human creature dwells. Figuratively, any place of abode. "The bees "from their hives and *houſes* driven away." *Shak.* The manner of living, or eating. A table joined to *keep*. "He kept a miſerable "*houſe*." *Shak.* The ſtation of a planet, in aſtrology.

aſtrology. Family race, deſcendants or kindred; one's family affairs. "Set thine *houſe* "in order." 2 *Kings*, xx. 1. A body of men meeting for public concerns in any dwelling, applied to the lords or commons collectively conſidered: when uſed with *upper*, it implies the lords, and when joined with *lower*, the commons. "The major part of both *houſes*." *K. Charles*. The body in which the ſoul lodges or reſides. "If our earthly *houſe*—were "diſſolved." 2 *Cor.* v. 1. The glorious body or receptacle in which our ſoul will reſide in heaven. "We have a *houſe* not made with "hands." 2 *Cor.* v. 1.

To HOUSE, V. A. to harbour; to give lodging in a houſe; to ſhelter, or keep under a roof. Neuterly, to take ſhelter; to reſide, or live in a building. To have a ſtation in the heavens, applied to aſtrology.

HOU'SE-BREAKER, S. one who forces an entrance into another perſon's houſe to ſteal.

HOU'SE-BREAKING, S. the act of entering another perſon's houſe by force, in order to ſteal: called, in law, *burglary*.

HOU'SE-DOG, S. a maſtiff or dog kept in a houſe to ſecure it from thieves.

HOU'SEHOLD, S. [from *houſe* and *hold*] a family living together in one dwelling-place or houſe; the management, œconomy, or government of a family. Uſed in compoſition to imply domeſtic, or making part of a family. "His *houſehold* ſervants." *Acts* x. 7.

HOU'SEHOLDER, S. the maſter of a family.

HOU'SEHOLD-STUFF, S. furniture of an houſe, or utenſils fit or neceſſary for a family.

HOU'SEKEEPER, S. one who is maſter of a family, and rents a whole houſe, oppoſed to a *lodger*; a woman ſervant, who has the management of a family.

HOU'SEKEEPING, Adj. domeſtic; fit or neceſſary for a family. "*Houſekeeping* com-"modities." *Carew*.

HOU'SEKEEPING, S. hoſpitality; a liberal and plentiful table; the charge and expence attending the keeping a family.

HOU'SELEEK, S. a plant, ſo called from growing on the walls, or outſide roofs of houſes.

HOU'SELESS, Adj. without any abode or houſe to live in.

HOU'SEMAID, S. a female ſervant, employed in keeping a houſe clean.

HOU'SEROOM, S. ſhelter, place, or entertainment in a houſe.

HOU'SEWARMING, S. a feaſt or merry-making, upon going into a new houſe.

HOU'SHOLD, and HOU'SEHOLDER, S. See *Houſehold* and *Houſeholder*.

HOU'SING, S. [from *houſeo*] the quantity of houſes in any place. "To increaſe its "inhabitants according to the increaſe of "*houſing*." *Graunt*.

HOU'SEWIFE, S. [frequently written and pronounced *huſwife*, or *huſſy*] the miſtreſs of a family; one ſkilled in the regulating of a family, and practiſing frugality; a kind of purſe conſiſting of ſeveral pockets above one another, and a book made of cloth, to carry thread, ſilk, and needles in.

HOU'SEWIFELY, Adv. after the manner of a perſon who knows how to manage a family with order and frugality.

HOU'SEWIFELY, Adj. [pronounced *huſſifly*] ſkilled in the management of a family.

HOU'SEWIFERY, S. [pronounced *huſſifry*] the buſineſs or management of a miſtreſs of a family; prudent and frugal management of the affairs of a family.

HOW, Adv. [*hu*, *hwa*, Sax.] to what degree; in what degree; in what manner; for what reaſon; or from what cauſe; by what means. Uſed with *much*, it implies proportion, relation, and correſpondence.

HO'WBE, or HO'WBEIT, Adv. [from *how*, *be* and *it*] nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet; however.

HOWD'YE, [of *how*, *do*, and *ye*] in what ſtate is your health. Uſed as a ſubſtantive for a meer compliment of civility, or an enquiry into the ſtate of a perſon's health.

HOW'EVER, Adv. in whatſoever manner and degree; at leaſt; at all events; let what will happen; nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; yet; for all that.

To HOWL, V. N. [*hulen*, Teut. ολολύζω, Gr.] to cry, or make a noiſe, applied to a wolf or dog. Figuratively, to utter a mournful ſound or cry from deep diſtreſs; to pronounce in a tone like a beaſt. Poetically uſed for any noiſe that is loud and horrid.

HOWL, S. the cry or noiſe of a wolf or dog; the cry of a human being oppreſſed with diſtreſs and filled with horror.

HO'WSOEVER, Adv. See *However*.

To HOX, V. A. [*hoh*, Sax.] to hamſtring, to hough. Figuratively, to take notice of a perſon, ſo as to make him bluſh or be aſhamed. "*Hox* the dancing-maſter." A low phraſe, perhaps from *hoxlice*, Sax. reproachful.

HOY, S. [*hue*, Fr.] a ſmall veſſel, whoſe ſails are neither ſquare nor croſs like other ſhips, but mizen, ſo that ſhe can ſail nearer the wind than any other veſſel can.

To HOYSE, V. A. [See *Hoiſt*] among mariners; to hale up any thing.

HU'BBUB, S. a mixed or confuſed noiſe made by ſeveral people talking at the ſame time; a tumult, riot, or uproar.

HU'CKABACK, S. a kind of courſe linen with raiſed figures.

HU'CKLEBACKED, Adj. crooked in the ſhoulders; hunch or hump-backed.

HU'CKSTER, or HU'CKSTERER, S. a perſon that ſells goods or wares in ſmall quantities; a pedlar. Figuratively, a trickiſh mean perſon.

To HU'CKSTER, V. A. to ſell wares in ſmall quantities.

To HU'DDLE, V. A. to dreſs up cloſe in order to diſguiſe; to dreſs in a hurry, or put one's cloaths on careleſly and in haſte. Figuratively, to cover up in haſte; to perform in a hurry; to join together in a confuſed and improper manner. Neuterly, to come in a crowd or hurry.

HU'DDLE, S. a confuſed crowd or mixture; a crowd aſſembled together in a hurry; a tumult.

HUE, S. [*hiewe*, *hewe*, Sax.] colour; a clamour, or legal purſuit after a robber, attended with noiſe.

HUFF, S. [*heofen*, Sax. lifted up. Johnſon derives it from *hoven*, or *hove*, to ſwell] a ſwell of ſudden anger or inſolence; a ſevere and inſolent reprimand; one ſwelled and grown inſolent with a vain opinion of his own value.

To HUFF, V. A. [*heofen*, Sax.] to ſwell or puff. "*Huffed* up with air." To hector or treat with inſolence; to chide or reprimand with inſolence or ſeverity. In Gaming, to take a trick from a perſon, who did not play to a lead.

HU'FFER, S. a boaſter or bully.

HU'FFISH, Adj. with arrogance, inſolence, or braggings.

HU'FFISHNESS, S. noiſy bluſter; inſolent pride.

To HUGG, V. A. [*hegian*, Sax] to preſs cloſe in an embrace. Figuratively, to fondle, or treat with tenderneſs; to hold faſt with great affection.

HUG, S. [ſee the *Verb*] an embrace wherein a perſon is held tight within the arms.

HUGE, S. [*hoogh*, Belg.] large, applied to ſize, generally including exceſs; vaſt or immenſe.

HU'GELY, Adv. in an extenſive manner; immenſely, or enormouſly, applied to ſize. Greatly; very much; prodigiouſly, applied to degree.

HU'GENESS, S. enormity, applied to bulk. Greatneſs or extenſiveneſs, applied to quality or degree.

HU'GGER-MUGGER, S. ſecrecy; in a bye place. "A thing that's done in *hugger-mugger*." *L'Eſtrange*.

HU'GY, Adj. vaſt; great; large, applied to ſize. "This *hugy* rock." *Carew*.

HUKE, S. [*hûg*, Brit. *hugue*, Fr.] a cloak.

HULK, S. [*holck*, Dan. *hluc*, Sax.] the body of a ſhip. Figuratively, any thing bulky and weighty. "This *hulk*, Sir John." *Shak*.

To HULK, V. A. to pull out the entrails of animals. "To *hulk* a hare." *Ainſw*.

HULL, S. [of *helan*, Sax.] the huſk, or outward covering of corn or any other thing; the body of a ſhip: though *hulk* and *hull* be now uſed promiſcuouſly, *hulk* ſeems, according to Johnſon, to have been formerly applied not only to the body or hull, but likewiſe to whole ſhip of burthen.

To HULL, V. N. to float; to drive to and fro upon the water without ſails or rudder. "He look'd and ſaw the ark *hull* on the flood." *Par. Loſt*.

HU'LLY, Adj. huſky, or abounding in huſks.

HU'LVER, S. in Botany, the holly.

To HUM, V. A. [*hommilen*, Belg.] to make a noiſe, applied to bees. To make an inarticulate noiſe, by forcing the breath through the lips when ſhut; to pauſe in ſpeaking, and fill up the interval by making a ſound with the breath forced through the lips when ſhut; to ſing ſo low as ſcarcely to be heard. "To "*hum* a tune." *Pope*. To applaud. To *hum a perſon*, is to render him ridiculous, by exerciſing ſome frolic upon him. See *Hummer*.

HUM, S. the hoarſe buzzing noiſe made by bees. Figuratively, the confuſed noiſe made by a croud of people engaged in diſcourſe; any low, rough noiſe; a pauſe filled up by a forcible emiſſion of breath thorough the lips when ſhut. "You hear a *hum* in "the right place." *Spect*.

HUM, Interj. a low inarticulate ſound, like that of a ſwarm of bees, made uſe of to imply doubt and deliberation. "*Hum!* I gueſs at "it." *Shak*.

HU'MAN, Adj. [*humain*, Fr. *humanus*, Lat.] having the qualities of a reaſonable creature or man; belonging to, or like a man.

HUMA'NE, Adj. [*humain*, Fr.] kind; civil; good-natured; benevolent; ready to do good offices, and embracing all opportunities to relieve and compaſſionate our fellow creatures.

HU'MANELY, Adv. in a kind, civil, compaſſionate, or benevolent manner.

HU'MANIST, S. [*humaniſte*, Fr.] a perſon who teaches the rudiments or grammar of languages.

HUMA'NITY, S. [*humanité*, Fr. *humanitas*, Lat.] the nature of man. Mankind, or the collective body of reaſonable creatures; the exerciſe of all the ſocial and benevolent virtues.

To HUMANI'ZE, V. A. to ſoften or render ſuſceptive of the impreſſions of tenderneſs or benevolence.

HU'MANKIND, S. the race of reaſonable creatures, called men.

HU'MANLY, Adv. after the manner, or according to the power of men.

HU'M-BIRD, S. one of the ſmalleſt birds we know of, ſo called from its humming ſounds.

HU'MBLE, Adj. [*humble*, Fr. *humilis*, Lat.] having a modeſt or low opinion of one's own abilities; behaving with modeſty, ſubmiſſion, and deference to others. Low, applied to ſituation or rank. "An *humble* neſt "built on the ground." *Cowley*. "*Humbler* "titles." *Smith*

To HU'MBLE, V. A. to deſtroy or diminiſh a perſon's pride; to make leſs arrogant;

to make ſubmiſſive, to mortify; to ſubdue; to diminiſh the height of a thing.

HU'MBLE-BEE, S. a wild bee, ſo called from its buzzing. In Botany, an herb.

HU'MBLENESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind wherein a perſon has a low opinion of his abilities, and is ſubmiſſive to others.

HU'MBLER, S. one that ſubdues either his own pride or that of others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED, Adj. mild, or meek in ſpeech. "You are meek *humble-mouthed*." *Shak.*

HU'MBLE-PLANT, S. a ſpecies of the ſenſitive plant, which derives its name from its proſtrating itſelf on the ground when touched, and recovering its former ſtate in a ſhort time afterwards; it is raiſed in hot-beds.

HU'MBLY, Adv. with a proper deference and ſubmiſſion to others; without pride. Low, applied to ſituation or diſtance from the earth.

HU'MDRUM, Adj. [from *hum* and *drone*] dull; ſtupid; not anſwering or taking notice when ſpoken to, on account of ſtupidity.

To HUME'CT, or HUMEC'TATE, V. A. [*humectatus*, Lat. of *humecto*, Lat. *humecter*, Fr.] to wet or moiſten. Not in uſe.

HUME'CTATION, S. [Fr.] the act of wetting or moiſtening.

HU'MERAL, Adj. [Fr. from *humerus*, Lat.] belonging to a ſhoulder.

HUMICUBA'TION, S. [from *humi*, Lat. and *cubo*, Lat.] the act of lying on the ground. "Faſting---and *humicubation*." *Bramb.* Not in uſe.

HU'MID, Adj. [*humide*, Fr. *humidus*, Lat.] moiſt, or having the power to wet; wet.

HUMI'DITY, S. [*humidité*, Fr.] moiſture, or that quality which a fluid has of entering the pores, or wetting other bodies.

HUMILIA'TION, S. [Fr.] an act whereby a perſon voluntarily deſcends from a higher degree of dignity to a lower; mortification; or a ſenſe and expreſſion of our defects or unworthineſs; abatement of pride.

HUMI'LITY, S. a diſpoſition of mind wherein a perſon has a low opinion of himſelf and his advantages, is ſubmiſſive to authority, and attentive to inſtruction.

HUM'MER, S. an applauder. Uſed at preſent as a cant word for a perſon who tells a plauſible ſtory to another, in order to gain his credit, and induce him to believe a falſity; one who tells a lye.

HU'MOR, or HUMOUR, S. [*heumeur*, Fr. *humor*, Lat.] moiſture; any fluid body. In Anatomy, the fluids in an animal body, or any corrupt matter collected in a wound or abſceſs. Temper. diſpoſition, or the ruling paſſion, applied to the mind. Paſſion, or the preſent diſpoſition of the mind; any odd medley of ideas which extort a ſmile, or raiſe a laugh; pleaſantry; jocularity; a trick, habit, or practice. "I like not the *humour* of lying." *Shak.*

HU'MORAL. Adj. [from *humor*] proceeding from humors redundant in the body. "*Humoral* fever." *Harvey.*

HU'MORIST, S. [*humoriſte*, Fr. *humoriſco*, Ital.] one who is greatly pleaſed or diſpleaſed with little things, and conducts his actions not by reaſon and the nature of things, but by caprice, fancy, or ſome predominant paſſion.

HU'MOROUS, Adj. full of odd or comical ideas and ſentiments; capricious; without any rule but the preſent whim; pleaſant or jocular.

HU'MOROUSLY, Adv. in a jocoſe or pleaſant manner, ſo as to extort a ſmile, or raiſe a laugh; with caprice or whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS, S. fickleneſs of temper; a diſpoſition pleaſed or offended with trifles.

HU'MORSOME, Adj. eaſily pleaſed or diſpleaſed with trifles; peeviſh; odd; of a changeable diſpoſition, or not pleaſed long with any thing.

HU'MORSOMELY, Adv. in a peeviſh manner; in ſuch a manner as to be pleaſed or diſpleaſed with trifles, or not to be pleaſed with any thing long.

To HU'MOR, V. A. to pleaſe or ſooth, by complying with a perſon's ruling paſſion, or peculiar foible. Figuratively, to ſuit any deſign in ſuch a manner to an obſtacle, as to make it rather an ornament than an impediment. "The king has *humored* the genius "of the place." *Addiſ.* To comply with.

HUMP, S. [corrupted perhaps from *bump*] the ſwelling on a crooked back.

HU'MP-BACK, S. a crooked back, or a back which has a kind of a bump or knob ſwelling above the other parts of its ſurface.

To HUNCH, V. N. in its primary ſenſe, to give a blow with the fiſt. At preſent it ſignifies to puſh as with the elbow. "Thy "crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy "back." *Dryd.*

HU'NCH-BACKED, Adj. having a hump, or crooked back.

HU'NDRED, Adj. [*hund*, Goth. and Sax. *hundrad*, Iſl.] a number conſiſting of ten times ten. Subſtantively, it implies a diviſion of a country, perhaps ſo called from containing a hundred ſecurities for the king's peace, from *hundred*, Sax. a body of one hundred men. Likewiſe a meaſure or certain quantity of things; a *hundred of ſalt*, at Amſterdam, is 14 tons. A *hundred of deal boards* conſiſt of ſix-ſcore, *i. e.* 120, which is likewiſe called the *long hundred*.

HU'NDREDTH, Adj. [*hunteonteogotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of a hundred, or that which has ninety-nine placed before it.

HUNG, preter and part. paſſ. of *Hang*.

HU'NGARY, kingdom of, in Europe, by the Turks called Magiar, by the Sclavonians Wergierſka, by the Germans Ungern and Hungerland, and by the Italians Ungheria. It has its name of Hungary from the

Huns, a Scythian or Tartar nation, who poſſeſſed themſelves of this part of the country, when the whole was over-run by the barbarous northern nations, upon the decline of the Roman empire. It lies between lat. 45 and 49 deg. N. and between long. 16 and 23 deg. E. In its ſtate of proſperity, and when taken in a larger ſenſe, it included the provinces of Tranſylvania, even Moldavia, Sclavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia, Boſnia, Servia, and others of leſs note, which were all ſubject to it; and is the Lower Pannonia of the Romans. But when taken in a more limited ſenſe, it is bounded on the S. by the river Drave, or Draw, which divides it from Sclavonia; to the E. by Servia; on the N. by Walachia, Tranſylvania, and the Carpathinian mountains, the laſt ſeparating it from Poland; to the W. by Moravia, Auſtria, and Stiria. Its dimenſions are variouſly given. Moll ſays, that Hungary is 240 miles long, and 235 broad. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hungary: the Upper being that part beyond the Danube, towards Poland, Tranſylvania; and the Lower on the S. W. ſide of the ſame river. The northern part of Hungary is mountainous and barren; but the S. part is one continued plain of about 300 miles from Preſburg, the capital, to Belgrade, being extremely fruitful, but abounding in moraſſes. Its moſt conſiderable mountains are the Crapack or Carpathian, the general name for all thoſe hills that ſeparate this kingdom from Poland, Moravia, Sileſia, and ſome part of Auſtria: though the people that live near them call them by different names. Beſides theſe there are very few mountains or woods. In them are mines of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, vitriol, ſulphur, and pits of ſalt. No ſoil can be more fruitful, producing corn in ſuch abundance, that it is ſaid to be ſix times as cheap as in England; though generally much inferior to ours both in body and in quality.

HU'NGER, [Sax. *honger*, Belg.] the pain felt on faſting long; a deſire of food. Figuratively, any violent deſire.

To HU'NGER, V. N. to feel a pain on long faſting; to be deſirous of eating. Figuratively, to deſire any thing with great eagerneſs.

HU'NGER-BIT, or HU'NGER-BITTEN, Adj. pained or worn out for want of food.

HU'NGERLY, Adj. hungry, wanting food or nouriſhment.

HU'NGERLY, or HU'NGRILY, Adv. with a keen appetite, or like a perſon who wanteth food.

HU'NGRY, Adj. feeling pain for want of food; wanting food; lean for want of food. Figuratively, not fat, fruitful, or prolific.

HUNKS, S. [*hunſker*, Iſl.] a perſon who is covetous of money, and ſpends very little; a miſer. "A cloſe *hunks*." *Spectator*.

To HUNT, V. A. [*huntian*, Sax. of *hund*, Sax. a hound] to chaſe wild animals; to purſue with dogs. Figuratively, to purſue or follow cloſe; to ſearch after; to direct or manage hounds in the chace. "He *hunts* a "pack of dogs better." *Spect.*

HUNT, S. a pack of hounds. "The "common *hunt*." *Dryd.* A chace after wild animals. "The *hunt* is up." *Shak.* Purſuit.

HU'NTER, S. [*hunta*, Iſl.] one who chaſes animals for pleaſure or exerciſe; a dog that ſcents or is uſed in purſuing beaſts of prey; a ſwift and ſtrong horſe that is fit to follow the chace.

HU'NTINGDON, anciently HU'NTESDUNE or DOWN, a populous trading town, and the capital of the county of its name. It ſtands on a ſmall eminence, upon the N. ſide of the river Ouſe, over which is a free-ſtone bridge, and near it was formerly a caſtle, which, with the borough, formerly belonged to David king of Scots, which king Stephen granted him; but the caſtle was demoliſhed by king Henry II. in order to put an end to the competition about this earldom between the Scottiſh kings and the family of St. Liz: yet the former ſtill claimed it. This town is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and full of very good inns. It is a ſtrong paſs on the Ouſe, and in the civil wars both parties thought it ſo. This is the conſtant place for the aſſizes, as well as the county-gaol; but conſiſts principally of one long ſtreet, which is pretty well built, with a handſome market-place. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two repreſentatives to parliament. Here is a good grammar-ſchool; and one Mr. Richard Fiſhbourne, of London, gave 2000l. to the town for charitable uſes. It had anciently fifteen churches, among which was an abbey built by the empreſs Maud. In latter times it had but four, and in the civil wars theſe were reduced to two.

HU'NTINGDONSHIRE, one of the counties of England, ſo called from the ſhire town, on account of the conveniency of hunting in it, being formerly one entire foreſt, till diſforeſted by Henry II. and III. and Edward I. the latter leaving no more foreſt in it than what was his own ground. On the W. and N. it is bounded by Northamptonſhire, being parted on the latter boundary by the river Avon or Nen. It has Bedfordſhire on the S. and Cambridgeſhire on the E. from which laſt it is moſtly divided by the Ouſe. It is not above twenty-five miles long, nor twenty broad. In this compaſs it contains four hundreds, ſix market towns, ſeventy-nine pariſhes, two principal rivers, namely the Ouſe and the Nen, five bridges, 240,000 acres, and about 50,000 inhabitants. In the low lands are ſo many meers or lakes, and fens, beſides ſmaller ſtreams, that the air in general is neither pleaſant nor ſalubrious: for though the fogs and exhalations ariſing from theſe are not ſo unwholſome as

thoſe of the ſtagnated ſalt-water in Eſſex Kent, Suſſex, &c. yet they are always damp, and often noxious, eſpecially to ſtrangers; though moſt of the inhabitants are healthy, and many of them long-lived.

HU'NTRESS, S. a woman that follows the chace, or purſues animals for ſport.

HU'NTSMAN, S. one who diverts himſelf in chaſing animals; a ſervant who has the direction of a chace.

HU'RDLE, S. [*hyrdl*, Sax. *hurde*, Belg. and Teut.] in Huſbandry, frames of ſplit timber, or hazel rods interwoven, or plaited together, to ſerve for gates, ſheep-folds, or to ſtop a gap in a hedge. In Fortification, twigs of willows or oſiers interwoven together, ſuſtained by ſtrong ſtakes, ſometimes covered with earth, and uſed for ſtrengthening batteries, for making a paſſage over muddy ditches, for covering traverſes and lodgments from the ſtones, ſhot, &c. of the enemy.

HURDS, S. See *Hards*.

To HURL, V. A. [*huorlt*, Iſl.] to throw, caſt or drive any thing with violence; to utter with vehemence, from *hurler*, Fr. to make a hideous or howling noiſe. To play at caſting or hurling a ball.

HU'RL-BONE, S. a bone near the middle of the buttock of a horſe, very eaſily put out of its ſocket by a hurt or ſtrain.

HU'RLER, S. one who plays at hurling a ball. This name is given to ſeventeen large ſtones ſet in a kind of a ſquare, near St. Clare in Cornwall, from an old tradition that they are the bodies of men petrified for profaning the Sabbath, by playing at hurling balls; but whoever has ſeen Stonehinge, or read Wormius's diſſertation on the Daniſh antiquities, would ſmile at the ſimplicity of the relaters, and eaſily ſee that theſe ſtones are ſome funeral monument.

HU'RLY, or HU'RLY-BURLY, S. a tumult, uproar, or buſtle. "I ſee this "*hurly* all on foot." *Shak.* "All places "were filled with tumult and *hurly-burly*." *Knolls.*

HU'RRICANE, or HURRICA'NO, S. [*huracan*, Span.] a furious ſtorm ariſing from an oppoſition of ſeveral winds.

To HU'RRY, V. A. [*hergian*, Sax.] to drive faſt; to make a perſon quicken his pace, to do a thing in haſte.

HU'RRY, S. a tumult; a confuſion attended with haſte; a haſty or violent emotion of mind.

To HURT, V. A. [preter, *I hurt*, compound preter, *I have hurt*, part. paſſ. *hurt*; of *hyrt*, Sax. *heurter*, Fr.] to affect with pain; to wound; to impair or damage. "Virtue "may be aſſail'd, but never hurt." *Milt.*

HURT, S. damage; miſchief, or harm. A wound or bruiſe, applied to the body.

HU'RTFUL, Adj. miſchievous; pernicious; affecting a perſon with loſs, damages, or pain.

HU'RTFULLY, Adv. in a miſchievous or pernicious manner.

To HU'RTLE, V. N. [*heurter*, Fr. *urtare*, Ital.] to ſtrike or claſh; to meet with a ſhock, and encounter. "The noiſe of battle *hurtled* "in the air." *Shak.* Obſolete.

HU'RTLEBERRY, S. [*biort bar*, Dan.] the *bilberry*.

HU'RTLESS, Adj. without injury or doing harm; innocent; harmleſs.

HU'SBAND, S. [from *hus*, Sax. a houſe, and *banda*, Run. a maſter] a man married to a woman. Figuratively, an œconomiſt, or one who underſtands and practiſes frugality; a farmer, or tiller of ground. "The painful "*huſband* plowing up his ground." *Dryd.*

To HU'SBAND, V. A. to marry, or ſupply with an huſband; to manage with frugality; to till or cultivate ground. "A farmer "cannot *huſband* his ground." *Bac.*

HU'SBANDLESS, Adj. without a huſband.

HU'SBANDLY, Adv. in a frugal or thrifty manner.

HU'SBANDRY, S. tillage, or the act of cultivating land; parſimony, or a careful management of money or time; the care of a family.

HUSH, Interj. [formed from the ſound] be ſilent.

HUSH, Adj. ſilent, quiet, or ſtill, generally uſed in a comparative ſenſe. "As *huſh* "as death." *Shak.*

To HUSH, V. A. to ſtill; to ſilence; to quiet; to appeaſe.

HU'SH-MONEY, S. money given to ſtifle evidence, or hinder information.

HUSK, S. [*huldſch*, Belg.] the outmoſt covering of fruit or corn.

To HUSK, V. A. to ſtrip off the outward covering from corn or fruit.

HU'SKED, Adj. bearing or covered with a huſk or hull.

HU'SKY, Adj. abounding in, or conſiſting of, huſks.

HU'SSY, S. [a corruption of *huſwife*, uſed in an ill ſenſe] a bad manager; a bad or wanton woman.

HU'STINGS, S. [*huſtinge*, Sax.] a court of Common Pleas held before the lord-mayor and aldermen, at Guildhall, London. It is the principal and higheſt court belonging to the city, and exiſted ſo early as the reign of Edward the Confeſſor.

To HU'STLE, V. A. to ſhake together.

HU'SWIFE, S. [*huſwif*, Sax. from *hus*, Sax. a houſe, and *wif*, Sax. a woman or wife] a woman that is either a bad manager, or a perſon of infamous character; an œconomiſt, or a woman that conducts the affairs of a family with frugality. "The boun-"ous *huſwife*, nature. *Shak.* Johnſon obſerves, that it is common to uſe *houſewife* in a good ſenſe, but *huſwife* or *huſſy* in a bad one.

To HU'SWIFE, V. A. to manage with oeconomy and frugality.

HU'SWIFERY, S. management of houſehold affairs; management of ſuch branches of farming as fall within the province of women.

HUT, S. [*hutte*, Sax.] a low, mean, and poor cottage.

HUTCH, S. [*huche*, Fr. *hwæcca*, Sax.] a corn cheſt; a kind of houſe, with a wired door, otherwiſe reſembling a cheſt, uſed to keep rabbits in.

To HUZZ, V. N. [from the ſound] to buzz or murmur.

HUZZA' Interj. a ſhout or cry of joy.

To HUZZA, V. N. to make a ſhout of joy. Actively, to receive with ſhouts of joy, or acclamations.

HY'ACINTH, S. [*hyacinthus*, Lat. *jacinthe*, Fr.] in Botany, a flower. Among jewellers, a gem of the ſize of a nut-meg, of various degrees of deepneſs and paleneſs, but always of a deadiſh red, with a mixture of yellow.

HY'ACINTHINE, Adj. [υακινθινος, Gr.] made of hyacinths; yellow, or of the colour of hyacinths.

HY'ADS, or HY'ADES, S. [of υαδες, Gr.] a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars in the Bull's head, the principal of which, called *Aldebaran*, by the Arabs, is in the Bull's left eye. They are famous among the ancient poets for bringing rain.

HY'ALINE, Adj. [υαλινος, Gr.] glaſſy; cryſtalline; made of, or reſembling glaſs. Uſed ſubſtantively by Milton, "on the clear "*hyaline*, the glaſſy ſea." *Par. Loſt.*

HY'BRIDOUS, Adj. [*hybrida*, Lat. υβρις, Gr.] begotten between animals of a different ſpecies.

HYDA'TIDES, S. in Medicine, little tranſparent bladders of water in any part of the body.

HY'DRA, S. [Lat. from υδωρ, Gr.] a kind of water ſnake, feigned to have many heads, which grew again when cut off. In Aſtronomy, a ſouthern conſtellation conſiſting of 26 ſtars.

HY'DRAGOGUES, S. υδωρ, and αγω, Gr.] ſuch medicines as occaſion the diſcharge of watery humours.

HYDRAU'LIC, or HY'DRAULICAL, Adj. [from *hydralics*] relating to the conveyance of water by pipes.

HYDRAU'LICS, S. [υδωρ, and αυλοι, Gr.] in its primary ſenſe, the ſcience of the motion of water or fluids through pipes; but at preſent extended not only to the conducting and raiſing of water, the conſtructing of engines for that purpoſe, but likewiſe the laws of the motion of fluid bodies.

HYDRO'CELE, S. [of υδωρ, and κηλη, Gr.] a watery rupture, ſituated in the ſcrotum, or groin.

HYDROCE'PHALUS, S. [from υδωρ and κεφαλη, Gr.] in Medicine, a watery head, or dropſy in the head.

HYDRO'GRAPHER, S. [from υδωρ, and γραφω, Gr.] one that makes maps or charts of the ſea.

HYDRO'GRAPHY, S. [See *Hydrographer*] the art of deſcribing or drawing maps or charts of the ſea.

HY'DROMANCY, S. [*hydromancie*, Fr.] the act or art of foretelling future events by means of water.

HY'DROMEL, S. [of υδωρ, and μελι, Gr.] mead, or a drink made of honey diluted with water, and fermented by a long and gentle heat.

HY'DROMETER, S. [of υδωρ, and μετρον, Gr.] an inſtrument to meaſure the gravity, denſity, velocity, and other properties of water.

HY'DROMETRY, S. [See *Hydrometer*] the act or art of meaſuring the gravity, and other properties of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA, S. [*hydrophobie*, Fr. of υδωρ and φοβεα, Gr.] in Medicine, an averſion or dread of water; a dangerous ſymptom attending perſons bit by a mad dog.

HY'DROPIC, or HYDROPICAL, Adj. [*hydropique*, Fr. *hydropicus*, Lat.] dropſical, or affected with the dropſy. See *Dropſy*.

HYDROSTA'TICAL, S. [from *hydroſtatics*] relating to, or taught by hydroſtatics.

HYDROSTA'TICS, S. [of υδωρ and ςατικη, Gr.] that part of mechanics which conſiders the weight of gravity of fluids, or of ſolid bodies immerged or placed in them.

HYDRO'TIC, S. (*hydrotique*, Fr. of υδωρ, Gr.] a medicine which purges water or phlegm, and cauſes ſweating.

HY'EN, or HYE'NA, S. [*hyene*, Fr. *hyæna*, Lat.] a wild beaſt of a darkiſh grey colour, ſpotted with black, reſembling a wolf, reckoned untameable, and reported to imitate a human voice, in order to ſeduce its prey.

HYGRO'METER, S. [of υγρος and μετρεω, Gr.] a machine or inſtrument uſed to meaſure the degrees of moiſture of the air.

HY'GROSCOPE, S. [from υγρος and σκοπεω, Gr.] an inſtrument to ſhew the different degrees of moiſture or dryneſs of the air.

HY'MEN, S. [υμην, Gr.] the god of marriage. Figuratively, marriage. In Anatomy, the virginal membrane

HYMENE'AL, or HYMENEAN, Adj. relating or belonging to marriage.

HYMN, S. [*hymne*, Fr. *hymene*, Sax.] a religious ſong or ode.

To HYMN, V. A. [υμνεω, Gr.] to praiſe in ſongs. Neuterly, to ſing religious ſongs in worſhip.

To HYP, V. A. [contracted from *hypochondriac*] to diſpirit, or make melancholy.

HYPA'LLAGE, S. [from υπαλλαττω, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, wherein words changes caſes with each other; as in *Dare claſſibus auſtros*.

auſtros. Where *claſſibus* is the dative inſtead of *auſtros*, the grammatical ſenſe and conſtruction being *Dare claſſes auſtris*.

HY'PER, [a word curtailed from *hypercritic*] a perſon more critical than he need to be. "Critics I read on other men—and "*hypers* upon them." *Prior*.

HYPE'RBOLA, S. [*hyberbole*, Fr.] in Geometry, a curve line, formed by the ſection of a cone.

HYPE'RBOLE, S. [Fr. υπερ, and βαλλω, Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, whereby any thing is increaſed or diminiſhed beyond the exact truth; as in the following ſentence; "He "was ſo gaunt, the caſe of a flagelet was a "manſion for him." *Soak*.

HYPERBO'LIC, or HYPERB'OLICAL, Adj. [*hyperbolique*, Fr.] in Geometry, belonging to or having the properties of an hyperbola. In Rhetoric, extenuating or exaggerating beyond the truth.

HYPERBO'LICALLY, Adv. in the form, or after the manner of an hyperbola. In Rhetoric, in ſuch a manner as to extenuate or exaggerate beyond the truth.

HYPERBO'REAN, Adj. [*hyperborien*, Fr. *hyperboreas*, Lat.] northern.

HYPERCRI'TIC, S. [*hypercritique*, Fr.] a perſon who criticiſes or cenſures with too great nicety and rigour. See *Hyper*.

HYPERCRI'TICAL, Adj. critical beyond meaſure.

HYPERME'TER, S. [of υπερ and μετρον, Gr.] any thing beyond or greater than the ſtandard requires; any thing beyond a rule, or the uſual meaſure. "When a man riſes "beyond ſix feet, he is an *hypermeter*." *Guard*.

HYPERSA'RCOSIS, S. [Gr. of υπερ, and σαρκος, Gr.] in Surgery, the growth of fungous fleſh.

HY'PHEN, S. [υφην, Gr.] in Grammar and Printing, a ſhort line drawn between ſyllable or compound words, and ſhewing that they are to be joined, as in *God-head*, *everliving*, &c.

HYPNO'TIC, S. [from υπνος, Gr.] any medicine that procures or induces ſleep.

HYPOCHON'DRES, S. [*hypochondre*, Fr. υποχονδριον, Gr.] the two regions lying on each ſide the cartilago enſiformis, thoſe of the ribs and the tip of the breaſt, one of which contains the liver, and the other the ſpleen.

HYPOCHO'NDRIAC, or HYPOCHO'NDRIACAL, Adj. melancholy; diſordered in mind; producing melancholy. The *hypochondria-paſſion*, is a diſeaſe which affects the hypochondres, and occaſions melancholy, or diſordered imagination, and is variouſly named according to its ſituation; when ſeated in the hypochondres, ariſing from ſome diſorder of the parts contained therein, it is properly called the *hypochondriac-paſſion*, contractedly, the *hyp*, the *ſpleen*, &c. and when the flatulent rumblings in the inteſtines are conſidered, it is then named the *vapours*.

HY'POCIST, S. [*hypociſte*, Fr. of υποκιστος, Gr.] in Medicine, an inſpiſſated juice of a fine ſhining black colour when broken, conſiderably hard and heavy, expreſſed from the fruit of a plant of the ſame name, and brought from the Levant. It is a ſtrong aſtringent, and is uſed in the theriaca.

HYPO'CRISY, S. [*hypocriſie*, Fr.] the act of counterfeiting religion or virtue, in order to paſs for religious and good, without really being either.

HY'POCRITE, S. [υποκριτης, Gr.] one who affects the external appearance of religion or morality, purely to gain the good opinion of others, without being really either devout or moral.

HYPOCRI'TICAL, Adj. diſſembling; affected.

HYPOCRI'TICALLY, Adv. in a diſſembling inſincere manner.

HYPO'STASIS, S. [*hypoſtaſe*, Fr.] a diſtinct ſubſtance. In Divinity, perſonality uſed in ſpeaking of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

HYPOSTA'TICAL, Adj. [*hypoſtatique*, Fr.] in Chemiſtry, conſtituting as diſtinct principles. In Divinity, perſonal. The *hypoſtatical union*, is the union of the human nature with the divine

HYPOTHENU'SE, S. [*hypotenuſe*, Fr. of υποθεινουσα, Gr.] the longeſt ſide of a right angled triangle, or that ſide which ſubtends or is under and oppoſite to the right angle.

HYPO'THESIS, S. [Gr.] a ſyſtem formed on ſome principle not uſed, and laid down from the imagination, to account for ſome phænomena; a ſuppoſition.

HYPOTHE'TIC, or HYPOTHE'TICAL; Adj. [*hypothetique*, Fr.] including a ſuppoſition conditional, oppoſite to *poſitive*.

HYPOTHE'TICALLY, Adv. upon ſuppoſition conditionally.

HY'SSOP, S. [*hyſop*, Sax. *hyſſope*, Fr. *hyſopus*, Lat.] in Botany, the branches were uſed by the Jews to ſprinkle with in purifications, to which the Scriptures alluded in ſeveral places.

HYSTE'RIC, or HISTERICAL, S. [*hiſterique*, Fr.] troubled with fits, affected with diſorders in the womb; proceeding from diſorders in the womb.

HYSTE'RICS, S. [υστερικος, of υστερα, Gr.] fits of women, ſuppoſed to proceed from diſorders in the womb; medicines given to cure the hyſterics.

I.

I, Is the ninth letter of the Engliſh alphabet, conſidered both as a vowel and conſonant, and agreeable to that difference is written or printed in a different form, the

the consonant being produced below the line thus J; but the vowel standing even with the other letters. The consonant is called a *jod*, which is the name by which the Hebrew is called: in some words it is sounded like a soft *g*, as in *Jew*, *jest*. The I vowel has two sounds, 1st long, which is generally noted by an *e* final, as in *wine*; 2dly short, as in *thin*. When placed before *e*, it makes a dipthong of the same sound as a double *e*, as in *field*, pronounced *feeld*. After *o* it makes a mingled sound composed of that of the two vowels, as in *coil*, *coin*. It was formerly a numeral letter signifying too, but at present is used to denote an unit or one.

I, Pronoun personal [of *it*, Goth *ic*, Sax or *ich*, Belg.] used by a person when speaking of, or ascribing an action to himself. Sometimes it is used instead of *ay*, *yea*, or *yes*; from *ia*, Sax. "*I*, Sir, she took them, and read "them in my presence." *Shak.*

To JA'BBER, V. N. [*gaber*, Fr. *gabbare*, Ital.] to talk idly, or without thinking; to prate or chatter; to talk inarticulately, so as not to be understood.

JA'BBERER, S. one who talks too fast, or so inarticulately as not to be understood.

JA'CENT, Adj. [*jacens*, Lat.] lying at length. "In the *jacent* posture." *Wotton.*

JACK, S. [the diminutive of John] a general term of contempt for a saucy or paltry person. "These bragging *Jacks*." *Shak.* The instrument with which boots ars pulled off, or spits are turned; a young pike, applied to fish. In Music, a piece of box fitted with a quill, which, being moved by fingering the pieces of ivory, moves against the wire, and sounds a spinnet or harpsichord, *&c.* Joined to the names of animals, when both sexes are signified by one word, it implies the male, as a *jack-ass*; a small bowl.

JACK AL, S. [*chacal*, Fr.] a small animal, said to start prey for a lion.

JACK A-LANTHORN, S. [for *Jack with a lanthorn*, because it resembles a person going with a lanthorn and candle] a fiery meteor, which resembles the light of a candle at a distance; the reflection of the sun beams thrown by means of a looking-glass upon a wall.

JAC'KANAPES, S. a monkey or ape. Figuratively, a coxcomb, or pert, impertinent fellow.

JA'CKBOOTS, S. large thick boots, used by the horse of an army to defend the legs.

JA'CKDAW, S. a blackish bird, taught to imitate the human voice.

JA'CKET, S. [*jaquette*, Fr. *jacke*, Teut.] a short coat, or kind of waistcoat, worn by women for the upper part of their riding dress, *&c.* *To beat one's jacket*, is to thresh or beat a person.

JA'CK-KETCH, S. a name given by the vulgar to the public hangman or excutioner.

JA'CK-PUDDING, S. a person who plays tricks and other pleasantries, in order to divert a mob.

JA'COB's-STAFF, S. [*Jacob's-stab*, Teut.] a pilgrim's staff, so called, from the pilgrimages made to St. James at Compostella. In Astronomy, a cross staff, used for taking heights, so called, in allusion to the ladder in Jacob's dream.

JACULA'TION, S. [*jaculatio*, of *jaculor*, Lat.] the act of throwing a dart or other missive weapon. "Hurl'd to and fro with "*jaculations* dire." *Par. Lost.*

JADE, S. [from *gaad*, Sax.] a horse of no spirit or value; a hired horse. Figuratively, a woman of bad character; generally used as a term of contempt, noting sometimes age, generally vice: but when applied to a young woman, it expresses rather irony than reproach. In Natural History, a species of jasper, of extreme hardness, of a colour composed of a pale bluish grey, or ash colour, and a pale green intermixed.

To JADE, V. N. to tire or make weary; to overbear or harrass like a horse that is overridden. "Thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet." *Shak.* To ride or tyrannize over. "To let "imagination *jade* me." *Shak.*

JA'DISH, Adj. used with *trick*, mischievous, applied to the quality of a vitious horse. Unchaste, applied to woman.

To JAG, V. A. [*gagan*, Brit.] to hack or cut into slits and notches, like the teeth of a saw.

JAG, S. any thing resembling the teeth of a saw; an escallop.

JA'GGY, Adj. of an uneven surface, having extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JA'GGEDNESS, S. unevenness at the extremity; having its extremities resembling the teeth of a saw.

JAIL, S. [formerly written *jayle*, of *geol*, Fr. See *Gaol*] a place where criminals or debtors are confined.

JAIL-BIRD, S. a person who has been confined in a prison for some crime.

JA'ILER, S. one who has the care of a prison.

JAKES, S. [of uncertain etymology] a place where persons answer the calls of nature, and depositе their excrements, called by Londonners an *house of office*.

JA'LLAP, S. [Fr. *jalapium*, low Lat.] a firm and solid root of a wrinkled surface, a faintish smell, and acrid taste. It is an excellent purge in all cases where serous humours are to be evacuated, was not known in Europe till after the discovery of America, and received its name *Jalap* or Jalop from *Xalapa*, a town in New Spain, near which it was discovered.

JAM, S. [the etymology unknown] a tart, or conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water. "A raspberry *jam*."

JA'MAICA, S. one of the Greater Antilles

tilles of the Weſt Indies, and in the Atlantic ocean, in North America. This iſland having been diſcovered in 1493, by Columbus, in his ſecond voyage to the Weſt Indies, he changed the name Jamaica to St. Jago, which it retained while in the hands of the Spaniards for 150 years, during which time they deſtroyed moſt of the natives: but after they were diſpoſſeſſed by the Engliſh it recovered its old appellation. It lies between lat. 17 and nearly 19 deg. N. and between long. 76 and 79 deg. W. It is in length from E. to W. 140 Engliſh miles, and about 60 in breadth from N. to S. Its form is oval. This country is interſected from E. to W. with a ridge of lofty mountains, rugged and rocky, which are called the blue mountains; on each ſide of theſe are chains of ſmaller mountains, gradually lower. The larger mountains are little better than ſo many rocks; and where there is any earth, it is only a ſtubborn clay. The mountains are very ſteep, and the rocks tumbled upon one another ſtupendouſly, occaſioned by the frequent earthquakes which have ſhaken this iſland in all times; yet bare of earth as they are, they are all covered to the very top with a great variety of beautiful trees, flouriſhing as it were in a perpetual ſpring, from the rains frequently falling, and the miſts perpetually brooding upon them. The rocks are the parents of about 100 fine rivulets, which tumble down their ſides in cataracts, forming amidſt the precipices and verdure of the trees, a wildly pleaſing imagery, and carrying down with its torrent ſtones and timber; but none of them are navigable. This iſland is of great importance to the crown of Great Britain, not only for its trade, but for its ſite in the very heart of the Spaniſh acquiſitions in America; ſo that no veſſel can come to or go from the continent, but muſt neceſſarily ſail within ſight of Jamaica. It abounds with ſeveral fine bays, which are convenient and ſafe for any number of ſhipping.

JA'MB, S. [*jambe*, Fr. *jambos*, Span.] any ſupporter, particularly applied to thoſe on each ſide a door, *&c.*

JA'MBIC, S. [*iambique*, Fr. *jambicus*, Lat.] verſes compoſed of iambic feet, or a ſhort and long ſyllable: and being generally uſed in ſatyrical compoſitions, is applied figuratively to ſignify ſatire. "In keen *jambics*." *Dryd.*

To JANGLE, V. A. [*jangler*, Fr.] to quarrel, or bicker in words; to make an untuneable ſound.

JA'NGLER, S. a quarrelſome, noiſy, prattling fellow.

JA'NIZARY, S. [from *genitcheri*, Turk.] an order of foot ſoldiers in the Turkiſh armies, reputed the foot guards of the grand ſeignior.

JANTY, or JAUNTY, Adj. [corrupted from *gentil*, Fr.] ſhowy; or careleſly adorned. "A *janty* ſlattern." *Spectator.*

JA'NUARY, S. [*Januarius*, Lat.] the firſt month of the year, ſo named from Janus, to whom it was dedicated by the ancient Romans.

JAPA'N, S. [from *Japan* in Aſia, where this kind of work was originally done] wood varniſhed and raiſed in figures, painted in gold and other colours. Figuratively, china, or fine japanned porcelaine.

To JAPA'N, S. to varniſh, or embelliſh with figures glazed with varniſh.

JAPA'NNER, S. one ſkilled in varniſhing.

To JAR, [from *eorre*, Sax. *guerre*, Fr.] to ſtrike together with a kind of a ſhort rattling; to make a diſagreeable harſh tone. Figuratively, to claſh, interfere, act in oppoſition, or be inconſiſtent; to quarrel or diſpute.

JAR, S. a diſagreeable, harſh, untuneable ſound. Figuratively, a quarrel, or ſtate of diſcord. A *door left a jar*, is a door left half open; an earthen veſſel.

JARGON, S. [Fr. *gericonca*, Span.] inarticulate and unintelligible talk; the uſe of words without ideas.

JA'SMINE, S. [*jaſmin*, Fr. it is commonly pronounced *jeſſamine*] a tree with narrow ſpear-ſhaped leaves, bearing a white ſweet-ſcented flower.

JA'SPER, S. [*jaſpe*, Fr. *jaſpis*, Lat.] a hard ſtone, of a bright, beautiful, green colour, ſometimes clouded with white, found in many parts of the Eaſt Indies, *&c.* in maſſes of various ſizes.

JA'VELIN, S. [*javeline*, Fr. *javelina*, Span.] a ſpear or half pike, with an iron pointed head; formerly uſed either by foot or horſe.

JAU'NDICE, S. [*jauniſſe*, of *jaune*, Fr. yellow] in Medicine, a diſeaſe ariſing from a vitiated ſtate of the blood and humours by an excrementitious bile, from a fault of the bilious ducts, greatly injuring the functions of the body, and rendering the ſkin of a yellow colour.

JAU'NDICED, Adj. affected with the jaundice.

To JAUNT, V. N. [*janter*, Fr.] to wander about.

JAUNT, S. a ramble, flight, or excurſion.

JAU'NTINESS, S. [See *Janty*] airineſs; a looſe and careleſs air; genteelneſs.

JAW, S. the bone in the mouth in which the teeth are fixed. Figuratively, the mouth; a term of contempt.

JAY, S. [ſo named from his cry] a bird about the ſize of a pigeon, with blue feathers on its wings, and of a kind of light brown or clay colour on its breaſt.

JA'ZEL, S. a precious ſtone of an azure or blue colour.

ICE, S. [of *is*, Sax.] water or other liquor frozen hard by cold; ſugar melted and grown hard afterwards. *To break the ice*, is to make the firſt opening to any attempt.

To ICE, V. A. to freeze water hard; to cover with ice or concreted ſugar.

I'CEHOUSE, S. a houſe in which ice is preſerved for uſe in the hot ſeaſon.

I'CELAND, S. in Latin *Iſlandia*, ſo called from its extreme coldneſs, a large iſland in the northern ocean, belonging to Denmark. It lies between lat. 64 and 67 deg. ſo that the Artic circle paſſes through its northern parts; and between long. 10 and 27 deg. W. about 500 miles W. of Norway, and nearly the ſame from the moſt northern iſles of Scotland. Its governor or viceroy reſides at fort Beſſeſſid, on the S. W. part of the iſland. In the N. part of this iſland, for two months, namely, while the ſun is in Gemini and Cancer, it never goes entirely below the horizon; and one half of it remains above the ſame during the longeſt day, from ten at night till two in the morning, when it riſes quite above the horizon. And about the winter-ſolſtice, while the ſun is in Sagittarius and Capricorn, that is, for the ſpace of two months, it does not riſe entirely above the horizon; but one half of it is only to be ſeen from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon, when it ſets entirely. The natives live in little huts covered with turf, and half under ground. The cold is very intenſe; between which and ſummer is a ſhort ſpring and autumn; and yet the ſoil is ſaid not to be ſo barren as that of Norway under the ſame parallel; and affords ſome paſture for cattle. The heat in ſummer, for the ſhort time it laſts, is very conſiderable; the ſun being only between three and four hours under the horizon.

ICH'DIEN, S. [*I ſerve*, from the Teut. or Sax.] the motto of the Prince of Wales, formerly that of John king of Bohemia on his ſhield, to denote that he was ſubſervient to Philip king of France, whoſe pay he received, but being ſlain by Edward the black prince, the ſon of Edward III. he then aſſumed the motto, to denote his obedience to his father; ſince which it has always been borne by the prince of Wales.

ICHNEU'MON, S. [ιχνευμον, Gr.] a ſmall animal remarkable for its antipathy to the crocodile, whoſe eggs it breaks. The *ichneumon fly*, is a fly which is bred in the body of caterpillars, and is ſo called in alluſion to the report that the ichneumon gets down the throat of the crocodile, and eats its way out through the crocodile's belly.

ICHNOGRA'PHY, S. [from ιχνος, and γραφω, Gr.] in Perſpective, the view of any thing cut off by a plane parallel to the horizon, juſt at the bottom of it.

I'CICLE, S. [from *ice*] a ſhoot or thread of ice hanging down from any high place.

I'CINESS, S. the ſtate of water grown hard by cold.

I'CON, S. [εικων, Gr.] a picture, reſemblance, pourtrait, or repreſentation; an image.

ICO'NOCLAST, S. [*iconoclaſte*, Fr. of εικων and κλαω, Gr.] a breaker of images.

ICTE'RICAL, Adj. [*icterus*, Lat.] affected with the jaundice. Good againſt the jaundice, applied to medicines.

I'CY, Adj. full of, or covered with ice. Figuratively, cold, applied to the touch. Froſty, applied to the weather. Not warm; free from paſſion, applied to the mind.

I'D, contracted from *I would*.

IDE'A, S. [*idée*, Fr. ιδεα, Gr.] whatſoever the mind perceives in itſelf, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or underſtanding; the form under which any thing appears to the mind, or the object on which the mind is employed when thinking; a notion.

IDE'AL, Adj. mental; intellectual; exiſting in the mind.

IDE'ALLY, Adv. mentally; in the mind.

IDE'NTIC, or IDE'NTICAL, Adj. [*identique*, Fr.] the ſame; implying the ſame thing, or the ſame idea.

IDE'NTITY, S. [*identité*, Fr.] ſameneſs; that by which a thing is itſelf, or by which it is diſtinguiſhed from any other.

IDES, S. [*idus*, Lat.] a term anciently uſed to diſtinguiſh time; it fell on the 13th of every month, excepting in March, July, October, in which it is the 11th, becauſe in thoſe months it was ſix days before the nones, but in the others only four.

I'DIOM, S. [*idiome*, Fr. ιδιωμα, Gr.] a manner of ſpeaking, or phraſe peculiar to any particular language.

IDIOMA'TIC, or IDIOMA'TICAL, Adj. peculiar to a language.

IDIOSY'NGRACY, S. [from ιδιος, συν, and κρασις, Gr.] a diſpoſition or temper peculiar to a perſon.

IDI'OT, S. [*idiote*, Fr. *idiota*, Lat.] a changeling, or one who has not the uſe of reaſon.

I'DIOTISM, S. [*idiotiſme*, Fr. ιδιωτισμος, Gr.] folly, weakneſs of underſtanding, or want of reaſon.

I'DLE, Adj. [*idel*, *ydel*, Sax.] lazy; averſe to labour, or unemployed, applied to perſons. Uſeleſs; vain; ineffectual; worthleſs, applied to things. Trifling, or of no importance, applied to narratives or diſcourſes. *Idle* formerly was uſed to ſignify wicked, as in Spenſer, where the wicked offers of Mammon are called "*idle* offers."

I'DLER, S. a perſon who paſſes his time in idleneſs, or without employment.

To I'DLE, V. N. to paſs time in lazineſs, or without employment.

I'DLENESS, S. [*idelneſſe*, Sax.] averſion to labour; want of employment.

ID'LY, Adv. lazily; in a fooliſh or trifling manner; without care, attention, or profit. "I *idly* heard." *Shak.* Without effect; in vain. "Ceaſe to bark any longer *idly* again "the truth." *Hooker.*

I'DOL, S. [*idole*, Fr. *idolum*, Lat. ειδολον, Gr.] an image worſhipped as a god; a counterfeit image or reſemblance: hence the word *dol*, for a jointed image played with by children. A perſon loved or reſpected to adoration. "The people's *idol*." *Denham.*

IDO'LATER, S. [*idolatre*, Fr. *idolatra*, Lat.] one who pays divine worſhip to images, or transfers the homage, due to the Creator, unto a creature.

IDO'LATRIZE, V. A. to honour idols with divine worſhip.

IDO'LATROUS, Adj. tending to idolatry, or transferring the honour and worſhip due to God unto other things.

IDO'LATRY, S [*idolatrie*, Fr. *idolatria*, Lat. See *Idolater*] the worſhip of images, the act of making any image to repreſent the Deity; an inordinate love or reſpect for any perſon or creature.

I'DOLIST, S. a worſhipper of images or falſe gods: a poetical word. "*Idoliſts* and "atheiſts." *Milton.*

To I'DOLIZE, V. A. to love or reverence any thing or perſon to an exceſs approaching to adoration.

I'DYL, S. [ειδυλλιον, Gr. *idyllum*, Lat.] a ſhort poem.

I. E. an abbreviature for *id eſt*, Lat. that is; that is to ſay.

JEA'LOUS, Adj. [pronounced *jélous*, *jaloux*, Fr. *gelola*, Ital.] ſuſpicious of not being equally beloved by one whom one loves; ſuſpicious of the ſincerity of a married perſon's affections; fond; emulous, or proſecuting with a kind of rivalſhip; full of ſuſpicion.

JEA'LOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to betray ſuſpicion of the ſincerity of a lover or married perſon; extremely cautious, vigilant, or zealous.

JEA'LOUSY, S. [*jalouſie*, Fr.] a ſtate of mind wherein a lover imagines himſelf not equally beloved, or a married perſon who ſuſpects the huſband or wife not faithful to the marriage bed; a ſuſpicious fear.

To JEER, V. N. to ſcoff; to mock; to rally, or treat with ridicule.

JEER, S. an expreſſion wherein a perſon is ridiculed and rendered angry; a diſpleaſing jeſt or ſcoff.

JEE'RER, S, one who ſcoffs or mocks a perſon; one who treats another with ridicule and diſpleaſing jeſts.

JEE'RINGLY, Adv. in a ſcornful or contemptuous manner; with a ſly and offenſive jeſt.

JEHO'VAH, S. the proper name of God in the Hebrew. The Jews pretend that the true pronunciation of this name is unknown either to men or angels, and therefore in the Maſorette bibles it is pointed and pronounced as if Elohim.

JEJUNA'TION, S. faſting; abſtaining from eating.

JEJU'NE, Adj. [*jejunus*, Lat.] wanting, empty, or void. "*Jejune* of ſpirit." *Bacon.* Pure, void of mixture, elemental. "*Jejune*, "or limpid water." *Brown.* Dry, unaffecting, or void of the ornaments of rhetoric, applied to ſtile.

JEJU'NENESS, S. penury, poverty, or want of ſpirit, applied to bodies. Dryneſs, or wanting matter and embelliſhments to engage the attention and pleaſe the mind, applied to ſtile or literary compoſitions.

JE'LLY, S. See *Gelly*, which is the proper ſpelling.

JE'NNET. See *Gennet.*

To JE'OPARD, V. A. [pronounced *jépard*, in this and other words from the ſame original. See *Jeopardy*] to hazard or expoſe to danger. "That *jeoparded* their lives." *Jude* v. 18. Uſed only in divinity.

JE'OPARDOUS, Adj. expoſed to hazard or danger.

JE'OPARDY, S. [pronounced *jepardy*, from *jai*, or *jeu purdue*, Fr.] hazard, or a ſtate wherein a perſon is expoſed to extreme danger. "Were in *jeopardy*." Luke viii. 23.

JE'RICHO, S. once a large, populous, and royal city of Judæa, in Aſiatic Turky. It lies in a wide and fertile plain. It was the firſt city Joſhua took after croſſing the Jordan, from which it lay ſix miles W. Here Herod had a magnificent palace, where he cauſed the high-prieſt Ariſtobulus to be ſmothered in a bath. Our bleſſed Saviour often viſited it; and here he was nobly entertained by Zaccheus. Among the great variety of trees and plants that grew in the plains of Jericho, the roſe called by its name has been often celebrated, both by the ancient and modern travellers; alſo the famous balm-tree was produced in this neighbourhood. Jericho, as moſt of the places in Paleſtine, is now greatly reduced from its former ſplendor. It lies twenty-three miles almoſt E. from Jeruſalem.

To JERK, V. A. to ſtrike with a quick and violent blow.

JERK, S. a blow given with a kind of a ſpring and forcible quickneſs; a ſudden ſpring; a quick jolt that ſhocks, ſtarts. "Lobſters ſwim "backwards by *jerks* or ſprings." *Grew.*

JER'KEN, S. [a diminutive of *cyrtel*, Sax.] a jacket, ſhort coat, or cloſe waiſtcoat.

JER'SEY, S. one of the iſlands and old remains of the duchy of Normandy, in France, belonging ever ſince the conqueſt to the Engliſh crown. It lies in the Engliſh channel, pretty near the coaſt of France. This, with the other iſles of Guernſey, Alderney, and Sarke, from being members of the biſhopric of Coutance, in Normandy, were transferred from that dioceſe to Wincheſter, by the pope's bull in 1499, and further annexed to the latter ſee by queen Elizabeth: and conſequently may be reckoned a part of Hampſhire. They lie in the great bay called Mount St. Michael's between Cape La Hogue in Normandy, and Cape Frebelle in Bretagne. Jerſey, in the tim

time of the Romans, was called Cæsarea, probably from the dictator (for that the Romans were here, is evident from an ancient camp near the manor of Dilament, and from several of their coins found in different parts of the island) and the modern name is only a corruption of the old one; as *Jer*, for Cæsar, and *ey*, an island, or Cæsar's island. Augia was a name of still earlier date than that given by the Romans. Jersey lies in lat. 49 deg. 7 min. N. and long 2 deg. 26 min. W. from the meridiam of London; eighteen miles W. of Normandy, and eighty-four S. of Portland, in Dorsetshire. It is not above twelve English miles in length; and its greatest breadth at each extremity is but between six and seven, being about thirty in circuit: it is defended by rocks and quicksands; but these prove dangerous to its navigation: and the north side, by reason of its high cliffs, is almost inaccessible; but the south side is nearly level with the water. The valleys are well watered with brooks, which drive several corn and fulling-mills Here they have plenty of cattle and sheep; small indeed, but their wool is fine, and their flesh is sweet. Their butter is very good, and honey incomparable. They have here abundance of sea-fowl, also soland geese, or barnacles. This island abounds with fish; besides such as are common in England, they have several peculiar species. The horses are good for draught, but few of them fit for the saddle. The only wild game here is hares and rabbits. The whole island being one entire rock, hardly a house, even on the highest hill, but has some spring near it: and here is one impregnated with a purging mineral. The climate of Jersey is in general salubrious, and the temperate inhabitants live to a great age, though sometimes the ague attacks them. The tides here are rapid and strong; and by reason of the vast chain of rocks round the island, the water is at no time still, as in the rest of the English channel. The cold is not so violent in Jersey as in other places of the same latitude, it being tempered by breezes almost continually blowing from the sea; but subject to storms by westerly winds. This island is extremely well situated for trade in time of peace, and for annoying the French by their privateers, in time of war. The inhabitants are computed to be about 20,000.

JE'RSEY, S. [from the island of Jersey, which is famous for spinning of yarn, and its stocking manufacture] a fine woollen yarn.

JE'SSAMINE, S. See *Jasamine*.

JE'RUSALEM, S. anciently *Salem* and *Jebus*; among the Greeks and Latins it was known by the name of *Solyma* and *Hierosolyma*, the capital of Judæa or Palestine, in Asia. It was a very famous city while the Jews inhabited the country; and in its most flourishing state, it consisted of four parts, each being inclosed within its own walls; namely, 1. The old city, which stood on Mount Zion, where king David built a palace. 2. The lower city, stiled also the Daughter of Zion, as being built after it: where king Solomon's palace stood, also Herod's theatre and amphitheatre, the latter capable of containing 80,000 persons. 3. The new city, mostly inhabited by tradesmen and numbers of merchants. And 4. Mount Moriah, where Solomon's magnificent temple stood. But all this glory has long since been laid in the dust, in exact conformity to our Saviour's prophecy, particularly with regard to the latter, "that one stone of it should not "be left upon another." It lies thirty-five miles E. of the Levant sea, and ninety-four S. of Damascus; and stands on a high rock, the ascents to which, on all sides, are exceeding steep, except that on the N. and surrounded with a deep valley encompassed with hills

To JEST, V. N. [*gesticulari*, Lat.] to make a person merry by pleasant and witty turns in expression, and odd or comical motions of the body; to speak a thing one knows to be false purely to divert another.

JEST, S. [*chestis*, Span.] any thing meant only to divert a person, or raise laughter; a witty or pointed turn of words, which diverts or raises laughter; the object of mirth or laughter.

JE'STER, S. one given to witty turns in expression, to sarcasms, to odd and comical pranks; a buffoon, or one formerly kept by great persons to divert them by his witty turns, or odd pranks

JE'SUIT, S. a religious of the society of Jesus, an order first founded by Ignatius Loyola, a Spanish soldier, and confirmed by pope Paul III. *anno* 1540.

JESUI'TICAL, Adj. belonging to the Jesuits; after the manner of the Jesuits; equivocal; deceitful.

JET, S. [*get*, Belg. *gagat*, Sax.] a very beautiful fossil, of a firm and even structure, a smooth surface, of a fine deep black colour, with a vein resembling wood, and found in small masses lodged in clay.

To JET, V. N. [*jetter*, Fr.] to shoot forward, or stand beyond the other parts; to jut out. Figuratively, to intrude. "To "*jet* upon a prince's right." *Shak.* To strut. "How he *jets* under his advanced plumes." *Shak.*

JET, or JET d'EAU, S. [Fr.] a fountain, or contrivance which spouts water in the air.

JE'TTY, Adj. made of, or as black as jet.

JE'WEL, S [*jeweel*, Belg. *joyel*, Ital.] in its primary sense, any ornament of great value, generally applied to such as were set with precious stones; a gem or precious stone. Figuratively, applied to persons, to convey an idea of great esteem and affection towards them.

JE'WELLER, S. one who deals in precious stones.

JE'WS-EARS, S. rough, tough, and thin fungus, ſo called from a reſemblance of the human ear.

JE'WS-MALLOW, S. in Botany, a kind of mallow, ſown in great plenty near Aleppo, and deriving its name from its being uſed by the Jews as a pot-herb; its name among botaniſts is *corchorus*.

JE'WS-STONE, S. a foſſile, being the ſpine of a very large urchin petrified by lying long in the earth: it receives its name from its being found in Syria, which was famous for the reſidence of Jews.

JE'WS-HARP, [of *jouë*, Fr. a cheek, and *harp*, from its being held againſt the cheek] a kind of muſical inſtrument, uſed by the vulgar, made of ſteel, held againſt the teeth, and ſounded by the motion of a ſpring, which, when ſtruck by the finger, vibrates againſt the breath.

IF, Conj. [of *gif*, Sax. from *gîfan*, Sax.] granting or allowing a thing; upon condition, or ſuppoſition. Followed by another ſentence that includes oppoſition, it implies whether or no; provided; or upon condition.

I'GNEOUS, Adj. [of *igneus*, Lat.] fiery; containing, emitting, or having the nature of fire.

IGNI'POTENT. Adj. [of *ignis*, Lat. and *potens*, Lat.] preſiding over fire, or powerful by means of fire.

I'GNIS FA'TUUS, S. [Lat.] a common meteor, ſeen in meadows and other moiſt places in dark nights, cauſed by viſcous exhalations, which being kindled in the air, reflect a ſort of thin flame in the dark; called, by the common people, *Will with the whiſp*, or *Jack with a lanthorn*.

To IGNI'TE, V. A. [from *ignitus*, of *ignis*, Lat.] to ſet on fire.

IGNI'TIBLE, Adj. capable of being ſet on fire.

IGNI'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of kindling or ſetting on fire. In Chemiſtry, the application of fire to metals, till they become red hot, without melting.

IGNI'VOMOUS, Adj. [*ignivomus*, Lat. of *ignis* and *vomo*, Lat.] vomiting or caſting out fire.

IGNO'BLE, Adj. [Fr. *ignobilis*, Lat.] mean, or not belonging to the nobility, applied to birth. Worthleſs, baſe, or not deſerving honour, applied to perſons or things.

IGNO'BLY, Adv. in a diſgraceful, mean, baſe, or reproachful manner.

IGNOMI'NIOUS, Adj. [*ignominieux*, Fr. *ignominioſus*, Lat.] diſgraceful, diſhonourable, reproachful.

IGNOMI'NIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cauſe loſs of fame.

I'GNOMINY, S. [*ignominie*, Fr. *ignominia*, Lat.] loſs of fame or honour; diſgrace, ſhame, or reproach.

IGNORA'MUS, S. [Lat.] in Law, a word uſed by a grand inqueſt, and written on the back of a bill, when they miſlike the evidence as defective, or not able to make good the charge it contains: hence it ſignifies figuratively, a perſon who knows nothing.

I'GNORANCE, S. [Fr. *ignorans*, Lat.] want of knowledge or inſtruction; unſkilfulneſs.

I'GNORANT, Adj. [Fr. *ignorans*, Lat.] unlearned; illiterate; without knowledge; or without having an idea of ſome particular; unacquainted with.

I'GNORANTLY, Adv. without knowledge, learning, or deſign.

To IGNO'RE, V. A. [*ignorer*, Fr. *ignoro*, Lat.] not to know, or have an idea of a thing.

JIG, S. [*giga*, Ital. *geige*, Teut.] a light, careleſs, quick dance or tune.

To JIG, V. N. to dance a quick and light dance called a jig.

JILT, S. [*gilia*, Iſl.] a woman who receives the addreſſes of a lover, gives him hopes, and deceives him. Uſed in contempt or reproach of any woman.

To JILT, V. A. to deceive a man by flattering his love with hopes, and afterwards leaving him for another.

To JI'NGLE, V. A. [either corrupted from *jangle*, or formed from the ſound] to clink, or make a noiſe like money, or other ſounding metal flung on a ſtone or other hard body. In Poetry or Stile, applied to the ſound formed by ſeveral words or ſyllables which end in the ſame letters.

JI'NGLE, S. the ſound made by money or other metal flung againſt a hard body. The ſound made by words ending in the ſame letters and ſyllables, applied to ſtile.

I'LIAC, Adj. [of *ileus*] cauſed by twiſting in the guts; belonging to the lower belly. The *iliac paſſion*, is a kind of nervous cholic, ſeated in the ileum, whereby one part of the gut enters the cavity of that part which is immediately below or above it.

ILL, Adj. [contracted from *evil*, *idle*, Dan. *ill*, Brit.] inconſiſtent with our duty as citizens or chriſtians; contrary to good; ſick or diſordered.

ILL, S. an action contrary to our duty either to God or man; wickedneſs; a miſfortune.

ILL, Adv. not well or rightly. "*Ill* at "eaſe." *Dryd.* Not able. "*Ill* able to "ſuſtain." *Par. Loſt.* *Ill*, in Compoſition, whether ſubſtantive or adverb, implies defect, or ſomething bad and improper, either in quality or condition.

ILLA'CERABLE, Adj. [*illacerabilis*, Lat.] not to be torn.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE, Adj. [*illacrymabilis*, Lat.] not capable of weeping.

ILLA'PSE, S. [*illapſus*, Lat.] the gradual or gentle entrance of one thing into another; a ſudden attack, or accident.

ILLAQUEA'TION, S. [*illaqueatio*, Lat.

the act of catching or enſnaring; a ſnare or artifice made uſe of to entrap, or catch.

ILLA'TION, S. [*illatio*, Lat.] an inference, or concluſion drawn from premiſes.

ILLA'TIVE, Adj. [*illatus*, Lat.] uſed to imply an inference or concluſion. "The *illative* particles." *Watts.*

ILLAU'DABLE, Adj. [*illaudabilis*, Lat.] unworthy of praiſe.

ILLAU'DABLY, Adv. in a manner not deſerving praiſe.

ILLE'GAL, Adj. [of *in* and *legalis*, Lat.] contrary to law.

ILLEGA'LITY, S. the quality of being unlawful or contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE, Adj. that which cannot be read.

ILLEGI'TIMACY, S [of *illegitimate*] the ſtate of a baſtard; the ſtate of baſtardy.

ILLEGI'TIMATE, Adj. [*illegitimus*, Lat.] unlawfully begotten; or not begotten in wedlock.

To ILLEGI'TIMATE, V. A. in Law, to prove a perſon a baſtard.

ILLEGI'TIMATELY, Adv. not in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMA'TION, S. the ſtate of a baſtard, or of one not begotten in wedlock.

ILLE'VIABLE, Adj. [of *ill*, and *lever*, Fr.] what cannot be levied, raiſed, or exacted.

ILL-FA'VOURED, Adj. [See *Ill*] ugly or deformed.

ILLI'BERAL, Adj. [*illiberalis*, Lat.] wanting generoſity, or gentility.

ILLI'BERALLY, Adv. in a mean, niggardly, or diſingenuous manner.

ILLI'CIT, Adj. [*illicite*, Fr. *illicitus*, Lat.] unlawful, or contrary to any law.

ILLIMITABLE, Adj. [of *il*, Lat. and *limes*, Lat.] not to bounded or limited.

ILLI'MITABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be capable of no bounds.

ILLIMITED, Adj unbounded; without bounds, limits, or reſtraint.

ILLI'TERATE, Adj. [*illiteratus*, Lat.] without having received any improvements by learning or inſtruction; unlearned.

ILLI'TERATENESS, S. the ſtate of having never received any improvements from learning.

I'LLNESS, S. any thing which is productive of inconvenience, or deſtructive of our happineſs, applied to things natural, moral, and religious. Sickneſs or diſorder, applied to health.

ILL-NA'TURE, S. a natural diſpoſition, whereby a perſon is prone to do ill turns, and to thwart the happineſs of another, attended with a ſecret joy on the ſight of any miſchief which befalls another, and an entire inſenſibility of any kindneſs received.

ILL-NA'TURED, Adj. habitually unkind, malicious, or miſchievous.

ILL-NA'TUREDLY, Adv. in a peeviſh, froward, miſchievous manner.

To ILLUDE, V. A. [*illudo*, Lat.] to mock; to play upon; to jeer.

To ILLU'ME, V. A. [*illuminer*, Fr.] to ſupply with light; to brighten or adorn. "*Illum'd* with fluid gold." *Thomſon.*

To ILLU'MINE, V. A. [*illuminer*, Fr.] to enlighten or make light; to ſupply with lights. Figuratively, to adorn. "O let my "country's friends *illumine* mine." *Addiſ.*

To ILLU'MINATE, V. A. [*illuminer*, Fr.] to enlighten or ſupply with light. Figuratively, to ſupply the mind with a power of underſtanding any difficulty.

ILLUMINA'TION, S. [Fr. *illuminatio*, Lat.] the act of ſupplying with light, the cauſe of light; brightneſs; ſplendor; light communicated to the mind by inſpiration.

ILLU'MINATIVE, Adj [*illuminatif*, Fr.] having the power to communicate light.

ILLUMINA'TOR, S. [from *illuminatus*, Lat.] one who gives light; one who explains a difficult paſſage in an author.

ILLU'SION, S. [*illuſio*, Lat.] a falſe ſhew or appearance; error occaſioned by a falſe appearance.

ILLU'SIVE, Adj. [*illuſus*, Lat.] deceiving by falſe ſhew.

ILLU'SORY, Adj. [*illuſoire*, Fr.] fraudulent; with an intention to deceive; deceitful.

To ILLU'STRATE, V. A. [*illuſtrer*, Fr.] to brighten with light or honour. Figuratively, to explain or clear up a difficulty in an author.

ILLUSTRA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of rendering a difficult paſſage eaſy to be underſtood; an expoſition or explanation.

ILLU'STRATIVE, Adj. having the quality of clearing up a difficult or obſcure paſſage in an author.

ILLU'STRATIVELY, Adv. by way of explanation.

ILLU'STRIOUS, Adj. [*illuſtris*, Lat. *illuſtre*, Fr.] noble; eminent for titles, dignity, birth, or excellence.

ILLU'STRIOUSLY, Adv. in a conſpicuous, noble, or eminent manner.

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS, S. eminence of rank, birth, dignity, or good qualities.

I'M, a contraction, uſed in diſcourſe for *I am*.

I'MAGE, S. [Fr. of *imago*, Lat.] the appearance of any object; an idea impreſſed by outward objects on the mind; a repreſentation of any thing expreſſed either in painting, ſculpture, *&c.* moſt commonly applied to ſtatues; a copy, or likeneſs; a lively deſcription of any thing in diſcourſe; a picture drawn in the fancy; a falſe god; or a ſtatue made to repreſent, and be worſhipped as a god.

To I'MAGE, V. A. to form a repreſentation, likeneſs, or idea of a thing in the mind.

I'MAGERY, S. ſtatues or pictures. Figuratively, a reſemblance. "This *imagery*

"of

" of ſorrow." *Prior.* Ideas formed purely by the imagination, which have no originals out of the mind.

I'MAGINARY, Adj. exiſting only in the imagination or fancy, oppoſed to real.

I'MAGINATION, S. [Fr. *imaginatio*, Lat.] a power or faculty of the ſoul, whereby it can join or ſeparate the ideas it has received by the ſenſes, in ſuch a manner as to form other compound ideas, which have no reſemblance exiſting out of the mind; fancy; the power of repreſenting things abſent; a conception, image, or idea of any thing in the mind.

To IMA'GINE, V. N. to fancy; to conceive. Figuratively, to contrive, or plot.

IMA'GINER, S. one who forms an idea in his mind.

IMBE'CILE, Adj. [Fr. *imbecillis*, Lat] wanting ſtrength, applied both to body and mind.

IMBECI'LITY, S. [*imbecilité*, Fr.] frailty, or weakneſs of mind or body.

To IMBI'BE, V. A. [*imbibo*, Lat. *imbiber*, Fr.] to drink, or draw in; to admit into the mind; to drench or ſoak, to impregnate. " This earth *imbibed* with more " acid." *Newt.*

IMBI'BER, S. that which drinks in, ſucks up, or abſorbs.

IMBIBI'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of drinking or ſucking up moiſture.

To IMBI'TTER, V. A. to make bitter; to deprive of happineſs or pleaſure. " Paſſion " which *imbitter* their lives." *Addiſ.*

To IMBO'DY, V. A. to cover with, or thicken to a body; to bring together into one maſs or company; to incloſe. " *Imbo-* " *died* in ſtone." *Woodw.*

To IMBO'LDEN, V. A. to raiſe to confidence; to encourage, or make bold.

To IMBO'SOM, V. A. to hold on the boſom; to wrap in that part of the garment which covers the boſom. Figuratively, to love with a warm affection and friendſhip.

To IMBO'W, V. A. to arch; to make in the form of an arch.

To IMBO'WER, V. A. to cover with a bower; to cover with branches or trees.

IM'BRICATED, Adj. [*imbrex*, Lat.] in Botany, formed in hollows, like thoſe of a gutter-tile.

IMBRICA'TION, S. an hollow indenture, like that of a gutter-tile.

To IMBRO'WN, V. A. to make brown, or dark.

To IMBRUTE, V. A. to make like a brute, either in quality or ſhape; to become like a brute.

To IMBRU'E, V. A. to ſteep, ſoak, or wet much and long.

To IMBU'E, V. A. [*imbuo*, Lat.] to tincture very deeply; to imbibe; to dye or impregnate with any liquor.

IMITABI'LITY, S. [*imitabilis*, Lat] the quality of being imitable.

IM'ITABLE, Adj. [Fr. *imitabilis*, Lat.] worthy of being reſembled or imitated; poſſible to be imitated or copied.

To IM'ITATE, V. A. [*imitatus*, Lat. *imiter*, Fr.] to copy; to counterfeit.

IMITA'TION, S. the act of doing any thing with a view of making it like ſomething elſe.

IM'ITATIVE, Adj. [*imitativus*, Lat.] inclined to imitate; copied from, or reſembling,

IMITA'TOR, S. [*imitator*, Lat. *imitateur*, Fr.] one who copies from, and endeavours to reſemble another.

IMMA'CULATE, Adj. [*immaculatus*, Lat.] without ſpot, ſtain, or crime, pure, or clear. " Thou clear, *immaculate*, and ſilver foun- " tain." *Shak.*

To IMMANA'CLE, V. A. to put in manacles; to fetter or confine.

IM'MANENT, Adj. [Fr.] internal; or ſituated within the mind.

IMMA'NITY, S. [*imanitas*, Lat.] barbarity; cruelty. " Such *immanity* and bloody " ſtrife." *Shak.*

To IMMASK, V. A. to put in a maſk; to cover; to diſguiſe. " Caſes of buckram to " *immaſk* our outward garments." *Shak.*

IMMATE'RIAL, Adj. [*immateriel*, Fr.] ſpiritual; diſtinct from, and not conſiſting of matter; of no importance, or weight. The laſt ſenſe is branded as a barbariſm of Johnſon.

IMMATE'RIALLY, Adv. in a manner not depending on matter.

IMMATE'RIALIZED, Adj. freed from, or void of matter. " *Immaterialized* ſpirits." *Glanv.*

IMMATE'RIALNESS, S. diſtinctneſs or freedom from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE, Adj. not conſiſting of matter. " Incorporeal and *immateriate*." *Bac.*

IMMATU'RE, Adj. [*immaturus*, Lat.] not ripe; not perfect; too early or before the natural time. " Call not that death *imma-* " *ture*." *Taylor.*

IMMATU'RELY, Adv. too ſoon; before ripe, complete, or exiſtent.

IMMATU'RENESS, or IMMATU'RITY, S. unripeneſs.

IMMEABI'LITY, S. [*immeabilis*, Lat.] want of power to paſs or make itſelf a paſſage; applied to fluids. " *Immeability* of the juices." *Arbuth.*

IMME'ASURABLE, Adj. [pronounced *imméſurable*] not to be meaſured; not to be conceived.

IMME'ASURABLY, Adv. beyond all meaſure: beyond all comprehenſion or conception.

IMMECHA'NICAL, Adj. not according to the laws of mechanics.

IMME'

IMME'DIACY, S. the quality of acting without the intervention of any other means.

IMME'DIATE, Adj. [*immediat*, Fr.] in such a ſtate with reſpect to ſomething elſe, as to have nothing between; without any thing intervening; not acting by ſecond cauſes. Inſtant or preſent, applied to time. "Armed "with more *immediate* power." *Prior.*

IMME'DIATELY, Adv. without the intervention of any other cauſe or event; inſtantly; without delay.

IMME'DIATENESS, S. preſence, applied to time. The ſtate or quality of being without any ſecond or intervening cauſe.

IMME'DICABLE, Adj. [*immedicabilis*, Lat.] not to be healed or cured.

IMME'MORABLE, Adj. [*immemorabilis*, Lat.] not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL, Adj. not within the memory of any perſon living; ſo ancient as not to be eaſily traced with any degree of certainty.

IMME'NSE, Adj. [Fr. of *immenſus*, Lat.] unbounded; not to be comprehended; infinite.

IMME'NSITY, S. [*immenſité*, Fr.] unbounded or incomprehenſible greatneſs.

IMME'NSURABLE, Adj. impoſſible to be meaſured; infinite.

IMMENSURABI'LITY, S. impoſſibility of being meaſured.

To IMME'RGE, V. A. [*immergo*, Lat.] to plunge or put under water.

IMME'RSE, Adj. [*immerſus*, Lat. of *immergo*, Lat.] buried; covered; ſunk deep.

To IMME'RSE, V. A. [*immerſum*, Lat.] to put under water; to ſink deep or cover; to plunge, ſink, or keep depreſſed.

IMME'RSION, S. [Fr. of *immerſio*, Lat.] the act of plunging any thing in water, or any other fluid, beyond its ſurface; the ſtate of ſinking or being ſunk in liquor below its ſurface. The ſtate of being overwhelmed, applied to the mind.

IMMETHO'DICAL, Adj. without order, regularity, or method.

IMMETHO'DICALLY, Adv. in an irregular manner.

IM'MINENT, Adj. [Fr. *imminens*, Lat.] hanging over one's head; threatening; near; applied always to ſomething ill.

To IMMI'NGLE, V. A. to mingle, mix, or unite. "Purity and peace *immingle* charms." *Thomſ.* Seldom uſed.

IMMI'SCIBLE, Adj. not capable of being mixed. A word uſed by the author of *Clariſſa*.

IMMI'SSION, S. [*immiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending in, oppoſed to *emiſſion*.

To IMMIX, V. A. to mix together; to join or unite. "With theſe *immixt*." *Milt.*

IMMIX'ABLE, Adj. [from *immix*] not to be mixed together. "Liquor of the ſame colour, and *immixable*." *Wilkins.*

IMMOBI'LITY, S. [*immobilité*, Fr. from *immobilis*, Lat.] a quality of body, whereby it is rendered incapable of motion; a ſtate of reſt.

IMMO'DERATE, Adj. [*immoderatus*, Lat. *immoderé*, Fr.] exceſſive; exceeding due bounds.

IMMO'DERATELY, Adv. in an exceſſive degree or manner.

IMMODERA'TION, S. [Fr.] want of keeping to a due mean; exceſs.

IMMO'DEST, Adj. [*immodeſte*, Fr.] unchaſte, or inconſiſtent with modeſty; obſcene.

IMMO'DESTY, S. [*immodeſtée*, Fr.] want of modeſty, or of regard to chaſtity and decency.

To IM'MOLATE, V. A. [*immolatus*, of *immola*, Lat. *immoler*, Fr.] to ſacrifice, or kill in ſacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of ſacrificing, or killing as an offering to God; the thing offered in ſacrifice.

IMMO'RAL, Adj. inconſiſtent with, or contrary to the laws of morality; bad or unjuſt.

IMMORA'LITY, S. an action inconſiſtent with our duty towards men; want of virtue.

IMMO'RTAL, Adj. [*immortalis*, Lat.] not capable of dying; living for ever; never ending; perpetual.

IMMORTA'LITY, S. a ſtate which has no end; an exemption from death; that which makes immortal. "Quaff *immortality* "and joy." *Par. Loſt.*

IMMO'RTALLY, Adv. ſo as never to die or ceaſe.

To IMMO'RTALIZE, V. A. [*immortaliſer*, Fr.] to make immortal; to perpetuate, or make the fame of a perſon endleſs.

IMM'ORTALLY, Adv. without death; without ceaſing or ending.

IMMO'VEABLE, Adj not be forced from or taken out of its place; not to be ſhaken or affected.

IMMO'VEABLY, Adv. in a ſtate not to be ſhaken or affected.

IMMU'NITY, S. [*emmunité*, Fr. *immunitas*, Lat.] diſcharge from any duty or obligation.

To IMMU'RE, V. A. [*emmurer*, old Fr.] to incloſe within a wall; to impriſon; to confine.

IMMU'RE, S. a wall or incloſure. "With-"in whoſe ſtrong *immures*." *Shak.*

IMMUTABI'LITY, S. [*immutabilité*, Fr. of *immutabilitas*, Lat.] freedom from change or alteration.

IMMU'TABLE, Adj. not ſubject to change or alter.

IMMU'TABLY, Adv. without altering or changing; in a manner not ſubject to change or alter.

IMP, S. [*imp*, Brit.] an inferior devil; an emiſſary of the devil.

To IMP, V. A. [*impio*, Brit.] to lengthen by the addition of ſomething elſe. "*Imp* out "our droopen country's broken wings." *Shak.*

To

To IMPACT, V. A. [*Impactus*, of *impingo*, Lat.] to drive, or force the particles of a body closer together.

To IMPAI'R, V. A. [*empirer*, Fr.] to lessen in degree, quality, quantity, or worth; to diminish; to injure; to make worse.

IMPAI'R, S. a decay, or decrease; loss of power, degree, or quality.

IMPAIRMENT, S. a decay; injury; decay of strength.

IMPA'LPABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be felt, or perceived by the touch.

To IMPA'RADISE, V. A. [*imparodisare*, Ital.] to render as happy as the state of paradise is supposed to be. "*Imparadis'd* in one "another's arms." *Par. Lost.*

IMPA'RITY, S. disproportion; the excess of two things compared together; oddness.

To IMPARK, V. A. to separate from a common; to make a park of; to inclose with a park.

To IMPA'RT, V. A [[*impartier*, Lat.] to grant, give, or communicate a part.

IMPA'RTIAL, S. just; without any bias, or undue influence

IMPARTIA'LITY, S. [*impartialité*, Fr.] the act of distributing justice without any bias, or undue influence; strict justice.

IMPA'RTIALLY, Adv. in a manner free from any bias.

IMPA'RTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which may be communicated or bestowed in part; without parts.

IMPASSABLE, Adj not to be passed

IMPASSIBI'LITY, S. [*impassabilité*, Fr.] the quality or privilege of not being subject to external injury or sufferings.

IMPA'SSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] incapable of suffering injury or pain.

IMPA'SSIONED, Adj. seized, or inflamed with passion. "The tempter all *impassioned*." *Par. Lost.*

IMPA'STED, Adj. covered with paste. "Bak'd and *impasted*." *Shak.*

IMPA'TIENCE, S. [Fr.] inability of suffering pain or delay without complaint.

IMPATIENT, Adj. [Fr. of *impatiens*, Lat.] not able to endure or bear delay, pain, or any other inconvenience, without complaint; vehemently agitated by passion; eager.

IMPA'TIENTLY, Adv. with great intenseness, application, or ardour. "He con-"sidered one thing so *impatiently*." *Clarend.* With great eagerness, or longing desire.

To EMPA'WN, V. A. to give a person as an hostage, or a thing as pledge and security, for the performance of certain conditions.

To IMPE'ACH, V. A. [pronounced in this word, and its derivatives, *impeech*, of *empecher*, Fr.] to hinder. In Law, to accuse a person of being guilty of a crime.

IMPEA'CHABLE, Adj. worthy of being found fault with; accusable.

IMPEA'CHMENT, S. [*empeckement*, Fr.] an hindrance, or obstacle. "March on to "Calais without *impeachment*." *Shak.* A public accusation or charge of being guilty of some crime.

To IMPE'ARL, V. A. to adorn with pearls; to adorn with something resembling pearls.

To IMPE'DE, V. A. [*impedio*, Lat.] to hinder; to stop.

IMPE'DIMENT, S. [*impedimentum*, Lat.] an hindrance, obstacle, or motive which renders the performance of a thing difficult or impossible.

To IMPE'L, V. A. [*impello*, Lat.] to drive on; to make a thing move; to act upon with force.

IMPE'LLENT, S. [*impellens*, Lat.] a power which acts upon any thing with force.

To IMPE'ND, V. N. [*impendeo*, Lat.] to hang over, threaten, or be near: generally applied to some evil.

IMPE'NDENT, Adj. [*impendens*, Lat.] suspended or hanging over; very near.

IMPE'NDENCE, S. the state of hanging over, or being near. "The *impendence* of a "greater or sensible evil." *Hale.*

IMPENETRABI'LITY, S. [*impenetrabilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being pierceable. Hardness, or a state not susceptible of tender affections, applied to the mind.

IMPE'NETRABLE, Adj [Fr. *impenetrabilis*, Lat.] not to be pierced or entered by any outward force; not admitting to enter. Not be known or discovered, applied to things and persons. Not to be moved, or affected, applied to the mind.

IMPE'NETRABLY, Adv. with so much hardness as not to give entrance to any thing driven by external force. Not to be removed by instruction, applied to defects of the understanding. "*Impenetrably* dull." *Pope*

IMPE'NITENCE, or IMPENITENCY, S. [*impenitence*, Fr.] a state of mind wherein a person continues in sin, without any sorrow or sense of divine love or mercy.

IMPE'NITENT, Adj. [Fr.] not grieving or repenting of sin.

IMPE'NITENTLY, Adv. without repentance, or shewing any sorrow of sin.

IMPE'NNOUS, Adj. without wings. "*Impennous* insects." *Browne.*

IM'PERATE, Adj. [*imperatus*, Lat.] done with consciousness, or the direction of the will "*Imperate* acts." *Hale.*

IMPERATIVE, Adj. [*imperativus*, of *impero*, Lat.] commanding, or expressing command. The imperative mood in English formed either with auxilliary words, implying a command, request, or permission, or by putting the word after the verb, which in other moods comes before it. Thus *Peter runs*, the indicative; but *run Peter*, or *let Peter run* is the imperative. *Let* is prefixed only to the third person singular, and to the first

third persons plural; as, *let* him hear; *let* us regard; *let* them repent.

IMPERCE/PTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be seen or perceived either by the mind, eye, or other senses; very small or minute.

IMPERCE/PTIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPERCE/PTIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived either by the mind or senses.

IMPE/RFECT, Adj. [*imperfectus*, Lat *imparfait*, Fr.] not quite finished; not complete; wanting something; defective; frail.

IMPERFE/CTION, S. [Fr.] a defect, failure, or fault, whether natural or moral.

IMPE/RFECTLY, Adv. not fully or completely; with defects or failure.

IMPE/RFORABLE, Adj. not to be bored through.

IMP/ERFORATE, Adj. not pierced or bored through; without a hole or cavity running through. "Sometimes children are "born *imperforate*." *Sharp*.

IMPE/RIAL, Adj. [Fr. of *imperialis*, Lat.] possessed of the state of an emperor or empress; higher than royal, though sometimes used for it. *Imperial paper*, is a large kind of fine writing paper.

IMPE/RIALIST, S. a person who is a subject to the emperor of Germany.

IMPE/RIOUS, Adj. [*imperieux*, Fr. *imperiosus*, Lat.] commanding in an haughty and insolent manner; overbearing; powerful; proud. "Vast and *imperious* mind." *Tillotſ.*

IMPE/RIOUSLY, Adv. with pride of authority; in an insolent manner.

IMPE/RIOUSNESS, S. the exercise of authority; a haughty, rigid, and insolent stretch of power and command.

IMPE/RISHABLE, Adj. [*imperiſſable*, Fr.] not to be destroyed by force, or impaired by time.

IMPE/RSONAL, Adj. [*impersonel*, Fr. *impersonalis*, Lat.] in Grammar, used only in the third person singular, or not having all the persons, applied to verbs. The English impersonal is borrowed from the Saxon, and is expressed by *it* before the verb, as "*It* thun-"dered; *huyt thunrode*, Sax." Besides which, we sometimes express this verb by *one*, as, "*One told me. One had better.*"

IMPE/RSONALLY, Adv. in Grammar, after the manner of a verb, which is not used in all the persons.

IMPE/RTINENCE, or IMPERTINENCY, S. [Fr.] that which has no relation to the matter in hand; folly, or rambling thought; troublesomeness, arising from not talking to the purpose, or from intrusion; a trifle.

IMPE/RTINENT, Adj. [Fr.] of no relation to the matter in hand; of no weight: troublesome by enquiring into things which do not concern a person; foolish; trifling.

IMPE/RTINENT, S. a person who is troublesome by enquiring into, or meddling with things that do not concern him.

IMPE/RTINENTLY, Adv. without relation to the matter in hand; in a troublesome manner, by enquiring into things that do not concern one.

IMPE/RVIOUS, Adj. [*impervius*, Lat.] not to be pierced or penetrated; not accessible. "A river's mouth *impervious* to the "winds." *Pope*.

IMPE/RVIOUSNESS, S. the state or quality of not admitting any passage or entrance.

IMPETRABLE, Adj. [Fr. *impetrabilis*, Lat.] possible to be attained.

IMPETRA/TION, S. [Fr. *impetratio*, Lat.] the act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPETUO/SITY, S. [*impetuoſité*, Fr. of *impetus*, Lat.] excess of strength, force, violence, or rage.

IMPE/TUOUS, Adj. [*impetueux*, Fr. *impetus*, Lat.] violent; fierce; furious; vehement.

IMPE/TUOUSLY, Adv. in a violent or furious manner.

IMPE/TUOUSNESS, S. violence; fury.

I/MPETUS, S. the force by which a body moves in any direction after being impelled by another; a violent effort.

IMPI/ETY, S. [*impieté*, Fr. *impietas*, Lat.] a state of open opposition to the laws of GOD, attended with want of reverence, and a neglect of the duties of religion; ungodliness; irreligious.

To IMPI/NGE, V. A. [*impingo*, Lat.] to fall or strike against; to clash.

To IMPI/NGUATE, V. A. to fatten or make fat.

IM/PIOUS, Adj. [*impius*, Lat. *impié*, Fr.] without devotion; without reverence to GOD, or religious duties.

IM/PIOUSLY, Adv. in a prophane, wicked manner.

IM/PIOUSNESS, S. See *Impiety*.

IMPLACABI/LITY, S. [from *implacable*] the quality of not being appeased or reconciled to a person that has offended us; irreconcileable enmity.

IMPLA/CABLE, Adj. [Fr of *implacabilis*, Lat.] not to be pacified or reconciled.

IMPLA/CABLY, Adv. with malice or anger not to be pacified.

To IMPLANT, V. A. to put a plant into the ground. Figuratively, to establish or fix, applied to the mind, *&c.*

IMPLANTA/TION, S. the act of setting or planting; the act of introducing and fixing in the mind.

IMPLAU/SIBLE, Adj. not likely to seduce or persuade.

IM/PLEMENT, S. [*implementum*, Lat.] any tool or instrument belonging to mechanics.

IMPLE/TION, S. [*impletus*, Lat.] the act

of filling, or the ſtate of a thing that is full. "A plentiful *implection*." *Bac*

IM'PLEX, Adj. [*implexus*, Lat.] complicated; conſiſting of a variety or change; intricate.

To IM'PLICATE, V. A. [*implicatum*, Lat, of *implico*, Lat.] to infold or involve. Figuratively, to embarraſs or entangle by variety.

IMPLICA'TION, S. [Fr. *implicatio*, Lat. the ſtate of a thing whoſe parts are kept together by being folded over each other, or entangled; an inference included in an argument, but not expreſſed.

IMPLI'CIT, Adj. [*implicité*, Fr. *implicitus*, Lat.] entangled, or complicated with; tacitly compriſed or underſtood, and to be gathered only by inference; reſting on another, or taken up on the authority of another, without any examination.

IMPLI'CITLY, Adv. by inference, becauſe included, but not expreſſed; without examination; or barely on the authority of another.

To IMPLO'RE, V. A. [*imploro*, Lat. *implorer*, Fr.] to entreat with prayers; to aſk or beg with great earneſtneſs and ſubmiſſion.

IMPLO'RER, S. one that requeſts or entreats with earneſtneſs.

IMPLU'VIOUS, Adj. [*impluvius*, Lat.] wet with rain.

To IM'PLY, V. A. [*implico*, Lat. *impliquer*, Fr.] to include as a conſequence, but not in expreſs terms.

To IMPOI'SON, V. A. [*empoiſoner*, Fr.] to kill with poiſon. Figuratively, to corrupt or ſeduce.

IMPO'LITIC, or IMPO'LITICAL, Adj. not uſing forecaſt; indiſcreet.

IMPOLI'TICALLY, or IMPO'LITICLY, Adv. without art, or diſcretion; without guarding againſt the bad conſequence of an action; imprudently.

IMPORO'SITY, S. the quality of being without pores or interſtices between the parts.

IMPO'ROUS, Adj. free from pores or interſtices between its parts. "Perfectly ſolid "and *imporous*." *Ray*.

To IMPO'RT, V. A. [*importo*, Lat.] to bring goods into one country from another, applied to commerce. To imply, mean, or ſignify; to produce as a conſequence.

IMPO'RT, S. moment; weight, or conſequence; tendency. "A third of the ſame "*import*." *Boyle*. Any thing brought from abroad.

IMPO'RTABLE, Adj. that which may by law be brought from abroad.

IMPO'RTANCE, S. [Fr.] the meaning or ſignification of a word; a matter, ſubject, or affair; conſequence, value, or moment.

IMPO'RTANT, Adj. [Fr.] of great weight, moment, or conſequence.

IMPORTA'TION, S. the act or practice of bringing goods into one kingdom from another.

IMPO'RTLESS, Adj. of no moment or conſequence "Of *importleſs* burthen." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

IMPO'RTUNATE, Adj. [*importunus*, Lat. *importune*, Fr.] requeſting with great earneſtneſs and frequently. Figuratively, not to be repulſed or denied.

IMPO'RTUNATELY, Adv. with inceſſant and earneſt requeſt.

IMPO'RTUNATENESS, S. inceſſant and earneſt requeſt, or ſolicitation.

To IMPORTU'NE, V. A. [*importunus*, Lat. *importuner*, Fr.] to requeſt with earneſtneſs and frequency; to teize or wear out with inceſſant and earneſt requeſt.

IMPORTU'NELY, Adv. with earneſtneſs and frequency; troubleſomely; unſeaſonably, or improperly. "Very *importunely* "urged." *Sanderſ.*

IMPORTU'NITY, S. [*importunité*, Fr. *importunitas*, Lat.] earneſt and inceſſant intreaty.

To IMPOSE, V, A. [*impoſer*, Fr.] to lay on as a burthen; to exact as a puniſhment; to enjoin as a law or duty; to cheat or deceive. In Printing to put the pages on the ſtone, and fit on the chaſes, in order to carry the forms to preſs. In the Univerſities, to give a taſk as a puniſhment for ſome miſdemeanor.

IMPO'SEABLE, Adj. to be enjoined as a law or rule.

IMPOSER, S. one who commands; one who lays any heavy fine or duty on another; one who cheats or tricks.

IMPOSI'TION, S. [Fr. *impoſitus*, Lat.] the act of laying or putting any thing on another. "*Impoſition* of hands." *Hammond*. The act of giving or affixing. "*Impoſition* "of names." *Camd*. The commanding any thing as a law or duty. "Your father's *im*-"*poſition*." *Shak*. Conſtraint or oppreſſion; a cheat, trick, or impoſture.

IMPO'SSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be done, attained, or practiſed.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY, S. [*impoſſibilité*, Fr.] the ſtate of being impracticable, or beyond any one's power to do; that which cannot be done.

IM'POST, S. [*impoſt*, *impot*, Fr. *impoſitum*, Lat.] a toll; cuſtom paid for goods or merchandize. Uſed in the plural, in Architecture, for that part of a pillar, in vaults and arches, on which the weight or ſtreſs of the whole building beareth.

To IMPO'STHUMATE, V. N. [from *impoſthume*] to form an abſceſs; to gather, or form a cyſt or bag, applied to matter. Neuterly, to afflict with an impoſthume.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION, S. the act of forming an abſceſs, gathering, or cyſt; the ſtate in which an impoſthume is formed.

IMPO'STHUME, S. a collection of matter in any part of the body.

IMPO'STOR, S. [*impoſteur*, Fr.] one who deceives or cheats by aſſuming a falſe character.

IMPOS-

IMPO'STURE, S. [Fr. *impoſtura*, Lat.] a cheat committed by giving perſons or things a character or appearance which does not properly belong to them.

I'MPOTENCE, or I'MPOTENCY, S. want of power, either of body or mind Rage, including the idea of not being able to reſtrain it: incapacity to propagate.

I'MPOTENT, Adj. [Fr. *impotens*, Lat.] not able, nor having ſufficient ſtrength to perform a thing, applied both to the mind and body; weak; diſabled by nature or diſeaſe; without a power to reſtrain. "*Impotent* of "tongue." *Dryd.* Without virility.

I'MPOTENTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as ſhews want of power.

To IMPO'VERISH, V. A. [*appauvrir*, Fr.] to make poor. To render unfruitful, applied to land.

IMPO'VERISHMENT, S. want of riches, mean and low circumſtances.

To IMPO'UND, V.A to ſhut up in a pound or pinfold; to confine or cloſe in a pound.

To IMPO'WER, V. A. See *Empower*.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be done or practiſed; not to be governed or managed. "That fierce *impracticable* nature," *Knolles*.

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS, S. impoſſibility of performing or practiſing.

To I'MPRECATE, V. A. [*imprecatus*, of *imprecor*, Lat,] to pray for evil to befal one's ſelf or others; to curſe.

IMPRECA'TION, S. a curſe.

IMPRE'CATORY, Adj. containing wiſhes of evil, or curſes.

To IMPRE'GN, V. A. to make fruitful, applied to women. To fill with, or make fertile with any quality, applied to things.

IMPRE'GNABLE, Adj. [*impregnable*, Fr.] not to be ſtormed or taken, applied to forts. Not to be ſhaken, moved, or overcome, applied to the mind.

To IMPRE'GNATE, V. A. [See *Impregn*] to fill with young, or make fruitful, applied to animals. To ſaturate, fill, applied to fluids,

IMPREGNA'TION, S. the act of making fruitful, applied to animals. The act of filling with any quality; ſaturation, applied to liquors

To IMPRE'SS, V. A. [*impreſſum*, Lat of *imprimo*, Lat.] to print or mark by preſſure. To force a perſon to enter either as a ſailor or ſoldier. Figuratively, to fix deep, applied to the mind.

IMPRE'SS, S. a print or mark made by preſſure; an effect, a mark of diſtinction, character, or ſtamp; the act of forcing into any ſervice.

IMPRE'SSION, S. [*impreſſio*, Lat.] a motion which produces ſome perception, applied to the organs of ſenſe, or the mind. The act of preſſing one body upon another; a ſtamp or mark made by preſſure; operation or influence. "The *impreſſions* of flattery." *Atterb.* An edition, or a number printed off at one time, applied to books.

IMPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. that which may be preſſed; liable to be forced into the ſervice, or preſſed.

To IMPRI'NT, V. A. [*imprimer*, Fr.] to mark any ſubſtance by preſſure; to ſtamp words on paper by means of types in printing; to fix in the mind or memory.

To IMPRI'SON, V. A. [*empriſonner*, Fr] to confine in a priſon; to confine, reſtrain, or deprive of freedom.

IMPRI'SONMENT, S. [*impriſonnement*, Fr.] the act of confining a perſon in priſon; the ſtate of a perſon or thing under confinement.

IMPROBABI'LITY, S. [from *improbable*] want of likelihood; impoſſibility of being proved.

IMPRO'BABLE, Adj. [Fr. *improbabilis*, Lat.] unlikely.

IMPRO'BABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as cannot be proved. "He ſpeaks very *im*-"*probably*." *Boyle*.

IMPRO'BITY, S. [*improbitas*, Lat.] want of honeſty.

IMPRO'PER, Adj. [*impropre*, Fr. *improprius*, Lat.] not fit or qualified; not ſuited to the uſe it is deſigned for.

IMPRO'PERLY, Adv. in a manner not fit or adapted to its end; unſeaſonable; in an inaccurate manner; in a manner inconſiſtent with reaſon, or the nature of things.

To IMPRO'PRIATE, V. A. to convert any thing public to private uſe; to arrogate, or aſſume as belonging to one's ſelf. In Canon Law, to transfer the poſſeſſions of a church into the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIA'TION, S. the ſtate of a church benefice which is in the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIA'TOR, S. a layman, who has the poſſeſſion of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRI'ETY, S. [*impropriété*, Fr.] any thing which is unfit for the end it is aſſigned, and unſuitable to the perſon to whom it is applied; an application of a word in a ſenſe inconſiſtent with the rules of grammar.

To IMPRO'VE, V. A. to advance or raiſe a thing from a bad ſtate to one of greater perfection; to advance in goodneſs, or learning.

IMPRO'VABLE, Adj. [of *improve*] capable of being made better, or of advancing from a good to a better ſtate.

IMPRO'VABLENESS, S. capableneſs of being made better.

IMPRO'VEABLY, Adv. in a manner that admits of being made better.

IMPRO'VEMENT, S. the advancement or progreſs of any thing from a good to a better ſtate; advancement in learning.

IMPRO'VER, S. one who advances in learning and goodneſs, or makes either him-

ſelf or any thing elſe better; that which makes any thing better.

IMPRO'VIDENCE, S. [See *Improvident*] want of caution or forethought; want of taking ſuch meaſures as might leſſen or prevent any future calamity.

IMPRO'VIDENT, Adj. [*improvidus*, Lat.] without any foreſight or caution, with reſpect to any future circumſtance; without any regard or preparation for any future calamity.

IMPRO'VIDENTLY, Adv. without care or caution to prevent or prepare againſt any future calamity.

IMPROVI'SION, S. want of forethought or preparation to prevent or ſupport any future calamity.

IMPRU'DENCE, S. [Fr. *imprudentia*, Lat.] wanting judgment, caution, or a proper regard for our intereſt, and the conſequences of our actions.

I'MPUDENCE, or I'MPUDENCY, S. [*impudentia*, Lat.] want of modeſty; the quality of doing amiſs, without any regard to the opinion of others, or any ſenſe of the nature of the crime.

I'MPUDENT, Adj. [*impudens*, Lat.] not affected with ſhame for having done amiſs; perſiſting in a fault with boaſting; wanting modeſty.

I'MPUDENTLY, Adj in a ſhameleſs manner; without modeſty.

To IMPU'GN, V. A. [*impugner*, Fr.] to attack; to oppoſe or contradict an aſſertion.

IMPU'GNER, S. one that attacks or oppoſes an opinion.

IMPUI'SSANCE, S. [Fr.] feebleneſs or want of ſtrength.

I'MPULSE, S. [*impulſus*, Lat.] the ſhock or force given and communicated by one body acting upon another; an influence, idea, or motive acting upon the mind; an attack of an enemy. "Suſtain the *impulſe*." *Prior*.

IMPU'LSION, S. [*impulſio*, Lat.] the action of a body in motion on another body. Influence, applied to the mind.

IMPU'LSIVE, Adj. [*impulſif*, Fr.] having the power of moving or acting upon.

IMPU'NITY, S. [*impunité*, Fr. *impunitas*, Lat.] freedom from puniſhment; exemption from the puniſhment due to crimes.

IMPU'RE, Adj. [*impure*, Fr. *impurus*, Lat.] not having that ſanctity, virtue, or modeſty required by the laws of religion, or by the dictates of nature. Foul, muddy, or droſſy, applied to liquors.

IMPU'RELY, Adj. with immodeſty or unchaſtity. With foulneſs, applied to liquors.

IMPU'RENESS, or IMPU'RITY, S. want of that regard to decency, chaſteneſs, virtue, or holineſs, which our duty requires; an act of unchaſtity. Foulneſs, applied to liquors.

To IMPU'RPLE, V. A. to make of a purple colour.

IMPU'TABLE, Adj. [from *impute*] that which may be laid to a perſon's charge; accuſable; liable to be accuſed with a fault.

IMPUTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of charging with ill; cenſure, reproach, or accuſation.

IMPU'TATIVE, Adj. that which a perſon may be accuſed for; that which may be aſcribed to another.

To IMPU'TE, V. A. [*imputer*, Fr. *imputo*, Lat.] to charge with; to accuſe, or attribute; to reckon as belonging to, or done by a perſon, though performed by another.

IMPU'TER, S. he that charges a perſon with having done a thing; he who attributes the merits or actions of a perſon to another.

IMPU'TRIBLE, Adj. [*imputribilis*, Lat.] not able to putrify; incorruptible.

IN, Prep. [Lat.] applied to place, ſignifies where a thing is; applied to time, the period then exiſtent, or the ſtate then preſent. Sometimes it denotes power. "Is not *in* man." *Hubb. Tale*. By, or for the ſake of, uſed in ſolemn entreaties. "*In* the names of all the "gods." *Shak*. For, applied to cauſe. "To "fight *in* thy defence." *Shak*. *In as much* implies, ſeeing that, or becauſe.

IN, Adv. within ſome places, oppoſed to *without*. Placed in ſome particular ſtate. After *come* or *go*, it denotes entrance. Cloſe, or home, applied to fencing. *In*, in compoſition, has a negative or a privative ſenſe, from the Lat. *in*; thus *arable* denotes that which may be tilled, *inarable* that which cannot be tilled; before a word beginning with *r* it is changed into *r*, as *ir-regular*; before *l*, into *l*, as *il-legal*, and into *m* before *m*, and other conſonants, as *immutable*, *improbable*, &c.

INABI'LITY, S. want of power ſufficient for the performance of any particular action or deſign.

INACCE'SSIBLE, Adj. not to be reached; not to be come near or approached.

INA'CCURACY, S. [from *inaccurate*] want of exactneſs.

INA'CCURATE, Adj. wanting accuracy or exactneſs.

INA'CTION, S. [Fr.] ceſſation from, or forbearance of, action or labour.

INA'CTIVE, Adj. idle, lazy, ſluggiſh.

INA'CTIVELY, Adj. in a lazy, ſluggiſh manner.

INA'CTIVITY, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon ceaſes from labour or action; idleneſs; reſt.

INA'DEQUATE, Adj. not equal to the purpoſe; defective. *Inadequate ideas* are ſuch as are but a partial, incomplete, or imperfect repreſentation of thoſe archetypes to which they are referred.

INA'DEQUATELY, Adv. defectively; imperfectly; incompletely.

INADVE'RTENCE, or INADVE'RTENCY, S. [*inadvertence*, Fr.] want of care, attention, or deliberation; an act, or the effect of negligence or inattention.

IN-

INADVER'TENT, Adj. without care or attention; negligent.

INADVE'RTENTLY, Adv. in a careleſs or negligent manner; without attention or deliberation.

INA'LIENABLE, Adj. that cannot be transferred or made over to another.

INA'LIMENTAL, Adj. affording no nouriſhment. "Things *inalimental* to be-"come alimental" *Bacon.*

INAMI'SSABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be loſt. "Theſe advantages are *inamiſſable.*" *Hammond.*

INA'MORATO, S. a rapturous lover.

INA'NE, Adj. [*inanis*, Lat.] void of matter. Uſed ſubſtantively for ſpace or extent; void of matter. "In the great *inane.*" *Locke.*

INA'NIMATE, or INA'NIMATED, Adj. [of *inanimatus*, Lat.] void of life; not actuated by a ſoul.

INANI'TION, S. [Fr.] emptineſs; applied to the veſſels of an animal, when wanting their uſual fulneſs.

INA'NITY, S. emptineſs; ſpace void of matter.

INA'PPETENCY, S. [of *in* and *appetentia*, Lat.] in Medicine, want of ſtomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE, Adj. not proper for a particular uſe; not having any relation to a ſubject or diſcourſe.

INA'PPLICATION, S. want of induſtry in buſineſs or ſtudy; want of attention.

IN'ARABLE, Adj. not fit to be tilled or plowed.

To INA'RCH, V. A. in Gardening, to graft by approach, or to ingraft one tree with another that ſtands near it.

INARTI'CULATE, Adj. [*inarticulé*, Fr.] not uttered with ſuch diſtinctneſs, that the different ſyllables may be perceived, as in human ſpeech.

INARTI'CULATELY, Adv. in a confuſed manner, ſo as the diſtinct ſyllables cannot be perceived in the utterance.

INARTICU'LATENESS, S. confuſion of ſounds; want of diſtinctneſs in pronouncing.

INARTIFI'CIAL, Adj. contrary to, or inconſiſtent with the rules of art.

INARTIFI'CIALLY, Adv. without art.

INATTE'NTION, S. [Fr.] want of attention; negligence.

INATTE'NTIVE, Adj. without regarding or conſidering a thing heard; neglecting or diſregarding any thing that is ſpoken to us, or done in our ſight.

INAU'DIBLE, Adj. not to be heard; without ſound.

To INAU'GURATE, V. A. [*inauguratus*, of *inauguro*, Lat.] to inveſt in a ſolemn manner with any high honour, particularly that of an emperor or king; to begin with good omens; to commence or begin.

INAUGURA'TION, S. the act of inveſting a perſon with the title or honour of a king or emperor.

INAURA'TION, S. [*inauratus*, of *inauro*, Lat.] to gild or cover with gold. "Their *in-*"*auration* or gilding." *Arbuth.*

INAUSPI'CIOUS, Adj. ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

INBE'ING, S. exiſting within a thing; inherence. "A ſort of *inbeing* in the ſub-"ſtance itſelf." *Watts.*

INBO'RN, Adj. born within; innated; implanted by nature.

INBRE'ATHED, Adj. breathed within. Figuratively, inſpired, or infuſed by inſpiration. "Dead things with *inbreath'd* ſenſe." *Milt.*

IN'BRED, Adj. produced, bred, hatched, or generated within.

To INCA'GE, V. A. to confine in a cage; to coop up or confine within any narrow ſpace.

INCANTA'TION, S. [of *incantatus*, Lat.] charms or enchantment.

INCA'NTATORY, Adj. dealing in, or performing by enchantment or magic.

To INCA'NTON, V. A. to unite to a canton, or to a ſeparate community.

INCAPABI'LITY, S. natural inability, or feebleneſs; a legal diſqualification.

INCA'PABLE, Adj. [Fr.] wanting power to apprehend, learn, or underſtand, applied to the mind. Not able to receive or perform; rendered unfit; diſqualified by law; not ſubject or liable to. "*Incapable* of fal-"ſhood."

To INCAPA'CITATE, V. A. to render unable or unfit to perform any thing.

INCAPA'CITY, S. [*incapacité*, Fr.] want of power of mind or body; wanting any neceſſary qualification, or the power of apprehending, learning, or underſtanding.

INCARCERA'TION, S. the act of confining in priſon; the ſtate of impriſonment.

To INCA'RN, V. A. [*incarno*, Lat.] in Surgery, to cover with fleſh; to cauſe fleſh to grow. Neuterly, to breed fleſh.

To INCA'RNADINE, S [Fr. *incarnadino*, Ital.] to dye of a pale red or fleſh colour.

To INCA'RNATE, V. A. [*incarnatus*, of *incarno*, Lat.] to cloath or embody with fleſh.

INCARNA'TION, S. the act of aſſuming a body, applied in divinity to that act of Chriſt whereby he became man. In Surgery, the ſtate of breeding fleſh, applied to wounds.

INCA'RNATIVE, Adj. [*incarnatif*, Fr.] in Medicine, that which produces or generates fleſh.

To INCA'SE, V. A. to cover, incloſe, or wrap as in a caſe.

INCAU'TIOUS, Adj. careleſs, or heedleſs.

INCAU'TIOUSLY, Adv. without ſuſpecting deceit; unwarily; heedleſsly.

INC'ENDIARY, S. [*incendiarius*, Lat.] one who maliciouſly and wilfully ſets towns or houſes on fire. Figuratively, one who in-

flames factions; one who cauſes commotions in a ſtate, or promotes quarrels between private perſons.

IN'CENSE, S. [*incenſum*, Lat.] a perfume offered up in ſacrifice. "The *incenſe* of rams." *Pſal.* lvi. 15.

To INCE'NSE, V. A. to kindle or provoke the anger of a perſon.

INCEN'SEMENT, S. rage or anger occaſioned by ſome offence.

INCE'NSION, S. [*incenſio*, Lat.] the act of kindling; or the ſtate of being on fire.

INCE'NSOR, S. one who kindles anger, or inflames the paſſions.

INCE'NSORY, S. the veſſel in which incenſe or perfumes are burnt.

INCE'NTIVE, S. [*incentivum*, Lat.] that which kindles, inflames, or provokes anger; a motive, encouragement, or ſpur to action.

INCE'NTIVE, Adj. acting as a ſpur, motive, or encouragement.

INCE'PTION, S. [*inceptio*, Lat.] beginning. "The *inception* of putrefaction." *Bac.*

INCE'PTIVE, Adj. [*inceptivus*, Lat.] that which implies beginning.

INCE'PTOR, S. [Lat.] a beginner; one who learns his rudiments.

INCE'RTITUDE, S. [*incertitudo*, Lat.] want of certainty.

INCE'SSANT, Adj. [of *in*, negative, and *ceſſans*, Lat.] continually; without intermiſſion.

INCE'SSANTLY, Adv. without ceaſing; continually; without intermiſſion.

IN'CEST, S. [*inceſt*, Fr. *inceſtum*, Lat.] the crime of criminal and unnatural commerce with a perſon within the degrees forbidden by the law. This formerly extended to the ſeventh, but ſeems now confined to the third.

INCE'STUOUS, Adj. [*inceſteux*, Fr.] guilty of inceſt, or the knowledge of a perſon within the degrees forbidden by law.

INCE'STUOUSLY, Adv. in an inceſtuous manner; with an unnatural love.

INCH, S. [*ince*, Sax. *uncia*, Lat.] a meaſure ſuppoſed equal to three barley corns laid end to end; the twelfth part of a foot; a proverbial expreſſion for a ſmall quantity; a critical or nice point of time. "We watched "you at an *inch*." *Shak.*

To INCH, V. A. to drive out, or force in by inches. Figuratively, to give niggardly.

INCHOA'TION, S. [*inchoatus*, Lat.] a beginning. "The firſt *inchoation* of them." *Hale.*

INCHO'ATIVE, Adj. [*inchoative*, Fr. *inchoativus*, Lat.] noting beginning.

To INCI'DE, V. A. [*incido*, Lat.] to cut, applied in Medicine to acids or ſalts.

INCIDENCE, or I'NCIDENCY, S. [*incidens*, of *incido*, Lat.] the direction with which one body ſtrikes or falls upon another.

I'NCIDENT, Adj. [*incidens*, Lat.] happening without expectation or being foreſeen; falling in beſides the main deſign; happening, or liable to befal.

I'NCIDENT, S. ſomething that happens beſides the main deſign; a caſualty, or unexpected and unforeſeen event.

I'NCIDENTAL, Adj. happening without being foreſeen, expected, or intended; caſual.

I'NCIDENTLY, Adv. occaſionally; beſides the main deſign; by the way; by the bye.

To INCI'NERATE, V. A. to burn to aſhes. "It doth *incinerate* and calcinate." *Bac.*

INCI'NERATION, S. the act of burning any thing to aſhes. "Salts made by *incinera-* "*tion*." *Boyle.*

INCIRCUMSPEC'TION, S. want of caution.

INCI'SED, Adj. [*inciſus*, Lat. *inciſer*, Fr.] cut, or made by cutting. "The *inciſed* lips." *Wiſem.*

INCI'SION, S. [*inciſio*, Lat.] a cut, or wound made by a ſharp inſtrument, generally applied to thoſe made by a ſurgeon. The diviſion of the particles of viſcous matter by medicines.

INCI'SIVE, Adj. [*inciſif*, Fr.] having the quality of cutting or ſeparating.

INCI'SOR, S. [Lat.] a cutter. In Anatomy, applied to one of the teeth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY, Adj. [*inciſoire*, Fr.] having the power of cutting or dividing.

INCI'SURE, S. [*inciſura*, Lat.] in Surgery, a cut, aperture, or wound made with a ſharp inſtrument.

INCITA'TION, S. [*incitatio*, Lat.] an incentive; an impulſe; a motive which ſpurs a perſon to action.

To INCI'TE, V. A. [*incito*, Lat. *inciter*, Fr.] to ſtir up; to puſh forward in a deſign; to urge on; to animate or encourage.

INCI'TEMENT, S. a motive which urges a perſon to action.

INCI'VIL, Adj. [*incivilis*, Lat.] wanting the elegance of breeding; not behaving with kindneſs. See *Uncivil.*

INCIVI'LITY, S. [*incivilité*, Fr.] want of complaiſance; rudeneſs

INCLE'MENCY, S. [*inclemence*, Fr.] want of mercy; cruelty, or harſhneſs of treatment.

INCLEMENT, Adj. not exerciſing mercy or clemency; cruel; void of tenderneſs. Figuratively, ſevere, or prodigiouſly cold, applied to ſeaſons or climates.

INCLI'NABLE, Adj. [*inclinabilis*, Lat.] having a propenſity; willing; having a tendency, or liable.

INCLINA'TION, S. [*inclination*, Fr.] tendency towards any point; or the mutual tendency which two or more bodies have to one another; natural aptneſs or fitneſs; diſpoſition or propenſity of the mind to any particular action. In Navigation, the tendency or direction of the needle or compaſs to the E. or W. In Pharmacy, the act of ſtooping a veſſel

a veſſel in order to pour a liquor out free from its dregs, called likewiſe decantation.

INCLI'NATORY, Adj. having the quality of tending to a particular point.

INCLI'NATORILY, Adj. obliquely; with a greater tendency to one ſide than another; with ſome deviation from N. or S.

To INCLI'NE, V. N. [*inclino*, Lat. *incliner*, Fr.] to bend; to lean; to tend towards any part. Figuratively, to be favourably diſpoſed to.

To INCLOI'STER, V. A. to ſhut up or confine in a cloiſter or monaſtery.

To INCLO'SE, V. A. See *Encloſe*.

To INCLOU'D, V. A. to darken with clouds; to make dark; to obſcure.

To INCLU'DE, V. A. [*includo*, Lat.] to incloſe, or ſhut in. Figuratively, to imply; to compriſe, comprehend, or contain.

INCLU'SIVE, Adj. [*incluſif*, Fr. of *incluſus*, Lat.] incloſed; contained; comprehended in any ſum or number.

INCLU'SIVELY, Adv. comprehending or reckoning the thing mentioned.

INCOEXI'STENCE, S. the quality of not exiſting together. "The *incoexiſtence* of different ideas." *Locke*.

INCO'G, Adv. [contracted from *incognito*] in a private manner; in ſuch a manner as ſhews that a perſon would not be known.

INCO'GITANCY, S. [*incogitantia*, low Lat.] want of thought, or want of thinking on the nature and conſequences of our actions.

INCO'GITATIVE, Adj. wanting the power of thinking.

INCO'GNITO, Adv. See *Incog*.

INCOHE'RENCE, or INCOHE'RENCY, S. want of being connected together, or of dependence on each other; inconſiſtence; want of cohæſion.

INCOHE'RENT, Adj. not following as a conſequence; inconſiſtent; without cohæſion.

INCOHE'RENTLY, Adv. inconſiſtently; inconſequentially.

INCOMBU'STIBILITY, S. the quality of not being conſumed by fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLE, Adj. [*incombuſtibilis*, Lat.] not to be conſumed by fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being waſted or conſumed by fire.

INCOME, S. that which an eſtate or poſt produces yearly; the produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY, S. [from *incommenſurable*] the ſtate of one thing compared to another, when they cannot both be meaſured by any common meaſure, however ſmall.

INCOMME'NSURABLE, Adj. not to be reduced to, or meaſured by, any common meaſure.

INCOMME'NSURATE, Adj. not admitting a common meaſure; bearing no proportion to each other.

To INCO'MMODATE, or INCOMMODE, V. A. [*incommodo*, Lat.] to make inconvenient; to be inconvenient to; to affect with trouble.

INCOMMO'DIOUS, Adj. [*incommodus*, Lat.] inconvenient; vexatious or troubleſome.

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY, Adj. inconveniently; not ſuited to uſe or neceſſity; not at eaſe.

INCOMMO'DITY, S. [*incommodité*, Fr. *incommoditas*, Lat.] an inconvenience; that which affects a perſon with a ſlight uneaſineſs, without cauſing any great injury.

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY, S. [from *incommunicable*] the quality of not being imparted to another.

INCOMMU'NICABLE, Adj. not to be imparted, or made the common right or property of another; not to be expreſſed or explained by words.

INCOMMU'NICABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be imparted, or to become the common quality or right of another; in ſuch a manner as cannot be expreſſed or explained.

INCOMMU'NICATING, Part. having no commerce or intercourſe with another.

INCOMMU'NICATIVE, Adj. reſerved.

INCOMPACT, or INCOMPACTED, Adj. porous; looſe, or not having its parts cloſely and ſtrongly joined together.

INCO'MPARABLE, Adj. ſo excellent as not to have any thing like it; excellent beyond competition.

INCO'MPARABLY, Adj. beyond compariſon or competition; excellently.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE, Adj. void of pity or tenderneſs; not touched or affected with the miſeries of another.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY, S. [from *incompatible*] the quality which renders a thing not poſſible to exiſt, or to be reconciled with another; inconſiſtency of one thing with another.

INCOMPA'TIBLE, Adj. [*incompatible*, Fr.] impoſſible to ſubſiſt with ſomething elſe; inconſiſtent with ſomething elſe; irreconcileable.

INCOMPA'TIBLY, Adv. inconſiſtently.

INCO'MPETENCY, S. [*incompetence*, Fr.] inability. In Law, want of a proper qualification.

INCO'MPETENT, Adj. not ſufficient, or not proportionate to an undertaking. In Civil Law, not having a right or qualification for the performance of a thing.

INCO'MPETENTLY, Adv. unſuitably; in ſuch a manner as not to be proportionate to.

INCOMPLE'TE, Adj. not perfect or finiſhed.

INCOMPLE'TENESS, S. imperfection; the ſtate of a thing which is not finiſhed.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, S. obſtinate or untractableneſs of temper; want or refuſal of compliance.

INCOMPO'SED, Adj. diſturbed, or diſordered.

INCOMPOSSIBI'LITY, S. the quality of not being joined or existing together with something else; inconsistency.

INCOMPO'SSIBLE, Adj. not possible at one and the same time, or in one and the same subject.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY, S. [*incomprehensibilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being perfectly or adequately comprehended by the mind, though it may be conceived imperfectly.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. not to be fully or perfectly understood or comprehended.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being comprehended.

INCOMPRE'SSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not capable of being pressed or squeezed together into a narrower compass.

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY, S impossibility of being pressed or squeezed into a less space.

INCONCE'ALABLE, Adj. not to be hid, or kept secret. "The *inconcealable* imperfec-"tions." *Brown.*

INCONCE'IVABLE, Adj. not to be conceived or apprehended by the mind; that of which we can form no notion or idea.

INCONCE'IVABLY, Adv. in a manner beyond the apprehension of the mind.

INCONCE'PTIBLE, Adj. not to be conceived or comprehended by the mind.

INCONCLU'DENT, Adj. not conclusive; not inferring a consequence. "Single, *in-*"*concludent.*" *Ayliff.*

INCONCLU'SIVE, Adj. not forcing any assent of the mind, or containing any forcible evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS, S. want of strength of reasoning sufficient to prove a thing, or gain the assent of the mind.

INCONCO'CT, or INCONCO'CTED, Adj. [of *in*, *con* and *coctus*, Lat.] in Surgery, not ripened or digested.

INCONCO'CTION, S. in Medicine, the state of being crude, indigested, or unripe.

INCONCU'RRING, Adj. not concurring.

INCO'NDITE, Adj. [*inconditus*, Lat.] irregular; rude; unpolished. "Carol *incon-*"*dite* rhimes." *Philips.*

INCONDI'TIONAL, Adj. without restriction, limitation, or condition.

INCO'NGRUENCE, S. want of fitness or suitableness.

INCONGRU'ITY, S. [*incorgruité*, Fr.] unsuitableness of one thing to another; inconsistence; impropriety; absurdity.

INCO'NGRUOUS, Adj. [*incongru*, Fr.] unsuitable; inconsistent; absurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY, Adv. improperly; inconsistently; absurdly.

INCO'NSCIONABLE, Adj. void of the sense of good and evil; without any remorse of conscience.

INCO'NSEQUENT, Adj. without a just conclusion; without a regular inference.

INCONSI'DERABLE, Adj. unworthy of notice; insignificant; of no importance.

INCONSI'DERABLENESS, S. want of merit, worth, or significancy; want of importance.

INCONSI'DERATE, Adj. [*inconsideratus*, Lat.] without regarding the nature or consequences of our actions; careless; rash.

INCONSI'DERATELY, Adv. in a negligent, thoughtless, or careless manner.

INCONSI'DERATENESS, S. want of thought; want of regard to the consequences of our actions.

INCONSIDERA'TION, S. want of thought; rashness.

INCONSI'STING, Part. not suitable to, or agreeing with; not consistent or compatible with.

INCONSI'STENCE, or INCONS'ISTENCY, S. such an opposition between propositions, that one implies the denial of the other; such contrariety of qualities that both cannot subsist together; incongruity; unsteadiness.

INCONSI'STENT, Adj. not to be reconciled with. "*Inconsistent* with justice." *Clarend.* So contrary, that one implies the denial or destruction of the other, applied either to propositions or qualities. Absurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY, Adv. absurdly; unreasonably; with self-contradiction; in a manner opposite or incompatible with any thing else.

INCONSO'LABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be comforted.

INCONSO'NANCY, S. disagreement with itself; not agreeing in sound.

INCONSPI'CUOUS, Adj. not to be seen. "*Inconspicuous* bubbles." *Boyle.* Not worth notice.

INCO'NSTANCY, S. [*inconstance*, Fr. *inconstantia*, Lat.] unsteadiness; a disposition of mind continually changing.

INCO'NSTANT, Adj. [*inconstans*, Lat.] not firm in resolution; not steady in affection; varying in disposition, temper, or conduct; often changing.

INCONSU'MABLE, Adj. not to be wasted.

INCONSU'MPTIBLE, Adj. [of *in*, and *consumptus*, Lat.] not utterly to be destroyed or wasted by fire, or other means. "*Incon-*"*sumptible* lights." *Digby.*

INCONTE'STABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be disputed; admitting no debate.

INCONTE'STABLY, Adv. in so certain a manner as not to admit of doubt or dispute.

INCONTI'GUOUS, Adj. not touching; not near.

INCO'NTINENCE, or INCO'NTINENCY, S. [*incontinentia*, Lat.] not abstaining from unlawful desires; lust.

INCO'NTINENT, Adj. [*incontinens*, Lat.] unchaste, or not restraining unlawful desires.

INCO'NTINENTLY, Adv. unchaſtely; without delay; immediately." "*Incontinently* "I left Madrid." *Arbuth.*

INCONTROV'ERTIBLE, Adj. ſo plain or certain as to admit no diſpute.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY, Adv. in a manner ſo plain or evident as to admit no diſpute.

INCONVE'NIENCE, or INCONVE'NIENCY, S. unfitneſs, or unſuitableneſs. "The "*inconvenience*, not the unlawfulneſs of popiſh "apparel." *Hooker.* Any thing which cauſes uneaſineſs, or proves an hindrance or obſtacle.

INCONVE'NIENT, Adj. [F.] diſadvantageous; unfit; unſeaſonable.

INCONVE'NIENTLY, Adv. in a manner not fit and ſuitable; unſeaſonably.

INCONVE'RSIBLE, Adj. reſerved; not inclined to converſation; not affable.

INCONVE'RTIBLE, Adj. not to be altered or changed.

INCONVI'NCIBLE, Adj. not capable of being convinced, or forced to aſſent to the truth of a propoſition, *&c.*

INCONVI'NCIBLY, Adv. incapable of being convinced.

INCORPORA'LITY, S. [*incorporalité*, Fr.] not conſiſting of body or matter.

To INCO'RPORATE, V. A. [*incorporer*, Fr.] to mingle different ingredients together; to join together inſeparably; to form into a company, ſociety, or body politic; to unite or aſſociate.

INCO'RPORATE, Adj. not conſiſting of matter or body; immaterial. United together by charter, applied to ſocieties or communities.

INCORPORA'TION, S. [Fr.] the union of different ingredients; the formation of a body politic, or the uniting ſeveral perſons together by charter, adoption, union, or aſſociation.

INCORPO'REAL, Adj. [*incorporalis*, Lat.] not conſiſting of matter or body; ſpiritual.

INCORPO'REALLY, Adv. without body.

INCORPORI'ETY, S. the quality of being void of, or diſtinct from body or matter.

To INCO'RPSE, V. A. to incorporate, or unite into one body. "As he had been *in*-"*corpſed*—with the brave horſe." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

INCORRE'CT, Adj. not accurate or nicely finiſhed; imperfect; faulty.

INCORRE'CTLY, Adv. in a faulty or imperfect manner.

INCORRE'CTNESS, S. the quality of having faults that are not amended.

INCOR'RIGIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] bad beyond the power of being made better by correction; erroneous or faulty beyond hope of inſtruction or amendment.

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS, S. the quality of being obſtinately bad.

INCO'RRIGIBLY, Adv. bad to ſuch a degree, as to leave no hopes of amendment.

INCORRU'PT, or INCORRUPTED Adj. free from any foulneſs or ſin; of pure and honeſt manners; of integrity above the power of bribes.

INCORRUPTIBI'LITY, S. the quality of not being liable to decay or corruption.

INCORRU'PTIBLE, Adj [Fr. ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable] not capable of decay or corruption.

INCORRU'PTION, S. [Fr.] a ſtate free from corruption or decay; a ſtate of integrity beyond the temptation of bribes.

INCORRU'PTNESS, S. inviolable purity; unſhaken integrity; unalterable honeſty; freedom from decay, degeneration or corruption.

To INCRA'SSATE, V. A. [of *in*, and *craſſus*, Lat.] to make thick, applied to liquors.

INCRASSA'TION, S. the act of making thick; the ſtate of growing thick, applied to fluids.

INCRA'SSATIVE, Adj. having the power or quality of making thick, applied to fluids.

To INCRE'ASE, V. N. [*increſco*, Lat.] to grow more in number, or greater in bulk; to receive addition.

INCRE'ASE, S. the ſtate of growing more, applied to number; or of growing greater, applied to bulk; any thing which is added to the original ſtock; gain; produce.

INCRE'ASER, S. that which adds to the number or bulk of things.

INCRE'ATED, Adj. not created.

INCREDIBI'LITY, S. [*incredibilité*, Fr.] the quality of ſurpaſſing, or not being worthy of belief.

INCRE'DIBLE, Adj. [*incredibilis*, Lat.] ſurpaſſing belief; not worthy of belief.

INCREDU'LITY, S. [*incredulité*, Fr.] the quality of not believing, notwithſtanding ſufficient proofs to demand aſſent.

INCRE'DULOUS, Adj. [*incredulus*, Lat.] not believing, notwithſtanding arguments ſufficient to demand aſſent.

INCRE'DULOUSNESS, S. See *Incredulity*.

IN'CREMENT, S. [*incrementum*, Lat.] the act of growing greater; the cauſe of growth; produce.

INCREPA'TION, S. [*increpatio*, Lat.] the act of chiding for a fault. "Reprehen-"ſion and *increpations*." *Hamm.* Not in uſe.

To INCRU'ST, or INCRU'STATE, V. A. [*incruſto*, Lat.] to cover over with a hard ſubſtance or cruſt; to cover over with an additional coat of marble, *&c.*

INCRU'STATED, Adj. See *Incruſted*.

INCRUSTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of covering a wall, or columns, with a lining or coating of marble, pottery, or ſtucco work.

INCRUSTED, Part. in Architecture, applied to walls or columns covered with ſeveral pieces or ſlips of ſome precious marble or ſtone.

To

To IN'CUBATE, V. N. [*incubatus*, of *incubo*, Lat.] to sit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION, S. [*incubatio*, Lat.] the act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

IN'CUBUS, S. [Lat. *incube*, Fr.] in Physic, a disorder, called the night-mare, in which the patient cannot stir himself, but with the utmost difficulty; is seized with a numbness, sense of weight, with a dread of suffocation of being squeezed to death, from some body which seems to fall suddenly upon him. It consists of an inflation of the membranes of the stomach, which hinders the motion of the diaphragm, lungs, pulse, and motion, attended with a sense of weight oppressing the breath.

To INCU'LCATE, V. A. [*inculcatus*, of *inculco*, Lat.] to impress on the mind by frequent admonitions, to enforce by constant and incessant repetitions.

INCULCA'TION, S. the act of impressing by frequent admonitions.

INCU'LPABLE, Adj. not to be found fault with; free from guilt.

INCU'LPABLY, Adv. in a manner free from guilt.

INCU'LT, Adj [*inculte*, Fr.] not cultivated or tilled. "Forests huge *incult*." *Thomf.*

INCU'MBENCY, S. of *incumbent*] the act of lying upon something; the state of keeping, or being resident on, a benefice.

INCU'MBENT, Adj. [*incumbens*, Lat.] resting, or lying upon; imposed or required as a duty.

INCU'MBENT, S [*incumbens*, Lat.] in Law, one who is in present possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.

To INCU'MBER, V. A. [*encombrer*, Fr.] to perplex, embarrass, or hinder, by any impediment. "*Incumber'd* with some new de"lay." *Dryd.*

To INCUR, V. A [*incurro*, Lat.] to become liable to punishment or blame.

INCURABI'LITY, S. [*incurabilité*, Fr.] impossible of being cured.

INCU'RABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be removed or cured by any medicine.

INCU'RABLENESS, S. the state or quality of not admitting any cure.

INCU'RABLY, Adv. without remedy.

INCU'RIOUS, Adj. not considering a thing with attention enough to discover it latent beauties; having no desire of seeing or knowing any thing new or strange.

INCU'RSION, S. [*incurſus*, of *incurro*, Lat.] a dangerous attack or assault; an inrode or invasion of a country not amounting to a conquest.

INCURVA'TION, S. [*incurvatus*, of *incurvo*, Lat.] the act of bending or making crooked. An humble bowing of the body, applied to religious worship. "*Incurvation* "and sacrifice." *Stillingfleet.*

To INCU'RVATE, V. A. [*incurvatus*, of *incurvo*, Lat.] to bend or make crooked.

INCU'RVITY, S. [*incurvus*, Lat.] crookedness, or the state of bending inwards "The *incurvity* of a dolphin." *Brown.*

INDAGA'TION, S. a search in order to discover something unknown; the act of tracing.

INDAGA'TOR, S. one who endeavours to find out a thing by tracing it to its origin.

To INDA'RT, V. A. to dart in. "More "deep will I *indart* mine eye." *Stak.*

To INDE'BT, V. A. to charge with a debt; to put under an obligation by conferring a favour.

INDE'BTED, V.A. to charge with a debt; to put under an obligation by conferring a favour.

INDE'BTED, Part. under obligation for some favour received; having received money or goods for which a person is obliged to pay, or give an equivalent.

INDE'CENCY, S. [*indecence*, Fr.] any thing unbecoming the person who commits it; an action unbecoming chastity or good manners.

INDE'CENT, Adj. [Fr.] unbecoming a person's rank and character.

INDE'CENTLY, Adv. in a manner unbecoming a person's rank or character.

INDECI'DUOUS, Adj. in Botany, not falling off or shedding.

INDECLI'NABLE, Adj. [*indeclinabilis*, Lat.] in Grammar not admitting any alterations in its last syllable.

INDECO'ROUS, Adj. [*indecorus*, Lat.] not becoming.

INDECO'RUM, S. [Lat.] an action unbecoming the rank or character of a person.

INDEED, Adv. really; in truth; without doubt "This limitation, *indeed*, of "our author." *Locke.*

INDEFA'TIGABLE, Adj [*indefatigabilis*, Lat.] not exhausted or wearied by continual labour; labouring as if never tired

INDEFA'TIGABLY, Adv in such a manner as if never tired by labour.

INDEFE'ASABLE, or INDEFE'ISABLE, Adj. not to be cut off, defeated, or made void, irrevocable.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, S. [from *indefectible*] the quality of being subject to no decay or defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE, Adj. [of *in*, negative, and *defectus*, Lat.] not liable to decay, defect, or failure.

INDE'FINITE, Adj. [*indefinitus*, Lat.] not determined, settled, limited or restrained. In Grammar, not limited or restrained to any particular time, or circumstance.

INDE'FINITELY, Adv. in an undeterminate and loose manner.

INDE'FINITUDE, S. a quantity or number not limited by our understanding, but yet finite.

INDELI'BERATE, or INDELIBERATED, Adj [*indeliberé*, Fr.] not premeditated

indemnify

dicated; not done with, or after due, consideration.

INDE'LIBERATENESS, S. without consideration; rashness; suddenness.

INDE'LIBLE, Adj. [*indelible*, Fr. *indelibilis*, Lat.] not to be effaced or blotted out; not to be annulled or abrogated.

INDE'LICACY, S. want of delicacy; want of elegance, or a rigorous observance of decency.

INDE'LICATE, Adj. wanting decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION, S. security against any loss or penalty; reimbursement or repayment of loss or penalty.

INDEMNITY, S. [*indemnité*, Fr.] security; or an exemption from punishment.

To INDENT, V. A. [of *in* and *dens*, Lat.] to form any thing in inequalities, like a row of teeth; to cut in and out like waves. Neuterly, to contract, or bargain.

INDENT, S. an inequality; a dent of a waving surface like that of an indenture. "Trent shall not wind with such a deep *indent*." *Shak.*

INDENTATION, S. an indenture or waving in any figure.

INDENTURE, S. a covenant, so called because the counterparts are indented or cut in and out, or in a waving manner over each other.

INDEPE'NDENCE, or INDEPE'NDENCY, S. [*independance*, Fr.] freedom; a state in which a person or thing is not controlled by, or any ways in the power of, another.

INDEPE'NDENT, S. a person who in religious affairs, holds that every congregation is a complete church, subject to no superior authority.

INDEPE'NDENTLY, Adv. without reference to, or connexion with, other things.

INDE'SERT, S. want of merit.

INDES'TRUCTIBLE, Adj. impossible to be destroyed.

INDETE'RMINATE, Adj. [*indeterminé*, Fr.] unfixed; not restrained or limited to any particular time, circumstance, or meaning.

INDETE'RMINATELY, Adv. in a loose, vague, uncertain, or unsettled manner.

INDETE'RMINED, Adj. not fixed or restrained to any particular time, circumstance, or meaning.

INDETERMINA'TION, S. want of resolution or determination; a state of uncertainty.

INDEVO'TION, S. [Fr.] want of ardour, or zeal in religious worship.

INDEVOUT, Adj. [*indevot*, Fr.] not religious; not zealous in the performance of religious duties.

INDEX, S. [Lat.] a discoverer or pointer out; the table containing the contents of a book, with the pages where they may be found; a little stile, or hand, which points to the hour on the globe, or a clock; a hand cut out or painted on a post to direct travellers the way to any place. In Grammar and Printing, the figure of a hand with the finger pointing, used to denote some remarkable passage in an author. In Arithmetic, a figure which shews the number of places of an absolute number of a logarithm, and of what nature it is. In Anatomy, the fore-finger.

INDEXTE'RITY, S. want of readiness or handiness in performing a thing.

IN'DIA beyond the Ganges, lies between the equator and lat. 30 deg. N. and between long. 92 and 106 deg. E. It is bounded by Thibet and Boutan on the N. by China, Tonquin, and Chochin-China, on the E. by the Indian ocean on the S. and by the Hither India, the bay of Bengal, and streights of Malacca, on to W. Its extent from N. to S. is about 2026 miles; but its breadth is various.

INDIAN, Adj. [from *India*] belonging to India. Used substantively for a person born in the Indies.

IN'DIA PROPER, or the EAST-INDIES, was anciently bounded by the country of the Sinæ on the W. and S. by the Montes Emodi on the N. and by the Montes Damasii and the Meander on the E. It had also the river Indus on the W and the Indian sea on the S. into which it runs out by two peninsulas. Its present boundaries are Usbeck Tartary and Tarbet on the N. another Thibet, the kingdoms of Asem, Ava, and Pegu, on the E. the bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean on the S. and the same ocean and Persia on the W being about 2043 miles long from N. to S. and 1412 broad from E. to W. but the southern part of the peninsula is not 312 in breadth. All the countries within this extent are subject to the Great Mogul, and lie between lat. 7 and 40 deg. N. and between long. 66 and 95 deg. E. It is often called Indostan, from the river Indus on its western limits; also Mogulstan, from the imperial family which now possesses the throne, and descended from Tamerlane, a Mogul Tartar. The Emperor Aureng-zeebe conquered Golconda, Visiapour, and all the southern kingdoms of India, in the year 1685.

IN'DICANT, Adj. [*indicans*, Lat. of *indico*, Lat.] to shew, discover, or point out. In Physic, to point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION, S. [Fr. *indicatio*, Lat.] a mark, token, sign, or symptom of something which is hidden, or not plain of itself; a discovery, or information of something that was not know. In Medicine, a symptom discovering or directing what is to be done to cure a distemper.

INDI'CATIVE, Adj. [*indicativus*, Lat.] shewing, discovering, or pointing out. In Grammar, the first mood of a verb, wherein it expresses affirmation, denial, doubting, or declaring. The English *indicative* is formed

in

in moſt of its tenſes after the manner of the Saxons.

INDI'CATIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as ſhews, declares, diſcovers, or betokens.

IND'ICO, S. a blue ſtone brought from India, uſed in dying, painting, &c.

To IND'ICT, V. A. [pronounced *indite*] to charge a perſon with a crime, by a written accuſation, before a judge.

INDI'CTMENT, S. a bill, or an accuſation for an offence, exhibited unto jurors; a bill, or declaration, made in form of law for the benefit of the commonwealth.

INDI'CTION, S. [Fr.] a declaration or proclamation. In Chronology, a cycle or revolution of fifteen years, which, when expired, begins anew. It was begun in the year 313, in commemoration of the great victory gained by the emperor Conſtantine over Mezentius.

INDI'FFERENCE, or INDI'FFERENCY, [*indifference*, Fr. *indifferentia*, Lat.] freedom from bias or influence; impartiality, or freedom from prejudice; want of affection; unconcernedneſs.

INDI'FFERENT, Adj. [Fr.] not determined to either ſide; unconcerned, or regardleſs; not having ſuch a difference as to oblige us to determine on either ſide; neither commanded nor forbidden; neither good nor bad; paſſable; tolerable, "Very *indifferent* paper." *Addiſ.* In this ſenſe it is ſometimes uſed adverbially, as, "I am myſelf *indifferent* honeſt." *Shak.*

INDI'FFERENTLY, Adv. without diſtinction, or inclining more to one than another; without wiſh, averſion, or emotion. "I'll look on death *indifferently*." *Shak.* Not well; tolerably; paſſably.

IN'DIGENCE, IN'DIGENCY, S. [*indigence*, Fr. *indigentia*, Lat.] want of the comforts of life; poverty.

INDI'GENOUS, Adj. [*indigene*, Fr. *indigena*, Lat.] native; originally produced or born in a country.

IN'DIGENT, Adj. [Fr. *indigens*, Lat.] in want of the comforts of life, or of money to procure them; void; empty; wanting. "*Indigent* of moiſture." *Bacon.*

INDIGE'ST, or INDIGE'STED, Adj. [*indigeſte*, Fr. *indigeſtus*, Lat.] not ſeparated or divided into regular parts; not diſpoſed in any order; not formed or brought to maturity. "That *indigeſt* project." *Shak.* Not well conſidered or methodized. Not concocted or altered ſo as to be fit for nouriſhment, applied to food.

INDIGE'STIBLE, Adj. not to be altered in the ſtomach, or made fit for nouriſhment, applied to food. Not to be methodized, reduced to order, or added to the improvements of the mind, applied to ideas or ſentiments.

INDIGE'STION, S. a diſorder in the ſtomach, whereby it is rendered incapable of altering the food it contains, ſo as to make it fit for nouriſhment.

INDI'GN, Adj. [pronounced *indine*; from *indigne*, Fr.] not worthy or deſerving; bringing indignity or diſgrace. "All *indign* and baſe adverſities." *Shak.* Obſolete.

INDI'GNANT, Adj. [*indignans*, Lat.] inflamed at once with anger and diſdain.

INDIGNA'TION, S. [Fr. of *indignatio*, Lat.] anger joined with contempt, abhorrence, diſdain, and averſion.

INDI'GNITY, S. [*indignité*, Fr. *indignitas*, Lat.] a reproachful or diſgraceful action wherein the rank or character of a perſon is diſregarded, and receives a very great injury.

I'NDIGO, S. See *Indico*.

INDIRE'CT, Adj. [Fr. *indirectus*, Lat.] not ſtrait, or in a right line. Figuratively, round about, or not coming immediately to the point; not fair, honeſt, or open. "*Indirect* dealing." *Tillotſ.*

INDIRE'CTION, S. a round about manner of coming to a point; diſhoneſt practice; a ſecret or oblique artifice or intention to deceive.

INDIRE'CTLY, Adv. without coming at once to the point in hand; in an artful, oblique or round about manner; unfairly; not in an honeſt manner; not rightly.

INDIRE'CTNESS, S. obliqueneſs; the quality of not being in a ſtrait-line; unfairneſs.

INDISCE'RNIBLE, Adj. not to be perceived by the eye, or mind.

INDISCE'RNIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RPTIBLE, Adj. not capable of having its parts ſeparated from each other.

INDISCERPTIBI'LITY, S. the quality of not being capable of having its parts ſeparated, or of being deſtroyed by diſſolution.

INDISCO'VERY, S. the ſtate of not being known or diſcovered. "The *indiſcovery* of its head." *Brown.* Not in uſe.

INDISCREET, Adj. [*indiſcret*, Fr.] injudicious; imprudent; raſh; inconſiderate.

INDISCRE'ETLY, Adv. without making a proper choice; without judgement or conſideration; raſhly.

INDISCRE'TION, S. [Fr.] weakneſs of conduct; imprudence; inconſideration, want of judgement.

INDISCRI'MINATE, Adj. [*indiſcriminatus*, Lat.] not carrying any mark of difference; without making any difference or diſtinction.

INDISCRI'MINATLY, Adv. without difference or diſtinction.

INDISPE'NSABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be forborn, or excuſed; neceſſary.

INDISPE'NSABLENESS, S. the ſtate of a thing which cannot be excuſed, omitted, or forborn; neceſſity.

INDISPE'NSABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner

ner as not to be excuſed by any authority; not to be forborn; abſolutely neceſſary.

To INDISPO'SE, V. A. [*indiſpoſer*, Fr.] to make unfit; to make averſe; to diſorder, or make unfit by diſeaſe. To affect with a ſlight diſorder, applied to health.

INDISPO'SEDNESS, S. a ſtate of unfitneſs, or want of inclination; a ſtate of health leſſened by a ſlight diſorder.

INDISPOSI'TION, S. [Fr.] a tendency to ſickneſs, or a ſlight diſorder; want of inclination; averſion or diſlike.

INDISPU'TABLE, Adj. [ſometimes accented, together with its derivatives, on the ſecond ſyllable] ſo evident as to admit no diſpute or controverſy.

INDISPU'TABLENESS, S. the ſtate of being ſo evident as not to admit of diſpute.

INDISPU'TABLY, Adv. in a manner ſo evident as not to admit of diſpute; without oppoſition. "*Indiſputably* granted to ſo ma-"ny." *Howel.*

INDISSO'LVABLE, Adj. not capable of having its parts ſeparated from each other. "*Indiſſolvable* in water." *Newton.* Not to be broken; binding for ever, applied to bonds or contracts.

INDISSOLUBI'LITY, S. [*indiſſolubilité*, Fr.] the ſtate of the particles of a body which cohere ſo cloſely as not to be ſeparated.

INDI'SSOLUBLE, Adj. [Fr. *indiſſolubilis*, Lat.] not to be ſeparated; ſtrongly cohering; binding; obliging; firm; ſtable; not ſubject to change or alteration. "*Indiſ-"ſoluble* ſtate." *Thomſon.*

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS, S. the quality of reſiſting a ſeparation of its parts.

INDI'SSOLUBLY, Adv. in a manner reſiſting a ſeparation; never ceaſing to oblige.

INDISTI'NCT, Adj. not marked or different ſo as to be ſeparated or diſcerned; confuſed; not diſcerning exactly.

INDISTI'NCTION, S. want of diſtinguiſhing or perceiving the difference between things; confuſion, or uncertainty.

INDISTI'NCTLY, Adv. confuſedly; not to be perceived plainly.

INDISTI'NCTNESS, S. confuſion; uncertainty; obſcurity.

INDISTU'RBANCE, S. [*in* and *diſturbance*] calmneſs; freedom from any violent motions; great tranquility.

INDIVI'DUAL, Adj. [*individual*, Fr.] ſeparate from others of the ſame ſpecies; ſingle; not to be divided.

INDIVI'DUAL, S. a ſingle perſon. "The "choice of *individuals*." *Bacon.*

INDIVIDUA'LITY, S. ſeparate or diſtinct exiſtence.

INDIVI'DUALLY, Adv. without any diſtinction or difference; numerically. "*In-"dividually* the very ſame." *Hooker.*

To INDIVI'DUATE, V. A. [from *individuus*, Lat.] to diſtinguiſh from others of the ſame ſpecies; to make ſingle; to communicate to ſeveral in a diſtinct or ſeparate manner. "Life is *individuated* into infinite "numbers." *Moore.*

INDIVIDU'ATION, S. that which makes any thing the ſame as it was before.

INDIVIDU'ITY, S. the ſtate of being an individual; the ſtate of being what one was before; identity.

INDIVI'NITY, S. want of godhead or divine perfection.

INDIVISIBI'LITY, or INDIVI'SIBLENESS, S. [from *indiviſible*] the ſtate which can admit of no more diviſion.

INDIVI'SIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be broken into more parts; not to be ſeparated into ſmaller parts; ſingle.

INDIVI'SIBLES, S. in Geometry, thoſe indefinitely ſmall elements or particles into which bodies may be ultimately reſolved.

INDO'CIBLE, Adj. not to be taught; not capable of receiving inſtruction.

INDO'CIL, Adj. [*indocile*, Fr. *indocilis*, Lat.] not receiving any benefit from, or regarding, inſtruction.

INDOCI'LITY, S. [*indocilité*, Fr.] the quality of diſregarding or refuſing inſtruction.

To INDOC'TRINATE, V. A. [*endoctriner*, old Fr.] to inſtruct; or teach. "In "*indoctrinating* his young unexperienced fa-"vourite." *Clarend.*

INDOCTRINA'TION, S. the act of teaching, or forming a perſon's principles by inſtruction.

IN'DOLENCE, or IN'DOLENCY, S. [*indolentia*, Lat.] freedom from pain or uneaſineſs; lazineſs; or a ſtate wherein a perſon continues inactive without any regard or attention to any thing he ſees around him. The firſt ſenſe is obſolete.

IN'DOLENT, Adj. inactive or lazy; without any regard to what paſſes around one.

IN'DOLENTLY, Adv. inactively, and without regard to any thing around one.

To IN'DOW, V. A. [of *in* and *douer*, Fr.] to give a portion to. Figuratively, to enrich with gifts, either of fortune or nature. See *Endow.*

INDRAUGHT, S. [pronounced *indrafft*] an opening in the land into which the ſea flows. "No *indraughts*, bays, gulphs." *Raleigh.* An inlet or paſſage inwards.

To INDRE'NCH, V. A. to ſoak; to drown. "My hopes lie drown'd—they lie "*indrench'd*." *Shak.*

INDU'BIOUS, Adj. [*in* and *dubious*] without doubting or ſuſpecting; certain; poſitive. "An *indubious* confidence." *Harvey.*

INDU'BITABLE, Adj. [*endubitable*, Fr. *indubitabilis*, Lat.] ſo certain or evident, as to admit no doubt or ſuſpicion of its truth.

INDU'BITABLY, Adv. in a manner ſo evident and certain, as to admit no doubt.

INDU'BITATE, Adj. [*indubitatus*, Lat.] undoubted; unquestioned.

To INDU'CE, V. A. [*induire*, Fr. *induco*, Lat.] to persuade; to prevail on. To offer by way of induction, or by way of consequence drawn from several particulars, applied to reasoning. To inculcate or enforce by argument; to produce as an argument or instance. "To exprobate their stupidity, he "*enduceth* the providence of storks." *Brown.* To bring into view; to introduce. "*In-*"*ducing* his personages." *Pope.*

INDU'CEMENT, S. a motive which allures or persuades to any thing.

To INDU'CT, V. A. [*inductus*, of *induco*, Lat.] to bring in or introduce. "Ceremo-"nies *inducted* by the Venetians." *Sandys.* This sense is obsolete:—To put into actual possession of a benefice.

INDU'CTION, S. [Fr. *inductio*, Lat.] in its primary sense, introduction, or entrance; now obsolete. In Logic, the act of inferring a general proposition from several particular ones; a consequence drawn from several propositions. In Law, the act of giving possession of a benefice to an incumbent.

INDU'CTIVE, Adj. contributing, leading or persuasive; capable of inferring or including.

To INDU'E, V. A. [*induo*, Lat.] to invest: to communicate or give a quality to; as Johnson observes, it is sometimes, even by good writers, confounded with *endow*, or *indow*.

To INDU'LGE, V. A. [*indulgeo*, Lat.] to gratify or grant the desires of another as a favour; to favour or foster; to give indulgence.

INDU'LGENCE, or INDU'LGENCY, S. [*indulgence*, Fr.] compliance with, or granting the desires and requests of others through fondness; forbearance, or connivance at faults; a favour granted. In the Romish church, the remission of punishment due to a sin, granted by the church, and supposed to save the sinner from purgatory.

INDULGENT, Adj. [*indulgens*, Lat.] kind; gentle; complying with the requests, or gratifying the desires of another, through fondness; mild, or favourable.

INDU'LGENTLY, Adv. with kind compliance, and fond gratification; without severity or censure.

INDU'LT, or INDU'LTO, S. [Ital. and Fr.] a special favour or privilege granted either to a community, or private person, by the pope's bull, by which they are licensed to do or obtain something contrary to the common laws. In Commerce an impost laid by the king of Spain on goods imported by the galleons.

To INDURATE, V. N. [*induratus*, of *induro*, Lat.] to grow hard. Actively, to make hard.

INDURA'TION, S. the state of growing hard; the act of making hard; hardness of heart.

INDU'STRIOUS, Adj. [*industrieux*, Fr. of *industrius*, Lat.] active and constant in manual labour, business, or study.

INDU'STRIOUSLY, Adv. with constant and intense application of mind, or exercise of body; with great care, diligence, and assiduity. "*Industriously* attempted." *Bacon.*

INDU'STRY, S. [*industrie*, Fr. *industria*, Lat.] dilligence; constant application of the mind, or exercise of the body.

To INE'BRIATE, V. A. [*inebriatus*, Lat.] to make a person drunk with strong liquors. Figuratively, to intoxicate with praise, grandeur, or success.

INE'BRIATION, S. drunkenness.

INEFFABILITY, S. [of *ineffable*] the quality of being beyond the power of language.

INE'FFABLE, Adj. [Fr. of *ineffabilis*, Lat.] not to be spoken, uttered, or expressed.

INE'FFABLY, Adv. in such a manner, or in so high a degree, as not to be expressed by words.

INEFFE'CTIVE, Adj. [*ineffectif*] that which can produce no effect.

INEFFE'CTUAL, Adj. not to have power sufficient to produce its proper effect; weak; without power, or operating in vain.

INEFFE'CTUALLY, Adv. to no purpose; without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS, S. want of power to procure its proper effect.

INEFFI'CACIOUS, Adj. [*inefficace*, Fr. *inefficax*, Lat.] unable to produce any effect; weak; feeble; acting to no purpose.

INE'FFICACY, S. want of power to produce an effect; the quality of operating in vain, or to no purpose.

INE'LEGANCE, or INE'LEGANCY, S. [from *inelegant*] meanness; want of address.

INE'LEGANT, Adj. [*inelegans*, Lat.] not nice; mean; despicable.

INE'LOQUENT, Adj. not speaking with ease, volubility, or the flowers of rhetoric; not persuasive.

INE'PT, Adj. [*ineptus*, Lat.] unfit; unsuitable to any end or purpose; useless; trifling; foolish.

INE'PTLY, Adv. in a trifling manner; unsuitably or foolishly.

INE'PTITUDE, S. [from *ineptus*, Lat.] unfitness; or unsuitableness to any purpose or end.

INEQUA'LITY, S. [*inegalité*, Fr.] difference between two or more things compared together; disproportion to any end, state, or purpose; difference of rank or station.

INERRABI'LITY, S. [from *inerrable*] the quality of not being subject to error.

INE'RRABLE, Adj. not subject to error or mistake.

INE'RRABLENESS, S. the quality of not being liable to err.

INE'RRABLY, Adv. without poſſibility of erring; infallibly.

INE'RRINGLY, Adv. without error, miſtake, or deviation, either from truth or right.

INE'RT, Adj. [*iners*, Lat.] dull; motionleſs; moving with difficulty; ſluggiſh.

INE'RTLY, Adv. ſluggiſhly; or dully.

INE'STIMABLE, Adv. [*ineſtimable*, Fr.] ſo valuable as not to be rated; exceeding all price.

INEVITABI'LITY, S. the quality of not being poſſible to be avoided.

INE'VITABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inevitabilis*, Lat.] not to be eſcaped or avoided.

INEXCU'SABLENESS, S enormity of crime beyond forgiveneſs or palliation.

INEXCU'SABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inexcuſabilis*, Lat.] not to be excuſed, or not paliatable by apology.

INEXHA'LABLE, Adj. that which cannot be evaporated, or conſumed in vapours.

INEXHAU'STED, Adj. not emptied; not ſpent.

INEXHAU'STIBLE, Adj. not to be emptied or drawn all out; not to be entirely ſpent.

INEXI'STENT, Adj. not having being; not to be found in nature.

INEXISTENCE, S. want of being, or exiſtence.

INEXORABLE, Adj. [Fr. from *inexorabilis*, Lat.] not to be moved by entreaty.

INEXPE'DIENCE, or INEXPE'DIENCY, S. want of fitneſs or propriety; unſuitableneſs to time, place, or circumſtance.

INEXPE'DIENT, Adj. improper, unneceſſary, or not productive of any advantage.

INEXPE'RIENCE, S. [Fr. want of experience; without ſufficient knowledge.

INEXPE'RIENCED, Adj. [from *inexperience*] not having perſonally tried, or had experience of.

INEXPE'RT, Adj [*inexpertus*, Lat.] unſkilful for want of cuſtom or uſe.

INE'XPIABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inexpiabilis*, Lat.] not to be atoned or made amends for; not to be pacified or reconciled by atonement.

INE'XPIABLY, Adv. to a degree beyond atonement.

INE'XPLEABLY, Adv. inſatiably; in ſuch a manner as not to be ſatisfied. "*Inexpleably* covetous." *Sandys*.

INE'XPLICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] ſo difficult as not to be explained.

INE'XPLICABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be made plainer.

INEXPRESSIBLE, Adj. not to be told, uttered, or conveyed by words.

INEXPRE'SSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be uttered or conveyed by words.

INEXPU'GNABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inexpugnabilis*, Lat.] not to be taken by aſſault; not to be ſubdued. "An *inexpugnable* appetite." *Ray*.

INEXTI'NGUISHABLE, Adj. not to be quenched, applied to fire. Not to be ſatisfied, applied to deſires.

INE'XTRICABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inextricabilis*, Lat.] not to be diſintangled; not to be explained or cleared from obſcurity.

INE'XTRICABLY, Adj. in a manner not to be explained; not to be diſintangled.

To INE'YE, V. N. [of *in* and *eye*] to inoculate, by inſerting the bud of one tree into the ſtock of another.

INFA'LLIBILITY, or INFA'LLIBLENESS, S [*infallibilité*, Fr.] the quality of not being ſubject to be deceived or miſtaken.

INFA'LLIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] incapable of being miſtaken or deceived. Certain, or never failing, applied to medicine.

INFA'LLIBLY, Adv. without danger of deceit, or poſſibility of being miſtaken; certainly.

To INFAME, V. A. [*infamer*, Fr. *infamo*, Lat.] to defame; to cenſure publickly for the commiſſion of a crime.

IN'FAMOUS, Adj. [*infamé*, *infamant*, Fr. *infamis*, Lat.] notorious, or publickly branded with guilt; of a bad character.

IN'FAMOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be known to be guilty of a crime or miſdemeanor; ſhamefully; ſcandalouſly.

IN'FAMOUSNESS, or IN'FAMY, S. [*infamie*, Fr. *infamia*, Lat.] loſs of character by crimes; diſgrace; diſcredit; reproach.

INFANCY, S. [*infancia*, Lat.] the firſt part of life, extended by naturaliſts to ſeven years, but by lawyers to twenty-one. Figuratively, the beginning or firſt riſe of any thing.

INFA'NGTHEF, HINGF'ANTHEFT, or INFA'NTHEFT, S. [of *in fangen*, Sax. to catch, and *theof*, Sax. a thief] in Law, a privilege or liberty granted to lords of certain manors, to judge any thief taken within their fee.

IN'FANT, S. [Fr. *infans*, Lat.] by Naturaliſts, a child from its birth to its ſeventh year, but by Lawyers ſo called till its one and twentieth.

IN'FANTA, S. [Span.] a title of honour given a princeſs of the royal blood in Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTE, S. [Span.] a ſon of the kings of Spain or Portugal.

INFA'NTICIDE, S. [Fr. *infanticidium*, Lat.] the ſlaughter or maſſacre of infants, applied to that committed by Herod.

INFA'NTILE, Adj. [*infantilis*, Lat.] belonging to the ſtate of an infant.

IN'FANTRY, S. [*infanterie*, Fr.] the foot ſoldiers of an army.

INFA'RCTION, S. [*in* and *farcio*, Lat. to ſtuff] a ſtuffing. In Medicine, a conſtipation.

To INFA'TUATE, V. A. [*infatuatus*, of *infatuo*, Lat.] to make fooliſh; to deprive of underſtanding.

INFATUA'TION, S. the act of making fooliſh, or depriving of underſtanding.

INFEASIBLE, Adj. not to be performed or practiſed.

To INFE'CT, V. A. [*infecter*, Fr. *infectus*, of *inficio*, Lat.] to diſorder by ſome noxious qualities; to corrupt with bad inſinuations.

INFE'CTION, S. [Fr. *infectio*, Lat.] the communication of a diſeaſe by means of effluvia or particles, which fly from diſtempered bodies, and mixing with the juices of others, cauſe the ſame diſorders as the perſons had from whence they exhaled; a plague.

INFE'CTIOUS, Adj. cauſing diſtempers by ſome noxious quality or effluvia.

INFE'CTIOUSLY, Adv. operating by infection.

INFE'CTIOUSNESS, S. the quality of communicating diſtempers by noxious qualities, or unwholeſome effluvia.

INFE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of cauſing diſtempers by noxious qualities or vapours.

INFECU'ND, Adj. [*infœcundus*, Lat.] unfruitful; barren.

INFECU'NDITY, S. barrenneſs; want of a power to produce its like.

INFELI'CITY, S. [*infelicité*, Fr. *infelicitas*, Lat.] a ſtate deſtitute of all the comforts and pleaſures to render life agreeable; unhappineſs.

To INFER, V. A. [*inferer*, Fr. *infero*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, to bring on. "Vomits *infer* ſome ſmall detriment." *Harvey*. In Logic, to draw in another propoſition as true, by virtue of one already laid down as true.

INFE'RENCE, S. [Fr.] in Logic, a concluſion drawn from previous arguments or propoſitions.

INFE'RIBLE, Adj. deducible from propoſitions which went before.

INFE'RIOR, Adj. lower in place, ſtation, condition of life, value, or excellency; ſubordinate. "A thouſand *inferior* and particu-" lar propoſitions." *Watts*.

INFE'RIOR, S. one in a lower rank or ſtation than another.

INFERIO'RITY, S. [*inferiorité*, Fr.] a lower ſtate of dignity, worth, or excellence.

INFE'RNAL, Adj. [Fr. *infernus*, Lat.] belonging to hell. *Infernal ſtone*, in Medicine, is a very powerful cauſtic prepared from an evaporated ſolution of ſilver, or cryſtals of ſilver.

INFE'RTILE, Adj. [Fr.] not producing or yielding any thing, unfruitful; barren.

INFERTILI'TY, S. [*infertilité*, Fr.] unfruitfulneſs; barrenneſs; want of power to produce.

To INFEST, V. A. [*infeſter*, Fr. *infeſto*, Lat.] to harraſs, trouble, or plague.

INFESTI'VITY, S. want of chearfulneſs.

INFEUDA'TION, S. [*in* and *feudum*, Lat.] in Law, the act of putting a perſon in-to poſſeſſion of a fee or eſtate.

IN'FIDEL, S. [*infidelle*, Fr. *infidelis*, Lat.] one who rejects or will not aſſent to the truth of revelation, or the great principles of religion.

INFIDE'LITY, S. [*infidelité*, Fr. *infidelitas*, Lat.] want of faith or reliance in Provi-dence; diſbelief of Chriſtianity; treachery or violation of one's fidelity. "The *infidelities* " between the two ſexes" *Spectator*.

INFI'NITE, Adj. [*infinitus*, Lat.] having no bounds or limits. Perfect, ſo as to admit of no defect or addition, applied to the divine attributes. Infinitely or very large, uſed in common diſcourſe.

IN'FINITELY, Adv. without limits or bounds.

IN'FINITENESS, S. the quality of admitting no bounds or limits.

INFINETE'SSIMAL, Adj. that which is infinitely divided.

INFINITE'SSIMAL, S. that which is leſs than any aſſignable quality, called likewiſe a *fluxion*.

INFI'NITIVE, Adj. [*infinitif*, Fr. *infinitivus*, Lat.] in Grammar, applied to a mood which denotes no preciſe time, nor determines the number of perſons of which any thing is affirmed, but expreſſes things in a looſe indefinite manner.

INFI'NITUDE, S. any thing which has no bounds or limits; an inconceivable number.

INFI'NITY, S. this word is taken in two ſenſes intirely different, *i. e.* in a poſitive and a negative one. *Poſitive infinity*, is a quality of being perfect in itſelf, or capable of receiving no addition, and is properly applied to the divine attributes or eſſence. *Negative infinity*, is the quality of being boundleſs, unlimited, or endleſs.

INFI'RM, Adj. [*infirme*, Fr. *infirmus*, Lat.] deprived of natural ſtrength by age or ſickneſs. Irreſolute, applied to the mind. " " *firm* of purpoſe." *Shak*. Not fit to ſupport; not ſolid. "On *infirm* ground." *Sou*

INFI'RMARY, S. [*infirmarie*, Fr.] a place where lodging and board are provided for ſick and wounded perſons.

INFI'RMITY, S. [*infirmité*, Fr.] weakneſs of ſex, age, temper, mind, or body.

INFI'RMNESS, S. want of ſtrength, applied to argument, underſtanding, or body.

To INFIX, V. A. [*infixus*, from *infigo*, Lat.] to drive or faſten in.

To IN-FLAME, V. A. [*inflammo*, Lat.] to kindle or ſet bodies on fire. Figuratively to excite or kindle deſire; to magnify a perſon's faults. "An enemy *inflames* his crime." *Addiſ*. To provoke or irritate, applied to the paſſions. In Medicine, to grow hot, and painful by obſtructed matter.

INFLA'MER, S. the thing or perſon that cauſes a painful ſenſation of heat in any part of the body; one that promotes quarrels, or ſets friends at variance.

INFLAMMABI'LITY, S. [from *inflammable*] the quality of catching fire. The quality of cauſing a painful ſenſation of heat, applied to obſtructed matter in animal bodies. The quality of exciting the deſires, or warming the paſſions, applied to the mind.

INFLA'MMABLE, Adj. eaſy to be ſet on fire; capable of exciting the paſſions; or irritating the humours in an animal body.

INFLA'MMABLENESS, S. the quality of eaſily catching fire; the quality of being eaſily excited or provoked.

INFLA'MMATION, S. [Fr. *inflammatio*, Lat.] the act of ſetting on flame; the ſtate of being in flame. In Surgery, applied to that ſenſation of heat ariſing from obſtructed blood or matter which crouds in a greater quantity to any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than uſual. The act of exciting any paſſion, deſire, or fervour to the mind.

INFLA'MMATORY, Adj. having the power of cauſing an inflammation, applied to the fluids of the body. Having a tendency to alienate the minds of ſubjects, or cauſe an inſurrection in a ſtate.

To INFLA'TE, V. A. [*inflatus*, Lat.] to ſwell with wind; to fill or puff up with breath. Figuratively, to ſwell or puff up with pride.

INFLA'TION, S. the ſtate of being ſwelled with wind.

To INFLE'CT, V. A. [*inflecto*, Lat.] to bend from a ſtrait line. "Refracted or *inflected*." *Newt.* To change or vary. In Grammar, to vary or alter the terminations of a word; to decline.

INFLE'CTION, S. the act of bending; the act of turning or changing the direction of motion. A modulation, or change from high to low, applied to the voice. The variation or change of the endings of a word, applied to Grammar.

INFLE'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBI'LITY, or INFLE'XIBLENESS, S. [*inflexibilité*, Fr.] ſtiffneſs, or the quality of reſiſting any attempt; a temper or diſpoſition of mind not to be altered by prayers, entreaties, promiſes, or threatnings.

INFLE'XIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *inflexibilis*, Lat.] not to be bent or made crooked; not to be changed or altered; not to be prevailed on.

INFLE'XIBLY, Adv. without any ceſſation, or remiſſion; without being prevailed on to change or alter.

To INFLI'CT, V. A. [*inflictus*, from *infligo*, Lat. *infliger*, Fr.] to puniſh, or impoſe on as a puniſhment.

INFLI'CTER, S. he that puniſhes.

INFLI'CTION, S. the act of uſing puniſhments; the puniſhment impoſed.

INFLI'CTIVE, Adj. [Fr.] executed or impoſed on as a puniſhment.

INFLU'ENCE, S. [from *influentia*, Lat.] the power of celeſtial bodies or ſtars, operating on human minds and affairs; any power which acts on the mind, and biaſſes or directs it.

To INFLUE'NCE, V. A. to act upon ſo as to impel, direct or modify; to operate on the mind, ſo as to bias or direct it to any particular end or action.

I'NFLUENT, Adj. [*influens*, Lat.] exerting influence or impulſive power.

I'NFLUX, S. [*influxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing into any thing. Infuſion, applied to knowledge.

To INFO'LD, V. A. to wrap; to ſurround with the arms folded over each other; to embrace.

To INFO'LIATE, V. A. [of *in* and *folium*, Lat.] to cover with leaves. "Long "may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and claſp a-"bout him." *Howel.* Seldom uſed.

To INFO'RM, V. A. [*informer*, Fr. *informo*, Lat.] to animate; to actuate with a ſoul or vital power; to inſtruct, to ſupply with new knowledge. In Law, to bring a charge or accuſation againſt a perſon, uſed with *againſt*, and is generally applied to the diſcoveries made by an accomplice. Neuterly to give intelligence, or to diſcover a crime.

INFO'RMAL, Adj. offering an accuſation, or the diſcovery of a crime. "The poor *infor-*"*mal* women." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

INFO'RMANT, S. [Fr.] one who diſcovers or gives intelligence of a crime, or other matter; one who offers or exhibits an accuſation.

INFORMA'TION, S. [*informatio*, Lat.] intelligence, or inſtruction; the act of communicating ſomething unknown before. In Law, the diſcovery of a crime, or the charge or accuſation brought againſt a perſon.

INFO'RMER, S. one who gives intelligence, or communicates new knowledge to the mind; one who diſcovers the crimes or offences of another before a magiſtrate.

INFO'RMIDABLE, Adj. [of *in* and *formidabilis*, Lat.] not to be feared or dreaded.

INFO'RMITY, S. [*informis*, Lat.] want of ſhape or form.

INFO'RMOUS, Adj. [*informe*, Fr. *informis*, Lat.] ſhapeleſs; of no regular form.

INFO'RTUNATE, Adj. [Fr. *infortunatus*, Lat. See *Unfortunate*] not ſucceeding in one's deſigns or expectations; unſucceſsful or unhappy.

To INFRA'CT, V. A. [*infractus*, of *infringo*, Lat. to break or interrupt.] "With "wild *infracted* courſe." *Thomſon.*

INFRA'CTION, S. [*infractio*, Lat.] the act of breaking, or violating.

INFRA'NGIBLE, Adj. not to be broken.

INFRE'QUENCY, S. [*infrequentia*, Lat.] uncommonneſs; rarity, applied to things which ſeldom happen, or are ſeldom heard, ſeen, or done.

INFRE'QUENT, Adj. rare; ſeldom happening.

To INFRI'GIDATE, V. A. [of *in* and *frigidus*, Lat.] to chill or make cold. "Whoſe "coldneſs did not *infrigidate*." *Boyle*. Not in uſe

To INFRI'NGE, V. A. [*infringo*, Lat.] to violate or break, applied to laws or contracts. To deſtroy, or hinder. "All that "may *infringe*, delight." *Waller*.

INFRI'NGEMENT, S. the act of violating or breaking laws or treaties.

INFRI'NGER, S. he that acts contrary to any law or treaty.

INFU'RIATE, Adj. [of *in* and *furia*, Lat.] enraged; raging.

To INFU'SE, V. A. [*infuſer*, Fr. *infuſus*, from *infundo*, Lat.] to pour in. Figuratively, to inſtil; to inſpire; to animate; to influence, applied to the mind. "*Infuſed* with a fortitude from heaven." *Shak*. In Medicine, to ſteep or ſoak in any liquor with a gentle heat.

INFU'SIBLE, Adj. that which may be inſtilled, communicated, or inſpired, applied to the mind. Incapable of being melted or diſſolved, applied to bodies.

INFU'SION, S. [*infuſio*, Lat.] the act of pouring in; the act of inſtilling or inſpiring. In Phyſic, the act of ſteeping ingredients in any liquor with a moderate warmth; alſo the liquor made by ſteeping ingredients.

INFU'SIVE, Adj. having a power of animating or influencing. "The *infuſive* force "of ſpring on man." *Thomſon*.

INGA'THERING, S. the act of getting in an harveſt.

INGE, in the names of places, ſignifies a meadow, from *ing*, Sax.

To INGE'MINATE, V. A. [*ingemino*, Lat.] to double the ſame thing over again; to repeat.

INGEMINA'TION, S. [of *in* and *geminatio*, Lat.] the act of doubling or repeating the ſame thing.

To INGE'NDER, V. A. [*engendrer*, Fr.] to beget, produce, or breed. See *Engender*.

INGE'NDERER, S. he that begets.

INGE'NERATE, or INGE'NERATED, Adj. [*ingeneratus*, Lat.] born or bred with, or within a perſon.

INGE'NIOUS, Adj. [*ingenieux*, Fr. *ingenioſus*, Lat.] having ſenſe to invent, or execute in a ſkilful manner.

INGE'NIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner that diſcovers great invention, ſkill, and art.

INGE'NIOUSNESS, S. ſtrength of imagination to invent, and dexterity to execute.

INGE'NITE, Adj. [*ingenitus*, Lat.] born with one; implanted; or innate.

INGENU'ITY, S. [*ingenuité*, Fr.] acuteneſs of mind in invention, and ſkill or art in executing.

INGE'NUOUS, Adj. [*ingenuus*, Lat.] having candour, openneſs, or ſincerity of mind; free from diſſimulation.

INGENUOU'SLY, Adv. in an open, fair, candid, and undiſſembled manner.

INGE'NUOUSNESS, S. candour; freedom from diſſimulation.

I'NGENY, S. [*ingenium*, Lat.] genius, goodneſs of underſtanding, or readineſs of invention.

To INGE'ST, V. A. [*ingeſtus*, Lat.] to caſt or include in the ſtomach.

INGE'STION, S. the act of caſting, or including in the ſtomach. "Daily *ingeſtion* of "milk." *Harvey*.

INGLO'RIOUS, Adj. [*inglorius*, Lat.] without honour, fame, or glory.

INGLO'RIOUSLY, Adv. not reputably; diſhonourably; in a mean manner.

I'NGOT, S. [*ingot*, Fr. from *ingegotten*, Belg.] a maſs of metal, generally applied to gold and ſilver.

To INGRA'F, V. A. to propagate trees by grafting: to plant the ſprig of one tree in the ſtock of another. To fix deep or ſettle, applied to the mind.

INGRA'FMENT, S. the act of inſerting the ſprig of one tree into the ſtock of another; the ſprig ingraffed.

INGRA'TE, or INGRA'TEFUL, Adv. [*ingrat*, Fr. *ingratus*, Lat.] not acknowledging favours received, or returning thanks for them. Unpleaſing or diſagreeable, applied to any thing which affects the ſenſes.

To I'NGRATIATE, V. A. [*in* and *gratia*, Lat.] to creep into a perſon's favour.

INGRA'TITUDE, S. the vice of being inſenſible to favours received; and ſometimes applied to the retribution or returning evil for good.

INGRE'DIENT, S. [*ingrediens*, Lat.] that which makes up a compoſition: generally applied to ſimples in medicine.

INGRE'SS, S. [*ingres*, Fr. *ingreſſus*, Lat.] entrance, the act or liberty of going into a place.

INGRE'SSION, S. [*ingreſſio*, Lat.] the act of entering.

To INGRO'SS, V. A. See *Engroſs*.

INGUI'NAL, Adj. [of *inguen*, Lat.] belonging to, or ſituated in the groin.

To INGU'LF, or INGULPH, V. A. to ſwallow up in a deep cavity; to caſt into a gulf or abyſs. "We *ingulf* ourſelves into "aſſured danger." *Hayw*.

To INGU'RGITATE, V. A. [*ingurgitatus*, of *ingurgito*, Lat.] to ſwallow down. Wants authority.

INGURGITA'TION, S. the act of ſwallowing rapaciouſly.

INHA'BILE, Adj. [Fr. *inhabilis*, Lat.] unſkilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To

To INHABIT, V. A. [*in* and *habito*, Lat.] to dwell in; to poſſeſs as an inhabitant.

INHA'BITABLE, Adj. capable of affording or fit for habitation. "Syſtems of *in-* "*habitable* planets." *Locke*. Not habitable; from *inhabitable*, Fr. "The frozen ridges "of the Alps—or other ground *inhabitable*." *Shak*. Not uſed in the laſt ſenſe.

INHA'BITANT, S. one who dwells or reſides for a time in a place.

INHABITA'TION, S. a houſe or dwelling place; the act of dwelling in a place; the ſtate of being inhabited.

INHA'BITER, S. one who dwells in a place.

To INHA'LE, V. A. to draw in with the air or one's breath.

INHARMO'NIOUS, Adj. not harmonious, muſical, or of an agreeable ſound.

To INHEA'RSE, V. A. to incloſe in an hearſe, or funeral monument.

INHE'RENT, Adj. [*inhærens*, Lat.] exiſting inſeparably in ſomething; innate, or inborn.

To INHE'RE, V. A. [*inhæreo*, Lat.] to exiſt in ſomething elſe.

To INHE'RIT, V. A. [*enheriter*, Fr.] to poſſeſs by right of ſucceſſion from another. Figuratively, to gain poſſeſſion; to poſſeſs or enjoy.

INHE'RITANCE, S. any thing which a perſon poſſeſſes or ſucceeds to as the next of blood, or heir; poſſeſſion or enjoyment "The *inheritance* of their loves." *Shak*. The poſſeſſion of what belonged to a parent, or other relation, after their death.

INHE'RITOR, S. an heir, or one who ſucceeds to what another enjoyed, after his death.

INHE'RITRESS, S. a woman who ſucceeds to the poſſeſſions of a relation after his death.

INHE'RITRIX, S. an heireſs.

INHE'SION, S. [*inhæſio*, Lat.] the exiſting in ſomething.

To INHI'BIT, V. A. [*inhibitus*, of *inhibeo*, Lat. *inhiber*, Fr.] to reſtrain, hinder, repreſs, or check, applied to power. To forbid, applied to laws.

INHIBI'TION, S. [Fr. *inhibitio*, Lat.] a prohibition. In Commerce, an embargo. In Law, a writ from a ſuperior to an inferior court, forbidding a judge to proceed in the cauſe depending before him.

To INHO'LD, V. A. to contain in itſelf. "The ſun *inholdeth*." *Raleigh*. Not in uſe.

INHO'SPITABLE, Adj. [*in*, and *hoſpitable*] affording no entertainment or kindneſs to ſtrangers.

INHO'SPITABLENESS, S. want of courteſy, kindneſs, or civility to ſtrangers.

INHO'SPITABLY, Adv. in a manner not kind to ſtrangers.

INHOSPITA'LITY, S. [*inhoſpitalité*, Fr.] See *Inhoſpitableneſs*.

INHU'MAN, Adj. [*inhumain*, Fr. *inhumanus*, Lat.] wanting the kind, benevolent, and ſocial affections which adorn and ſupport our ſpecies; ſavage; cruel; without compaſſion.

INHUMA'NITY, S. [*inhumanité*, Fr] want of the kind, benevolent, compaſſionate, and ſocial affections; cruelty; barbarity.

INHUMANLY, Adv. in a manner inconſiſtent with kindneſs, compaſſion, charity, or other ſocial affections.

To INHU'MATE, or INHU'ME, V. A. [*inhumer*, Fr. *humatus*, of *humo*, Lat.] to inter, bury, or put under the ground.

To INJECT, V. A. [*injectus*, of *injicio*, Lat.] to throw or dart in; to caſt or throw on. "Mound *inject* on mound." *Pope*. In Medicine, to force any fluid, or other ſubſtance, into the veſſels of the body.

INJE'CTION, S. [*injectio*, Lat] the act of caſting or throwing in. In Medicine, any liquors made to be thrown into the body by a ſyringe or other inſtrument. In Surgery, the act of filling the veſſels of a body with wax, or other ſubſtance, to ſhew their ſhapes and ramifications.

INIMITABI'LITY, S. [from *inimitable*] the quality of not being to be imitated.

INI'MITABLE, Adj. [*inimitabilis*, Lat.] above or beyond imitation; impoſſible to be copied.

INI'MITABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be imitated.

To INJOIN, V. A. [*enjoindre*, Fr. *injungo*, Lat.] to command or enforce by ſuperior authority.

INI'QUITOUS, Adj. [*inique*, Fr. from *iniquity*] inconſiſtent with juſtice or honeſty; wicked.

INI'QUITY, S. [*iniquité*, Fr. *iniquitas*, Lat.] oppoſition to, or breach of the laws of juſtice and honeſty. Sin, applied to the divine laws.

INI'TIAL, Adj. [Fr. *initialis*, Lat. from *initium*] placed at the beginning, applied to letters. Beginning or incipient; not complete, or perfect; introductory to.

To INI'TIATE, V. A. [*initiatus*, of *initio*, Lat. *initier*, Fr.] to enter; to inſtruct in the firſt principles of an art; to place in a new ſtate; to put into a new ſociety

INI'TIATE, Adj. [*initié*, Fr. *initiatus*, Lat.] ſtrange, new, or not practiſed. "The "*initiate* fear." *Shak*.

INITIA'TION, S. [*initiatio*, Lat.] the act of entering a perſon into any art or ſtate.

INJU'DICABLE, Adj. [*in*, and *judico*, Lat.] not cognizable by a judge.

INJUDI'CIAL, Adj. not according to the forms or practice of the law.

INJUDI'CIOUS, Adj. [*in* and *judicious*] without judgment.

INJUDI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner that diſcovers weakneſs or want of judgment.

INJU'NCTION, S. [*injunctus*, *injunctio*, Lat.] the command or order of a ſuperior. In Law, is a writ founded upon an order in Chancery, either to give the plaintiff poſſeſſion, or to ſtay proceedings in another court.

To IN'JURE, V. A. [*injurier*, Fr. *injuria*, Lat.] to hurt a perſon unjuſtly; to wrong, or deprive a perſon of his right; to annoy; or diſturb with any inconvenience. "Leſt "that ſhould *injure* us" *Milt.*

INJU'RIOUS, Adj. [*injurieux*, Fr. *injurius*, Lat.] unjuſt, or depriving a perſon of his rights; guilty of wrong. Figuratively, cauſing miſchief; reproachful, including the idea of not being deſerved; containing ſcandal. "*Injurious* appellations." *Swift.*

INJU'RIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to appear unjuſt; wrongfully.

INJU'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being miſchievous, or committing an injury.

IN'JURY, S. [*injuria*, Lat.] a violation of the rights of another. Figuratively, detriment or miſchief ariſing from want of judgment; damage; ſcandalous expreſſions. "Spake all the *injuries* he could." *Bacon.*

INJU'STICE, S. [*injuſtitia*, Lat.] any act done againſt the laws, or the dictates of honeſty.

INK, S. [*encre*, Fr. *ink*, Belg. *inchioſto*, Ital.] a liquor with which we write on paper or parchment.

IN'KHORN, or IN'KERN, S. [from *ink* and *horn*, or *kern*, which ſignifies *horn*] any veſſel which contains ink: properly applied to a caſe made of horn, wherein ink, pens, and wafers are contained.

INKLE, S. a kind of narrow fillet or tape.

IN'KLING, S. [derived by Skinner from *eenclopighe*, Belg. or *inkallen*, Belg.] a hint; whiſper; intimation.

I'NKY, Adj. blotted or covered with ink; black as ink.

I'NLAND, Adj. lying up a country at a diſtance from the ſea.

I'NLAND, S. the midland or inward parts of a country.

I'NLANDER, S. a perſon who lives in a country at a diſtance from the ſea.

To INLA'PIDATE, V. A. [*in* and *lapidatus*, of *lapido*, Lat.] to turn to ſtone. Neuterly, to grow or become ſtony.

To INLAW, V. A. [oppoſed to *outlaw*] to clear of outlawry or attainder.

To INLA'Y, V. A. to diverſify with ſubſtances or woods of different colours, which are let in and glued within the ground of a thing; to adorn with various colours, repreſenting inlaid work. "Various gems *inlay*— "the unadorned boſom of the deep." *Par. Loſt.*

IN'LET, S. a paſſage; a place whereby a thing may find entrance.

I'NLY, Adj. in the mind; within the breaſt; ſecret. "The *inly* touch of love." *Shak.*

I'NLY, Adv. internally; within; in the boſom or heart.

I'NMATE, S. [of *in* and *mate*; or *meat*, Belg.] in Law, a lodger or perſon admitted to dwell for money in a perſon's houſe, paſſing in and out by the ſame door.

IN'MOST, Adj. [ſuperlative of *in*, the comparative is *inner*] fartheſt within, or at the greateſt diſtance from the ſurface, or inlet.

INN, S. [*inne*, Sax.] a houſe where travellers may meet with entertainment and lodging for themſelves, and ſtabling, &c. for their horſes; a place where ſtudents were boarded and taught: hence the colleges for ſtudents in common law are called *inns of court.*

To INN, V. A. to houſe or put under cover, applied to huſbandry; to put up or lodge at an inn.

INN'ATE, or INNA'TED, Adj. [*inné*, Fr. *innatus*, Lat.] inborn; born within; implanted.

INNA'TENESS, S. the quality of being born in a perſon, and making a part of his nature.

INNA'VIGABLE, Adj. [*innavigabilis*, Lat.] not to be ſailed upon; not to be paſſed in a ſhip.

IN'NER, Adj. [the comparative degree of *in*, the ſuperlative is *inmoſt*, or *innermoſt*] applied to the mind, internal. Applied to ſituation, more from the ſurface than the thing compared.

IN'NERMOST, Adj. ſuperlative of *in*, which has likewiſe *inmoſt*] at the greateſt diſtance from the ſurface or beginning.

INNHO'LDER, S. a perſon who keeps an inn.

IN'NING, S. the ſtate of a perſon at a game, who goes in or plays firſt. In Law, uſed in the plural, for lands recovered from the ſea.

I'NNKEEPER, S. one who keeps a public houſe, where travellers may meet with proviſion and lodging.

I'NNOCENCE, or I'NNOCENCY, S. [*innocence*, Fr. *innocentia*, Lat.] a ſtate of mind which has not been tainted by the commiſſion of any crime; purity from any injurious action; harmleſſneſs.

I'NNOCENT, Adj. [Fr. *innocens*, Lat.] harmleſs; free from miſchief, or any particular guilt.

I'NNOCENT, S. one who is free from guilt or harm. Figuratively, an ideot, or one who is fooliſh. "*Innocents* are excluded "by natural defects." *Hooker.*

I'NNOCENTLY, Adv. without intending any harm or miſchief; without guilt; with ſimplicity ariſing from weakneſs of underſtanding.

INNO'CUOUS, Adv. [*inocuus*, Lat.] harmleſs in its effects.

INN'OCUOUSLY, Adv. without any miſchievous effects.

INN'OCUOUSNESS, S. harmleſſneſs.

To I'NNOVATE, V. A. [*innovatus*, from *innovo*, Lat.] to bring in ſomething not known

known before; to alter, by introducing ſomething new.

INNOVA'TION, S. change ariſing from the introduction of ſomething unknown, or not practiſed before.

INNOVA'TOR, S. [*innovateur*, Fr.] one that introduces new cuſtoms or opinions; one that makes alterations by introducing novelties.

INNO'XIOUS, Adj. [*innoxius*, Lat.] free from miſchievous effects; free from guilt.

INNO'XIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to intend or do no harm.

INNO'XIOUSNESS, S. the quality of operating without producing any miſchievous effects.

INNU'ENDO, S. [Lat. of *innuo*, Lat.] an indirect hint, or charge of a crime.

INNU'MERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *innumerabilis*, Lat.] ſo numerous as not to be counted or reckoned.

INNU'MERABLY, Adv. without number.

INNU'MEROUS, Adj. [*innumerus*, Lat.] too many to be counted.

To INO'CULATE, V. A. [*inoculo*, Lat. from *in* and *oculus*, Lat.] in Botany, to propagate any plant by inſerting its bud in another ſtock; to yield a bud to another ſtock. In Phyſic, to communicate the ſmall-pox by infuſing the matter of the pock taken from one perſon into the veins of another.

INOCULA'TION, S. the act of including or inſerting the bud of one tree in an inciſion made in the bark of another, by which means it is made to bear the ſame fruit as the tree from which the bud is taken. In Medicine, the practice of communicating the ſmall-pox by means of infuſing the matter of a ripened puſtule into the veins of a perſon who has not had that diſtemper.

INOCULA'TOR, S. one who propagates trees, or communicates the ſmall-pox by inoculation.

INO'DORATE, Adj. [of *in* and *oderatus*, Lat.] having no ſcent.

INO'DOROUS, Adj. [of *in* and *odorous*] wanting ſcent; not cauſing any ſenſation in the organs of ſmelling.

INOFFE'NSIVE, Adj. giving no provocation or offence; giving no pain or terror.

INOFFE'NSIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to give no offence or provocation.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, S. the quality of giving no provocation.

INOFFI'CIOUS, Adj. [of *in* and *officious*] not ſtriving to do any thing to ſerve or accommodate another.

INOPPORTU'NE, Adj. [*inopportunus*, Lat.] not done at a proper time. Seldom uſed

INO'RDINANCY, S. want of regularity and order.

INO'RDINATE, Adj. [of *in* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] not under proper rules, reſtraint, or regulation.

INO'RDINATELY, Adv. in a manner ſubject to no order, reſtraint, or regulation; irregularly.

INO'RDINATENESS, S. want of being ſubject to rules, or reſtraint.

INORDINA'TION, S. want of being reduced to order, or reſtrained by rules.

INORGA'NICAL, Adj. [of *in* and *organical*] without fit organs or inſtrumental parts.

To INO'SCULATE, V. N. [of *in* and *oſculum*, Lat.] to join by being inſerted in each other.

INOSCULA'TION, S. the act of joining by having its extremities inſerted in each other

I'NQUEST, S. [*enqueſte*, Fr. *inquiſitio*, Lat.] a judicial enquiry or examination; ſearch or ſtudy. In Law, the trial of a cauſe by jurors, or a jury.

INQUI'ETUDE, S. [Fr. *inquietudo*, *inquietus*, Lat.] a ſtate of diſturbance or anxiety, applied to the mind; want of tranquility; an action whereby the tranquility of the mind is attacked or diſturbed.

INQUI'RABLE, Adj. that which may be inquired or examined into.

To INQUI'RE, V. N. [*enquirer*, Fr. *inquira*, Lat.] to aſk queſtions for information; to make ſearch, or excite to curioſity.

INQUI'RER, S. a perſon who examines, or ſearches after ſomething unknown; one who aſks queſtions by way of examination, or in order to be informed.

INQUI'RY, S. the act of ſearching by queſtions after ſomething unknown; examination.

INQUISI'TION, S. [Fr. *inquiſitio*, Lat.] judicial inquiry. Figuratively, diſcuſſion, or ſearch after ſomething unknown, applied to the mind. In Law, a manner of proceeding in criminal cauſes by way of queſtion or examination. A ſpiritual court in Roman Catholic countries, appointed for the trial and puniſhment of heretics.

INQUI'SITIVE, Adj. [*inquiſitus*, Lat.] inquiring in order to find out ſomething unknown; buſy in ſearching or prying into things; continually endeavouring to make diſcoveries.

INQUI'SITIVELY, Adv. in a manner which diſcovers a great deſire and intenſe application to make diſcoveries.

INQUI'SITIVENESS, S. the quality of prying into things unknown, or the ſecrets of others.

INQUI'SITOR, S. [Lat. *inquiſiteur*, Fr.] one who examines judicially, or ſearches into the truth of a fact or opinion; an officer belonging to the Popiſh inquiſition.

To INRA'IL, V. A. to incloſe with rails.

I'NROADS, S. a ſudden and ſhort invaſion or attack upon a country.

INSA'NABLE, Adj. [*inſanabilis*, Lat.] incurable; not to be removed by medicine.

INSA'NE, Adj. [*inſanus*, Lat.] mad; making mad. "The *inſane* root." *Shak.*

INSA'TIABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inſatiabilis*, Lat.] ſo greedy or covetous as not to be ſatisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS, S. the quality of not being ſatisfied or appeaſed.

INSA'TIATE, Adj. [*inſatiatus*, Lat.] ſo greedy as not to be ſatisfied.

INSATISFAC'TION, S. [of *in* and *ſatisfaction*] want; the ſtate of not being ſatisfied. Seldom uſed.

INSA'TURABLE, Adj. [*inſaturabilis*, Lat.] not to be filled or glutted.

To INSCRI'BE, V. A. [*inſcribo*, Lat. *inſcrire*, Fr.] to write on any thing; generally applied to ſomething engraved on a monument, or written on the outſide of ſomething. To mark any thing with letters; to dedicate to a perſon without a formal addreſs. To draw a figure within another, applied to mathematics.

INSCRI'PTION, S. any ſentence written on the outſide of ſomething, or engraved on a monument or ſtone; a title; the act of aſcribing or dedicating a book to a perſon without a formal addreſs.

INSCRU'TABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inſcrutabilis*, Lat.] not to be diſcovered or traced by inquiry or ſtudy.

To INSCU'LP, V. A. [*inſculpo*, Lat.] to engrave or cut.

To INSE'AM, V. A. [of *in* and *ſeam*] to leave a mark in the ſkin after a wound is cured.

INSE'CT, S. [*inſecto*, Lat.] a ſpecies of animals, ſo called becauſe their bodies ſeem as it were cut in two, and joined together only by a ſmall ligature or membrane.

INSE'CTILE, Adj. reſembling or having the nature of inſects.

INSECU'RE, Adj. [*in* and *ſecure*] not ſafe, or not protected from danger or loſs.

INSECU'RITY, S. the ſtate of being expoſed to danger or loſs; want of grounds for confidence.

INSE'NSATE, Adj. [*inſenſato*, Ital. *inſenſé*, Fr.] without thought or ſenſibility of preſent or approaching danger.

INSENSIBI'LITY, S. [*inſenſibilité*, Fr.] want of a power to perceive; dulneſs of perception, applied either to the mind or body.

INSE'NSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be diſcovered by the ſenſes or mind; not affected or moved by an object belonging either to the body or mind.

INSE'NSIBLENESS, S. want of ſenſation.

INSE'NSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be perceived.

INSEPARABI'LITY, or INSE'PARABLENESS, S. [from *inſeparable*] the quality of not being ſeparated or divided.

INSE'PARABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inſeparabilis*, Lat.] not to be divided; united ſo as not to be parted or ſeparated.

INSE'PARABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be divided, parted, or ſeparated.

To INSERT, V. A. [*inſerer*, Fr. *inſertum*, from *inſero*, Lat.] to place in or amongſt other things.

INSE'RTION, S. the act of placing in or amongſt other things; the thing placed among others.

INSE'RVIENT, Adj. [*inſerviens*, Lat.] conducing, or of uſe to promote an end. "*Inſervient* to that intention." *Brown.* Seldom uſed.

To INSHE'LL, V. A. to cover or hide in a ſhell. "His horns—which were *inſhell'd*." *Shak.*

To INSHI'P, V. A. to ſhut, put on board, or ſtow in a ſhip. "See them ſafely—*inſhipped*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

To INSHRINE, V. A. [*in* and *ſhrine*, of *ſcrin*, Sax.] to incloſe in a ſhrine or valuable caſe.

IN'SIDE, S. the inner part, oppoſed to the ſurface or outward part.

INSI'DIOUS, Adj. [*inſidieux*, Fr. *inſidioſus*, Lat.] treacherous; with an intention to enſnare.

INSI'DIOUSLY, Adv. in a ſly or treacherous manner; with an intention to enſnare.

INSI'GHT, S. [formerly accented on the firſt ſyllable, *inſicht*, Belg.] knowledge of the inward parts of any thing; thorough ſkill in, or acquaintaince with any thing.

INSIGNI'FICANCE, or INSIGNI'FICANCY, S. [*inſignificance*, Fr.] want of meaning, applied to words. Want of importance, applied to things.

INSIGNI'FICANT, Adj. wanting meaning; conveying no ideas, applied to words. Wanting weight, importance, or a power of producing an effect, applied to perſons and things.

INSIGNI'FICANTLY, Adv. without meaning, applied to language. Without importance, or effect, applied to perſons or things.

INSINCE'RE, Adj. [*inſincerus*, Lat.] not what a perſon appears; not hearty; not ſound; corrupted. "To render ſleep's ſoft "bleſſings *inſincere*." *Pope.*

INSINCE'RITY, S. want of truth or fidelity; the vice of making great profeſſions of friendſhip, without obſerving them.

To INSI'NEW, V. A. to give ſtrength; to confirm. "*Inſinewed* to this action." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

INSI'NUANT, Adj. [Fr.] having the power to gain or creep into the favour of others.

To INSI'NUATE, V. A. [*inſinuer*, Fr. *inſinuo*, Lat.] to make a paſſage for, or introduce any thing gently. Figuratively, to gain upon the affections of another imperceptibly, and by gentle means. To inſtil or infuſe gently and imperceptibly, applied to opinions or notions. "To *inſinuate* wrong "ideas." *Locke.* Neuterly, to wheedle; to ſteal imperceptibly; to be conveyed inſenſibly.

INSI'NUATION, S. [Fr. *inſinuatio*, Lat.

the quality of pleasing or stealing into the affections; a hint, or oblique censure.

INSI'NUATIVE, Adj. having the power to steal on the affections.

INSINUA'TOR, S. one who drops a hint to a person's prejudice.

INSI'PID, Adj. [*insipide*, Fr. *insipidus*, Lat.] having no taste; or not able to affect the organ of tasting; without spirit, or the qualifications necessary to please and divert the mind.

INSIPI'DITY, or INSI'PIDNESS, S. [*insipidité*, Fr.] wanting the power of affecting the taste; wanting life and spirit.

INSI'PIDLY, Adv. in a dull manner; in such a manner as not to affect or cause any sensation in the organ of taste.

To INSI'ST, V. N. [*insister*, Fr. *insisto*, Lat.] to rest or stand upon. "The angles "of the one *insist* upon the centers." *Ray.* To remain resolute, or persist in a request or demand; to dwell upon, in a discourse.

INSI'STENT, Adj. [*insistens*, Lat.] resting upon any thing.

INSI'TION, S. [*insitio*, Lat.] the act of inserting or ingrafting one branch into another. "Grafting or *insition*." *Ray.*

INSI'STURE, S. a constant course of regularity. "The heav'ns themselves; the "planets—observe degree, *insisture*, course, "*&c.*" *Shak.* Not in use.

To INSNA'RE, V. A. to catch in a trap or snare; to inveigle, or bring into any danger or inconvenience by allurements; to intangle in dangers and perplexities.

INSNA'RER, S. one who catches any thing in a snare; one that inveigles or brings a person into perplexity by artifice.

INSO'CIABLE, Adj. [*insociabilis*, Lat.] averse to conversation; not fit for a companion; not fit to be united or joined together. "Lime and wood are *insociable*." *Wotton.*

INSOBRI'ETY, S. drunkenness.

To INSO'LATE, V. A. [*insolo*, Lat.] to dry in the sun.

IN'SOLENCE, or IN'SOLENCY, S. [*insolence*, Fr. *insolentia*, Lat.] pride, exerted in treating others in a disdainful and contemptuous manner.

IN'SOLENT, Adj. [Fr. *insolens*, Lat.] behaving with an uncommon degree of pride, disdain, and contempt.

IN'SOLENTLY, Adv. in a proud manner, attended with contempt, disdain, or a total disregard of a person's superior. "He *insolently* talked to me of love." *Dryd.*

INSO'LVABLE, Adj. not to be cleared up or explained, applied to difficulties in writing. That which cannot be paid, applied to debts.

INSO'LUBLE, Adj. [*insolubilis*, Lat.] not to be cleared up, explained, or rendered intelligible, applied to difficulties in writing. Not to be dissolved by any fluid. Not to be separated, applied to substances.

INSO'LVENT, Adj. [*in* and *solvens*, from *solvo*, Lat.] not able to pay. Used substantively for a man that cannot pay his debts.

INSO'LVENCY, S. the quality of not being able to pay, applied to debts.

INSOMU'CH, Adv. [of *in*, *so*, and *much*] so that; to such a degree that.

To INSPE'CT, V. A. [*inspectum*, from *inspicio*, Lat.] to look into by way of examination or superintendance.

INSPE'CTION, S. [*inspectio*, Lat.] the act of examining with vigour; a narrow, close, and critical survey.

INSPE'CTOR, S. [Lat.] one who examines or looks into things, in order to discover either faults or beauties; a person who superintends any performance or undertaking.

To INSPHE'RE, V. A. to place in an orb or sphere. "Bright ærial spirits live *in*-"*spher'd*." *Milt.*

INSPI'RABLE, Adj. [from *inspire*] that which may be drawn in with the breath; that which may be infused by the Deity.

INSPIRA'TION, S. in Medicine, the act of drawing in the breath; the act of breathing into any thing; the infusion of ideas into the mind by some superior power.

To INSPI'RE, V. N. [*inspiro*, Lat. *inspirer*, Fr.] in Medicine, to draw in the breath. Actively, to breath into; to animate; to encourage. In Divinity, to infuse ideas into the mind; to impress on the fancy.

INSPI'RER, S. he that communicates ideas to the mind; he that animates or encourages.

To INSPI'SSATE, V. A. [of *in* and *spissus*, Lat.] to make any fluid thick.

INSPISSA'TION, S. the act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABI'LITY, S. [*instabilité*, Fr. *instabilitas*, Lat.] inconstancy; fickleness; mutability, or a state subject to continual alterations and decays. "The *instability* of human "affairs."

INSTA'BLE, Adj. [*instabilis*, Lat.] unconstant; changing. See *Unstable*.

To INSTA'L, V. A. [*installer*, Fr.] to advance to any rank or office.

INSTALLA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of giving a person visible possession of any office or dignity, by placing him in the seat which belongs to it.

INSTA'LMENT, S. the act of installing, or of conferring a dignity on a person, by placing him in a particular seat; the seat in which a person is installed.

I'NSTANCE, or I'NSTANCY, S. [*instance*, Fr.] an earnest or ardent and importunate request or solicitation; a motive, or pressing argument; an example used to illustrate and enforce any doctrine; the state of a thing. "In the first *instance*." *Hale* Occasion; opportunity; act. "Difficult *instances* "of duty." *Rogers.*

To I'NSTANCE, V. N. to produce as

example; to confirm or illustrate an argument.

I'NSTANT, Adj. [Fr. *instans*, Lat.] earnest; pressing; immediate; without delay, or any time intervening; quick.

I'NSTANT, S. such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession; the present moment. In Commerce, the present month. "On the 20th *instant*." *Guard.* No. 98.

INSTANTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*instantaneus*, Lat.] done in an instant, or without any perceptible succession; with the utmost speed.

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, Adv. in an instant; in an undivisible point of time.

I'NSTANTLY, Adv [*instanter*, Lat.] immediately; without any perceptible delay, or intervention of time; with urgent and pressing importunity.

To INSTA'TE, V. A. to place in a certain rank or condition; to possess, or give possession. "His possessions—we do *instate* "and widow you withal." *Shak.* The last sense is obsolete.

INSTAURA'TION, S. [Fr. *instauratio*, Lat.] the act of restoring to a former state.

INSTE'AD, Prep. in the room or place; equal to.

To INSTE'EP, V. A. to soak in any liquid or moisture. "In gore he lay *insteep'd*." *Shak.* To lay under water.

I'NSTEP, S. the upper part of the foot, where it joins to the leg.

To I'NSTIGATE, V. A. [*instigatus*, Lat.] to urge on, or provoke to the commission of a crime.

INSTIGA'TION, S. the act of inciting, provoking, or impelling the commission of something evil.

INSTIGA'TOR, S. [*instigateur*, Fr.] one who incites a person to commit a crime.

To INSTI'L, V. A. [*instillo*, Lat. *instiller*, Fr.] to pour in by drops; to infuse or insinuate any opinion or idea imperceptibly into the mind.

INSTILLA'TION, S. [*instillatio*, Lat.] the act of pouring by drops; the act of infusing, or communicating slowly; that which is instilled or communicated. "They em-"bitter the cup of life by insensible *instilla-*"*tions*." *Rambler.*

I'NSTINCT, S. [Fr *instinctus*, Lat. formerly accented on the last syllable] that power which acts on and impels brutes to any particular manner of conduct, supposed necessary in its effects, and to be given them instead of reason.

INSTI'NCTED, Adj. [*instinctus*, Lat.] impressed as an animating power or instinct.

INSTI'NCTIVE, Adj. operating on the mind previous to any determination of the will, or any use of reason.

INSTI'NCTIVELY, Adv. by instinct.

To I'NSTITUTE, V. A. [*institutum*, supine of *instituo*, Lat.] to fix, settle, appoint, or enact, applied to laws or orders. To instruct, or form by instruction. "If children "were rightly *instituted*." *Decay of Piety.*

I'NSTITUTE, S. [*institut*, Fr. *institutum*, Lat.] an established custom or law; a precept, maxim, or principle.

INSTITU'TION, S. the establishing a law or custom; an establishment; a positive law.

INSTITU'TIONARY, Adj. containing the elements or first principles of any science or doctrine.

INSTITU'TOR, S. [Lat. *instituteur*, Fr.] one who establishes any custom or doctrine; one who instructs a person in the elements or first principles of any science or doctrine.

INSTITU'TIST, S. a writer of institutes, or explanation of laws, or of the maxims and first principles on which any system of laws or science are founded. "The *institutists* would "persuade us." *Harvey.*

To INSTO'P, V. A. to close up or stop. "The seams *instop*." *Dryd.*

To INSTRU'CT, V. A. [*instructum*, from *instruo*, Lat.] to teach or communicate knowledge to another. In Law, to model or form by previous discourse.

INSTRU'CTOR, S. one who communicates knowledge, or teaches.

INSTRU'CTION, S. the act of teaching or imparting knowledge; any precept conveying knowledge; a precept or direction from a superior

INSTRU'CTIVE, Adj. [*instructif*, Fr.] conveying knowledge.

I'NSTRUMENT, S. [*instrumentum*, Lat.] a tool used in executing any work. In Music, a frame of wood, &c. so composed as to render harmonious sounds. In Law, a writing containing any contract or order. The agent or means by which any thing is done.

INSTRUME'NTAL, Adj. conducing as a means to some end. *Instrumental music*, that produced by an instrument, and opposed to vocal.

INSTRUMENTA'LITY, S. the action or agency of any thing as a means; the quality of acting in subordination.

INSTRUME'NTALLY, Adj. in the nature of an instrument; as a means.

INSTRUME'NTALNESS, S. the quality of conducing to advance or promote an end.

INSU'FFERABLE, Adj. beyond strength or patience of a person to bear; not to be borne or allowed.

INSU'FFERABLY, Adv. to a degree beyond the possibility of being endured with patience.

INSUFFI'CIENCE, or INSUFFI'CIENCY, S. [*insufficience*, Fr.] want of power, strength, or value, proportionable to any

INSUFFI'CIENT, Adj. not proportio

to any end, use, or purpose; wanting abilities; unfit.

INSUFFI'CIENTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to want either the ability, qualification, or skill.

I'NSULAR, or I'NSULARY, Adj. [*insulaire*, Fr. *insularis*, Lat.] belonging to an island.

I'NSULATED, Adj. [*insula*, Lat.] in building, applied to any column or edifice which stands by itself.

INSU'LT, S. [*insulte*, Fr. *insultus*, Lat.] the act of leaping upon any thing; an assault; an act of haughtiness and contemptuous outrage.

To INSU'LT, V. A. [*insulto*, Lat. *insulter*, Fr.] to treat with haughtiness, contempt, and outrage. "Being down, *insulted*, "railed." *Shak.* In War, to assault or attack a post with open force.

INSU'LTER, S. one who treats another with disdainful or contemptuous haughtiness.

INSU'LTINGLY, Adv. contemptuously; disdainfully.

INSUPERABI'LITY, S. [from *insuperable*] the quality of being invincible.

INSU'PERABLE, Adj. [*insuperabilis*, Lat.] not to be overcome by labour, or surmounted by study.

INSU'PERABLENESS, S. impossibility of being overcome or surmounted.

INSU'PERABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSUPPO'RTABLE, Adj. [Fr.] beyond the strength of a person to bear, applied either to the body or mind.

INSUPPO'RTABLENESS, S. the state of being beyond a person's power to support or bear.

INSUPPO'RTABLY, Adv. to such a degree as not to be endured or borne.

INSU'RANCE, S. [*assurance*, Fr.] security given to make good the loss of ships, merchandize, &c. lost, taken, or destroyed, or houses, &c. from fire, in consideration of a sum of money paid.

To INSU'RE, V. A. [*assurer*, Fr.] to undertake to make good any thing in case it shall be lost or destroyed.

INSURMOU'NTABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be overcome.

INSURMOU'NTABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be overcome.

INSURRA'TION, S. a whispering in the ear.

INSURRE'CTION, S. [*insurrectum*, of *insurgo*, Lat.] a seditious rising, or tumult formed in opposition to a government.

INTA'GLIO, S. [Ital.] any thing having figures engraved on it, particularly applied to precious stones, that have the heads of great men engraved on them.

INTA'NGIBLE, Adj. that which cannot be touched.

INTA'STEABLE, Adj. not to be tasted; insipid.

I'NTEGER, S. [Lat.] the whole of any thing. In Arithmetic, a whole number, opposed to a fraction.

I'NTEGRAL, Adj. [Fr.] whole or comprizing all its constituent parts; without defect; complete; without injury. "Though "of *integral* parts." *Holder.* Belonging to, or consisting of whole numbers, applied to Arithmetic.

I'NTEGRAL, S. a whole consisting of distinct parts, each of which may subsist apart.

INTE'GRITY, S. [*integrité*, Fr. *integritas*, Lat.] purity of mind; free from any undue bias or principle of dishonesty.

INTE'GUMENT, S. [*integumentum*, Lat. of *intego*, Lat.] any thing which covers or invelops another.

I'NTELLECT, S. [*intellectus*, Lat.] the power of the mind, called the understanding.

INTELLE'CTION, S. [Fr. *intellectio*, Lat.] the act of the understanding. "Pro-"duces *intellection* and sense." *Bentley.*

INTELLE'CTIVE, Adj. [*intellectif*, Fr.] having the power of understanding.

INTELLE'CTUAL, Adj. [*intellectual*, Fr.] relating to, or performed by the mind or understanding; having the power of understanding; proposed as the object of the understanding. "The *intellectual* system." *Cudw.*

INTELLE'CTUAL, S. the power of the understanding. "Whose higher *intellectual*." *Par. Lost.*

INTE'LLIGENCE, or INTE'LLIGENCY, S. [*intelligentia*, Lat.] a commerce or reciprocal communication of things distant or secret; the understanding.

INTE'LLIGENCER, S. one who sends or conveys news of what is done in distant and secret parts.

INTE'LLIGENT, Adj. [Fr. *intelligens*, Lat.] having the power of understanding; knowing, or understanding; giving information, or communicating news.

INTELLIGE'NTIAL, Adj. consisting of mind free from body. "*Intelligential* sub-"stances." *Par. Lost.* Exercising, or proceeding from exerting, the understanding; belonging to the understanding. "With act "*intelligential*." *Par. Lost.*

INTE'LLIGIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *intelligibilis*, Lat.] to be conceived by the understanding; possible to be understood.

INTE'LLIGIBLENESS, S. the quality of being possible to be understood.

INTE'LLIGIBLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be understood.

INTE'MPERANCE, S. [Fr. *intemperantia*, Lat.] want of governing the sensual appetites; excess in eating or drinking.

INTE'MPERATE, Adj. [*intemperatus*, Lat. *intemperant*, Fr.] not governed or restrained within the bounds of moderation; eating, drinking, or doing any thing to excess.

INTE'MPERATELY, Adv. beyond the bounds of temperance; excessively.

INTE'MP-

INTE'MPERATENESS, S. want of moderation; unſeaſonableneſs, applied to weather

INTE'MPERATURE, S. exceſs of ſome quality.

To INTE'ND, V. A [*intendo*, Lat.] to add force to, or to heighten a quality. "Magnet-"iſm may be *intended*, or remitted." *Newton*'s Opt. To mean; to deſign, or propoſe to do a thing.

INTE'NDANT, S. [Fr.] an officer of the higher claſs, who overſees any particular branch of public buſineſs. "His *intendant* "general of marine." *Arbuth.*

INTE'NDMENT, S. [*entendement*, Fr.] intention, deſign, or meaning.

INTE'NIBLE, Adj. [commonly ſpelt *intenable*, of *in* and *tenible*] that which cannot hold. "This *intenible* ſieve." *Shak.* Not to be held, or defended from an enemy, applied to forts, &c.

INTE'NSE, Adj. [*intenſus*, Lat.] ſtrained, heightened, or increaſed to a high degree, applied to qualities. Vehement, or forcible, applied to words. "In more ardent and *in-*"*tenſe* phraſes." *Addiſ.* Kept on the ſtretch; anxiouſly attentive, applied to the mind, "The "one *intenſe*, the other ſtill remiſs." *Par. Loſt.*

INTE'NSELY, Adv. to a very great degree.

INTE'NSENESS, S. the ſtate of being increaſed to a high degree; force; the ſtate of a thing upon the ſtretch.

INTE'NSION, S. [Fr. *intenſio*, Lat.] the act of heightening the degree of any quality; or of forcing or ſtraining any thing, oppoſed to making lax or looſening.

INTE'NSIVE, Adj. ſtretched, increaſed, or heightened with reſpect to itſelf.

INTE'NSIVELY, Adv. to a great degree.

INTE'NT, Adj. [*intentus*, Lat.] with the mind ſtrongly applied to any object; uſed with *on* or *upon*.

INTE'NT, S. meaning, applied to words; a deſign, purpoſe, or view formed in the mind.

INTE'NTION, S. an act of the mind, whereby it voluntarily and earneſtly fixes its view on any idea, conſiders it on every ſide, and will not be called off by the ordinary ſolicitation of other ideas; eagerneſs of deſire; cloſeneſs of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind, deſign, purpoſe, or end.

INTE'NTIONAL, Adj. done by fixed deſign; deſigned. "A direct and *intentional* "ſervice." *Rogers.*

INTE'NTIONALLY, Adv. by deſign or fixed choice.

INTE'NTIVE, Adj. applied ſo as not to be diverted by other objects.

INTE'NTIVELY, Adv. with cloſe and ſtrict application.

INTE'NTLY, Adv. with cloſe attention.

INTE'NTNESS, S. the ſtate of being applied ſo as not to be diverted or called off by other objects.

To INTE'R, V. A. [*enterer*, Fr.] to put under ground or bury.

INTERCA'LAR, or INTERCA'LARY, Adj. [*intercalaire*, Fr. *intercalaris*, Lat.] inſerted in the calendar, in order to preſerve the equation of time; thus the 29th of February inſerted in the almanac every leap year, is called an *intercalary day*.

INTERCALA'TION, S. [Fr. *intercalatio*, Lat.] the inſertion of days in the calendar, in order to make up for ſome deficiency in our reckonings of time.

To INTERCE'DE, V. A. [*intercedo*, Lat.] to paſs, or come between; to mediate, or endeavour to reconcile two parties that are at variance.

INTERCE'DER, S. a mediator; or one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To INTERCE'PT, V. A. [*interceptus*, Lat. *intercepter*, Fr.] to ſtop any perſon or thing in their way or in motion, before they can reach the place intended; to prevent from being reached. "Storms vindictive "*intercept* the ſhore." *Pope.*

INTERCE'PTION, S. the act of ſtopping any thing in its courſe, and hindering it from reaching the place it otherwiſe would; ſtoppage, or obſtruction.

INTERCE'SSION, S. [Fr. *interceſſio*, Lat.] the act of endeavouring to reconcile two parties at variance. In Scripture, the act of pleading in behalf of another, peculiarly applied to Chriſt. Interpoſition or mediation in behalf of another.

INTERCE'SSOR, S. [*interceſſeur*, Fr *interceſſor*, Lat.] a mediator; one who interpoſes and pleads in behalf of another; one who endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

To INTERCHA'IN, V. A. to chain or link together. Figuratively, to unite indiſſolubly. "Two perſons *interchained* with an "oath." *Shak.*

To INTERCHA'NGE, V. A. to put in the place of another; to change, or give for ſomething received of another; to ſucceed alternately, or by turns.

INTERCHA'NGE, S. commerce, traffic, or mutual change of commodities between two perſons; alternate ſucceſſion.

INTERCHA'NGEABLE, Adj. given and taken mutually; following each other in alternate ſucceſſion.

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, Adv. alternately; mutually.

INTERCHA'NGEMENT, S. the act of giving and receiving.

INTERCI'PIENT, S. [*intercipiens*, Lat.] ſomething that intercepts or cauſes a ſtoppage, applied to medicines.

INTERCI'SION, S. [*inter* and *cædo*, Lat.] interruption. "By ceſſation of ora-"cles, we may underſtand their *interciſion*." *Brown.*

T

To INTERCLU'DE, V. A. [*intercludo*, Lat.] to ſhut from a place, or hinder from performing, by ſomething intercepting or intervening; to intercept. "The voice is ſometimes *intercluded* by hoarſeneſs." *Holder.*

INTERCLU'SION, S. the act of intercepting or obſtructing.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, S. [*inter*, Lat. and *columna*, Lat.] the ſpace between two pillars.

INTERCOMMU'NITY, S. a mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exerciſe of religion; adoption of religious rites between two or more ſtates.

INTERCO'STAL, Adj. [of *inter* and *coſta*, Lat.] placed or ſituated between the ribs.

INTERCOURSE, S. [*entrecours*, Fr.] commerce or mutual exchange. Communication, applied to places or perſons. "An "*intercourſe* with England." *Bac.* "An *in*"*tercourſe* with the ſupreme mind." *Atterb.*

INTERCU'RRENCE, S. [*intercurrens*, of *intercurro*, Lat.] the action of running between. "Without the *intercurrence* of a li"quor." *Boyle.* Seldom uſed.

INTERCU'RRENT, Adj. [*intercurrens*, Lat.] running between. "Some ſubtle *in*"*tercurrent* matter." *Boyle.* Not in uſe.

To INTERDI'CT, V. A. [*interdire*, Fr.] to forbid, applied to laws, or the command of a ſuperior. In Canon Law, to forbid from enjoying communion with the church.

INTERDI'CT, S. a law which forbids any thing. Among the Papiſts, a prohibition of the pope to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDI'CTION, S. [Fr. *interdiction*, Lat.] a law or decree which forbids any thing.

INTERDI'CTORY, Adj. containing a prohibition or forbiddance.

To INTERE'ST, V. A. [*intereſſer*, Fr.] to concern; to effect; to give a ſhare in; to gain the affections, or be very cloſely connected with a perſon's intereſt or welfare.

INTEREST, S. concern, advantage, or good influence over others; ſhare, or part in any undertaking; a regard to private or perſonal advantage or profit; a ſum paid for the uſe of money; a ſurplus of advantage or profit.

To INTERFE'RE, V. N. [*inter* and *ferio*, Lat.] to interpoſe, intermeddle, or become a ſharer in; to claſh or oppoſe.

INTE'RFLUENT, Adj. [*interfluens*, Lat.] flowing between. "The *interfluent* celeſtial "matter." *Boyle.*

INTERFU'SED, Adj. [*interfuſus*, Lat.] poured or ſcattered between. "The ambient "air wide *interfus'd.*" *Milt.*

INTERJA'CENCY, S. [See *Interjacent*] the act or ſtate of lying between two objects.

INTERJA'CENT, Adj. [*interjacens*, Lat.] lying between. "Little iſlands *interjacent.*" *Raleigh.*

INTERJE'CTION, S. [Fr. *interjectio*, Lat.] in Grammar, a part of ſpeech, or word, which expreſſes ſome ſudden emotion of the mind, as *oh! alas!*

I'NTERIM, S. [Lat.] the mean time; an interval; any time coming between two periods or actions expreſſed. "In the *interim.*" *Tatler.*

To INTERJO'IN, V. A. to join mutually; to intermarry. "*Interjoin* their iſſues." *Shak.*

INTE'RIOR, Adj. [*interieur*, Fr. *interior*, Lat.] internal; inmoſt.

INTERKNO'WLEDGE, S. mutual knowledge. "All nations have *interknowledge*, one "of another." *Bacon.*

To INTERLA'CE, V. A [*entrelaſſer*, Fr.] to intermix; to weave, plait, or mix one thing within another.

To INTERLA'RD, V. A. [*entrelarder*, Fr.] in Cookery, to mix meat with bacon, or fat with lean: to interpoſe, or inſert between; to diverſify with mixture.

To INTERLEA'VE, V. A. to bind up with blank paper between each of the leaves.

To INTERLI'NE, V. A. to write between the lines of a book or manuſcript.

INTERLINEA'TION, S. the act of writing any thing between the lines of a printed book or manuſcript.

To INTERLI'NK, V. A. to connect chains one within another. Figuratively, to join together, like the links of a chain, which mutually connect each other. "Theſe are "two chains which are *interlinked.*" *Dryd.*

INTERLOCU'TION, S. [Fr. *interlocutio*, Lat.] dialogue, or the act of ſpeaking by turns. "The rehearſal of the pſalms---done "by *interlocution.*" *Hooker.*

INTERLO'CUTOR, S. [*inter* and *locutus*, Lat. of *loqueo*, Lat.] the perſon introduced as diſcourſing in a dialogue; one that talks with another. "The *interlocutors* compliment." *Boyle.*

INTERLO'CUTORY, S. conſiſting of a dialogue, or converſation carried on by two or more perſons. In Law, applied to an order that does not decide a cauſe, but only ſettles ſome matter incident thereto.

To INTERLO'PE, V. N. [*inter*, Lat. and *loopen*, Belg.] to run between parties, and intercept the advantage that one would gain from the other. In Commerce, to intercept the trade of a company; to traffic without licence; to foreſtal.

INTERLO'PER, S. one who, without licence, intercepts the trade of a company that has an excluſive charter; one who runs into buſineſs to which he has no right.

I'NTERLUDE, S. [*inter*, Lat. and *ludus*, Lat.] ſomething played or performed between the acts of a tragedy or comedy; a farce.

INTERLU'ENCY, S. [*interluens*, from *interluo*, Lat.] the ſtate of water which runs between any two places; the interpoſition of water. "The *interluency* of the ſea." *Hale.*

INTER-

INTERLU'NAR, or INTERLU'NARY, Adj. belonging to the time when the moon is about to change, and becomes invisible. "Hid "in her vacant *interlunar* cave." *Milt.*

INTERMA'RRIAGE, S. the act of marriage between two families.

To INTERMA'RRY, V. A. to marry persons out of one family with some of another.

To INTERME'DDLE, V. N. to concern one's self officiously with affairs that one has no business with.

INTERME'DDLER, S. one that officiously thrusts himself into business which he has no right or call to.

INTERME'DIAL, Adj. [*inter* and *medius*, Lat.] intervening; lying between. "Without "any *intermedial* appetites." *Taylor.*

INTERME'DIATE, Adj. [*intermediat*, Fr.] intervening; interposed; placed in the middle between two extremes.

INTERME'DIATELY, Adv. by way of intervention or interposition.

INTE'RMENT, S. [Fr.] burial; the act of burying or putting a corpse in the ground.

INTERMIGRA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of two or more removing from one place to another, so that each of them occupies the place which the other quitted. "The possibi- "lity of *intermigrations*." *Hale.* Seldom used.

INTE'RMINABLE, Adj. [Fr.] admitting no boundary, or limits. Used substantively for an infinite Being. "As if they "would confine th' *interminable*." *Milt.*

INTERMINA'TION, S. [Fr. *interminatio*, Lat.] a threat, or denouncing of punishment against crimes.

To INTERMI'NGLE, V. A. to mix; to mingle.

INTERMI'SSION, S. [Fr. *intermissio*, Lat.] a pause, stop, or cessation for a time; the space between any two events; delay; a cessation of pain or sorrow.

INTERMI'SSIVE, Adj. affecting by fits, or with pauses between.

To INTERMI'T, V. A. [*intermitto*, Lat.] to forbear any thing for a time; to interrupt. To grow mild between the fits or paroxysms, applied to fevers.

INTERMI'TTENT, Adj. [Fr. *intermittens*, Lat.] coming only by fits, or after some pause or interval.

To INTERMI'X, V. A. to mingle, mix, or put some things between others.

INTERMI'XTURE, S. a mass formed by mixing several things.

INTERMU'NDANE, Adj. [*inter* and *mundus*, Lat.] existing or situated between worlds, or the several bodies which compose the solar system.

INTE'RNAL, Adj. [*internus*, Lat.] within; in the mind; inward.

INTE'RNALLY, Adv. inwardly; mentally; in the mind, spirit, or understanding.

INTERPELLA'TION, S. [Fr. *interpellatio*, Lat.] in Law, a summons or call upon, "Extrajudicial *interpellation*." *Ayliffe.*

To INTE'RPOLATE, V. A. [*interpolatus*, of *interpolo*, Lat. *interpoler*, Fr.] to foist a thing into a place, by forgery, to which it does not belong; to renew; to begin again after intermission. "*Interpolated* motions." *Hale.* Seldom used in the last sense.

INTERPOLA'TION, S. [Fr.] something added to the original, applied to manuscripts or books.

INTERPOLA'TER, S. [Lat. *interpolateur*, Fr.] a person who inserts or foists forged passages into an original.

INTERPO'SAL, S. [from *interpose*] the act of intervening between two persons; interposition; intervention.

To INTERPO'SE, V. A. [*interposer*, Fr.] to thrust in between two persons, as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience; to come between, or rescue from any danger.

INTERPO'SER, S. one that comes between others; a mediator; one that intrudes himself into, or meddles with, another person's affairs.

INTERPOSI'TION, S. [Fr. *interpositio*, Lat.] the act of intervening, in order to prevent or promote a design; mediation; intervention, or the state of being placed between two. "The intire *interposition* of the earth." *Ralcigh.* A thing placed between two extremes.

To INTE'RPRET, V. A. [*interpretari*, Lat. *interpreter*, Fr.] to explain any difficulty in writing; to translate; to decipher; to give a solution; to expound.

INTE'RPRETABLE, Adj. capable of being translated, deciphered, or explained.

INTERPRETA'TION, S. [Fr. *interpretatio*, Lat.] the act of explaining the meaning of a foreigner in our own language; the sense given by a translator.

INTE'RPRETATIVELY, Adv. as may be collected by way of explanation.

INTE'RPRETER, S. [*interprete*, Fr. *interpres*, Lat.] an explainer; a translator.

INTERPU'NCTION, S. [*interpunctio*, Lat.] the act of placing stops or points between words.

INTER-RE'GNUM, S. [Lat.] the time in which a throne is vacant, between the death of one prince and the accession of another.

To INTE'RROGATE, V. A. [*interrogatus*, of *interrogo*, Lat. *interroger*, Fr.] to examine by asking questions; to ask questions.

INTERROGA'TION, S. [Fr. *interrogatio*, Lat.] a question. In Grammar, a point used after a question, is it not marked thus (?)

INTERRO'GATIVE, Adj. [*interrogatif*, Fr.] denoting a question; expressed in the form of a question.

INTERRO'GATIVE, S. in Grammar, a pronoun used in asking questions, as *who? what?*

INTERRO'GATIVELY, Adv. in the form of a queſtion.

INTERROGA'TOR, S. one who aſks, or examines by aſking queſtions.

INTERRO'GATORY, S. [*interrogatoire*, Fr.] a queſtion.

INTERRO'GATORY, Adj. containing or expreſſing a queſtion.

To INTERRU'PT, V. A. [*interruptus*, of *interrumpo*, Lat.] to hinder the proceſs, motion, or direction of any thing, by breaking in upon it; to hinder a perſon from finiſhing his ſentence by ſpeaking to him in the middle of it. To divide or ſeparate by rupture. "The main abyſs wide *interrupt*." *Par. Loſt.* This ſenſe, tho' agreeable to the etymology, is not in uſe.

INTERRU'PTEDLY, Adv. not without ſtoppages.

INTERRU'PTER, S. one who makes a perſon break off in the middle of his diſcourſe by ſpeaking to him.

INTERRU'PTION, S. [Fr. *interruptio*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, but ſeldom uſed, breach or ſeparation between the parts by breaking; interpoſition. "Severed by the "*interruption* of the ſea." Figuratively, intervention; hindrance; or the act of ſtopping any thing in motion.

INTERSCA'PULAR, Adj. [*inter* and *ſcapula*, Lat.] in Anatomy, placed between the ſhoulders.

To INTERSE'CT, V. A. [*interſectum*, from *interſeco*, Lat.] to cut or croſs; to divide each other mutually; to meet and croſs each other.

INTERSE'CTION, S. [*interſectio*, Lat.] the point where lines croſs each other.

To INTERSE'RT, V. A. [*interſertum*, of *interſero*, Lat.] to put in or introduce between other things. "If I may *interſert* a ſhort philoſophical diſſertation." *Brereew.*

INTERSE'RTION, S. a thing inſerted between others.

To INTERSPE'RSE, V. A. [*interſperſus*, Lat. from *interſpergo*, Lat.] to ſcatter amongſt other things.

INTERSPE'RSION, S. the act of ſcattering among other things.

INTERSTE'LLAR, Adj. [*inter* and *ſtella*] intervening, or ſituated between the ſtars. "The *interſtellar* ſky." *Bacon.*

INTERSTICE, S. [*interſtitium*, Lat.] the ſpace between two things, or the time between two events.

INTERSTI'TIAL, Adj. containing interſtices.

INTERTE'XTURE, S. [*intertexturus*, of *intexo*, Lat.] the act of mingling or weaving one thing with another.

To INTERTWI'NE, or INTERTWI'ST, V. A. to unite or join by twiſting in another.

INTERVAL, S. [*intervalle*, Fr. *intervallum*, Lat.] ſpace or diſtance, void of matter; time between two events.

To INTERVENE, V. N. [*intervenio*, Lat. *intervenir*, Fr.] to come between.

INTERVE'NIENT, Adj. [*interveniens*, Lat.] coming between.

INTERVE'NTION, S. [Fr. *interventio*, Lat.] the ſtate of acting between perſons; the interpoſition of means; the ſtate of being interpoſed.

To INTERVE'RT, V. A. [*interverto*, Lat.] to ſet aſide, or turn to another uſe. "The duke *interverted* the bargain." *Wott.* Not in uſe.

INTERVI'EW, S. [ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable; *entrevüe*, Fr.] mutual ſight, generally applied to ſome formal and appointed meeting or conference.

To INTERVO'LVE, V. A. [*intervolvo*, Lat.] to roll between; to involve one within another.

To INTERWE'AVE, V. A. [preter *interwove*, part. paſſive, *interwoven* or *interwove*] to mix one thing with another in weaving; to intermingle.

INTE'STABLE, Adj. [*inteſtabilis*, Lat.] in Law, not qualified to make a will.

INTES'TATE, Adj. [*inteſtat*, Fr. *inteſtatus*, Lat.] in Law, dying without a will.

INTE'STINAL, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the guts.

INTE'STINE, Adj. [*inteſtine*, Fr. *inteſtinus*, Lat.] internal; inward; contained in the body. Applied to war, domeſtic, or war waged by citizens againſt their fellow citizens. "Mortal and *inteſtine* jars—'twixt thy coun-"trymen and us." *Shak.*

INTE'STINE, S [Fr. *inteſtinum*, Lat.] the gut, or bowel. Seldom uſed in the ſingular number.

To INTHRA'L, V. A. to enſlave; to bring under difficulties.

INTHRA'LMENT, S. a ſtate of ſlavery.

To INTHRO'NE, V. A. to place on a throne; to make a king of.

I'NTIMACY, S. a ſtate of familiarity or friendſhip wherein one perſon has always free acceſs to another, and is favoured with his ſentiments without reſerve.

I'NTIMATE, Adj. [*intimus*, Lat. *intimado*, Span.] inmoſt; internal; inward. "*Inti-"mate* impulſe." *Milt.* Near; cloſe; not kept at a diſtance; familiar; converſing with, or united to another without reſerve or reſtraint.

I'NTIMATE, S. [*intimado*, Span. *intimus*, Lat.] a friend who has free acceſs, and is intruſted with the thoughts of another without reſerve.

To I'NTIMATE, V. A. [*intimer*, Fr.] to hint; to point out indirectly and obſcurely.

I'NTIMATELY, Adv. cloſely, or without any intermixture of parts; with confidence. Void of reſerve, applied to friendſhip. Nearly, internally, or inſeparably.

" More *intimately* united with us." *Spect.* No. 219.

INTIMA'TION, S. [Fr.] an hint; an obſcure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTI'MIDATE, V. A. [*intimider*, Fr.] to affect with fear; to deprive of encouragement. " *Intimidates* the brave." *Irene.*

INTIRE, Adj. [*entier*, Fr. better written with an *e* at the beginning, as Johnſon obſerves. See *Entire*, and all its derivatives] whole; unbroken, or undiminiſhed; without any adulteration.

I'NTO, Prep. entrance; penetration beyond the ſurface, or motion beyond the outward parts. " To look *into* letters." *Pope.*

INTO'LERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *intolerabilis*, Lat.] not to be borne or endured.

INTO'LERABLENESS, S. the quality of a thing which is not to be endured.

IN'TOLERABLY, Adv. to a degree too great for our ſtrength or patience to endure.

INTO'LERANT, Adj. [Fr.] not enduring, or not able to endure.

To INTO'MB, V. A. [the *o* pronounced like the double *o* in *chooſe*] to bury; to incloſe in a monument.

To IN'TONATE, V. A. [*intonatus*, Lat. from *intono*, Lat.] to thunder; to make a noiſe like thunder.

INTONA'TION, Adj. [Fr.] the act of thundering.

To INTO'NE, V. N. [*intonner*, Fr.] to tune, or ſtrike the ſame note. " Aſs *intones* " to aſs." *Pope.*

To INTO'RT, V. A. [*intortus*, Lat.] to twiſt, wreathe, or wring. " Th' *intorted* " horns." *Pope.*

To INTO'XICATE, V. A. to make drunk with ſtrong liquors. Figuratively, to inebriate with vice, or flattery.

INTOXICA'TION, S. the act or ſtate of making or being drunk.

INTRA'CTABLE, Adj. [*intractabilis*, Lat. *intritable*, Fr.] obſtinate, or not to be governed; furious.

INTRA'CTABLENESS, S. obſtinacy; not to be ſubjected to rule; furiouſneſs, not to be tamed.

INTRA'CTABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as not to be governed or tamed.

INTRANQUI'LITY, S. a ſtate of reſtleſsneſs. " *Intranquility* which makes men impa- " tient of laying in their beds." *Temple.*

INTRANSMU'TABLE, Adj. not to be changed into another ſubſtance or metal.

To INTRE'ASURE, V. A. to lay up as in a treaſury.

To INTRENCH, V. N. [of *in* and *trancher*, Fr.] to ivade or encroach upon what belongs to another; to mark with hollows like trenches. " His face—deep ſcars of thunder " had *intrench'd.*" *Par. Loſt.* In War, to fortify with a ditch or trench.

INTRE'NCHANT, Adj. not to be ſeparated by cutting, but immediately cloſing again. " As eaſy may'ſt thou *intrenchant* the " air—with keen ſword impreſs." *Shak.*

INTRE'NCHMENT, S. a trench or wor which defends a poſt from the attacks of a enemy.

INTREPI'D, Adj. [*intrepide*, Fr. *intre pidus*, Lat.] not affected with fear at the pro ſpect of danger.

INTREPI'DITY, S. [*intrepidité*, Fr.] diſpoſition of mind unaffected with fear at th proſpect of danger.

INTRE'PIDLY, Adv. in ſuch a manne as to be unaffected with fear at the proſpe of danger.

INTRI'CACY, S. [from *intricate*] th ſtate of a thing much intangled; perplexi ariſing from a complication of facts.

INTRI'CATE, Adj. [*intricatus*, Lat.] e tangled; perplexed; obſcure or difficult.

INTRI'CATELY, Adv. in ſuch a ma ner as to perplex.

INTRI'CATENESS, S. the quality being ſo perplexed and complicated as not be eaſily explained.

INTRI'GUE, S. [Fr. pronounced *intre* a plot; an amour carried on with great a fice by lovers. In Poetry, the plot of a ble, or an artful complication of circumſtan which embarraſſes the perſonages, and k the minds of the audience in ſuſpence, unable to determine the event of the play.

To INTRI'GUE, V. N. to form pl to carry on an amour by ſtratagems and tifices.

INTRI'GUER, S. one who forms pl carries on private amours with women buſies himſelf in ſecret tranſactions.

INTRI'GUINGLY, Adj. with artifi ſecret plotting.

INTRI'NSIC, Adj. [*intrinſecus*, Lat. ward; internal; real; true in its own na

INTRI'NSICAL, Adj. [*intrinſecus*, *intrinſeque*, Fr.] internal; ſolid; real.

INTRI'NSICALLY, Adv. intern really; in its own nature. " In its ow " ture abſolutely and *intrinſically* evil." Within. " The leſs he ſhewed witho " more he wrought *intrinſically.*" *Wott*

INTRI'NSICATE, Adj. perplexed tangled. " Too *intrinſicate* to unlooſe."

To INTRODU'CE, V. A. [*introduc* *introduire*, Fr.] to conduct; to give en to; to uſher into a place, or to a perſo bring any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODU'CER, S. one who con uſhers into a place, or to a perſon; o brings any thing into uſe, practice, or

INTRODU'CTION, S. the act o ing or conducting into a place, or to a the ſtate of being uſhered; the act o ing any thing new into notice or pra diſcourſe prefixed to a book, containi things neceſſary to give a true idea of t ner in which the ſubject is treated of,

INTRODU'CTIVE, Adj. [*in*

Fr.] ſerving as a preparative, or a means to ſomething elſe.

INTRODU'CTORY, Adj. previous; in order to prepare, or ſerving as a means, to ſomething further.

INTROGRE'SSION, S. [*introgreſſio*, Lat.] entrance; the act of entering or going in.

INTRO'IT, S. [Fr. *introitus*, Lat.] in the Romiſh church, the beginning of the maſs or public devotions.

INTROMI'SSION, S. [*intromiſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſending; the act of giving entrance or admiſſion.

To INTROMI'T, V. A. [*intromitto*, Lat.] to ſend, let, or admit in; to allow to enter. "Glaſs *intromits* light." *Holder.*

To INTROSPE'CT, V. A. [*introſpectum*, of *introſpicio*, Lat.] to look into, or take a view of the inſide.

INTROSPE'CTION, S, a view of the inſide. An internal view of its powers or ſtate, applied to the mind. "An *introſpection* "into my own mind." *Dryd.*

INTROVE'NIENT, Adj. [of *intro*, Lat. and *veniens*, Lat.] entering or coming in. "Commixture of *introvenient* nations." *Brown.* Seldom uſed.

To INTRU'DE, V. N. to come in without invitation or permiſſion; to thruſt one's ſelf rudely into company or buſineſs; to undertake a thing without being permitted, called to it, or qualified for it.

INTRU'DER, S. one who forces himſelf into company or affairs without permiſſion, qualification, or being welcome.

INTRU'SION, S. [Fr. *intruſio*, Lat.] the act of forcing any perſon or thing into any place or ſtate; encroachment upon any perſon or ſtate; entrance without invitation or welcome.

To INTRU'ST, V. A. to treat with confidence; to charge with any ſecret commiſſion, or any thing of value.

INTUI'TION, S. [*intuitus*, Lat.] the ſight of any thing; a conception, applied generally to the act of the mind, whereby it has an immediate knowledge of any thing without any deductions of reaſon.

INTUI'TIVE, Adj. [*intuitivus*, Lat. *intuitif*, Fr.] ſeen by the mind immediately, without the deductions of reaſon. Seeing or actual ſight, oppoſed to belief. "The *intuitive* "viſion of GOD." *Hooker.* Having the power of diſcovering truths immediately without reaſoning.

INTUI'TIVELY, Adv. [*intuitivement*, Fr.] by a glance or immediate application of the mind. "GOD ſees all things *intuitively*." *Baker.*

INTUME'SCENCE, S. [Fr. *intumeſcens*, Lat.] a ſwelling; a tumor; the act or ſtate of ſwelling or riſing above its uſual height.

INTURGE'SCENCE, S. ſwelling; the act or ſtate of ſwelling.

To INTWI'NE, V. A. to twiſt or wreathe together like twine; to ſurround or twiſt round.

To INVA'DE, V. A. [*invado*, Lat.] to enter into a country in a warlike manner; to attack; to aſſail or aſſault; to ſeize on like an enemy. "To *invade* another's right."

INVA'DER, S. one who enters into the poſſeſſions or dominions of another, and attacks them as an enemy; one who aſſails or attacks; one who encroaches or intrudes.

INVA'LESCENCE, S. [*invaleſcentia*, Lat.] want of health.

INVA'LID, Adj. [*invalide*, Fr *invalidus*, Lat.] weak, applied to bodily ſtrength. Of no force or cogency, applied to argument. Uſed in the plural for ſoldiers that are worn out with age, or, by the caſualties of war, rendered unfit for further ſervice in the field. In this ſenſe it is pronounced like the French, *invaleéd*.

INVALI'DITY, S. [*invalidité*, Fr.] want of force or cogency, applied generally to arguments.

INVA'LUABLE, Adj. of ſo great value as to be above conception or eſtimation.

INVA'RIABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not changing; without varying.

INVA'RIABLENESS, S. the quality of being always the ſame; conſtant, or without change.

INVA'RIABLY, Adj. without changing; unchangeably; conſtantly.

INVA'SION, S. [Fr. *invaſio*, Lat.] the entrance or attack of an enemy on the poſſeſſions or dominions of another: an encroachment, or unlawful attack of the rights of another.

INVAS'IVE, Adj. entering like an enemy on the bounds of another; encroaching on the rights of another.

INVE'CTIVE, S. a reproachful, cenſorious, or ſcandalous expreſſion, whether in writing or in ſpeech.

INVE'CTIVE, Adj. containing cenſure, ſcandal, ſatire, or reproachful expreſſions.

INVE'CTIVELY, Adv. in a ſatirical, abuſive, or ſcandalous manner.

To INVE'IGH, V. A. [from *inveho*, Lat.] to utter cenſure, or reproach; to ſpeak bitterly againſt.

INVE'IGHER, S. a vehement railer.

To INVE'IGLE, V. A. pronounced *inveegle*] to perſuade, allure, or ſeduce to ſomething bad or hurtful.

INVE'IGLER, S. ſeducer, deceiver, or allurer to ill.

To INVE'LOPE, V. A. See *Envelope.*

To INVE'NT, V. A. [*inventer*, Fr.] to diſcover, find out, or produce ſomething unknown or not made before; to forge, or contrive contrary to truth; to feign or create by the fertility of the imagination.

INVE'NTER, S. [*inventeur*, Fr.] one who

who discovers, or produces something new or not known before; a person who forges or asserts a falsehood.

INVE'NTION, S. [Fr. *inventio*, Lat.] the act of finding or producing something new; the discovery of something hidden; the subtlety of the mind, or that exertion of the imagination, whereby we create things that either have no existence in nature, or are intirely new or unknown; a discovery; the thing invented; a forgery or fiction.

INVE'NTIVE, Adj. [*inventif*, Fr.] quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

INVE'NTOR, S. a finder out or maker of something new; a framer or contriver of something ill.

INVENTO'RICALLY, Adv. in the manner of an inventory.

INVE'NTORY, S. [sometimes accented on the first syllable; *inventoire*, Fr. *inventorium*, Lat.] an account or catalogue of moveables; a list or catalogue of goods.

To INVENTORY, V. A. to form into a catalogue. "It shall be *inventoried*." *Shak.* Seldom used.

INVE'NTRESS, S. [*inventrice*, Fr.] a female who finds out or produces any thing new.

INVE'RSE, Adj. [Fr. *inversus*, Lat.] inverted; going backwards.

INVE'RSION, S. [Fr. *inversio*, Lat.] change of order or time, so that the first is last, or last is first. In Grammar, a figure whereby the words are not placed in the natural and grammatical order. As "of all "vices, the most abominable is impurity." Instead of "impurity is the most abominable "of all vices."

To INVE'RT, V. A. [*inverto*, Lat.] to change the natural order of things or words; to turn upside down, or place in a method or order contrary to that which was before; to place the first last.

INVE'RTEDLY, Adv. in an unnatural order; in such a manner that the first is placed last, or the last first.

To INVE'ST, V. A. [*investio*, Lat.] *investir*, Fr.] to cloath or dress: when followed by two nouns it hath *with* or *in* before the thing. "*Invest* him *with* thy lovelieſt smiles." *Denh.* To place in possession of a rank or office; to confer or give. To inclose or surround a place, so as to intercept all succours, applied to sieges.

INVE'STIENT, Adj. [*investiens*, Lat.] covering; cloathing. "Its *investient* shell." *Woodw.*

INVE'STIGABLE, Adj. [from *investigate*] to be searched out or traced by the mind.

To INVE'STIGATE, V. A. to search out; to trace or find out by reason.

INVESTIGA'TION, S. [Fr. *investigatio*, Lat.] the act of the mind by which unknown truths are traced out and discovered; an accurate examination.

INVE'STITURE, S. [Fr.] the act and ceremony of conferring a right or possession of any manor, office or benefice.

INV'ESTMENT, S. dress; cloaths; habit.

INVE'TERACY, S. [*inveteratio*, Lat.] long continuance of any thing bad. Figuratively, obstinacy confirmed or contracted by long continuance. In Physic, the long continuance of any disease.

INVE'TERATE, S. [*inveteratus*, Lat.] old; long established; grown obstinate; not easily surmounted; by long continuance or practice.

To INVE'TERATE, V. A. [*inveteratus*, of *invetero*, Lat. *inveterer*, Fr.] to harden or make obstinate by long practice or continuance. "By tradition infused and *inveterated* "into men's minds." *Bac.*

INVETERA'TION, S. the act of hardening or confirming by long practice and continuance.

INVI'DIOUS, Adj. [*invidius*, *invidiosus*, Lat.] envious; malignant, Figuratively, likely to promote or incur hatred.

INVI'DIOUSLY, Adv. in an envious and malignant manner; in a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS, S. the quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE, V. A. to make strong; to inspire with vigour, life, and spirit.

INVI'NCIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *invincibilis*, Lat.] not to be conquered or subdued; not to be informed, or removed by instruction.

INVI'NCIBLENESS, S. the quality of not being conquerable.

INVI'NCIBLY, Adv. in such an manner as not to be conquered or surmounted.

INVI'OLABLE, Adj. [Fr. *inviolabilis*, Lat.] not to be profaned, applied to things sacred. Not to be injured. Not to be broken, applied to laws or secrets. Not to be hurt. "The *inviolable* saints." *Milt.*

INVI'OLABLY, Adv. without breach or failure.

INVI'OLATE, Adj. [Fr. *inviolatus*, Lat.] unhurt, or without suffering from violence. Unprofaned, applied to holy things. Unbroken, applied to laws or obligations.

IN'VIOUS, Adj. [*invius*, Lat.] not passable; not common or trodden. "*Invious* "ways." *Hudib.*

To INVI'SCATE, V. A. [from *in* and *viscus*, Lat.] to lime; to daub or patch with any glutinous or sticking substance.

INVISIBI'LITY, S. [*invisibilité*, Fr.] state of not being seen, or not being perceptible.

INVI'SIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *invisibilis*, Lat.] not to be seen.

INVI'SIBLY, Adv. in such a manner not to be seen.

INVITA'TION, S. [Fr. *invitatio*, Lat.] the act of calling or summoning; the desiring a person's company.

To INVI'TE, V. A. [*invito*, Lat. *i*

Fr.] to bid or request a person to come to one's house, or make one of a party; to allure.

INVI'TINGLY, Adv. in such a manner as allures.

INU'NCTION, S. [*inunctus*, of *inungo*, Lat.] the act of smearing or anointing with any fat or oily substance. "The *inunction* of the "feathers." *Ray.*

INUNDA'TION, S. [*inondation*, Fr. *inundatio*, Lat.] the act of flowing; a flood. Figuratively, a confluence or multitude coming together to the same place.

To I'NVOCATE. V. A. [*invocatus*, of *invoco*, Lat.] to call upon in prayer; to address for assistance.

INVOCA'TION, S. [Fr *invocatio*, Lat.] the act of calling upon in prayer; the form used in addressing a superior Being for assistance.

INVOI'CE, S. [perhaps corrupted from the French *envoyez*, of *envoyer*, Fr. to send] a catalogue of the freight of a ship; or of the articles shipped on board, and consigned to some person in a foreign country.

To INVO'KE, V. A. [*invoquer*, Fr. *invoco*, Lat.] to call upon, address, or pray to any superior Being for aid.

To INVO'LVE, V. A. [*involvo*, Lat.] to inwrap, or cover with any thing which surrounds; to entwist or join; to take in; to catch, or subject to; to entangle or perplex; to complicate, or make intricate. "*Involv'd* "discourses." To blend or mingle together confusedly. "Earth with hell mingle and "*involve*." *Milt.*

INVO'LUNTARILY, Adv. [from *involuntary*] not by choice; against one's will; necessarily.

INVO'LUNTARY, Adj. [*involuntaire*, Fr.] not having the power of choice; necessitated; not chosen or done willingly.

INVOLU'TION, S. [*involutio*, Lat.] the act of wrapping in a thing. Figuratively, the state of being mixed, complicated, or intricate; that which is wrapped round any thing. In Algebra, the raising any quantity from its root to any height or power assigned.

To INU'RE, V. A. [of *in* and *uro*, Lat.] to habituate; to accustom; to make ready; willing, and able by practice or custom. It generally implies hardship or labour.

INU'REMENT, S. practice; habit acquired by long practice; use.

To INU'RN, V. A. to put into an urn; to bury, or put into a tomb. "The sepulchre "wherein we saw thee *inurned*." *Shak.*

INU'STION, S. the act of burning, or of burning in.

INU'TILE, Adj. [Fr. *inutilis*, Lat.] useless; unprofitable.

INUTI'LITY, S. [*inutilité*, Fr. *inutilitas*, Lat.] want of use or profit.

INVU'LNERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *invulnerabilis*, Lat.] not to be wounded or hurt.

To IN'WALL, V. A. to inclose with a wall. "To *inwall* themselves strongly." *Spenser.*

I'NWARD, Adj. placed at a distance from the surface, or outward part.

I'NWARD, S. any thing within; generally applied to the bowels, and used always in the plural number.

I'NWARDLY, Adv. internally; in the mind or heart; privately; in a concave form, applied to a body bent, and opposed to any convexity or protuberance outwardly.

To INWE'AVE, V. A. [preter *inwove*, or *inweaved*, part. pass. *inwove*, or *inwoven*] to mix any thing in weaving; to intwine, or mingle. "*Inwoven* shade." *Par. Lost.*

To INWRA'P, V. A. to wrap or cover by folding a thing over. Figuratively, to perplex, or puzzle with difficulty; to ravish, or transport. "'Tis wonder that *inwraps* me "thus." *Shak.*

INWRO'UGHT, Adj. wrought into the substance of a thing.

To INWRE'ATHE, V. A. to surround as with a wreath. "*Inwreath'd* with beams." *Milt.*

JOB, S. [of uncertain etymology] a small, trifling, or casual piece of work; a low, mean, mercenary, and lucrative employment; a sudden stab with a sharp pointed instrument.

To JOB, V. A. to strike suddenly with a sharp pointed instrument; to perform small pieces of work. Neuterly, to deal in the funds, or in buying and selling stocks for others.

JO'BBER, S. one who buys and sells stocks for others; one who does chance work.

JO'BBERNOWL, S. [from *jobbe*, Flem. and *knoll*, Sax.] a loggerhead, or a person of dull parts. "Men's *jobbernowls*—turn round "upon their ears." *Hud.*

JO'CKEY, S. a person who rides a horse at a race; one who deals in horses. Figuratively, a cheat or bite.

To JO'CKEY, V. A. to justle in riding. Figuratively, to cheat or trick.

JOCO'SE, Adj. [*jocosus*, Lat.] merry; given to jest.

JOCO'SELY, Adv. in a merry, waggish, or jesting manner.

JOCO'SENESS, or JOCO'SITY, S. the quality of being disposed to merriment or jesting. "Mirth or *jocosity*." *Brown. Jocoseness* is most used.

JO'CULAR, Adj. [*jocularis*. Lat.] used in jest; jesting.

JOCULA'RITY, S. a disposition to jesting; merriment.

JO'CUND, Adj. [*jocundus*, Lat.] merry; gay; lively; full of mirth.

JO'CUNDLY, Adv. in a gay or merry manner.

To JOG, V. A. [*schocken*, Belg. *jechać*, Pol.] to push, or shake by a sudden push; to give notice, or excite a person's attention by a push. Neuterly, to move on by jolts, like those felt in trotting,

JOG, S. a push or slight shake; a sudden

interruption by a push or shake; a hint given by a push.

JO'GGER, S. one who shakes or pushes another lightly; one who moves dully and heavily.

To JO'GGLE, V. N. to shake, or to make a thing wake.

JO'HN-APPLE, S. in Gardening, an apple which is sharp and well relished in the spring after it is gathered, when most other fruit is spent, and fit for making cyder.

JO'HNSON (Ben) was descended from a Scots family, was born at Westminster in 1574, and was educated in the school there under the famous Camden; but upon his father's death, who lost his estate under queen Mary, his mother marrying a bricklayer, Ben was taken from school, and obliged to work at his father-in-law's trade; but greatly disliking that employment, he went into the Low Countries, where he distinguished himself by his bravery. Upon his return to England, he applied himself to his former studies. Shakespear is said to have first introduced him to the world, by recommending a play of his which the actors had refused; and Mr. Pope remarks, that when Ben got possession of the stage, he brought critical learning into vogue; for till then the English had no thoughts of writing upon the model of the ancients: but perhaps his fancy had exerted itself with greater energy and strength, had he less copied the antients; for struck with the correctness and truth of composition in the old classics, and inflamed by passionate admiration to emulate their beauties, he was insensibly led to imagine that equal honours were due to successful imitation as to original and unborrowed thinking. If he has obscurities in his writings, he has likewise his excellencies; since none has been so particularly happy in delineating those characters which are generally known by the name of characters of humour: but in nothing is he more truly admirable than in marking his characters; not a sentence in any of his plays is spoken by one person that could have entered into the thoughts of another person represented in it; but every sentiment is peculiar to him who utters it. The Silent Woman, the Fox, and the Alchymist, are the most esteemed of his plays, though he wrote above fifty pieces that may be ranked under the species of dramatic poetry. He died the 6th of August 1637, and was interred in Westminster Abbey.

To JOIN, V. A. [pronounced *jine*, from *joindre*, Fr.] to add one thing to another; to couple or combine; to unite in concord; to unite; to touch, or be contiguous; to unite with in marriage, or any other league.

JO'INDER, S. the act of joining. Seldom used.

JO'INER, S. one who makes utensils by joining different portions of wood together.

JO'INERY, S. an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fixed and joined together, that they seem one entire piece.

JOINT, S. [in the pronunciation the *o* is omitted, and the *i* sounded long like that in *pine*; *jointure*, Fr.] the articulation of the limbs, or union of moveable bones in animal bodies; an hinge, or an union of different substances which are let into each other, so as to be capable of moving without breaking or separating; a limb of an animal separated by a butcher from the rest of a carcase; a knot in wood. *Out of joint*, is applied to a bone that is luxated or slipped from the socket in which it used to move.

JOINT, Adj. shared among many. "*Joint* "property." *Locke*. United or partaking in the same possession: hence *joint heir*.

To JOINT, V. A. to unite in a confederacy. "*Jointing* their forces." *Shak*. To form many parts into one; to form any articulations, or in such a manner as to move without breaking or separating. "The fingers "are *jointed* together for motion." *Ray*. To cut or divide a carcase at the joints. "He "*joints* the neck." *Dryd*.

JO'INTED, Adj. having joints; full of joints or knots.

JO'INTER, S. in Carpentry, a plane somewhat longer than the fore plane, having its sole perfectly strait, and used to follow the fore plane, and shoot an edge perfectly strait, when a joint is to be shot.

JO'INTLY, Adv. together, opposed to *separately*. In a state of union or combination, applied to the action of different persons or things.

JO'INTRESS, S. [from *jointure*] a woman who holds any thing in jointure.

JO'INT-STOOL, S. a stool made by joints, or in such a manner that the legs, sides, and top join each other.

JOI'NTURE, S. [Fr.] in Law, an estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after the death of her husband.

JOIST, S. [from *joindre*, Fr.] in Architecture, a piece of timber framed into the girders, on which the boards of floors are laid.

To JOIST, V. A. to fit in the smaller beams on which the boards of a floor are laid.

JOKE, S. [*jocus*, Lat.] a jest or witty expression, that causes a smile, or raises a laugh.

To JOKE, V. N. [*jocor*, Lat.] to jest; to endeavour merrily to divert by words and actions; to tell a pleasing fiction.

To JOLE, V. A. to beat the head against any thing.

JO'LLILY, Adv. [from *jolly*] in a disposition to noisy mirth.

JO'LLINESS, or JO'LLITY, S. [from *jolly*] gaiety; elevation of spirit; merriment; noisy mirth.

JO'LLY, Adj. [*joli*, Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.] gay; merry; chearful; full of mirth and spirits. Figuratively, plump, like a person in full health.

To JOLT, V. N. to ſhake or ſhock, applied to the motion of a carriage in a rough road.

JOLT, S. a ſhock given by a carriage travelling in a rough road.

JO'LTHEAD, S. a great head; a blockhead. "Fie on thee, *jolthead*, thou can'ſt "not read." *Shak.*

JONQUI'LLE, S. [Fr.] in Botany, a yellow flower; a ſpecies of daffodil.

JO'RDEN, S. [*gor*, Sax. and *den*, Sax.] a chamber pot or cloſe-ſtool pan.

To JO'STLE, V. A. [*jouſter*, Fr.] to ruſh or run againſt a perſon.

JOT, S [*giota*, Span. ιοτα, Gr.] a point; a tittle; the leaſt quantity that can be aſſigned.

JO'VIAL, Adj. [Fr. *jovialis*, Lat.] in Aſtrology, under the influence of Jupiter; in Aſtronomy, belonging to Jupiter. Gay; airy; elated with mirth.

JO'VIALLY, Adv. in a merry, airy, or gay manner.

JO'VIALNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being merry.

JOU'RNAL, S. [Fr.] a diary; an account of a perſon's daily tranſactions; any news-paper publiſhed daily or weekly, and containing the news of every day. In Navigation, a book wherein is kept an account of the ſhip's way at ſea, the changes of the wind, and other occurrences.

JOU'RNALIST, S. a writer of daily news-papers.

JOU'RNEY, S. [pronounced *jurney*; from *journée*, Fr.] the diſtance travelled in a day. Figuratively, travel by land, diſtinguiſhed from that by ſea, which is ſtiled a *voyage*. Paſſage from one place to another.

To JOU'RNEY, V. N. to travel or paſs from one place to another.

JOU'RNEYMAN, S. [*journée*, Fr.] a perſon hired to work by the day, at preſent extended to ſignify a perſon who works under a maſter.

JOU'RNEYWORK, S. work performed for hire or wages.

JOUST, S. [*jouſt*, Fr.] a tilt or tournament, wherein the combatants fight with ſpears, &c. "At *jouſt* and tournament." *Milt.*

To JOUST, V. N. [*jouſter*, Fr.] to run in a tilt.

JOY, S. [*joye*, Fr. *gioia*, Ital.] a delight of the mind ariſing from a conſideration of a preſent, or aſſured approaching poſſeſſion of a future good; the mirth or noiſe which ariſes from ſucceſs; gladneſs; pleaſure.

To JOY, V. N. to rejoice; to be glad. Actively, to congratulate; to affect with joy. "To *joy* the friend." *Prior.* To enjoy. "I "might have liv'd and *joyed* immortal bliſs." *Par. Loſt.*

JOY'FUL, Adj. full of joy or pleaſure on the poſſeſſion, or certain expectation of ſome good.

JOY'FULLY, Adv. with gladneſs or pleaſure on account of poſſeſſion, or certain expectation of ſome future good.

JOY'FULNESS, S. the quality of receiving or feeling pleaſure on the conſideration of ſome preſent, or certain expectation of ſome future good.

JOY'LESS, Adj. without joy; deprived of pleaſure; ſad.

JOY'OUS, Adj. [*joyeux*, Fr.] glad; gay; merry; delighted.

IPSWI'CH, S. by the Saxons called *Gipeſwick*, from the river Gipen called then ſo, on account of its winding ſtream, but now the Orwell; a very neat and well built town, and the capital of Suffolk, forming a kind of half-moon upon the bank of the river to the W. It is above a mile long from St. Matthew's to St. Helen's on the road, and above a mile broad. It ſtill carries on a maritime trade; but this is not ſo conſiderable as formerly. Here are only twelve pariſh churches inſtead of fourteen (twenty-one) in its moſt flouriſhing ſtate, beſides meeting-houſes; and the number of its ſhips is alſo diminiſhed. No place in Great Britain is more commodiouſly ſituated for the Greenland fiſhery than Ipſwich, not only for cheapneſs of building, fitting out their veſſels, &c. but the ſame wind that carries them from the mouth of the haven, is fair to the very ſeas of Greenland. It is governed by two bailiffs, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is a ſpacious market-place, where, on Tueſdays and Thurſdays, every week, is ſold ſmall meat: on Wedneſday and Friday fiſh, and Saturday is for all ſorts of proviſions, theſe being very plentiful and cheap. Its annual fairs are on May 4, for lean cattle and toys; July 25, for fruit and toys; and September 25, for butter and cheeſe. It is alſo an inexhauſtible ſtore-houſe for timber, great quantities of which, now their ſhip-building trade has abated, are ſent to the king's yard at Chatham. An excellent charity for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and orphans in Suffolk, has been ſet on foot in and about Ipſwich, by voluntary ſubſcription, which from 6l. the firſt year, namely from 1704 to 1740, has amounted to 4416 l. beſides gifts and legacies to the ſum of 554 l. French refugees ſettled in this place at firſt, and a linen manufacture was ſet up in their favour, but did not ſucceed. It lies forty-eight miles from Bury, and ſixty-eight from London.

IRA'SCIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *iraſcibilis*, Lat.] eaſily provoked to anger; belonging to the paſſion of anger.

IRE, S. [Fr. *ira*, Lat.] hatred ariſing from conſidering a thing as capable of affecting, or having affected us with any injury. "Re-"lentleſs in his *ire*." *Dryd.*

I'REFUL, Adj. angry; raging.

I'REFULLY, Adv. in a manner which ſhews great anger.

I'RELAND, S. an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, between which and North America there are no intermediate ones, except the

Azores or weſtern iſlands; and even theſe are in a lower latitude. The Ulſts, Harris, and Lewis, lie on the N. between it and Iceland, and it has the iſland of Great Britain on the E. and N. E. The natives and Scottiſh highlanders call it *Erin* or *Ierne*; Ptolemy gave it the name of *Britannia Parva*, or *Britannia Minor*, which ancient Latin writers call *Jerna*, *Juverna*, ſometimes *Iris*, &c. and thoſe of a more modern date, *Hibernia*; the derivation of which by authors being various, a detail of the different etymologies would be more irkſome than ſatisfactory from any thing that yet appears. It lies between lat. 51 and 56 deg. N. and between long. 5 and 10 deg. W. It is about 259 miles in length, and 148 in breadth. It lies fifty-two miles from Holyhead in North Wales, and eighteen or twenty from Galloway, and but little more from the Mull of Kintyre in Argyleſhire, both which are in Scotland. The principal rivers in Ireland are, the noble river of Shannon; the Liffy, called the Princeſs of the Iriſh rivers, as gracing the capital, though nothing near ſo conſiderable as the Shannon; the Boyne; the Barrow, and Ouſe, which join above the town of Roſs; the Slone; and the principal river in Ulſter, on the N. of Ireland, is the Bane. In this country are ſeveral loughs, or lakes, both ſalt and freſh; the former of which are properly inlets of the ſea at the mouths of rivers. The principal of theſe are Lough-Ern in Ulſter, and Lough-neath in the ſame province. The ancient Iriſh, or thoſe natives who have not yet been thoroughly civilized, and called Kearns, are ſtrong and nimble, courteous to ſtrangers, impatient of abuſe or injury, implacable in enmity, and vehement in all affections. The language is originally Britiſh, or at leaſt a dialect of it; but it has received ſuch a tincture by intermixture with foreigners, that only ſome of the original words are remaining; the names of mountains, iſles, waters, &c. are ſtill moſtly Britiſh. Who were the beſt inhabitants of Ireland, cannot be learned from records, or any other authentic evidence; and therefore only traced from conjecture. The moſt generally prevailing opinion is, that they derive from the Britons, or are at leaſt of the ſame original ſtock with them, from the Spaniards or Cantabrians. They received Chriſtianity very early, the greateſt part of the iſland having been converted by St. Patrick, by which he obtained the character of the Iriſh apoſtle. Nor was religion their only character; but their learning is alſo much celebrated both by ancient and modern authors, who tell us, that the Saxons in particular very commonly ſent over their children thither for a liberal education. The inhabitants are moſtly now brought over to the cuſtoms and faſhions of the Engliſh, except in ſome parts, where they live in the old Iriſh way. It is governed now by Great Britain, the king of which ſends thither an Engliſh nobleman of diſtinction as viceroy or deputy, who is commonly called Lord Lieutenant, and is changed every three years. The king alſo appoints the council of Ireland. This vicegerent's power and ſtate is very conſiderable. The laws and courts of juſtice, &c. in Ireland are much the ſame as thoſe in England. Their acts of parliament, in order to have the force of laws, muſt be approved by the king of Great Britain in his privy-council; and an act of the Britiſh parliament will alter or abrogate any law in Ireland. An appeal alſo lies from a ſentence in any of the Iriſh courts of law to thoſe in Weſtminſter-hall, and to the houſe of peers in Great Britain. The members of the houſe of commons in Ireland hold their ſeats during life, unleſs upon the demiſe of the king of Great Britain. A body of about 12,000 men are kept in pay on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, among which are few or none of the natives. Theſe are uſually quartered in barracks, and not in the public inns, as is uſual in Great Britain. The religion eſtabliſhed by law is the ſame with that of England, under archbiſhops and biſhops; and generally the clergy here are better provided for than in England. The univerſity of Dublin is the only one in the kingdom, conſiſting of one college, in which are about 600 ſtudents. So fertile is this country, that their beef and butter ſupply France, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt Indies; though lately an act of the Britiſh parliament allows theſe two articles, with their live cattle, to be imported into Great Britain. The Iriſh being prohibited from manufacturing their wool, and exporting their cloth, they run a good deal of the former to France and other countries, by which means theſe are enabled to underſel us in foreign markets.

I'RIS, S. [Lat.] the rainbow. In Philoſophy, an appearance of light reſembling the rainbow. In Botany, the flower-de-luce. In Anatomy, the circle round the pupil of the eye, from whence it receives the appellation of black, blue, &c. according to the colour.

To IRK, V. A. [*yek*, Iſl. work] to give pain, or make weary, uſed only imperſonally, as, "It *irks* me." *Shak.*

I'RKSOME, Adj. weariſome; affecting with pain, or trouble.

I'RKSOMELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to pain, weary, or trouble.

I'RON, S. [*haiarn*, Brit. *iſern*, *iren*, Sax. *iorne*, Erſ. *iern*, Dan.] a well known metal, though lighter than all others, excepting tin, yet conſiderably the hardeſt; when pure malleable, but in a leſs degree than gold, ſilver, lead, or copper. It is more capable of ruſt than other metals, and requires the ſtrongeſt fire to melt it. Moſt other metals are brittle while they are hot; but this is the moſt malleable the nearer it approach

to fusion. It is the only known substance attracted by the loadstone, is not only soluble in the stronger acids, but even in common water, to which its specific gravity is as 7632 to 1000. Iron is used figuratively for any instrument or tool made of that metal. A chain, shackle, or manacle. "He was put in *irons*."

I'RON, Adj. made of iron; resembling iron in colour. Figuratively, harsh; severe; rigid.

To I'RON, V. A. to smooth with an iron; to put on shackles or irons.

IRO'NICAL, Adj. [*ironique*, Fr.] speaking one thing and meaning another, by way of sneer or reproach.

IRO'NICALLY, Adv. in an ironical or sneering manner.

I'RONMONGER, S. one who deals in iron.

I'RONWOOD, S. a hard kind of wood, so ponderous as to sink in water.

I'RONY, Adj. made of iron; partaking of iron.

I'RONY, S. [*ironie*, Fr. ειρωνεια, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure wherein a person means one thing and expresses another; generally used as a sneer, and in commending a person for qualities which he has not.

IRRA'DIANCE, or IRRA'DIANCY, S. [*irradiance*, Fr. *irradians*, of *irradio*, Lat.] the emission of rays or light on any subject; a sparkling; beams of glittering light emitted or reflected.

To IRRA'DIATE, V. A. [*irradiatus*, Lat. of *irradio*, Lat.] to brighten. To illumine, applied to the mind. To animate with heat or rays; to adorn with something shining.

IRRADIA'TION, S. the act of emitting beams of light, or glittering; the state of a thing made to glitter. Illumination, or knowledge applied to the mind.

IRRA'TIONAL, Adj. [*irrationalis*, Lat.] void of reason or understanding; void of the powers of reason; absurd, or contrary to reason.

IRRATIONA'LITY, S. the quality of being void of reason.

IRRATIONALLY, Adv. in a manner inconsistent with reason; absurdly.

IRRECLAI'MABLE, Adj. not to be altered by instruction, threats, or persuasions.

IRRECONCI'LEABLE, Adj. [*irreconciliable*, Fr.] not to be appeased, or made to agree.

IRRECONCI'LEABLY, Adv. in a manner not admiting a reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED, Adj. not atoned or expiated. "Many *irreconcileable* iniquities." *Shak.*

IRRECO'VERABLE, Adj. not to be regained, restored, or repaired; not to be remedied.

IRRECOVERABLY, Adv, in a manner beyond recovery, or past all cure or remedy.

IRRE'DUCIBLE. Adj. not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABI'LITY, S. [from *irrefragable*] strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE, [Fr.] not to be confuted, applied to argument.

IRREFRA'GABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be confuted.

IRREFU'TABLE, Adj. [*irrefutabilis*, low Lat.] not to be overthrown, or confuted.

IRREGU'LAR, Adj. [*irregulier*, Fr. *irregularis*, Lat.] deviating from, or contrary to, any rule, standard, custom, or nature; immethodical; not consistent with the rules of morality; a soft word for *vitious*.

IRREGULA'RITY, S. [*irregularité*, Fr.] the act of deviating from, or doing any thing contrary to, a rule; neglect of method or order; an action done contrary to the rules of morality.

IRRE'GULARLY, Adv. without observation of rule, method, or duty.

To IRREGU'LATE, V. A. to make irregular; to disturb the order of time.

IRRE'LATIVE, Adj. having no reference or relation to any thing; single; unconnected.

IRRELI'GION, S. [Fr.] contempt or want of religion.

IRRELI'GIOUS, Adj. [*irreligieux*, Fr.] contemning; or having no religion; impious; contrary to religion.

IRRELI'GIOUSLY, Adv. in an impious manner.

IRRE'MEABLE, Adj. [*ir emeabilis*, Lat.] not to be repassed; admitting no return.

IRREME'DIABLE, Adj. [Fr.] admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREME'DIABLY, Adv. in a manner admitting no cure or remedy.

IRREMI'SSABLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSABLENESS, S. the quality of admitting no pardon.

IRREMO'VABLE, or IRRAMO'VABLE, Adj. not to be moved, changed, or affected.

IRRE'PARABLE, Adj. [Fr. *irreparabilis*, Lat.] not be recovered; not to be restored to its former state.

IRRE'PARABLY, Adv. in such a manner as not to be recovered or restored to its former state.

IRREPLE'VIABLE, Adj. in Law, not to be redeemed.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] not to be blamed.

IRREPREHE'NSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be blamed

IRREPRO'ACHABLE, Adj. free from blame or reproach.

IRREPRO'ACHABLY, Adv. in a manner not deserving blame or reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE, Adj. not to be blamed or found fault with.

IRRESISTIBI'LITY, S. [from *irresistable*,] the quality of being above all resistance.

IRRESI'STIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] superior to all resistance or opposition.

IRRESISTIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be hindered from affecting its design or end; in a manner not be opposed.

IRRE'SOLUBLE, Adj. not to be broken or dissolved.

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS, S. the quality of having

having its parts not to be broken or diſſolved.

IRRESO'LVEDLY, Adv. without any ſettled, fixed, or poſitive determination of the will.

IRRE'SOLUTE, Adj. [*irreſolu*, Fr.] not conſtant in purpoſe; not fixed in one determination; continually varying in one's choice.

IRRE'SOLUTELY, Adv. without firmneſs of mind or determination.

IRRESOLU'TION, S. want of fixed and ſettled determination of mind.

IRRESPE'CTIVE, Adj. having no regard to perſons or circumſtances.

IRRESPE'CTIVELY, Adv. without reſpect to circumſtances.

IRRETRIE'VABLE, Adj. [pronounced *irretreevable*] not to be recovered or repaired.

IRRETRIE'VABLY, Adv. in a manner not to be recovered or repaired.

IRRE'VERENCE, S. [Fr. *irreverentia*, Lat.] want of veneration or reſpect; a ſtate wherein a perſon has not that reſpect paid him which is due to his rank or dignity. "The *ir-* "*reverence* and ſcorn the judges were in." *Cla.*

IRRE'VERENT, Adj. [Fr.] not paying, expreſſing, or conceiving the homage, veneration, or reſpect, due to the character or dignity of a perſon.

IRRE'VERENTLY, Adv. without due homage, reſpect, or veneration.

IRREVE'RSIBLE, Adj. not to be reverſed, abrogated, or altered.

IRREVE'RSIBLY, Adv. in a manner not to be reverſed or changed.

IRRE'VOCABLE, Adj. [Fr. *irrevocabilis*, Lat.] not to be recalled, brought back, or reverſed.

IRRE'VOCABLY, Adv. without recovery or recal.

To I'RRIGATE, V. A. [*irrigatus*, from *irrigo*, Lat.] to wet, moiſten, or water.

IRRIGA'TION, S. the act of watering, wetting, or moiſtening.

IRRI'GUOUS, Adj. [*irriguus*, Lat.] watery or watered. "Some *irriguous* valley." *Par. Loſt.* Dewy or moiſt.

IRRI'SION, S. [Fr. *irriſio*, Lat.] the act of deriding, mocking, or laughing at another.

To I'RRITATE, V. A. [*irritatus*, Lat. from *irrito*, Lat.] to provoke to anger; to teaze. To cauſe an inflammation, applied to wounds. To heighten any quality. "Air "*irritateth* cold." *Bacon.*

IRRITA'TION, S. [Fr. *irritatio*, Lat.] the act of provoking, exaſperating, or ſtimulating.

IRRU'PTION, S. [Fr. *irruptio*, Lat.] the act of any thing forcing an entrance; an inroad or forcible entry of an enemy into any place.

IS, the third perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe indicative, from the verb *to be*, borrowed from *is*, Goth. the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe indicative of *wiſan*, Goth. Sometimes the *i* is left out, and expreſſed by an apoſtrophe over its place, as, "There's ſome." *Shak.*

ISH, from *iſc*, Sax. a termination added to words, expreſſes diminution or leſſening the ſenſe of the word, if joined to an adjective, as *bluiſh*: when added to a ſubſtantive, it implies likeneſs, or partaking the qualities of the ſubſtantive to which it is added; as *fooliſh*, *wolfiſh*: when added to the name of a country, it implies ſomething belonging to or living in it; as *Swediſh*, *Londoniſh*, Sax.

I'SINGLASS, S. a tough, firm, and light ſubſtance of a whitiſh colour, and ſomewhat tranſparent, repreſenting glue, but in ſome degree cleanlier. It is made from the inteſtines of a cartilaginous fiſh, which is a ſpecies of ſturgeon, grows to eighteen or twenty feet in length, and is frequently found in the Danube, *&c.* In Medicine, it is preſcribed in broths and jellies as an agglutinant and ſtrengthener, and by wine coopers it is uſed in clearing wines.

I'SINGLASS-STONE, S. a foſſil found in broad maſſes, compoſed of a multitude of extremely fine flakes or plates: the ancients made their windows of it inſtead of glaſs.

I'SLAND, S. [pronounced *iland*; *ig*, or *igland*, *ealand*, Sax. of *ea*, water and land; *iſola*, Ital. *inſula*, Lat.] a tract of land ſurrounded by water.

I'SLANDER, S. [pronounced *ilander*] one who inhabits an iſland.

ISLE, S. [pronounced *ile*; from *iſle*, Fr.] an iſland or country ſurrounded by water; a long walk in a church, corruptly from *aile*, of *aile*, Fr. a wing, it being originally only a wing, or ſide-walk.

ISO'SCELES, S. [Lat. of ἰσος and κελη, Gr.] applied to a triangle which has two ſides equal.

I'SSUE, S. [Fr.] the act of paſſing out; paſſage outwards; an event, or the conſequence of any action. In Surgery, a hole made in the fleſh by inciſion, for the diſcharge of humours. Offſpring; the profits growing from an amercement; the point of matter depending on a ſuit, wherein the parties join, and put the cauſe to the trial of a jury. Hence to *join iſſue*, is to agree upon ſome particular point, on which the deciſion of a cauſe ſhall reſt.

To I'SSUE, V. N. [from the noun; *iſſer*, Fr. *uſcire*, Ital.] to come or paſs out at any place. To proceed, applied to offſpring. To be produced or gained, applied to funds or trade. To run out in lines. To ſend out by authority, or judicially, uſed with *out*; this ſenſe is moſt common.

I'SSUELESS, Adj. without offſpring or children.

I'STHMUS, S. [Lat. from ἰσθμος, Gr.] a neck of land joining a peninſula to the continent.

IT, Pron. [*hyt*, or *hit*, Sax. neuter. "*Hy* "*is of thame Halgum Gaſte*, *It* is of the Hol "Ghoſt." *Matt.* i. 20. from *ita*, Goth. the neuter demonſtrative, made uſe of in ſpeaking of things. Sometimes it is uſe

abſolute

absolutely for the state of a person or affair. "How is it?" *Shak.* Sometimes eliptically for the thing, matter, or affair. "*It's* come to "pass." *Shak.* After neutral verbs, it is used either ludicrously or to give an emphasis. "A mole courses *it* on the ground." *Spect.*

ITALY, S. a part of Europe anciently esteemed, and still justly allowed, to be the most celebrated in the world; not only as it was the seat of the Roman empire, whence laws were issued out over the greatest part of the globe for the goverment of those mighty kingdoms which it had brought under its yoke, but as it was then, and is still, in some measure one of the most fertile and healthy spots on the surface of the earth: so that it was emphatically stiled *happy* by ancient authors, where Ceres and Bacchus strove which should most bless its favourite inhabitants; the former with the greatest plenty and variety of grain and fruit, and the latter with the most exquisite wines. But if we extend our views further, what harvest doth this country yield, of the most valiant and experienced generals of antiquity, the noblest orators, the finest poets, and the most famous historians; and of an infinite number of other eminent personages, both in early and more modern days; all which it would be too tedious to enumerate particularly. And if to this we take in the stupendous monuments of their power, as their stately temples, aqueducts, causeways, highways, public baths, amphitheatres, *&c.* we shall easily allow, that hardly ever any country could boast of greater advantages. However, if the martial art has been lately less cultivated, the more soft ones of architecture, sculpture, painting, music, *&c.* have been carried here to a very great height; and yet the more noble sciences have not been neglected for the sake of these. And if it hath not produced such bold philosophers as Descartes, or such eminent ones as Sir Isaac Newton, the fate of a Galileo may have intimidated them from venturing too far in that kind of dangerous learning. Italy was anciently governed by a great number of petty kings, whose power degenerating into tyranny, obliged their subjects to form themselves into commonalties of various denominations. The greatest part of the country was known by the names of Hesperia, Saturnia, Ausonia, Oenotria, Canicula, Latium, and lastly Italy. Italy lies between lat. 38 deg. but including Sicily, between 36 and 46 deg. of N. latitude, and between long. 7. and 19 deg. E. It is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and the Alps, which separate it from Germany; on the E. by the Adriatic, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and to the W. by that and the Alps, which divide it from France: and if Savoy be included, which lies on the W. side of the Alps, between Italy and France, it extends a degree farther W. which however is usually described with Italy, as being contiguous to Piedmont. The figure of the main land of Italy resembles that of a boot; and from N. W. to S. E. it is upwards of 600 miles in length, but of very unequal breadth. In the N. parts, which may be considered as the top of the boot, its 400 miles broad from E. to W. in the middle part or calf of the leg, is about 120; and towards the S. that is, about the instep, 80. The division of Italy, in the reign of Augustus, was into Cisalpine Gaul, Italia Propria, and Græcia Magna, which continued, some small alterations excepted, during all the time of the Roman emperors, till the reign of Honorius, when the empire becoming extremely weak, the Huns, Goths, Vandals, Heruli, *&c.* passed the Alps, parcelled the greatest prrt of the country into little kingdoms and states, and held it in subjection till the reign of Justinian. This prince having cleared the country of those barbarians, erected the exarchate of Ravenna, and made that city the capital. This new government having lasted 183 years, under seventeen exarches, who maintained the power of the emperors of the east, was succeeded by that of the Longobardi, or Lombards, who having taking Ravenna from Eutychius the last exarch, erected a kingdom in Gallia Togata, under Astulphus. 'Tis to these we owe that excellent body of laws, still famed under the name of Longobardian, and compiled by their king Rotharus. At length the emperors of the east having quite lost their power in Italy, pope Leo III. who had been highly obliged to the French for protecting the holy see against the Lombards, invited king Pepin into Italy, and soon after his son Charlemagne, who was crowned king of the Franks; and on Christmas-day 801, was crowned emperor by that Pontiff, in St. Peter's church at Rome. From this time, new kingdoms, dukedoms, and states were erected in Italy; the pope having had several considerable territories bestowed on him by the emperor. The soil of Italy is generally very good and fertile. The low lands afford great quantity of good pasturage for vast numbers of cattle; and the climate, excepting some few places in the ecclesiastical state, mostly esteemed temperate and healthy. The modern Italians are generally very polite and affable, ingenious, and ready-witted; and of great applications both in study and business. They commonly bear a great affection towards their kindred and alliance; and they are very ambitious of honour and preferment; highly valuing themselves as the offspring and successors of the ancient Romans. The nobility and gentry chuse to live mostly in towns, and to lay out their money rather in fine houses, costly furniture, statues, paintings, and stately architecture, beautiful gardens, *&c.* than in keeping up rich ta-

bles, or luxurious eating and drinking. No nation, except the Spaniſh, is more ſcrupulouſly nice in all the punctilios of civility than the Italians, nor more profuſe of ſtrained compliments, pompous titles, &c. Italy abounds every where with hoſpitals for the ſick, lame, lunatics, and foundlings; but eſpecially for the entertainment of pilgrims and travellers going to and from Rome, Loretto, &c. They reckon the day from ſun-ſet to ſun-ſet, and make their clocks ſtrike the twenty-four hours round, inſtead of dividing the day into two parts. The Italian language is a kind of corruption of the ancient Roman, which latter was in its higheſt perfection in the reign of the emperor Auguſtus; but it ſoon after fell into decay, till by the inundations of the Goths and Vandals, it became ſo barbarous, that it ſcarcely retained any traces of its origin: but from the height of barbariſm it has now dwindled to a ſoft and melodious language, eſpecially fit for muſic. Tuſcany is the country where the beſt Italian is ſpoken. But in Naples, Venice, Piedmont, and other parts, it is more harſh, and blended with the old Gothick, Lombardic, and Etruſcan tongues.

ITCH, S. [*gicha*, Sax.] in Medicine, a diſeaſe which overſpreads the body with puſtules, attended with an irritating ſenſation, and communicated by contact; the ſenſation of uneaſineſs cauſed by the itch, or appeaſed by rubbing. Figuratively, a conſtant teaſing deſire.

To ITCH, V. N. to feel an uneaſineſs in the ſkin, which is removed by rubbing; to have a long and continual deſire and propenſity.

I'TCHY, Adj. affected with the itch.

I'TEM, S. [Lat.] a new article; a hint or inuendo. Uſed in wills, in its original ſenſe, for *alſo*. "*Item*, I give and bequeath."

To I'TERATE, V. A. [*iteratus*, Lat. of *itero*] to repeat the ſame thing; to inculcate by frequent mention or repetition; to do a ſecond time.

ITE'RANT, Part. [*iterans*, Lat.] repeating.

ITERA'TION, S. [Fr. *iteratio*, Lat.] the act of doing the ſame thing more than once; repetition, or recital.

ITI'NERANT, Adj. [Fr.] wandering; not ſettled; travelling.

ITI'NERARY, S. [*itineraire*, Fr. *itinerarium*, Lat.] a book of travels.

ITSE'LF, Pron. [of *hyt*, Sax. and *ſylf*, Sax. from *ſilba*, Goth.] the neutral reciproçal pronoun, applied to things.

JU'BILANT, Part. [*jubilans*, Lat.] uttering ſongs of triumph.

JUBILA'TION, S. [Fr. *jubilatio*, Lat.] the act of uttering ſongs of triumph, or of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE, S. [*jubilé*, Fr. from *jubile*, Lat. a muſical inſtrument, ſo called from Jubal the inventor] a public feſtivity; a time of rejoicing; a grand church feſtival celebrated at Rome, originally once every hundred years, wherein the pope grants plenary indulgence to all ſinners, eſpecially ſuch as viſit the churches of St. Peter and Paul at Rome. It was firſt eſtabliſhed by Boniface VIII. in 1300, Clement VI. reduced it to 50 years; Urban VI. to every 25th; and Sixtus IV. to every 33d year.

JUCU'NDITY, S. [*jucunditas*, Lat.] pleaſantneſs; agreeableneſs. "Unexpected *ju*-"*cundities*." *Brown*. Not in uſe.

To JUDA'IZE, V. N. [*judaiſer*, Fr.] to conform to the manner or cuſtoms of the Jews.

JUDGE, S. [*juge*, Fr. *judex*, Lat.] one who is empowered or authorized to hear and determine any cauſe or queſtion, real, or perſonal, and preſides in a court of judicature. Figuratively, one who has ſkill ſufficient to diſcover and pronounce upon the merit of any thing.

To JUDGE, V. N. [*juger*, Fr.] to decide or determine a queſtion; to paſs ſentence; to diſcern or diſtinguiſh.

JU'DGER, S. one who forms an opinion or paſſes ſentence.

JU'DGMENT, S. that power of the mind whereby we join ideas together, by affirming or denying any thing concerning them; the quality or power of diſcerning the propriety or impropriety of things; the right, power or act of paſſing ſentence; deciſion; opinion; ſentence paſſed againſt a criminal; condemnation, or puniſhment inflicted by Providence for any particular crime; the diſtribution of juſtice; the ſentence paſſed on our actions at the laſt day; the laſt doom.

JU'DICATORY, S. diſtribution of juſtice; a court of juſtice.

JU'DICATURE, S. [Fr.] the power or province of diſpenſing juſtice, or hearing cauſes and paſſing ſentence.

JUDI'CIAL, Adj. [*judicialis*, Lat.] practiſed in the diſtribution of juſtice, or in court of juſtice; inflicted as a penalty; belonging to a judge or court of juſtice.

JUDI'CIALLY, Adv. in the forms of legal juſtice; in a court of juſtice; before a judge.

JUDI'CIARY, Adj. [*judiciaire*, Fr. *judiciarius*, Lat.] paſſing judgement upon a thing.

JUDI'CIOUS, Adj. [*judicieux*, Fr.] prudent; wiſe; ſkilful in any affairs.

JUDI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner who ſpeaks an extenſive judgement or underſtanding; juſtly or wiſely.

JUG, S. [*jugge*, Dan.] a large drinking veſſel, with a long neck, ſwelling outwards the bottom.

To JUGGLE, S. [*jougler*, *jongler*, Fr.

ігді, Sclav. *kayklowati*, Boh. *kuglowac*, Pol.] to play tricks by ſlight of hand; to practiſe or impoſe on by artifice or impoſture.

JUGGLE, S. a trick performed by ſlight of hand; an impoſture, fraud, or deception.

JU'GGLER, S. [from *juggle*] one who practiſes ſlight of hand, or performs tricks by nimble conveyance; a cheat or impoſture.

JU'GGLING, [*kuglowany*, Pol. *gagul*, *goglul*, Perſ.] the practice of legerdemain or ſlight of hand; unfair dealing, deceat, or impoſture.

JU'GGLINGLY, Adv. in an unfair or deceitful manner.

JU'GULAR, Adj. [*jugulum*, Lat. the throat] ſituated in, or belonging to the throat.

JUICE, S. [pronounced *juice*, both in this word and its derivatives; *jus*, Fr. and Lat. *juys*, Belg.] the liquor, ſap, or water of a plant: the fluid or moiſture in animal bodies.

JU'ICELESS, Adj. dry; without moiſture or juice.

JUI'CINESS, S. plenty of juice, or moiſture, applied both to plants and animals.

JU'ICY, Adj. moiſt; full of moiſture or juice.

JU'LAP, S. [*julap*, Fr.] in Pharmacy, an agreeable potion uſually made of ſimple and compounded waters ſweetened, and uſed ſometimes as a vehicle to ſuch medicines as cannot be taken alone.

JU'LUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the *July flower*.

JU'LY, S. [*Julius*, Lat. *Julliet*, Fr,] the name affixed to the ſeventh month of the year, from January, by the Romans, in honour of Julius Cæſar, which before his time was named Quintillis, or the fifth, *i. e.* from March.

JU'MART, S. [Fr.] a beaſt got from a mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JUMBLE, V. A. to mix in a confuſed and violent manner together. Neuterly, to be agitated or ſhaken together.

JUMBLE, S. a confuſed mixture; a violent and confuſed ſhaking.

To JUMP, V. N. [*gumpen*, Belg. κομπος, Gr.] to move forward by raiſing one's ſelf from the ground into the air; to leap; to jolt. "The *jumping* chariots." *Nah.* iii. 2.

JUMP, S. the act of ſpringing or raiſing one's feet from the ground in the air; a leap, or ſkip. Figuratively, a lucky chance. "Our "fortune lies upon this *jump*." *Shak.* A kind of looſe or limber ſtays, with a moveable ſtomacher, uſually laced or tied before.

JU'NCATE, S. [*juncade*, Fr. *gioncata*, Ital.] a cheeſecake; any kind of delicacy; a private or clandeſtine entertainment; now written *junket*.

JU'NCOUS, Adj. [*juncus*, Lat.] full of bulruſhes.

JU'NCTION, S. [*jonction*, Fr.] union; coalition.

JU'NCTURE, S. [*junctura*, Lat.] the line or part in which two things are joined together; a joint, joining, or articulation; union. "*Juncture* of hearts." *K. Charles.* A critical point or period of time.

JUNE, S. [*Juin*, Fr. *Junius*, Lat. becauſe this month was dedicated to Juno, or becauſe it was appropriated to young people (*junioribus*) as May was to old ones] the ſixth month of the year from January.

JU'NIOR, S. [Lat.] a perſon younger than another.

JU'NIPER, S. [*juniperus*, Lat.] a plant, which produces the berries of which gin is made.

JUNK, S. [*junco*, Span. *giunco*, Ital.] a ſmall ſhip uſed in china; pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET, S. See *Juncate*.

JU'NTO, S. [Ital.] a company of men combined in any ſecret deſign; a cabal.

IVORY, S. [*ivoire*, Fr. *avorio*, Ital.] a hard, ſolid, firm ſubſtance, of a fine white colour, capable of a good poliſh, and is the tuſks of the elephant. Adjectively, it ſignifies any thing made of ivory; as, "an *ivory* ball."

JU'RAT, S. [*juratus*, Lat.] a magiſtrate of the nature of an alderman.

JU'RATORY, Adj. [*juratoire*, Fr.] by means of, or by giving an oath.

JURI'DICAL, Adj. [*juridicus*, Lat. *juridique*, Fr.] acting in the diſtribution of juſtice; uſed in the courts of juſtice.

JU'RISDICTION, S. [Fr. *juriſdictio*, Lat.] legal authority; extent of power; a diſtrict to which any authority belongs.

JURISPRU'DENCE, S. [Fr. *juris prudentia*, Lat.] the ſcience of the law, either civil or common.

JU'RIST, S. [*juriſte*, Fr.] one who profeſſes the ſcience of the law; a civilian.

JU'ROR, S. [*juro*, Lat.] one who ſerves on a jury.

JU'RY, S. [*juré*, Fr. *jurata*, Lat.] a company of men, conſiſting of twelve or twenty-four, and ſworn to deliver a truth upon ſuch evidence as ſhall be laid before them touching the cauſe they are to decide. The *grand jury* conſiſts ordinarily of twenty-four grave and ſubſtantial gentlemen, or ſome of them yeomen, choſen out of the whole ſhire by the ſheriff, to conſider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court, which they approve by writing *billa vera*, or diſallow, by writing *ignoramus* on them.

JU'RYMAN, S. one who is impannelled on a jury.

JU'RY-MAST, S. ſomething ſet up in the room of a maſt loſt in a fight or ſtorm.

JUST, Adj. [*juſte*, Fr. *juſtus*, Lat.] unbiaſſed in diſtribution of juſtice; honeſt in dealing with others; exact, proper, accurate, or agreeable to the ſtandard of juſtice; virtuous, or living conformable to the laws of morality; true; well grounded; proportionate; regular.

JUST, Adv. exactly; merely, or barely.

"*Juſt*

"*Juſt* enough." *Dryd.* Nearly or not far from. "*Juſt* at the point of death." *Temple.*

JU'STICE, S. [Fr. *juſtitia*, Lat.] the virtue whereby we give every one their due, inflict puniſhment on thoſe that deſerve it, and acquit the innocent after a fair trial. Figuratively, puniſhment; right, or the act whereby a perſon aſſerts his right. In Law, peculiarly applied to a *juſtice* of the peace. *Lord Chief Juſtice of the king's bench*, is a lord by his office, and chief of the reſt; he determines all ſuch pleas as concern offences committed againſt the crown, dignity, or peace of the king; *Lord Chief Juſtice of the common pleas*, is a lord by his office, and formerly did hear and determine all cauſes in common law, from whence aroſe his title. *Juſtice of the foreſt*, is a lord by his office, and with his aſſiſtants determines all offences within the king's foreſt, committed againſt veniſon and vert. *Juſtices of aſſize*, are ſuch as by ſpecial commiſſion are ſent into the country to take aſſizes. *Juſtices in eyre*, or itinerant juſtices, are ſo called from *erre*, Fr. a journey, and were formerly ſent by commiſſion into different countries to try ſuch cauſes, particularly, as were termed pleas of the crown. *Juſtices of gaol delivery*, are ſuch as are commiſſioned to hear and derermine all cauſes for which perſons are caſt into gaol. *Juſtices of niſi prius*, are the ſame as juſtices of the aſſize, and receive their name from the common adjournment of a cauſe in the common pleas. "NISI PRIUS *juſticiarii venerint ad eas partes.*" *i. e.* Unleſs the juſtices that come to thoſe parts before.

JUSTICESHIP, S. [from *juſtice* and *ſhip*; of *ſcyp*, Sax.] the office, rank, or dignity of a juſtice. Uſed generally in a ludicrous ſenſe.

JUSTIFI'ABLE, Adj. [from *juſtify*] to be defended by law or reaſon; conformable to law or juſtice.

JUSTIFI'ABLENESS, S. the quality of being cleared from any accuſation; the quality of being defenſible by law or reaſon.

JUSTIFI'ABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be reconciled to law, reaſon, or juſtice.

JUSTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] a defence, vindication, or the act of clearing from an accuſation of guilt; abſolution from guilt; deliverance or acquittal by pardon from ſins paſt. In Scripture, a judicial act of God, by which the righteouſneſs of Chriſt is imputed to the faithful, and ſins are forgiven on account of his obedience, merits, and ſacrifice.

JUSTIFICA'TOR, S. one who defends, vindicates, or cleares from any charge of guilt.

JUSTIFI'ER, S. one who cleares both from the charge and puniſhment of ſin by arguments, by imputation of merits, and by pardon.

To JU'STIFY, V. A. [*juſtifier*, Fr.] to clear from any charge of guilt; to abſolve or acquit from any accuſation; to vindicate; to free from the guilt and puniſhment of paſt ſin by imputed righteouſneſs and pardon.

To JU'STLE, V. N. [from *juſt*, or *jouſter*, Fr.] to encounter, claſh, or run againſt each other. Actively, to puſh, drive, or force by ruſhing againſt.

JU'STLY, Adv. in a manner conſiſtent with rigid juſtice and honeſty. Figuratively, properly; exactly; in due proportion.

JU'STNESS, S. the exact conformity of things and actions to any law, rule, or ſtandard; juſtice, propriety or exactneſs.

To JUT, V. A. to puſh or ſhoot into prominences; to ſtand out beyond the other parts of the ſurface.

JUT'TY, S. a part of a building which ſtands out farther than the reſt.

JU'VENILE, Adj. [*juvenilis*, Lat.] young, or youthful.

JUVENI'LITY, S. the ſtate of youth; youthfulneſs.

JUXTAPOSI'TION, S. [Fr. *juxta* and *poſitio*, Lat.] the ſtate of being placed cloſe to each other.

I'VY, S. [*ifig*, Sax. *ephew*, or *ebhew*, Teut. *eloha*, Ruſſ.] in Botany, *hedera*. Its flowers are diſpoſed in the form of an umbel, with a ſmall involucrum indented in ſeveral parts. The empalement is cut into 5 parts, and ſits upon the germen. The flower has 5 oblong petals ſpread open with incurved points; and 5 awl-ſhaped ſtamina, cut into two at their baſe. Linnæus places it in the 5th claſs of his firſt ſection. The ſpecies are two.

K.

K, IS a double conſonant, and the tenth letter of the alphabet; borrowed from the Greek *kappa*, and is of the ſame form with that in the Gothic and Saxon alphabets, from whence ours is derived. It has one invariable hard ſound, like that of *c* before *a*; is generally uſed between a vowel and an *e* ſilent, as in *duke*; is ſilent in our preſent pronunciation before *n* as in *knave*, and though uſed after *c* at the end of words of one ſyllable, yet in thoſe of more than one ſyllable, is unneceſſary, and judiciouſly omitted by ſome moderns. It is uſed as a numeral letter for 250; and with a daſh over it, thus, $\overline{K}$ for 25,000.

KA'LENDAR, S. See *Calend*, or *Calendar*.

KA'LI, S. [Arab.] a plant growing on the ſea coaſts, whoſe aſhes are of great uſe in making glaſs or ſoap.

KAM, Adj. [*kam*, Erſe.] crooked; not to the purpoſe, "This clean *kam*." *Shak.*

To KAW, V. A. to make a noiſe like a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, S. the cry of a raven, crow or rook.

To KECK, V. N. [*kecken*, Belg.] to heave the

the ſtomach; to reach at ſomething nauſeous or ſqueamiſh.

To KEDGE, V. A. [*kaghe*, Belg.] in Navigation, to bring a ſhip up or down a narrow river by the wind, though the tide be contrary, by means of the kedge anchor.

KE'DGER, or KEDGE, Anchor, S. a ſmall anchor uſed in a river.

KE'DLACK, S. a weed that grows among corn, called likewiſe *charnock*.

KEEL, S. [*cæle*, Sax. *quille*, Fr.] the bottom of a ſhip.

To KEEL, V. A. [*cælan*, Sax.] to cool or prevent from boiling over. "While "greaſy Joan doth *keel* the pot." *Shak.* This phraſe, though now obſolete in London, may be ſtill met with in moſt provinces.

KE'ELFAT, S. [*cælan*, Sax. and *fat*, of *vat*, Belg.] a cooler, or veſſel in which wort or other liquor is ſet to cool.

KE'ELSON, S. that piece of timber in a ſhip, which is next her keel, and lies right over it next above the floor timber.

KEEN, Adj. [*cene*, Sax.] ſharp, or cutting eaſily, applied to the edge of an inſtrument, and oppoſed to *blunt*. Severe, piercing, or exceſſively cold, applied to winds or weather; eager, vehement. Of great ſubtilty, applied to the underſtanding. Acrimonious, or affecting with uneaſineſs, applied to wit.

KE'ENLY, Adv. ſharply, or cutting eaſily; vehemently or eagerly; bitterly or acrimoniouſly.

KE'ENNESS, S. the quality of being ſharp or cutting eaſily, rigour of weather or piercing cold; acrimony; bitterneſs of mind; eagerneſs or vehemence.

To KEEP, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *kept*; *cepkan*, Sax.] to retain; to preſerve; to have in cuſtody, or in one's poſſeſſion; to practiſe or accuſtom one's ſelf to. "*I keep* "bad hours." *Pope*. To celebrate, applied to feſtivals. To obſerve, without violation, applied to promiſes, contracts, or laws. To maintain at one's own expence; to have in the houſe. "*Keep* lodgers." *Shak.* To remain in any ſtate. "To *keep* his bed." *Shak.* Uſed with *back*, to reſtrain from doing an action. "*Keep back* thy ſervant from pre- "ſumptuous ſin." *Pſal.* xix. To reſerve. Joined to *with*, to be often with a perſon as a lover or ſuitor. "*Keeping* company *with* "men." *Broome*. *To keep in*, to conceal; to forbear telling, applied to ſecrets. To defend from. "*Keep out* the weather." *Prior*. "*Keeps out* hunger." *Dryd.* Uſed with *pace*, to walk as faſt as another. "*Kept pace* with "him." *To keep under*, to ſuppreſs; to ſubdue: tyrannize over, or hold in a ſtate of baſe ſubjection.

KEEP, S. cuſtody, or charge, "Within "whoſe *keep* the captive knights were laid." *Dryd.* Not in uſe.

KE'EPER, S. one who has priſoners committed to his cuſtody; one who holds any thing for the uſe of another; one who has the care of parks, or the ſuperintendance of another. *Keeper of the great ſeal*, is a lord by his office, called *Lord keeper*, and is of the king's privy council.

KE'EPERSHIP, S. the office of a keeper.

KEG, S. [*caque*, Fr.] a ſmall barrel.

KELL, S. See *Caul*.

KELP, S. a ſalt produced from calcined ſea weed.

KE'LSON, S. See *Keelſon*.

To KEN, V. A. [*cænan*, Sax.] to diſcry or ſee at a diſtance; to know.

KEN, S. view; or the diſtance within which a perſon can ſee an object. "Saw, "within *ken*." *Milt.*

KE'NNEL, S. [*chenil*, Fr.] a cot or place wherein dogs are kept; a pack of hounds; the hole of a fox or other beaſt; the ſmall cavity or hollow in which water runs through a ſtreet.

To KE'NNEL, V. N. to lie or live, applied properly to dogs or foxes, and contemptuouſly uſed of men.

KENT, by the Romans called *Cantium*, one of the counties of England. It is bounded on the S. W. by Suſſex, on the W. by Surry, and on the S. by the Engliſh channel, on the S. E. by Dover ſtreights, and on the E. by the Downs. It is divided from Eſſex and Middleſex on the N. by the river Thames. This county lies in the dioceſes of Canterbury and Rocheſter, is fifty-ſix miles long from E. to W. and thirty broad from S. to N. thirty-ſix from Rye in Suſſex to the mouth of the Thames, containing in all 1,248,000 acres. In it are two cities, Canterbury and Rocheſter; 163 vicarages, 408 pariſhes, 30 conſiderable towns, 1180 villages, and about 220,000 inhabitants. This county is commonly divided into three parts, which have different qualities both of air and ſoil; the upper or E. part, towards the Downs and the Thames, where is proverbially ſaid to be health without wealth; the middle parts, and thoſe near London, are both healthy and wealthy; and the lower parrs, as about Romney-marſh, called the Weald of Kent, where is wealth without health, on account of the wet ſoil, though very fruitful in graſs. As the county lies much upon the ſea, the air, though generally thick and foggy, is pretty warm, and often fanned and purified by S. and S. W. winds. The marſhy tracts, though ſubject to agues, are more healthy than the hundreds of Eſſex, and the beach is not ſo oozy as it is in that county. The country in general abounds with plantations of hops (theſe eſpecially in the neighbourhood of Canterbury) corn-fields, paſture grounds, woods of oak, beech, and cheſnut; with large orchards of fine cherries (by way of diſtinction and eminence called Kentiſh) alſo pippins: and about Boxley, Foots-cray, North-cray, &c. are ſeveral woods of birch,

from

from which the broom-makers in Kent-ſtreet, Southwark, are commonly ſupplied. The cattle here of all ſorts are reckoned larger than they are in the adjacent counties; and the Weald of Kent is noted for its large bullocks, as well as large timber for ſhip-building. Here are ſeveral parks of fallow deer, and warrens of greyiſh rabbits; alſo mines of iron, pits of marle and chalk, with woad and madder for dying, likewiſe wool, flax, ſaint-foyn; and on the cliffs between Falkſtone and Dover is plenty of ſamphire.

KEPT, preter and part. paſſ. of *keep*.

KERF, S. [*keorfan*, Sax.] the ſlit ſawn away between two pieces of ſtuff.

KE'RNEL, S. [*cyrnel*, Sax. *cerneau*, Fr.] that part of a nut which is contained in the ſhell; any thing included in a huſk or ſkin. "The *kernel* of a grape." *Den.* The ſeeds in pulpy fruit; the central part of any thing which is covered with a cruſt, hard ſubſtance, or with a concretion. "The *kernel* of a ſtone." *Arbuth.* Hard knobs formed in the fleſh; the glands of the throat.

To KE'RNEL, V. N. to ripen or grow to kernels.

KE'RNELLY, Adj. full of kernels; reſembling kernels.

KER'NELWORTH, S. an herb.

KE'RSEY, S. [*kerſaye*, Belg. *cariſée*, Fr.] a coarſe woollen manufacture between a ſtuff and a cloth.

KE'STREL, S. [*querelle*, or *cerceau*, Fr.] a little kind of baſtard hawk.

KETCH, S. [*caiſſe*, Fr. *caichio*, Ital.] a ſmall veſſel uſed to bring fiſh to market, or as a tender to larger ſhips. It has two maſts, its main-ſail and top-ſail ſtanding ſquare as ſhips do, and its fore-ſail and jib like thoſe of hoys.

KE'TTLE, S. [*cete*, Sax. *kettel*, Belg.] a veſſel in which liquor and meat is boiled. The name of a *pot* is given to the boiler that bellies out in the middle, and grows narrow towards the top, but that of *kettle*, to the veſſel whoſe ſides are ſtrait from the bottom, or grow wider towards the top: authors however, uſe theſe words promiſcuouſly. A tea-*kettle*, is a veſſel in which water is boiled for making tea.

KE'TTLEDRUM, S. [of *kettle* and *drum*] a drum, whoſe body is braſs, and reſembles the ſhape of a kettle.

KEY, S. [*cæg*, Sax.] a little iron inſtrument formed with holes anſwering to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt is puſhed forward or backward; an inſtrument by which any thing is ſcrewed, turned, ſhut, or opened. "The *key* of the jack." *Swift.* Figuratively, an explanation of any thing obſcure, myſterious, or difficult. The parts of a muſical inſtrument, particularly of a ſpinet, which are ſtruck by the fingers. In Muſic, a certain fundamental note or tone, to which the whole piece is accommodated, with which it uſually begins and muſt always end. In Architecture, the laſt ſtone placed at the top of an arch. In Commerce, a bank raiſed perpendicular from the water, or a wharf made uſe of for ſhipping and unloading goods; from *kaye*, Belg. *quai*, Fr. See *Quai*.

KE'YAGE, S. money paid for lying, or loading and unloading goods at a key.

KE'YSTONE, S. the middle or upper ſtone of an arch. See *Key*.

KIBE, S. [*kibwe*, Brit. *kirb*, Teut.] a chilblain, or chap in the heels, cauſed by cold.

KI'BED, Adj. troubled with kibes, or chilblains.

To KICK, V. A. [*kaucken*, Belg.] to ſtrike with the foot.

KICK, S. a blow given with the foot.

KI'CKER, S. one who ſtrikes with the foot.

KI'CKSHAW, S. [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *quelque choſe*, Fr.] ſomething contemptuous, fantaſtical, or ridiculous; a diſh ſo changed by cookery that it can ſcarcely be known. The laſt ſenſe is that which is now in uſe.

KI'CKSEY-WICKSEY, S. a cant or made word, applied in ridicule and contempt to a wife. "Hugs his *kickſey-wickſey*." *Shak.*

KID, S. [*ked*, Dan.] the young of a goat. Figuratively, applied to a young child.

To KID, V. A. to bring forth kids, applied to a ſhe-goat.

KI'DDER, S. an ingroſſer of corn.

To KI'DNAP, V. A. to ſteal children.

KI'DNAPPER, S. one who ſteals children, or human beings.

KI'DNEY, S. [the etymology unknown] a part of an animal ſerving to ſeparate the urine from the blood: they are two in number, one on each ſide, of the figure of kidney beans, the right one being ſituated under the liver, and the teſt under the ſpleen. Figuratively, race or kind, in ludicrous language.

KI'DNEY-BEAN, S. [ſo named from its reſembling a kidney in its ſhape] in Botany, the *phaſeolus*, which name it derives from its huſks reſembling a long narrow veſſel or ſhip, called in Greek φασηλος. Linnæus places it in the third ſection of his ſeventeenth claſs. The ſpecies are ſix.

KI'DNEYVETCH, or KIDNEYWORT, S. plants.

KI'LDERKIN, S. [*kindikin*, or *kinnekin*, Belg.] a ſmall barrel; a liquid meaſure, containing two firkins, or eighteen gallons, beer meaſure; and ſixteen ale meaſure. Two kilderkins make a barrel; and four an hogſhead.

To KILL, V. A. [formerly written *quel*, from *cwellan*, Sax.] to murder or deprive of life. Figuratively, to deprive of the power of growing.

KILLER, S. one who deprives of life, or puts to death.

KILN, S. [*cylne*, Sax.] a ſtove or furnace contrived

contrived for admitting heat, and drying or burning ſuch things as are contained in it.

To KI'LN-DRY, V. A. to dry in a kiln.

KI'MBO, Adj. [*alſchambo*, Ital.] crooked; bent; with the arms bent, and ſticking out from the ſides.

KIN, S. [*kun*, Goth. *cynne*, Sax.] of the ſame family; relation; of the ſame race. Uſed as a termination to expreſs ſomething diminutive, thus *mannikin*, a little man, *minnikin*, a very ſmall pin.

KIND, Adj. [*cyn*, Sax.] behaving with civility to others; benevolent, or filled with general good will.

KIND, S. [*cyne*, Sax. *kunds*, Goth.] race; or claſs containing ſeveral ſpecies; the particular nature of a thing; the natural ſtate of a thing. "Levied in *kind* upon corn." *Arbuth.* Nature, or particular manner; ſort, uſed with *in*, implying by way of. "In a *kind* of "ſcorn." *Bac.*

To KI'NDLE, V. A. [*cinnu*, Brit. *cyndelan*, Sax.] to ſet on fire; to light or make to burn. Figuratively, to excite, inflame, or exaſperate; to catch fire. To bring forth, applied to rabbits, *&c.*

KI'NDLER, S. one that lights or ſets fire to. Figuratively, one that inflames or excites diſturbances.

KI'NDLY, Adv. in a civil, good-natured manner.

KI'NDLY, Adj. [from the ſubſtantive] of the ſame nature; homogeneal; ſuiting or agreeing with. "*Kindly*, treat." *Par. Loſt.* Inſinuating; mild.

KI'NDNESS, S. civil behaviour; favourable treatment, or a conſtant and habitual practice of friendly offices and benevolent actions.

KI'NDRED, S. [from *kin*, or *cynren*, Sax.] relation by birth or marriage.

KI'NDRED, Adj. native; congenial; agreeing to the nature of a perſon or thing.

KINE, S. the plural of *Cow*.

KING, S. [*cyng*, *cyning*, *cynig*, Sax.] a perſon who rules ſingly over a people. In England, the king has power of making peace and war, and calling, continuing, proroguing, and diſſolving of parliaments, of enforcing old laws, determining rewards and puniſhments, pardoning offenders, laying embargoes on ſhipping, and of opening and ſhutting ſea-ports. He is the fountain of honour, and has the ſole power of conferring dignities and titles of honour, as creating dukes, earls, barons, *&c.* In Gaming, a card with the picture of a king, in whiſt next to an ace. The four kings are, David, Alexander, Cæſar, and Charles, whoſe names are ſtill printed on the French cards, and are ſuppoſed to repreſent the four monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and that of the Franks under Charlemagne. *King at arms*, is a principal officer at arms, that has pre-eminence of the ſociety of heralds: of theſe there are three, named Garter, Norroy, and Clarencieux.

To KING, V. A. to rule as a king; to raiſe to the dignity of a king.

KING-CRAFT, S. the act or ſkill of governing.

KI'NGDOM, S. [*cynedom*, Sax.] the dominion or territories ſubject to a king. Among Naturaliſts, a claſs or order of things or beings. Figuratively, a tract or region. "The watery *kingdom*." *Shak.*

KI'NGFISHER, S. a bird frequenting waters, and feeding on fiſhes.

KI'NGLIKE, or KI'NGLY, Adj. royal; belonging or ſuitable to a king.

KI'NGLY, Adv. with an air of majeſty.

KI'NGS-EVIL, S. a ſcrophulous diſtemper, in which the glands are ulcerated: it derives its name from a vulgar opinion that it may be cured by the touch of a king or crowned head.

KI'NGSHIP, S. royalty, or the ſtate, office, and dignity of a king.

KI'NSFOLK, S. [from *kin* and *folk*] relations, or thoſe that are of the ſame family.

KI'NSMAN, S. a man who is related to, or of the ſame family with another.

KI'NSWOMAN, S. a woman of the ſame family with another.

KIRK, S. [*cyrce*, Sax.] a church: obſolete in England, but ſtill retained in Scotland.

KI'RTLE, S. [*cyrtel*, Sax. *kirtel*, Dan.] an upper garment or gown. "What ſtuff wilt "thou have the *kirtle* of?" *Shak.* Not in uſe.

To KISS, V. A. [*cyſſan*, Sax.] to touch with the lips. Figuratively, to treat with fondneſs; to touch gently, or in a loving manner. "The ſweet wind did gently *kiſs* "the trees." *Shak.*

KISS, S. a ſalute given by joining the lips.

KI'SSER, S. one that kiſſes.

KI'SSINGCRUST, S. the thin, tender cruſt of bread, formed when one loaf touches another in the oven.

KIT, S. [*kitte*, Belg.] a large bottle; a ſmall fiddle; a ſmall wooden veſſel, in which Newcaſtle ſalmon are ſent to town.

KI'TCHEN, S. [*kegin*, Brit. *cuiſine*, Fr.] the room in a houſe where the proviſions are dreſſed or cooked.

KI'TCHEN-GARDEN, S. a garden wherein ſallads, roots, herbs, cabbages, and other eſculent plants are produced.

KI'TCHEN-MAID, S. a cook, or maid who does the buſineſs of the kitchen.

KI'TCHEN-STUFF, S. the fat ſcummed off the pot, or collected from the dripping-pan.

KI'TCHEN-WENCH. S. a ſcullion or maid employed to clean the veſſels or inſtruments uſed in cookery.

KI'TCHEN-WORK, S. cookery, or work done in a kitchen.

KITE, S. [*cyta*, Sax.] a bird of prey, that inteſts farms, and ſteals chickens. Figu-

ratively, a perſon of a remarkable and notorious rapacity. A play-thing made of paper, and raiſed into the air by means of a long ſtring, and running againſt the wind.

KI'TESFOOT, S. a plant.

KI'TTEN, S. [*katteken*, Belg.] a young cat.

To KI'TTEN, V. A. to bring forth young cats.

To KLICK, V. N. [from *clack*] to make a ſharp noiſe, like the links of an iron chain beating againſt each other.

To KNAB, V. A. [*knappen*, Belg. *knaap*, Erſe] to take a ſhort bite; to bite ſomething brittle that makes a noiſe between the teeth. "*Knabbing* cruſts." *L'Eſtrange.*

KNACK, S. [*cnec*, Brit.] a toy or bauble, which diſcovers ſkill or contrivance; a readineſs; a peculiar ſlight, or habitual dexterity in doing any thing; a nice trick.

To KNACK, V. N. to make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe, like that of a ſtick when breaking.

KNAP, S. [*cnap*, Brit. *cnæp*, Sax.] an eminence; a ſwelling protuberance. "Upon a "*knap* of ground." *Bac.*

To KNAP, V. A. [*knappen*, Belg.] to bite or break ſhort; to ſtrike ſo as to make a ſharp noiſe like that of breaking. "*Knap* a pair of "tongs." *Bac.* To make a ſhort noiſe by a ſudden claſh or breaking.

To KNA'PLE, V. A. to break off with a ſhort, ſharp noiſe.

KNA'PSACK, S. the bag which a ſoldier carries at his back; a bag of proviſions.

KNA'PWEED, S. a plant.

KNARE, S. [*knor*, Teut.] a hard knot. "Wood with knots and *knares* deformed." *Dryd.*

KNAVE, S. [*cnafe*, *cnapa*, Sax. *knab*, Teut.] a boy, or ſervant, and in the latter ſenſe, in an old tranſlation of the Teſtament, in Lauderdale's library, we read "Paul the *knave* of "Chriſt." At preſent it is uſed in a bad ſenſe, to ſignify a ſly, artful, or diſhoneſt fellow. In Gaming, it is applied to a card, having a ſoldier painted on it.

KNA'VERY, S. diſhoneſty; tricks; low cunning; any thing which is put to an ill uſe. "Bracelets, beads, and all this *knavery*." *Shak.*

KNA'VISH, Adj. diſhoneſt; tricking; waggiſh; miſchievous.

KNA'VISHLY, Adj. in a ſly, cunning, and diſhoneſt manner.

To KNEAD, V. A. [*cnædan*, Sax. *kneden*, Belg.] to beat or mingle any ſubſtance. Seldom applied to any thing but the manner of making dough fit for baking, by often rolling it in different forms, and preſſing it with the knuckles.

KNEA'DING-TROUGH, S. a trough in which the paſte of bread is worked together.

KNEE, S. [Dan. *cneow*, Sax. *knie*, Belg.] the joint of the leg whereby it is united to the thigh.

To KNEE, V. A. to place the knee upon; to entreat kneeling.

KNEED, Adj. having knees. In Botany, having joints. "*Kneed* graſs."

KNEE-DEEP, Adj. riſing to the knees; ſunk to the knees.

KNEE'PAN, S. a little round bone about two inches broad, convex on both ſides, and covered with a ſmooth cartilage on its foreſide, which ſerves as a pully to the tendon of the muſcles that extend the leg.

To KNEEL, V. N. [from *knee*; *knielen*, Belg.] to bend the knee; to touch the ground with the knee, as a ſign of ſubjection and ſupplication.

KNEE-TRIBUTE, S. worſhip or homage ſhewn by kneeling. "*Knee-tribute* yet "unpaid." *Milt.*

KNELL, S. [*cnil*, Brit. *cnyll*, Sax.] the ſound of a bell rung at a burial or funeral.

KNEW, the preter of *know*.

KNIFE, S. [plural *knives*, it being a general rule that nouns ending in *f* or *fe* in the ſingular, make the plural by changing *f* and *fe* into *ves*; *cnif*, Sax.] an inſtrument conſiſting of a ſteel blade with an edge on one ſide, and ſometimes with a ſharp point, uſed particularly in cutting meat and killing animals.

KNIGHT, S. [*cnihr*, Sax.] a perſon advanced to the degree of military rank, which took its origin from the cuſtom of the ancient Germans, who uſed to preſent their youth with a ſhield and javelin in a public aſſembly, as ſoon as they were capable of bearing arms: without having paſſed this ceremony, they thought they could not *lawfully* go to war, and on that account William Rufus was made a ſoldier in form, by Lanfrac archbiſhop of Canterbury. The title was at firſt conferred by parents, then by prieſts, moſt commonly by the archbiſhop, and at preſent by the king.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY, S. the practice of wandering about in queſt of needleſs encounters.

KNIGHT OF THE POST, S. an hireling evidence, or one that will ſwear anything if paid for it.

KNIGHT OF THE SHIRE, S. a repreſentative of a county in parliament.

To KNIGHT, V. A. to create a perſon a knight.

KNI'GHTHOOD, S. [from *knight* and *hood*] the rank or dignity of a knight.

To KNIT, V. A. [preter *knit*, or *knitted*; *cnittan*, Sax.] to form any texture or manufactures on wires or needles, without a loom. Figuratively, to interweave. To tie, applied to knots. To join or unite two perſons together, applied to matrimony. To join together in friendſhip. To contract in wrinkles, applied to the forehead or eye-brows. To join cloſe, to unite. "Our ſevered navy---have *knit* again." *Shak.*

KNIT, S. the texture, degree, or fineneſs of any thing formed by knitting.

KNITTER, S. one who makes any manufacture by knitting.

KNITTING-NEEDLE, S. a wire with which ſtockings, *&c.* are made without a loom.

KNI'TTLE, S. a ſtring with which the mouth of a purſe is gathered and cloſed.

KNOB, S. [*knop*, Sax. *knoop*, Belg.] a protuberance; any part ariſing bluntly above the ſurface of a thing.

KNO'BBED, Adj. ſet with knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BINESS, S. the quality of having knobs or protuberances.

KNO'BBY, Adj. full of knobs. Figuratively, hard, or ſtubborn, alluding to wood, which is not eaſily bent, when full of knots.

To KNOCK, V. N. [*cnucian*, Sax. *cnoce*, Brit.] to claſh; to be driven forcibly together; to beat at a door for admittance. *To knock under*, to ſubmit, or pay ſubmiſſion. *To knock down*, to fell, or make a perſon fall by a violent blow. *To knock on the head*, to kill or deſtroy by a blow. "Exceſs *knocks* a man "*on the head.*" *Greg.*

KNOCK, S. a ſudden ſtroke or blow; a loud ſtroke made at the door for entrance.

KNOCK'ER, S. one who makes a noiſe at a door to gain entrance; the hammer hanging at a door for perſons to ſtrike with to gain admiſſion.

To KNOLL, V. A. [from *knell*] to ring a bell for a burial.

KNOP, S. [a corruption of *knap*] any tufty top. *Ainſworth.*

KNOT, S. [*cnatta*, Sax. *knot*, Teut. *knutte*, Belg. *knotte*, Erſe] a ſtring or cord formed in a hard knob by frequent interſections not eaſily to be diſintangled. Figuratively, any figure formed of lines frequently interſecting each other; any bond of union or aſſociation; a difficulty or intricacy not eaſily reſolved; an intrigue, or difficult perplexity; a cluſter, or collection. In Dreſs, a ribbon worn by way of ornament on the head of a woman. A hard part of wood cauſed by the growing of a bough in that part.

To KNOT, V. A. to tie threads or cords in ſuch a manner as to make an hard knob not eaſily untangled; to entangle or perplex; to unite.

KNO'TTED, Adj. full of knots.

KNO'TTINESS, S. the quality of abounding in knots; an intricacy or difficulty not eaſily ſolved.

KNO'TTY, Adj. full of knots, applied either to threads or trees, hard, intricate, perplexed, difficult.

To KNOW, V. A. [preter. I *knew*, or *have known*; part. paſſ. *known*; *cnawn*, Sax. *γναω*, Gr.] to perceive with certainty; to be acquainted with; to converſe with, or have carnal knowledge of a perſon of another ſex; to be free from ignorance.

KNO'WABLE, Adj. poſſible to be diſcovered or underſtood.

KNO'WER, S. one that has knowledge or ſkill. "A *knower* of mankind." *Southern.*

KNO'WING, Adj. ſkilful; well inſtructed, of extenſive knowledge or experience; free from ignorance; conſcious; intelligent. "A *knowing* prudent cauſe." *Blackmore.*

KNO'WING, S. knowledge, experience, or underſtanding. "A man of your *knowing*." *Shakeſpear.*

KNO'WINGLY, Adv. deliberately; wilfully; without being ignorant.

KNO'WLEDGE, or KNO'WLEGE, S. [from *know*] the perception of the agreement or diſagreement of our ideas, without any mixture of doubt or uncertainty; learning, or improvement of our faculties by reading; experience, or the acquiring new ideas or truths by ſeeing a variety of objects, and making obſervation upon them in our own minds; acquaintance with any perſon or fact.

KNUCKLE, S. [*cnucle*, Sax. *nocca*, Ital.] the joints of the fingers which ſtick out when the hand is ſhut. The knee joint of a calf, applied to cookery. The articulation or joints of a plant, in botany. "Divers herbs have "joints or *knockles*." *Bac.*

To KNUCKLE, V. A. to put the knuckles cloſe to the ground. Figuratively, to ſubmit.

KNU'CKLED, Adj. jointed, applied to plants.

KYN, Brit. in compound words ſignifies an increaſe, or the firſt or chief; hence *kynkan* is extraordinary white; in Engliſh it is changed into *con*: hence *conwy*, from *kyn*, chief and *gyw*, or *wy*, a river ſignifies the chief river.

L.

L, A ſemi-vowel, or liquid conſonant, the eleventh letter of the Engliſh alphabet. In the Saxon it was aſpirated as in *klaf*, Sax. a loaf, as it is at preſent by the Spaniards, and by the Cambro-Britons, in *llan*, a temple. The figure of the capital L we borrow from the Saxons, which is the ſame as that of the Romans, who likewiſe ſeem to have taken theirs from the Λ of the Greek, with one of its ſides placed upon the line thus ⊂, and if we attend to the form of the Hebrew ל we may, without the leaſt improbability, ſay, that the Greek Λ ſeems borrowed from it, only by cutting off its tail, or the ſtroke below the line. It is pronounced by putting the tongue to the palate, and breathing from the throat. At the end of a monoſyllable it is always doubled, as in *fall*, *kill*, *&c.* but at the end

of

of a word of two or more syllables it is written single, as in *doubtful*, as it likewise is when it occurs in the middle of compound words; for though we write *skill* and *full*, when they are alone, with a double *ll*, yet, when they are compounded, we leave out an *l* in each, as in *skilful*. When it comes before *e* at the end of a word, it is pronounced as if the *e* came before it, as in *bible*. As a numeral, it stands for 50, and when a line is drawn over it thus $\overline{L}$ for 50,000.

LA, Interject. look; behold; see; "*La!* "you." *Shak.*

LA'BLE, S. [*labellum*, Lat.] a small or narrow slip, scrip, or scroll of writing. In Law, a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the seal which is fastened to it; likewise any paper added by way of explanation or addition to a will, called either *label* or *codicil*. In Heraldry, an addition to the arms of a younger brother, to distinguish him from the eldest.

LA'BIAL, Adv. [*labialis*, Lat.] expressed by the lips, applied to letters.

LABIATED, Adj. [*labium*, Lat. a lip] formed with or having lips. In Botany, applied to irregular, monopetalous flowers divided into lips, the upper of which is called the crest, the under, the beard.

LA'BIODENTAL, Adj. [from *labium*, Lat. and *dens*, Lat.] in Grammar, formed or pronounced by the co operation of the lips and teeth, as the *f* and *v*.

LA'BORATORY, S. [*laboratoire*, Fr.] the place where a chemist performs his operations In an Hospital, a place where chemical medicines are made. In a Camp, the tent where the engineers or fireworkers prepare their works.

LABO'RIOUS, Adj. [*laborieux*, Fr. *laboriosus*, Lat.] dilligent, assiduous, and indefatigable; tiresome; fatiguing.

LABO'RIOUSLY, Adv. with labour, toil, or fatigue.

LABO'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of requiring great labour, or causing fatigue; deligence; assiduity.

LA'BOUR, S. [*labeur*, Fr. *labor*, Lat.] the act of performing something which requires an exertion of strength, or tiresome perseverance; pains; toil; work; exercise; travail, or the state of pain and anguish a woman is in previous to her being delivered of a child.

To LA'BOUR, V. N. [*laboro*, Lat.] to toil, to exert strength in the performance of any thing; to do work, or take pains. Figuratively, to move with difficulty. "The stone "that *labours* up the hill." *Granville.* To be oppressed. "Frees the *lab'ring* skies." *Dryd.* To be in a state of pain and agony previous to childbirth; to prosecute with great pains. "To *labour* the point under "these disadvantages." *Pope.*

LA'BOURER, S. one who is employed in coarse and toilsome work; the person who carries mortar, brick, &c. to builders; one who exerts much strength.

LA'BOURSOME, Adj. done with great exertion of strength and diligence.

LA'BYRINTH, S. [*labyrinthus*, Lat.] a winding, mazy, and intricate walk in a garden, formed with single or double hedges, so as to render it possible for a person to lose himself in it. In Anatomy, the second cavity of the internal ear, formed out of the os petrosum, and so called from its several windings.

LAC, S. [*lacca*, Lat. *laque*, Fr.] a hard, red, brittle, transparent substance, partaking a middle nature between that of a gum and a resin, supposed to be the comb of an insect resembling an ant: it is brought from Malabar, Bengal, and Pegu, and used in dying scarlet, in painting, in making sealing wax, &c.

LACE, S. [*lacet*, Fr. *laqueus*, Lat.] a string or cord; a snare or gin; a plated string with which women fasten their stays or bodices; a web of thread, or gold and silver, curiously woven, and used as ornaments in dress.

To LACE, V. A. to fasten with a plaited string running through eilet holes; to adorn with gold, silver, or thread webs curiously wrought. Figuratively, to embellish with ornaments of different colours. "What en- "vious streaks—do *lace* the severing clouds." *L'Estrange.*

LACE'MAN, S. one who deals in lace.

LA'CERABLE, Adj. [See *Lacerate*] subject or liable to be torn. "Their thin and *lacer-* "*able* composure." *Harvey.*

To LA'CERATE, V. A. [*laceratus*, from *lacero*, Lat.] to tear, rend, or separate by violence.

LACE'RATION, S. the act of tearing or rending; a breach made by tearing.

LA'CERATIVE, Adj. tearing; having the power of tearing. "*Lacerative* humor." *Harvey.*

LA'CHRYMAL, Adj. [Fr.] producing or containing tears.

LA'CHRYMARY, Adj. [*lachryma*, Lat.] containing tears. "*Lachrymary* vessels." *Addis.*

LACI'NIATED, Adj. [*lacinia*, Lat.] adorned with fringes or borders.

To LACK, V. A. [*lacken*, Belg.] to want, to need; to be without; to be deficient or wanting.

LACK, S. want; defect; failure; need. Both the verb and noun are almost obsolete.

LA'CKBRAIN, S. one that wants understanding. "What a *lackbrain* is this." *Shak.*

LA'CKER, S. a kind of varnish, which when spread on a white surface, appears of a golden colour.

LA'CKEY, S. [*lacquai*, Fr. a footboy. "Grooms and *lackies*." *Shak.*

T

To LA'CKEY, V. A. to atend as a ſervant; to wait upon as a footboy. "A "thouſand liveried angels *lackey* her." *Milt.* To wait upon in a ſervile manner. "He "*lackies* by the ſide of Virgil." *Dryd.*

LACO'NIC, Adj. [*laconicus*, Lat. *laconique*, Fr.] ſhort; conciſe; brief; expreſſed in few words. "I grow *laconic* even beyond laco-"niciſm." *Pope.*

LACO'NICISM, S. [See *Laconic*] a ſhort or conciſe manner of expreſſing one's ſentiments; brevity like that of the Lacedæmonians. "I grow laconic beyond *laconiciſm*." *Pope.*

LA'CONISM, S. [*laconiſm*, Fr. *laconiſmus*, Lat.] a conciſe ſtile, expreſſing much in a few words.

LA'CONICALLY, Adj. [from *laconic*] in brief or conciſe manner.

LACTARY, Adj. [from *lac*, *lactis*, Lat.] milky; full of juice reſembling milk. "*Lac-"tary* or milky plants." *Brown.*

LACTA'TION, S. [*lactatus* of *lacto*, Lat.] in Medicine, the act or time of giving ſuck.

LACTEAL, Adj. [*lac*, *lactis*, Lat.] in Anatomy, conveying the chyle, a juice reſembling milk. "The *lacteal* veins." *Locke.*

LACTEAL, S. in Anatomy, the veſſel that conveys the milky juice called the chyle

LACTE'OUS, Adj. [*lacteus*, Lat.] milky. "The *lacteous* circle." *Brown.* Lacteal; conveying the milky juice called chyle. "The "*lacteous* veſſels." *Bentley.*

LACTE'SCENCE, S. [*lactiſcens*, of *lacteſco*, Lat.] tendency to turn into a liquor like milk. "This *lacteſcence* does commonly enſue." *Boyle.*

LACTE'SCENT, Part. [*lacteſcens*, Lat.] in Botany, producing a juice like milk. "Some *lacteſcent* plants." *Arbuthn.*

LACTI'FEROUS, Adj. [from *lac*, Lat. and *fero*, Lat.] in Anatomy, that which conveys or brings milk. "*Lactiferous* duct." *Ray.* In Botany, abounding with milky juice.

LAD, S. [*lad*, Sax.] a boy or ſtripling in familiar language, and paſtoral poetry.

LADDER, S. [*hlædra*, Sax. *ladder*, Belg.] a frame made with two upright pieces, croſſed with others at proper diſtances, which ſerve as ſteps.

LADE, [from the Sax. *lade*, a purging or *diſcharging*] in compoſition, implies the mouth of a river, by which its waters are diſcharged either into a great river or the ſea.

To LADE, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive *laded* or *laden*; from *lade*, Sax. a burthen, or *bladian*, Sax.] to put a burthen upon a beaſt; to burthen. To freight, applied to a ſhip. To heave out, or throw out.

LA'DLE, S. [*hlædle*, Sax.] a veſſel with a long handle and a bowl at the end, uſed to take liquor out of a pot, &c. The receptacles of a mill into which the water falls and turns in.

LA'DY, S. [*hlafdig*, Sax. *lada*, Ruſſ.] a woman of rank, the title belonging properly to the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and to the daughters of earls; at preſent uſed as a ceremonious or reſpectful expreſſion to women that dreſs tolerably.

LA'DY-BIRD, LA'DY-COW, LA'DY-FLY, S. a ſmall round inſect with wings in a ſheath, which is of a reddiſh colour, ſpotted with black.

LA'DY-LIKE, Adj. reſembling a perſon of delicate breeding and conſtitution; ſoft; delicate.

LA'DYSHIP, S. the title of a lady.

LA'DY'S-SMOCK, S. a beautiful white flower conſiſting of four petals, called likewiſe cardomine. "*Lady's ſmocks* all ſilver "white." *Shak.*

LAG, Adj. [*læng*, Sax. *lagg*, Swed.] that which is behind, at the latter end, or falls ſhort; ſluggiſh; ſlow in motion; laſt, or long delayed.

LAG, S. the loweſt claſs. "The com-"mon *lag* of people." *Shak.* He that comes laſt, or ſtays behind.

To LAG, V. N. to loiter, or move ſlowly; to ſtay behind, or not come in.

LA'GGER, S. a loiterer, or one who moves but ſlowly.

LA'ICAL, Adj. [*laique*, Fr. *laicus*, Lat. from λαος, Gr.] belonging to the people, oppoſed to the clergy.

LAID, part. preter of *Lay*.

LAIN, part. preter of *Lie*.

LAIR, S. [*lai*, Fr. *legar*, Belg.] among Sportſmen, a place where deer harbour by day; the impreſſion which a beaſt has made on the graſs or ground whereon it has lain. In Huſbandry, a place where cattle uſually reſt under ſome ſhelter, and enrich the ground by their dung.

LAIRD, S. [*hlaford*, Sax.] the lord of a manor in the Scottiſh dialect.

LA'ITY, S. [λαος, Gr.] the people diſtinguiſhed from the clergy; the ſtate of a layman.

LAKE, S. [*lac*, Fr. *lacus*, Lat.] a large collection of waters, incloſed in ſome inland places. Figuratively, a ſmall plaſh of water. In Painting, a middle colour betwixt ultramarine and vermilion.

LA'MB, S. the young of a ſheep. In Scripture, typically applied to our Lord and Saviour, who is called the *Lamb of God*.

LA'MBATIVE, Adj. [from *lambo*, Lat.] to be taken by licking. "*Lambative* medi-"cines." *Brown.*

LA'MBSWOOL, S. a mixture of ale and roaſted apples.

LA'MBENT, Adj. [*lambens*, Lat.] gliding about; playing about or upon without doing any harm.

LAMBDO'IDAL, Adj. [from λαμβδα, and ειδος, Gr.] having the form or ſhape of the Greek letter Λ, *lambda*. "The *lambdoidal* "ſuture." *Sharp.*

LAME, Adj. [*lam*, *lama*, Sax.] crippled, or disabled in the limbs; walking in a hobling manner. Figuratively, not smooth, or not having its due quantity of feet, applied to verse. Imperfect; unsatisfactory. "A *lame* "excuse." *Swift.*

To LAME, V. A. [from the noun, *lomati*, Russ. *lomiti*, Sclav. *lamate*, Boh. *lamac*, Pol.] to deprive of the use of a limb, either by a blow or by accident.

LAME'LLATED, Adj. [*lamella*, Lat.] covered with thin plates or films.

LA'MELY, Adv. like a cripple; not being able to walk without hobling; imperfectly; in a defective manner.

LA'MENESS, S. the state of a person who cannot make a perfect use of his legs, or other limbs. Figuratively, imperfection; weakness.

To LAME'NT, V. A. [*lamentor*, Lat. *lamenter*, Fr.] to express sorrow for the loss of something; to bemoan.

LAME'NT, S. sorrow expressed so as to be heard; grief uttered in complaints and cries. "Torment, and loud *lament*, and fu-"rious rage." *Milt.*

LA'MENTABLE, Adj. [Fr. *lamentabilis*, Lat.] to be lamented; causing sorrow; mournful; sad; expressive of sorrow; miserable, pitiful, or despicable. "This *lamentable* refuge." *Stillingfleet.*

LA'MENTABLY, Adv. in a manner which expresses or causes sorrow; in a pitiful or despicable manner.

LAMENTA'TION, S. [*lamentatio*, Lat.] expression of sorrow in such a manner as it may be heard or seen.

LAME'NTER, S. one who expresses sorrow for the loss of any person or thing in such a manner as may be heard.

LA'MINA, S. [Lat.] a thin plate, applied to substances which consist of scales, or one coat laid over another.

LA'MINATED, Adj. plated, applied to bodies consisting of parts resembling thin plates lying over one another.

To LAMM, V. A. [*lamac*, Pol. *lem*, Isl.] to beat soundly with a cudgel.

LA'MMAS, S. [so called, according to Skinner, because lambs then grew out of season; according to Somner, from *loafmas*, because our forefathers made an offering of bread made of new wheat on this day. Johnson supposes it may be corrupted from *latter-math*, and Dr. Bernard, that it is likewise a corruption of *latmas*, a summer festival] the first day of August.

LAMP, S. [*lamp*, Brit. *lampe*, Fr. λαμπας, Gr. *lampid*, Syr.] a light made of oil and a wick. Figuratively, any kind of light, whether real or metaphorical.

LA'MPAS, S. [*lampas*, Fr.] a lump of flesh about the size of a nutmeg, which arises in the roof of a horse's mouth between his teeth.

LA'MPBLACK, S. a black powder made by holding a lamp or torch under the bottom of a bason, and striking the fur into some receptacle beneath, with a feather.

LAMPO'ON, S. a personal satire, or severe censure, written purely to make a person uneasy.

To LAMPO'ON, V. A. to abuse with personal satire.

LAMPO'ONER, S. one who abuses with personal satire.

LA'MPREON, or LA'MPREL, S. [*lamprillon*, Fr.] a small lamprey or fish somewhat resembling an eel, but having holes on each side to breath at, instead of gills.

LA'MPREY, S. [*lampri*, Fr. *lampreye*, Belg. *lampreda*, Ital.] a fish like an eel, slippery, and of a dark colour, but somewhat bluish on the belly: on each side the throat they have seven holes to receive the water, having no gills. They are best in season in the spring, and abound in the river Severn.

LA'NCASTER, or, as the natives pronounce it, LONE'CASTER, or LONGCASTER, so called from the river LON, near the mouth of which it stands, and giving name to the whole county. It is the shire-town, and an ancient borough, being also the *Longovicum* of the Itinerary, where the Roman lieutenant kept a company in garrison, called the *Longovici*, if Longcaster be not derived from this. Here are sometimes found the coins of Roman emperors, especially in the site of the Benedictine cloyster here, said to have been formerly the large square of an ancient city; after the demolition of which by the Scotch, in 1322, they began to build nearer the river, close by a hill, upon which stands a fair, strong castle; and on the very top of the hill is a large and handsome church: at the bottom is a very fine stone bridge of five arches over the Lon, and on the steepest part a piece of a very ancient Roman wall, now called Wery-wall. In digging a cellar in this place, several cups used in sacrifices have been found. This is a mayor corporation, a populous and thriving place, with a tolerable harbour, chiefly for small vessels; and a custom-house, the trade here being much improved of late. In the castle are held the county assizes; and here is also the county gaol. The weekly markets here are on Wednesday and Saturday; the former by grant, and the latter by prescription; besides one every other Wednesday throughout the year, for cattle; and several other annual fairs. Vessels of seventy tons burden go from hence to America with hardwares and woollen manufactures; but the neighbouring country is so thinly peopled by reason of its barrenness, that it cannot take off the sugars imported thither from our American colonies. This town gave the title of Duke, which still subsists, as a distinct duchy belonging to the crown. It lies 3 mile

miles from Liverpool, and 232 from London. Lat. 54 deg. N. long. 2 deg. 47 min. W.

LA'NCASHIRE, or the *County Palatine of Lancaſter.* This is one of the northern counties of England, pent up in narrow bounds, between Yorkſhire on the E. and the Iriſh ſea on the W. but on the S. ſide toward Cheſhire, it is broader, growing narrower, though by degrees, towards the N. where it confines on Weſtmoreland; and there it is divided by an arm of the ſea, ſo that a conſiderable part lies beyond the bay, and joins to Cumberland. This is a large maritime county, being computed ſixty-eight miles long from N. to S. and 40 broad from E. to W. though others give it different dimenſions; ſo that the eſtimate of its acres muſt conſequently vary, on which we ſhall not dwell. It is ſaid to contain 240,000 inhabitants, ſix hundreds, twenty-ſeven market towns, and beſides chapels as large as pariſh churches, ſaid to be upwards of 120, ſixty pariſhes, each of them far exceeding the greateſt any where elſe in the number of its inhabitants; and no leſs than ſixteen of the aforeſaid chapels of eaſe are in one pariſh.

LANCE, S. [*lance*, Fr. and Span. *lancea*, Lat.] a ſpear borne in the hand, and ſomewhat reſembling the half-pike.

To LANCE, V. A. to pierce or cut. In Surgery, to open a wound with a lancet, *&c.*

LA'NCET, S. [*lancette*, Fr. *lancetta*, Ital.] a fine ſmall ſurgeon's knife or inſtrument, ſtrait pointed, two edged, and uſed in opening veins, *&c.*

To LANCH, V. A. [*lancer*, Fr. corruptly written *launch*] to throw like a javelin. To dart or throw.

LAND, S. [*land*, *lond*, Sax.] a country. Earth, oppoſed to water. The ground or ſurface of a place. "Roll'd—along the *land.*" *Pope.* Uſed in the plural for an eſtate conſiſting in land. Figuratively, a nation or people. "The *land* believed." *Dryd.*

To LAND, V. N. to ſet on ſhore from a ſhip or other veſſel. Neuterly, to come to ſhore from a ſhip or other veſſel.

LA'NDED, Adj. ſet on ſhore from a ſhip; having a fortune conſiſting in lands.

LA'NDFALL, S. in Law, a ſudden tranſlation of property in lands by the death of a perſon. Among Mariners, the action of falling in with the land.

LA'ND-FLOOD, S. an inundation, or overflowing of land. "Looked like a *land-flood.*" *Clarend.*

LA'ND-FORCES, S. forces or ſoldiers uſed on land.

LA'ND-HOLDER, S. one whoſe fortune conſiſts in lands.

LA'NDJOBBER, S. one who deals in buying or ſelling lands.

LA'NDGRAVE, S. [*landgraff*, Teut. *land* and *graff*, Teut.] a German title of dominion.

LA'NDING, or LA'NDING-PLACE, S. the uppermoſt ſtep of a pair of ſtairs, or the floor of the room you aſcend upon; a place where perſons come to ſhore from a ſhip or boat.

LA'NDLADY, S. a woman who has tenants holding under her; the miſtreſs of a public houſe.

LA'NDLESS, Adv. without property or fortune. "A liſt of *landleſs* reſolutes." *Shak.*

LA'NDLOCKED, Adj. ſhut in or incloſed with land.

LA'NDLOPER, S. [*land* and *loopen*, Belg.] a land man: uſed by ſeamen as a term of reproach to thoſe who paſs their lives on ſhore.

LA'NDLORD, S. an owner of lands and houſes, who has tenants under him; the maſter of a public houſe.

LA'ND-MARK, S. any thing ſet up to preſerve and mark the boundaries of lands.

LA'NDSCAPE, S. [*landſtap*, Belg.] the view or proſpect of a country. In Painting, a piece repreſenting ſome rural or champaign ſubject, ſuch as hills, vales, rivers, and ſeats, *&c.*

LA'ND-TAX, S. a tax laid upon lands and houſes.

LA'ND-WAITER, S. an officer of the cuſtom-houſe, ſet to watch goods, to prevent their being landed without paying duty.

LA'NDWARD, Adv. towards the land.

LANE, S. [*laen*, Belg. *lana*, Sax.] a narrow way between hedges. In cities, a narrow paſſage with houſes on each ſide, ſomewhat broader than an alley, and not ſo wide as a ſtreet.

LA'NGUAGE, S. [Fr. *lingua*, Lat.] a ſet of words, agreed upon by any peculiar people, to communicate their thoughts with; ſtile; peculiar manner of expreſſion.

LA'NGUAGED, Adj. having various languages. "Many *languag'd* nations." *Pope.*

LA'NGUAGE-MASTER, S. [now written *Maſter of languages*, from *Maitres des langues*, Fr.] one who profeſſes to teach foreign languages.

LA'NGUET, S. [*languette*, Fr.] any thing cut in the form of a tongue.

LA'NGUID, Adj. [*languidus*, Lat.] wanting force, ſtrength, or ſpirits. Figuratively, dull; heartleſs; wanting courage. "Fire "their *languid* ſouls." *Addiſ.*

LA'NGUIDLY, Adv. in a weak or feeble manner.

LA'NGUIDNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of wanting ſtrength, courage, or ſpirits.

To LA'NGUISH, V. N. [*languir*, Fr. *langueo*, Lat.] to grow feeble; to pine away; to loſe ſpirits or ſtrength; to loſe vigour; to be dejected, or to ſink and pine under ſorrow, or any ſlow conſuming paſſion; to look at with melting affection, ſofneſs, and tenderneſs.

LA'NGUISH, S. any ſoft, tender, weak, or feeble appearance.

LA'NGUISHINGLY, Adv. weakly; feebly; with feeble tenderneſs. Dully, tediouſly, applied to time. "How *languiſhingly* the weeks are paſt." *Sidney*.

LA'NGUISHMENT, S. the ſtate of pining either with ſome ſlow paſſion or diſeaſe; a ſoft and melting look of tenderneſs.

LA'NGUOR, S. [*languor*, Lat. *langueur*, Fr.] in Medicine, a faintneſs ariſing from want or decay of ſpirits.

LANK, Adj. [*ſlanke*, Belg. *golenk*, Teut.] looſe; limber; wanting ſtiffneſs; not curled but hanging ſtrait, applied to hair. Meagre; ſlender, faint or languid. "Rear'd her *lank* head." *Milt*.

LA'NKNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being thin, meagre, or ſlender. The quality of hanging down ſtraight without curls, applied to hair.

LA'NNER, S. [*lanier*, Fr. *lanarius*, Lat.] a ſpecies of hawk.

LA'NSQUENET, S. [Fr. *lance* and *knecht*, Teut.] a German foot ſoldier; a game at cards.

LA'NTERN, S. [*lanterne*, Fr. *lanterna*, Lat. erroneouſly written *lanthorn*] a tranſparent caſe in which a candle or other light may be carried about; a light-houſe, or light hung out to guide ſhips. A *dark lantern*, is a lantern fitted with a moveable ſlider, which, by being turned round, intercepts the light of the candle. *Magic lantern*, in optics, is a machine, which, in a darkened room, repreſents various figures on a wall. *Lantern-jaws*, a term uſed to expreſs a meagre countenance.

LANU'GO, S. [Lat.] in Botany, down, or that ſoft hairy or woolly covering which grows on the leaves, ſtalks, or fruit of plants; as on the leaves of the roſe, campion, or the fruit of the peach-tree.

LANU'GINOUS, Adj. [*lanuginoſus*, Lat.] downy; covered with ſoft hair. See *Lanugo*.

LAP, S. [*læppe*, Sax. *lappe*, Teut.] the looſe part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleaſure; that part of the cloaths that is ſpread over the thighs as a perſon ſits down, and will hold any thing laid on it, without letting it roll off; that part of the body, which is parallel to the ſeat of a chair when a perſon ſits down.

To LAP, V. A. to wrap or twiſt round any thing, uſed with *round*, *in*, or *about*; to cover, wrap, or involve in any thing. Neuterly, to be ſpread ſo as to double over.

To LAP, V. N. [*lappian*, Sax. *lapper*, Fr.] to drink, by licking up with the tongue.

LA'P-DOG, S. a little dog, ſo called, becauſe indulged by the ladies to lie in their laps.

LA'PFUL, S. as much as can be contained in the lap.

LA'PIDARY, S. [*lapidaire*, Fr.] one who cuts or deals in precious ſtones.

LA'PIDARY, Adj. belonging to or proper for a ſtone.

LA'PIDEOUS, Adj. [*lapideus*, Lat.] ſtoney; of the nature of ſtone.

LAPIDE'SCENT, S. [*lapideſcens*, from *lapideſco*, Lat.] a ſtoney concretion.

LAPIDESCENT, S. [*lapideſcens*, Lat.] growing or turning to ſtone.

LAPIDI'FIC, Adj. [*lapidifique*, Fr.] forming ſtones. "Atoms of the *lapidific* as "well as ſaline principle." *Grew*.

LAPIDIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of forming ſtones.

LA'PIDIST, S. [of *lapis*, Lat.] one that deals in precious ſtones. "An ordinary *lapi*-"*diſt*." *Ray*.

LA'PIS, S. [Lat.] a ſtone, *Lapis Lazuli*, or azure ſtone, is a copper ore, ſo hard and compact as to take a high poliſh.

LA'PLAND, the northern part of Sweden. It is ſubdivided into Daniſh, Swediſh, and Muſcovite Lapland. We ſhall here treat only of Swediſh Lapland, after obſerving in general, that all the country which lies above the Bothnic gulph along the coaſt of the North ſea, even to the White or Frozen ſea, is called Lapland, in Latin *Lappia* or *Lapponia*. Swediſh Lapland is the moſt conſiderable of the three; and the only one which is tolerably peopled, conſidering the extreme coldneſs of the climate. It is bounded on the N. by Daniſh Lapland, on the E. by Muſcovite Lapland, and on the S. E. and S. by Bothnia, Angermannia, and Jemptenland; and on the W. it is ſeparated from Norway by a ridge of mountains. Its greateſt extent from E. to W. is about 360 miles; and in breadth it extends from lat. 65 deg. 30 min. to 69 deg. N. but neither its length nor breadth are equal every where, it being nearly in the form of a horſe ſhoe. It is divided into ſix provinces or diſtricts; which are, Angermanland-lapmark, Uma-lapmark, Pithalapmark, Lula-lapmark, Torno-lapmark, and Kimi-lapmark; each province borrowing its name from the principal river which waters it. The ancients, to whom the name of Lappia was unknown, called the inhabitants of this country Scritofinni. They at firſt inhabited Finland, from which they were driven more northwards, and hence called Lapps; but the inhabitants themſelves looking upon that as a name of reproach, call themſelves Sabmienladti. They are generally not above four feet and a half high, and ſome even under. Moſt of the men are homely, and ſtoop, having hollow and bleared eyes, a ſhort flat noſe, and broad face: but they are ſwift, nimble, and ſo ſtrong, that a Norwegian is not able to bend their bows above one half. The women have a complexion mixed with a natural red and white, which is not diſagreeable. They are ſuperſtitious, cowardly, and timorous, alſo haſty and paſſionate; the women eſpecially; and

are ſo exceſſively indolent, that they ther go a hunting nor fiſhing, till their viſions are quite ſpent. Lapland is ſo the pole, that the ſun does not ſet in mmer, nor riſe in winter; at which latter ſon the cold is ſo intenſe, that none but natives can bear it. The more rapid ers are then frozen up, and the ice two or ee, and ſometimes four or five feet thick. ſummer the weather is quite ſultry, but alified by ſea-vapours, and by the ſnow ntinuing all ſummer on the mountain-tops, c. but autumn and ſpring are unknown in is country. The ſky is generally ſerene, nd the air healthy, as being agitated by very oiſterous winds, which blow here almoſt ontinually. Here is a prodigious number of ild beaſts, as ſtags, bears, wolves, foxes f various colours, martens, hares, glittens, eavers, otters, elk, and rein deer; the latter s leſs than a ſtag.

LA'PPER, S. one who wraps or laps up: ne who laps or licks.

LA'PPET, S. [a diminutive *of lap*] the arts of a head-dreſs that hang looſe.

LAPSE, S. [*lapſus*, Lat.] a flow or fall f water from a higher place. Figuratively, ſmall error or miſtake. In Canon Law, loſs of right, or tranſlation of it from one another. "A devolution, or *lapſe* of right." *Ayliffe*.

To LA'PSE, V. N. to glide ſlowly, to ll by degrees. To *lapſe into* the barbarity of the Northern nations." *Swift*. To fail any thing; to ſlip; to be guilty of a all or trivial fall through inadvertency or ſtake. "Homer—has *lapſed* into the burleſque." *Spect*. To loſe or let ſlip the per time. "The appellants *lapſing* the erm of law." *Ayliffe*. To fall by the neg- nce of one poſſeſſor to another. "It *apſes* to the king. *Ayliffe*. To fall from fection, truth, or faith.

LA'PWING, S. a clamorous bird, ſo nam- rom the length and lapping of the wings.

LA'PWORK, S. work in which one part pped or folded over another. "Wrought a kind of *lapwork*." *Grew*.

A'RBOARD, S. the left hand ſide of a when you ſtand with your face towards end.

A'RCENY, S. [*larcin*, Fr. from *latroci-* Lat.] the felonious taking away a per- goods in his abſence. *Great larceny* is the goods are above the value of 12d. *larceny* is when the value of the goods does not amount to 12d.

RCH, S. [*larik*, Lat.] a tree, which ng on the Po, and ſhedding gum, is ed to have been the tree into which ers of Phaeton were metamorphoſed.

RD, S. [Fr. *lardum*, Lat.] the greaſe e; bacon, or the fleſh of ſwine. "The aking *lard*." *Dryd*.

LARD, V. A. [*larder*, Fr.] to ſtuff with bacon; to make fat. "*Lards* the lean "earth as he walks." *Shak*. Figuratively, to mix with ſomething elſe by way of improvement: "*Larded* with many ſeveral "reaſons." *Shak*.

LA'RDER, S. [*larder*, old Fr.] the room where meat is kept or ſalted.

LA'RDERER, S. one who has the charge of the larder.

LA'RDON, S. [Fr.] a bit of bacon.

LARGE, Adj. [*large*, Fr. *largus*, Lat.] bulky, or of great demenſions; wide or extenſive; liberal, abundant, or plentiful. In a diffuſſive manner applied to ſtile. "Debated "at *large*." *Watts*.

LA'RGELY, Adv. in a wide or extenſive manner. In a copious or diffuſe manner, applied to ſtile. In a liberal, or bountiful manner, applied to giving. Abundantly, plentifully, or without reſtraint.

LA'RGENESS, S. extent, bulk, or ſpaciouſneſs, applied to place. Greatneſs or elevation, applied to the mind. Extent or bulk, applied to things.

LA'RGESS, S. [*largeſſe*, Fr.] a preſent, gift, or bounty.

LA'RMER, S. [*larme*, Fr.] in Architecture, a flat ſquare, maſſive member of the cornice, between the cymatium and the ovelo, ſo called from its uſe; which is to diſperſe water, and cauſe it to fall at a diſtance from the wall drop by drop, or as it were by tears.

LARK, S. [*laverce*, Sax. *lerk*, Dan.] a bird which makes its neſt on the ground, and ſings as it mounts in the air.

LA'RKER, S. one who catches larks.

LA'RKSPUR, S. a flower ſo called from its reſembling the ſpur of a lark.

LA'RUM, S. [*larwin*, Brit.] any noiſe made to excite attention, and give notice of danger; a clock which makes a noiſ at any particular hour to which its index is eſet.

LARYNGO'TOMY, [from λαρυγξ and τεμνω, Gr.] in Surgery, an operation where the fore part of a larynx is divided, to aſſiſt reſpiration during large tumours in the upper parts, as in the quinſey.

LA'RYNX, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the upper part of the wind-pipe, which is one of the organs of reſpiration, as well as the principal inſtrument of the voice.

LASCI'VIOUS, Adj. [*laſcivius*, Lat.] lewd; wanton; behaving with too great liberty to the other ſex; ſoft; effeminate. "The "*laſcivious* pleaſing of a lute." *Shak*.

LASCI'VIOUSNESS, S. the quality of diſcovering lewdneſs or luſt, either in behaviour or words.

LASCI'VIOUSLY, Adv. lewdly; in a wanton or looſe manner.

LASH, S. [*laſka*, Pol.] a ſtroke or blow given with a whip, or any thing pliant and tough; the thong of a whip with which a blow is given. Figuratively, a ſtroke of cenſure or reproach.

To LASH, V. A. to ſtrike with a whip, or any thing pliant; to move with a ſudden ſpring or jerk uſed with *up*. "*Laſhing up* his "heels." *Dryd.* To beat, ſo as to make a ſharp ſound, like the laſh of a whip, applied to the beating of waves againſt a ſhore. Among Mariners, to tie or faſten two things together with a rope or cord. Figuratively, to ſcourge with ſatire.

LA'SHER, S. one who whips, laſhes, or ſatirizes.

LASS, S. [according to Dr. Hicks, from *lad*, is formed the feminine *laddeſs*, which is contracted into *laſs*] a girl, maid, or young woman.

LA'SSITUDE, S. wearineſs, or a loſs of vigour and ſtrength by exceſſive labour. In Medicine, applied to that wearineſs which proceeds from a diſtempered ſtate, and not from exerciſe, which wants no remedy but reſt.

LA'SSLORN, Adj. forſaken by a miſtreſs or lover. "The diſmiſſed bachelor loves— "being *laſslorn*." *Shak.*

LAST, Adj. [*lateſt*, Sax. ſuperlative of *late*] after all others; utmoſt. "Their *laſt* endea- "vour bend—t'outſhine each other." *Dryd.* At laſt; at the end; in concluſion. "Ruſt "to a point, and fix *at laſt*." *Friend.*

To LAST, V. N. [*laſtan*, Sax.] to continue; to endure.

LAST, S. [*læſt*, Sax.] a mould on which ſhoes are made; a load. A *laſt* of cod fiſh, white herrings, meal, and aſhes for ſoap is 12 barrels; of corn or rape ſeed 10 quarters; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, 2400 lb. weight; of red herrings 20 cades; of hides 12 dozen; of leather 20 dickers; of pitch or tar 14 barrels; of wool 12 ſacks; of ſtockfiſh 10; and a *laſt* of flax or feathers contains 1700 lb weight.

LA'STAGE, S. [*leſtage*, Fr.] cuſtom paid for goods ſold by the laſt, for freightage, or the ballaſt of a ſhip.

LA'STING, Part. continuing; durable; of a long continuance, wearing a long while.

LA'STINGLY, Adv. durably; perpetually.

LA'STLY, Adv. in the laſt place; at laſt; in the concluſion.

LATCH, S. [*leſte*, Belg. *laccio*, Ital.] the latch of a door, which is moved either by a ſtring or handle.

To LATCH, V. A. to faſten by a latch. Figuratively, to faſten or cloſe. "Haſt thou "*latch'd* the Athenian's eyes with love juice?" *Shak*

LA'TCHES, S. in a ſhip, ſmall lines like loops, faſtened by ſewing into the bonnets and drablers of a ſhip, in order to lace the bonnets to the courſes, or the drablers to the bonnets

LA'TCHET, S. [*lacet*, Fr *laccio*, Ital.] the ſtring with which ſhoes or ſandals were faſtened.

LATE, Adj. [*læt*, Sax. *laet*, Belg.] that which is longer than it ſhould be, or not ſo ſoon as expected; laſt in any place, office, character, or time; deceaſed, or dead, when prefixed to a perſon's name. "His *late* Ma- "jeſty George the ſecond." Far advanced in the day or night.

LATE, Adv. after long delays; after a long time; after its proper time; not long ago. "The *late* impriſoned young." *Pope.* At an unſeaſonable hour, or far advanced in the day or night.

LA'TED, Adj. belated; ſurprized by the night.

LA'TELY, Adv. at ſometime not long paſt.

LA'TENESS, S. any time or ſeaſon far advanced, or juſt expiring.

LA'TENT, Adj. [*latens*, Lat.] hidden, concealed; ſecret.

LA'TER, Adj. [comparative of *late*] happening after a particular period, or after ſomething elſe. "The account of the battle "came *later* from the Hague than from "Hamburgh."

LA'TERAL, Adj. [*latera*, Lat.] growing out on the ſide; belonging to, or by the ſide; placed or acting in a direction perpendicular to the horizon.

LATERA'LITY, S. the quality of having diſtinct ſides. "A right and left *late-* "*rality*." *Brown.*

LATERA'LLY, Adv. by the ſides; ſidewiſe.

A LA'TERE, a title applied to ſuch cardinals as are the pope's counſellors in ordinary, and aſſiſtants.

LA'TEWARD, Adv. [from *late* and *weard*, Sax.] ſomething late, or unſeaſonable.

LATH, S. [*latta*, Sax. *lath*, Brit.] in Building, a long, thin, narrow ſlip of wood, generally nailed on the rafters of a roof, to ſuſtain the tiles or other covering; a part of a county, ſomething larger than a tything, and leſs than an hundred, from *lath*, Sax.

To LATH, V. A. to fit up with laths.

LA'THE, S. a turner's engine, by which he turns about his matter, in order to ſhape it with a chizel.

To LA'THER, V. N. [*lethrian*, Sax. *laver*, Fr.] to form a froth or foam; to make water froth with ſoap; to cover with froth made by ſoap and water.

LA'THER, S. a foam or froth made by beating or agitating water with which ſoap is mixed.

LA'TIN, Adj. [*latinus*, Lat.] written or ſpoken in the language of the antient Romans.

LA'TIN S. a tranſlation performed in Latin, and agreeable to the rules and idioms of that tongue

LA'TINISM, S. [*latiniſme*, Fr.] a manner of expreſſion peculiar to the Latin tongue.

LA'TINIST, S one capable of writing or ſpeaking Latin in its purity, and acquainted

with the beauties of the authors that have written in that language.

LATI'NITY, S. [*latinité*, Fr. *latinitas*, Lat.] the purity of Latin ſtile.

To LA'TINIZE, V. A. [*latiniſer*, Fr.] to uſe words or phraſes in another language that are borrowed from the Latin.

LA'TISH, Adj. ſomewhat late; ſomewhat advanced in the night.

LATIRO'STOUS, Adj. [from *latus*, Lat. and *roſtrum*, Lat.] having a broad beak.

LA'TITAT, S. [Lat. he lies hid] in Law, a writ, which iſſues out of the King's Bench, ſo called from a ſuppoſition that the defendant *lurks* or *lies hid*, and cannot be found in the county of Middleſex, but is fled to ſome other county, to the ſheriff whereof this writ is directed, commanding him to apprehend the defendant there. *Fitz. Nat. Brev.*

LA'TITUDE, S. [Fr. *latitudo*, Lat.] breadth or width; in bodies of unequal dimenſions the ſhorteſt ſpace between the two extremes of its ſurface, or the meaſure of a ſtrait line drawn through its ends "Provided "the length doth not exceed the *latitude*." *Wotton.* Room, ſpace, or extent; the extent of the earth or heavens meaſured from the equator to either pole; the diſtance of a place from the equator, either north or ſouth, or an arch of the meridian, comprehended between the zenith of a place and the equator; unreſtrained or unlimited acceptation; freedom from any ſettled rules; extent or comprehenſion of any art or ſcience. *He is out of his latitude*, a figurative expreſſion, implying that a perſon is in a place he is ignorant of, or that he is handling a ſubject beyond his abilities or comprehenſion.

LATITUDINA'RIAN, Adj. [*latitudinaire*, Fr.] not confined or reſtrained, either with reſpect to actions or opinions.

LATITUDINARIAN, S. a perſon not conforming to any particular opinion or ſtandard.

LA'TRANT, Adj. [*latrans*, Lat.] barking "The *latrant* race" *Tickle.*

LA'TTER, Adj. not long done or paſt; towards the laſt; mentioned the laſt in order. "The difference between reaſon and revela-"tion, and in what ſenſe the *latter* is ſupe-"rior." *Watts.*

LA'TTICE, S. [*lattis*, Fr.] a window made of ſticks or iron bars croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

To LATTICE, V. A. to mark with croſs ſtrokes like a lattice; to make with ſticks or bars croſſing each other at ſmall diſtances.

LAVA'TION, S. [*lavatio*, Lat.] the act of waſhing. "The ſolemn day of her *lava-*"*tion*." *Haſkew.*

LA'VATORY, S. [from *lavo*, Lat.] in Medicine, a waſh; ſome liquid with which diſeaſed parts are waſhed. "*Lavatories* to waſh "the temples." *Harvey.*

LAUD, S. [*laus*, *laudis*, Lat.] the act of praiſing for any good, benevolent, or noble deed. In Divinity, that part of divine worſhip which conſiſts in praiſe.

To LAUD, V. A. [*laudo*, Lat.] to praiſe; to acknowledge or mention with a ſenſe of gratitude.

LAU'DABLE, Adj. [*laudabilis*, Lat.] worthy of praiſe or commendation.

LAUDANUM, S. a medicine compoſed of opium, &c.

To LAVE, V. A. [*lavo*, Lat.] to waſh or bathe in any liquid; to throw up; to lave, or ſcoop out water; from *lever*, Fr.

To LAVE'ER, V. A. to change the direction often in a courſe. "Againſt ſtiff gales "*laveering* go." *Dryd.*

LA'VER, S. [*lavoir*, Fr.] a veſſel to waſh any thing in.

To LAUGH, V. N. [pronounced in this word and its derivatives *laff*; *lahan*, Sax.] to make a loud and interrupted noiſe of ſudden merriment or mirth. Figuratively, to appear gay, favourable, pleaſant, or ſo as to cauſe joy. "Then *laughs* the childiſh year "with flow'rets crown'd." *Dryd.* Actively, to deride; to ridicule or mock.

LAUGH, S. [*lach*, Belg.] an uninterrupted ſound, cauſed by any object which excites ſudden mirth.

LAU'GHABLE, Adj. proper to be laughed at; cauſing laughter. "A *laughable* writer." *Dr.*

LAU'GHER, S. a perſon fond of mirth, or eaſily provoked to laughter.

LAU'GHINGLY, Adv. in a merry manner; with great pleaſantry or mirth.

LAU'GHINGSTOCK, S. a but; an object of contempt or ridicule.

LAU'GHTER, S. [*hleahter*, Sax.] an expreſſion of ſudden mirth, occaſioned by a convulſive motion of the præcordia and muſcles of the mouth and face; a continued expulſion of breath, with a loud noiſe, and ſhaking of the breaſt and ſides.

LA'VISH, Adj. generous or liberal to exceſs; ſcattered in waſte; profuſe Figuratively, wild or unreſtrained. "Curbing his "*laviſh* ſpirit." *Shak.*

To LA'VISH, V. A. to waſte extravagantly; to be profuſe.

LA'VISHER, S. a prodigal or profuſe perſon.

LA'VISHLY, Adv. in an extravagant or prodigal manner; with ſuch a degree of liberality, as borders on exceſs and indiſcretion.

LA'VISHMENT, or LA'VISHNESS, S. an extravagant, prodigal, or indiſcreet waſting or giving away what belongs to a perſon.

To LAUNCH, V. N. [*lancer*, *elancer*, Fr. *lanciari*, Lat.] to force out to ſea. "*Launch* "farther into the ocean" *Locke.* To rove at large; to expatiate; to be diffuſed, applied to ſtile. "*Launched* out into a long oration." *Broome.* Actively, to put or puſh to ſea. To dart from the hand. "*Launching* from the "ſky—his writhen bolt." *Dryd.*

LAU'NDRESS, S. [from *lawn*, a peculiar

kind of linen, and *dreſs*] a woman employed in waſhing linen.

LAU'NDRY, S. a room wherein linen is waſhed or ironed.

LA'VOLT, S. [*lavolta*, Ital. *la volte*, Fr.] an old dance, which conſiſted in a variety of turnings and caperings; a caper. "I cannot "ſing—nor heel the high *lavolt*." *Shak.*

LAU'RET, Adj. [*laureatus*, Lat.] decked with laurel; crowned with laurel. A *Poet Laureat*, is one who is in pay from the king, and makes the odes which are performed before him on his birth-day, and on the beginning of the new year.

LAU'REL, S. [*laurier*, Fr. *laurus*, Lat.] a tree, ſometimes called the cherry bay.

LAU'RELLED, Adj crowned or adorned with laurel.

LAW, S. [*laga*, *lab*, Sax. *loi*, Fr. *lawgh*, Erſe; *low*, Dan. *lauwe*, Belg.] a rule of action; a precept or command coming from a ſuperior authority, which an inferior is bound to obey; a judicial proceſs; any thing obliged to be done; an invariable conformity or correſpondence between a cauſe and effect. "The "*laws* of nature." *To take the law*, implies to enter an action againſt a perſon.

LA'WFUL, Adj. agreeable to law; that which may be done without violating the precepts of ſuperior authority, or incurring any puniſhment.

LA'WFULLY, Adv. in a manner conformable to law.

LA'WGIVER, S. a legiſlator, or one who has authority to make laws; a ſupreme magiſtrate.

LA'WGIVING, Adj. legiſlative, or enacting laws.

LA'WLESS, Adj. unreſtrained by any law; contrary to law.

LA'WLESSLY, Adv. in a manner contrary to law.

LA'WMAKER, S. a legiſlator, or one who makes laws.

LAWN, S. [*land*, Dan. *lawn*, *llan*, Britt. *lande*, Fr.] an open ſpace or plain between woods; fine linen, remarkable for being uſed in the ſleeves of a biſhop's robes.

LA'WSUIT, S. a proceſs or action in law.

LA'WYER, S. a counſellor, or one that is ſkilled in the law, 2 *Keb.* 148; at preſent given, by courteſy, as a compliment to an attorney.

LAX, Adj. [*laxus*, Lat.] without reſtraint, or not confined. "Inhabit *lax*, ye powers of "heaven." *Par. Loſt.* Not compact, or not having its parts ſtrongly or cloſely joined. "Like *laxer* matter." *Woodw.* Vague, not accurate, exact, or compoſed with any caution. "*Lax* and moral diſcourſes." *Bac.* In Medicine, looſe in body, or frequently going to ſtool; ſlack, or not ſtrained. "The *lax* "membrane." *Holder.*

LAXA'TION, S. the act of looſening or ſlackening; the ſtate of being looſened or ſlackened.

LA'XATIVE, Adj. [*laxatif*, Fr.] in Medicine, having the power to remove coſtiveneſs, or to make looſe.

LA'XATIVE, S. in Medicine, a remedy that purges or removes coſtiveneſs.

LA'XATIVENESS, S. the quality or power of curing or removing coſtiveneſs.

LA'XITY, S. [*laxitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of a body whoſe parts are not ſtrongly compacted, but may eaſily be ſeparated, ſlackneſs or looſeneſs; openneſs. Vagueneſs, applied to the different ſenſes in which words are uſed.

LA'XNESS, S. looſeneſs; vagueneſs. In Medicine, a looſe habit of body.

To LAY, V. A. [preter. *laid*, part. paſſive *lain*; from *legin*, *liggan*, Sax.] to place along upon the ground. To beat down, applied to corn or graſs. To put or place. To fix deep, applied to foundation. To put into any ſtate. "*Lay* aſleep." *Bac.* To calm, ſtill, quiet or allay, applied to winds or ſtorms. To hinder a ſpectre or ſpirit from walking. "To *lay* the "devil." *L'Eſtr.* To ſet on a table, applied to food. "I *laid* meat unto them." *Hoſ.* xi. 4. To depoſit money in a wager. To bring forth eggs or young, applied to birds. To apply with violence, joined with ſiege. To ſcheme, contrive, or plan, applied to plots, projects, *&c.* In Law, to exhibit or offer, joined with *indictment*. "He *lays* his *indictment* in ſome "certain county." *Atterb.* Uſed with *apart*, to reject or put away. "*Lay apart* all filthi-"neſs." *James* i. 21. Uſed with *before*, to expoſe to view; to ſhew; to diſplay. To *lay by*, to keep or reſerve for ſome future occaſion. "Let every one *lay by* him in ſtore." 1. *Cor.* xvi. 2. Uſed with *down*, to depoſit as a pledge, equivalent or ſatisfaction, generally followed by *for*; to quit or reſign. "*Laid* "*down* the ſword." *Black.* To lie long abed in order to ſleep or repoſe. "I will *lay me down* "in peace." *Pſalm* xlviii. To place in a decent poſture, applied to a corpſe. "Embalm "me, then *lay* me forth." *Shak. To lay hold of*, to ſeize, catch, or apprehend. *To lay in*, to keep as a reſerve; to ſtore or treaſure. "To "*lay in* timely proviſions." *Addiſ.* To charge with; to accuſe of; to impute. "*Lay* the "fault on us." *Shak. To lay out*, to ſpend or pay away; applied to money. To plan or diſpoſe. "The garden is *laid out* into a "grove." *Broome.* Uſed with *to* or *unto*, to charge upon, or impute. "It would be *laid* "*to* us." *Shak.* Uſed with *up*, to confine, applied to diſeaſes. "*Laid up* by that diſeaſe." *Temple.* To reſerve ſtore or treaſure againſt ſome future time. "Fathers are wont to *lay* "*up* for their ſons." *Milt.* Uſed with *upon*, to impute or charge, applied to faults. "Far "from *laying* a blot *upon* Luther." *Atterb.* To impoſe or inflict, applied to puniſhment. "A puniſhment *laid* upon Eve." *Locke.* Uſed with *on*, to ſtrike, or beat furiouſly. "He *lays* "me *on*." *Dryd.* To uſe or take meaſures. "I *laid* out for intelligence." *Woodw.*

LAY,

LAY, S. [*ley*, *leag*, Sax.] graſſy ground; a meadow ground unplowed, and kept for cattle. "A miſt of daiſies on a flow'ry *lay*." *Dryd.*

LAY, S. [*ley*, Scot. *lay*, Fr.] a ſong or poem. "Tun'd her ſoft *lays*." *Par. Loſt.*

LAY, Adj. [*laicus*, Lat. λαϊκος, Gr.] belonging to the people who follow trades and ſecular buſineſs.

LA'YER, S. a bed; a row or ſtratum of earth, or any other body ſpread over another. In Botany, a ſprig, ſtalk, or branch of a plant, which is layed under the mould, in order to take root and propagate; a hen that lays eggs.

LA'YMAN, S. one who follows any trade, and is not in orders, oppoſed to a clergyman. In Painting, an image to draw by.

LA'ZAR, S. [from *Lazarus*, mentioned in St. *Luke*] a perſon afflicted with filthy and peſtilential ſores and diſeaſes; a leper.

LAZARE'TTO, or LA'ZAR-HOUSE, S. [*lazaret*, Fr. *lazaretto*, Ital.] an hoſpital or houſe for the reception of the diſeaſed.

LA'ZILY, Adv. in an idle, inactive, ſluggiſh, or heavy manner.

LA'ZINESS, S. idleneſs; ſlothfulneſs; ſluggiſhneſs; an unwillingneſs to apply to buſineſs or labour.

LAZU'LI, S. [Ital. *azure*] a ſtone, the ground of which is blue, ſpotted, and veined with white, and gliſtening metallic yellow: uſed much among the painters, under the name of *ultramarine*.

LA'ZY, Adj. [*liiſer*, Dan. *lache*, Fr.] a perſon unwilling, or ſlow and tedious in working.

LEA, S. [*lle*, Brit. *ley*, Sax. *leag*, Sax.] unplowed ground. See *Lay*.

LEA'CHER, S. [*lecker*, Teut.] a luſtful perſon; one much addicted to women.

LEA'CHEROUS, Adj. luſtful; libidinous.

LEA'CHERY, S. [*leckery*, Teut.] luſtfulneſs; incontinence.

LEAD, S. [this word, as well as its derivatives, are pronounced *led*; from *lœd*, Sax. *loot*, Belg. *lot*, Teut.] one of the ſofteſt, moſt ductile, and moſt heavy metals next to gold, very ſubject to ruſt, diſſolved by the weakeſt acids.

To LEAD, V. A. to ſit or cover with lead.

To LEAD, V. A. [this word and its derivatives are pronounced *leed*, preter. *led*; from *laedan*, Sax.] to conduct or guide by holding a perſon's hand; to conduct to any place; to go before any body of men, as a commander; to guide, or to ſhew a perſon the method of attaining any thing. Uſed with *on*, to draw on, entice, or allure. "*Lead* him *on* with a "fine baited delay." *Shak.* To induce or perſuade by ſome pleaſing motive. In Gaming, to play firſt.

LEA'DEN, S. [pronounced *leden*; from *lead*, and *en*, Sax.] made of lead. Figuratively, heavy; unwilling, or motionleſs. "If he "be *leaden*, icy, cold." *Shak.*

LEA'DER, S. [pronunced *leeder*] one that goes before to ſhew the way to another. A captain, or commander, applied to an army. One at the head of any party or faction. "En-"ſlaved by three or four *leaders*." *Swift.*

LEA'DING, Part. [from *lead* the verb] principal, or chief. "The ſhape is the *leading* "quality." *Locke*

LEA'DING-STRINGS, S. ſtrings by which children are held when taught to walk.

LEAF, S. [plural *leaves*; from *leaf*, Sax.] a part of a tree or plant extended into length and breadth; the moſt extreme part of a branch, and the ornament of the twigs, conſiſting of a very glutinous matter, and furniſhed every where with veins and nerves. Its office is to ſubtilize and give more ſpirit to the ſap, and convey it to the buds. In Books, it is a part containing two pages. One ſide of a double or folding door; the flap of a table; any thing beaten thin: hence *leaf* gold and ſilver.

To LEAF, V. N. to produce or bear leaves. "Trees—would *leaf* about ſolſtice." *Brown.* Not in uſe.

LEA'FLESS, Adj. without, or deprived of leaves.

LEA'FY, Adj. full of leaves.

LEAGUE, S. [pronounced *leeg*; from *ligue*, Fr.] a confederacy; a combination, or an alliance entered into between princes and ſtates for their mutual aid and defence.

To LEAGUE, V. N. to unite; to confederate or enter into an alliance for mutual aid and defence.

LEAGUE, S. [*legua*, Span. *lega*, Ital.] a meaſure of length by land and ſea, containing about three miles.

LEA'GUED, Adj. confederated; united by an alliance for mutual defence and aid.

LEA'GUER, S. [*legger*, Dan. *legher*, Belg.] a ſiege or inveſtment of a town.

LEAK, S. [*leck*, Belg.] a branch or hole which lets water into a ſhip, and out of a barrel or other veſſel. *To ſpring a leak*, among mariners, is when a ſhip receives ſome damage, by which water may enter.

To LEAK, V. N. to let water in or out; to drop through a breach. "*Leaking* fire." *Dryd.*

LEA'KAGE, S. the ſtate of a veſſel that lets water in or out through ſome breach; an allowance of 12 per cent. in the cuſtoms, to importers of wine, for waſte and damage it may be ſuppoſed to have received in its paſſage; likewiſe an allowance of two barrels in twenty-two made by the officers of exciſe to brewers of ale and beer.

LEA'KY, Adj. full of breaches or chinks which let water in, applied to ſhips; but full of chinks which let water out, applied to barrels.

To LEAN, V. A. [pronounced *lean*, preter *leaned*, or *leant*; *hlinan*, Sax. *lenen*, Belg.] to reſt againſt; to be in a bending poſture. Figuratively, to have a tendency, inclination, or propenſity.

LEAN, Adj. [*hlæne*, *læne*, Sax.] thin, or wanting fat or fleſh.

LEAN, S. that part of fleſh which is entirely muſculous, without any fat.

LEA'NLY, Adv. wanting fat or fleſh; meagerly; thinly.

LEA'NNESS, S. want of fleſh; want of fat. Figuratively, want of money. "The "*leanneſs* of his purſe." *Shak.*

To LEAP, V. N. [*hlæpan*, Sax. *loopen*, Belg.] to jump or move forwards with the feet cloſe together; to ruſh with violence; to throw the whole body forwards by a ſpring from any place, without any change of the feet; to bound or ſpring; to fly or ſtart. To embrace or copulate, applied to beaſts.

LEAP, S. a bound, ſpring, or jump; a ſudden or abrupt tranſition. The act of copulation, applied to beaſts.

LEA'P-FROG, S. a play wherein children leap over each other.

LEA'P-YEAR, S. every fourth year, ſo called from its leaping or advancing a day more that year than any other; ſo that the year has then 366, and February 29 days. See *Biſſextile*.

To LEARN, V. A. [*leornan*, or *learnian*, Sax.] to improve by inſtruction; to teach. "Haſt thou not *learned* me how." *Shak.* To get intelligence; to take example from. "*Learn* of me." *Matt.* xi. 29. In many European languages the ſame word ſignifies to learn and to teach, *i. e.* to gain and impart knowledge.

LEA'RNED, Adj. having the mind improved by ſtudy and inſtruction, by obſervation and reading; ſkilled; ſkilful; expert; knowing.

LEA'RNEDLY, Adv. with great appearance of extenſive reading, deep ſtudy, and diligent obſervation.

LEA'RNING, S. ſkill in languages or ſciences; ſkill in any thing.

LEA'RNER, S. one who is yet under the tuition of another; one who is acquiring ſome art or ſcience.

LEASE, S. [*léas*, Sax. *laiſſer*, Fr.] a contract by which houſes or lands are parted with, or granted to another, for a certain term of years. Figuratively, any tenure, or right by which a perſon enjoys a thing.

To LEASE, V. A. to let out by leaſe.

To LEA'SE, V. A. [*leſen*, Belg.] to glean, or gather corn that lies ſcattered after the harveſt is carried in.

LEA'SER, S. a gleaner; one that gathers corn after the reapers.

LEASH, S. in Hunting, three creatures of the ſame ſort, applied either to dogs, hares, *&c.* any collection conſiſting of three in number; a band wherewith any thing is tied.

To LEASH, V. A. to bind; to couple, or hold in a ſtring. "*Leaſht* in like hounds." *Shak.*

LEAST, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *little*, the comparative of which is *leſs*, from *læſt*, Sax.] ſmaller than all others; exceeding others in ſmallneſs.

LEAST, Adv. in the loweſt degree; leſs than any other way. *At leaſt*, or *leaſtwiſe*; to ſay no more; to mention only in the loweſt degree.

LEA'SY Adj. flimſey; of a weak texture.

LEA'THER, S. [pronounced *lether*; *lether*, Sax.] the hides of beaſts dreſſed and tanned.

LEA'THER-COAT, S. an apple, ſo called from the roughneſs of its rind.

LEA'THER-DRESSER, S. he who dreſſes hides, and makes leather.

LEA'THERY, Adj. reſembling leather.

LEA'THERN, Adj. [*ledern*, Teut. *lideren*, Belg.] made of leather.

LEA'THER-SELLER, S. one who ſells leather.

LEAVE, S. [*leaſe*, Sax.] permiſſion to do any thing; allowance or conſent; farewel; adieu; compliment or ceremony paid before a perſon's departure.

To LEAVE, Adj. [preter, *I left*, or *have left*, part. paſſive, *left*] to quit, abandon, depart from, or deſert; to appeal to, or to permit without oppoſition. "I *leave* the reader "to judge." *Locke.* To ceaſe to do; to deſiſt. "*Leave* caring for the aſſes." 1 *Sam.* ix. 5. *To leave* out, to omit; to neglect. Uſed with *to*, to bequeath by will.

LEA'VED, Adj. covered with leaves; made with folds. "Two *leaved*." *Iſai.* xlv. 1

LEA'VEN, Adj. [pronounced *leven*; *levain*, Fr.] ferment mixed with any maſs to make it light, particularly uſed of ſour dough mixed in a maſs of bread. Figuratively, any mixture which makes a general change in a maſs.

To LEA'VEN, V. A. to ferment with ſomething mixed, applied particularly to that of ſour dough mixed with a maſs of bread. Figuratively, to taint; to corrupt; or imbue.

LEA'VINGS, S. a remnant; a reſidue; relicks, applied to perſons. Offals, applied to meat.

To LECH, V. A. [*lecher*, Fr.] to lick over. "Haſt thou yet *leched* the Athenian's "eyes?" *Shak.*

LE'CTION, S. [*lectio*, Lat.] a reading; a variety in the copies of a book.

LE'CTURE, S. [Fr.] a diſcourſe upon any ſubject read or pronounced in public; a ſharp reproof or reprimand.

To LECTURE, V. A. to inſtruct in a ſet or public diſcourſe; to reprimand, or reprove in an inſolent or mageſterial manner.

LE'CTURER, S. one who publickly pronounces a diſcourſe on any ſubject; a perſon who is choſen by a pariſh to preach in a church on a Sunday in the afternoon, and paid by voluntary

luntary ſubſcription; a perſon appointed by will to preach at a certain time, with a ſalary for his trouble.

LE'CTURESHIP, S. the employ or office of a lecturer.

LEDGE, S. [*leggon*, Belg.] a row or layer. "The loweſt *ledge* or row ſhould be merely "of ſtone." *Wotton.* A ridge riſing above the other parts of a ſurface; any prominence or riſing part; a ſmall or narrow ſhelf fixed againſt a wall or wainſcot.

LE'D-HORSE, S. a ſumpter or ſtate horſe.

LEE, S. [*lie*, Fr.] dregs or ſediment of any liquor: ſeldom uſed in the ſingular. Among Sailors, that part which is oppoſite to the wind. A *lee ſhore* is that on which the wind blows.

LEECH, S. [*lek*, or *leck*, Goth.] a kind of water ſerpent, uſed to draw blood in ſuch caſes where the lancet might not be ſafe, or where it might be too much dreaded by the patient.

LEEK, S. [*leac*, Sax.] in Botany, the *porrum*: it is included in the ſame claſs with garlic by Linnæus, but Miller makes it a diſtinct genus, having two ſpecies.

LEER, S. [*hkeare*, Sax.] a ſide view; the act of looking aſkaunce, or by a ſtolen view. Figuratively, a laboured and affected caſt of the countenance.

To LEER, V. N. to look at by turning the eyeballs to one corner, or by ſtealing a ſide view; to look at with an affected or diſſembled caſt of the countenance.

LEET, S. [*lethe*] a little court held within a manor, and called the king's court, becauſe it originally took its authority of puniſhing offences from the crown, whence it is derived to inferior perſons. *Kitch*, 6.

LEE'WARD, Adj. [from *lee* and *weard*, Sax.] oppoſite the wind. See *Lee*.

LEFT, Adj. [*lufte*, Belg. from *lævus*, Lat.] that ſide which is oppoſite to the right; that ſide of an animal on which the heart is ſituated.

LEFTHA'NDED, Adj. uſing the left hand more frequently than the right.

LEG. S. [*leg*, Dan. *leggur*, Iſl.] the limb by which the body is ſupported, and by means of which we walk, beginning from the knee, and reaching to the foot. Figuratively, that by which any thing is ſupported. "The *leg* of a table, or chair."

LE'GACY, S. [*legatum*, Lat.] any thing given by will.

LE'GAL, Adj. [*leges*, Lat.] done or worded agreeable to the laws; lawful.

LEGA'LITY, S. [*legalité*, Fr.] the quality of being agreeable to, or conſiſtent with, the laws.

LE'GALLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to, or conſiſtent with, the laws.

LE'GATARY S. [*legatoire*, Fr. *legatum*, Lat.] one that has ſomething left him by will.

LE'GATE, S. [*legat*, Fr. *legato*, Ital.] a deputy, ambaſſador, or one commiſſioned to tranſact affairs for another; a commiſſioner deputed by the pope to tranſact affairs belonging to the holy ſee.

LEGATE'E, S. [from *legatum*, Lat.] one who has ſomething left him by will.

LE'GATINE, Adj. made by, or belonging to, a legate of the pope.

LEGA'TION, S. [*legatio*, Lat.] miſſion; deputation; commiſſion; embaſſy; or the ſtate of a perſon ſent and authoriſed to tranſact buſineſs for another.

LEGA'TOR, S. [*legatio*, of *lego*, Lat.] one who makes a will, and bequeaths legacies.

LE'GEND, S. [*legenda*, Lat.] originally a book, in the Roman church, containing the leſſons that were to be read in divine ſervice: from hence the word was applied to the hiſtories of the lives of ſaints, becauſe chapters were read out of them at matins; but as the *golden legend*, compiled by James de Varaſe, about the year 1290, contained in it ſeveral ridiculous and romantic ſtories, the word is now uſed by Proteſtants to ſignify any incredible or inauthentic narrative.

LE'GER, S. [ſpelt likewiſe *ledger*, *leidger*, or *leiger*; from *legger*, Belg.] any thing that lies or remains in a place. *A leger book*, is that which lies in a compting-houſe, containing the journal methodized in ſuch a manner, that a perſon may, at one view, ſee the ſtate of every perſon's account, with whom he has dealings.

LE'GERDEMAIN, S. [Fr.] ſlight of hand; the power of deceiving the eye by the quickneſs in which a perſon moves his hands.

LEGE'RITY, S. [*legerité*, Fr.] lightneſs; nimbleneſs, or activity. "Freſh *legerity*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

LEG'GED, Adj. having legs; ſupported by legs.

LE'GIBLE, Adj. [*legibilis*, Lat.] ſuch as may be read; apparent; diſcoverable. "Opi- "nions are *legible* in their countenances." *Col.*

LE'GIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as may be read.

LE'GION, S. [*legio*, Lat.] a body of ſoldiers in the Roman army. It conſiſted both of horſe and foot, and contained in it both light and heavy armed ſoldiers Figuratively, an army or military force; any great number. "Not in the *legions*—of horrid hell." *Shak.*

LE'GIONARY, Adj. [*legionarius*, Lat.] belonging to a legion; containing a legion; containing any great or indefinite number. "Make up the *legionary* body of error." *Brown.*

LEGISLA'TION, S. [from *legiſlatio*, Lat.] the act of giving laws, or the ſcience of government.

LEGI'SLATIVE, Adj. [accented by ſome on the third ſyllable, *legiſlative*] giving or making laws.

LEGISLA'TOR, S. [Lat. *legiſlateur*, Fr.] a lawgiver, or one who makes laws for any community.

LEGIS-

LEGISLA'TURE, S. the power of making, altering, or repealing laws.

LEGI'TIMACY, S. [from *legitimate*] the quality of being born of parents lawfully married; lawfulneſs of birth.

LEGI'TIMATE, Adj. [*legitimus*, Lat.] born in marriage.

To LEGI'TIMATE, V. A. [*legitimer*, Fr.] to communicate the rights of a perſon born in marriage to one that is a baſtard. Figuratively, to authorize, or make lawful.

LEGITIMA'TION, S. [Fr.] lawfulneſs of birth; the quality of being born in marriage.

LEGU'ME, or LEGU'MEN, S. [*legume*, Fr. *legumen*, Lat.] ſeeds which are not reaped, but gathered by the hand; pulſe, or all larger ſeeds in general.

LEGU'MINOUS, Adj. [*legumineux*, Fr.] belonging to, or conſiſting of pulſe

LEI'CESTER, S. the capital and county-town of Leiceſterſhire. In the time of the Romans it was called *Ragæ*, or *Ratæ Coritanorum*, as being on the foſſeway, and Roman coins diſcovered here. It ſtands on the river Soare, anciently the Leir; hence its derivation is a city or caſtle on the Leir, and it is half way ſurrounded by the river. It is a very ancient place, was the ſee of a biſhop, and is ſaid to have had once 32 pariſh-churches in it. The firſt law of burning heretics, by which lord Cobham and others ſuffered death, was made in a parliament held here in the reign of king Henry V. declaring the favourers of Wickliff's doctrine heretics and traitors. In the civil wars it was beſieged by king Charles the I. and taken by ſtorm May 31, 1645, when his army gave the garriſon no quarter, hanged ſome of the committee, and plundered the inhabitants. Sir Thomas Fairfax not coming ſoon enough to relieve the place, beſieged it again, and forced the new garriſon to ſurrender upon terms. At preſent this is the largeſt, beſt built, and moſt populous town in the ſhire: it is a borough and corporation, governed by a mayor, *&c.* who returns two members to parliament, and had its firſt charter from king John. Its weekly market on Saturday is well furniſhed with proviſions, eſpecially corn: the freemen of Leiceſter are exempted from paying toll in all the fairs and markets in England. In the high-ſtreet is an excellent piece of workmanſhip in form of our Saviour's croſs. The moſt curious relique of antiquity preſerved here, is a piece of Moſaic pavement at the bottom of a cellar, repreſenting the ſtory of Acteon torn to pieces by his own hounds: it is of moſt exquiſite workmanſhip, the ſtones being only white and brown, and very ſmall. Leiceſter lies 98 miles from London, lat. 52 deg. 37 min. N. long. 1 deg. 7 min. W.

LEI'CESTERSHIRE, S. an inland county of England, almoſt of a circular figure. It is bounded on the E. by Lincolnſhire and Rutlandſhire, on the S. by Northamptonſhire, on the W. by Warwickſhire, and on the N. by Derbyſhire and Nottinghamſhire. It is parted from Warwickſhire by the military way, called Watling-ſtreet, and from Northamptonſhire by the rivers Welland and Avon the Leſs. It lies in the dioceſe of Lincoln, under the archdeacon of Leiceſter. It is in the midland circuit, is 33 miles long, 28 broad, and 100 in compaſs; containing 560,000 acres, 200 pariſhes, ſix hundreds, 13 market-towns, 10 parks, and about 112,212 inhabitants. It ſends only four members to parliament, namely, two for the county, and the like number for the town of Leiceſter.

LEI'SURABLE, Adj. [from *leiſure*] done at leiſure; done gradually, or without hurry; enjoying leiſure.

LEI'SURABLY, Adv. at leiſure; gradually, or without hurry or tumult.

LEI'SURE, S. [*loiſir*, Fr.] freedom from buſineſs or hurry; vacant time; convenience of time.

LEI'SURELY, Adj. deliberately; ſlowly; gradually.

LE'MMA, S. [λημμα, Gr. *lemme*, Fr.] in Mathematics, a kind of poſtulatum or propoſition, previouſly aſſumed or laid down, to render any demonſtration or problem more clear and eaſy.

LE'MON, S. [*limon*, Fr.] the fruit of the lemon tree. Linnæus places it in the eighteenth ſect of his ſecond claſs, joining it with the citron and orange. The ſpecies are three.

LEMONA'DE, S. [*limonada*, Ital.] a liquor made of water, lemon-juice and ſugar.

To LEND, V. A. [*lænan*, *læanan*, Sax.] to let a perſon have any thing on condition of returning it when demanded; to permit a perſon to uſe a thing on condition of its being reſtored.

LE'NDER, S. one who permits another to uſe any thing on condition of returning it when demanded.

LENGTH, S. [*lenc*, *leneg*, *leng*, Sax.] the extent of a thing from one end to another; a certain ſpace, portion, or extent of place or time; long continuance or protraction. "*Length* of days." *Dryd.* Reach, extent or degree; the end or latter part of any time aſſigned. *At length*, at laſt.

To LE'NGTHEN, V. A. to make longer; to continue or protract the duration of any thing. Sometimes uſed with *out* by way of emphaſis, to protract; to extend to a longer ſpace of time. "To *lengthen out* his date." *Dryd.*

LE'NGTHWISE, Adv. according to the length; with the end foremoſt.

LE'NIENT, Adj. [*leniens*, Lat.] leſſening; rendering leſs painful or violent. Laxative, or ſoftening, applied to medicines. "Oils "are *lenient*." *Arbuth.*

To LE'NIFY, V. A. [*lenifier*, old Fr.] to render leſs painful or violent; to aſſuage. "To *lenify* the pain." *Dryd.*

LE-

LE'NITIVE, Adj. [*lenitif*, Fr.] leſſening any pain; ſoftening or emollient.

LE'NITIVE, S. any thing applied to eaſe pain; anything uſed to palliate.

LE'NITY, S. [*lenitas*, Lat.] mildneſs; a tenderneſs of diſpoſition, exerciſed in overlooking ſmall faults, and puniſhing great ones without rigour or ſeverity.

LEN, S. [Lat.] in Dioptrics, a ſmall roundiſh glaſs of the figure of a lentil, generally applied to glaſs that is convex on both ſides, but ſometimes extended to ſignify any optical glaſs whatever.

LENT, S. [*lenten*, Sax. *lent*, Belg.] a time ſet apart for abſtinence by the church, conſiſting of forty days, which receives its name from its happening in the ſpring. It is ſuppoſed by Jerom, Leo, and Auſtin, to have been inſtituted even by the apoſtles themſelves, becauſe it is not enjoined in any council; and in thoſe of Nice, Laodicea, *&c.* in Tertullian, and in ſome of the oldeſt fathers, is mentioned as a practice of ſome ſtanding.

LE'NTEN, Adj. ſuch as is uſed in Lent; abſtinent, or ſparing. "A *lenten* ſallad cool'd "her blood." *Dryd.*

LENTI'CULAR, Adj. [*lenticulaire*, Fr.] having the form of a lens, or burning glaſs.

LE'NTIFORM, Adj. [*lens*, and *forma*, Lat.] in the form of a lens; ſhaped like a lens.

LE'NTIGO, S. [Lat.] a freckly or ſcurfy eruption upon the ſkin.

LE'NTIL, S. [*lentile*, Fr.] a plant, called likewiſe vetches.

LE'NTISC, S. [*lentiſque*, F. *lentiſcus*, Lat.] a beautiful evergreen tree, which produces gum maſtich.

LE'NTOR, S. [Lat. *lenteur*, Fr.] tenacity, or viſcoſity, applied to the conſiſtence of bodies. Slowneſs or delay, applied to motion. In Medicine, applied to ſizy, viſcid, coagulated blood.

LE'NTOUS, Adj. [*lentus*, Lat.] viſcous; tenacious, applied to the conſiſtence of bodies. "In this ſpawn of a *lentous* and tranſparent "body." *Brown.*

LE'OD, [from the Sax.] *lead* in the compoſition of names, ſignifies people. As *Leodgar*, one of great intereſt with the people.

LE'OF [from the Sax.] in the compoſition of names implies love; thus *Leofwin*, is a winner of love. *Leofſtan*, beſt beloved.

LE'ONINE, Adj. [*leoninus*, Lat.] belonging to a lion. In Poetry, a kind of verſes, the middle of which always chimes or rhimes with the end, ſo named from Leo, the ſuppoſed inventor, as, "Ut vites *pœnam*, de potibus accipe *cœnam*."

LEO'PARD, S. [from *leo*, Lat. and *pard*, Lat.] a large wild beaſt, reſembling a cat both in its actions and ſhape; its head, teeth, tongue, claws, feet, tail, being like thoſe of that animal; it boxes with its forefeet, as a cat does her kittens; leaps at its prey as a cat at a mouſe; and will ſpit much after the ſame manner.

LE'PER, S. [*lepra*, *leproſus*, Lat.] a perſon infected with a leproſy.

LE'PORINE, Adj. [*leporinus*, Lat.] belonging to a hare; having the nature of a hare.

LEPRO'SITY, S. [from *leproſus*, Lat.] a diſeaſe wherein the ſkin ſcales off. Applied to metals, the quality of ruſting, or wearing away in ſcales. A foulneſs. "The *leproſity* of "metals." *Bac.*

LE'PROSY, S. [λεπρα, Gr.] a foul diſeaſe appearing on the ſkin in dry, white, ſcurfy ſcabs or ſcales, which cover the whole body, or ſome part of it.

LE'PROUS, Adj. [*lepproux*, Fr. *leproſus*, Lat.] infected with a leproſy.

LESS, a negative and privative termination from *leas*, *leaſe*, Sax. *laus*, Goth. *leiſe*, Cimbr. or *loos*, Belg. Joined to a ſubſtantive it implies the abſence or privation of the thing expreſſed by that ſubſtantive, as, *Shameleſs*, *Childleſs*, *Fatherleſs*.

LESS, Adj. [the comparative degree of *little*; from *læs*, Sax. *leſſa*, Ruſſ.] that which on compariſon is not found as big or great as the thing it is compared with.

LESSEE', S. [from *leaſe*] the perſon to whom a leaſe is given.

To LE'SSEN, V. A. [from *leſs*] to diminiſh the bulk, quantity, or quality of any thing. Neuterly, to grow leſs, ſhrink, or contract.

LE'SSES, S. [*laſſes*, Fr.] the dung of beaſts left on the ground.

LE'SSON, S. [*leçon*, Fr.] any thing read and repeated to a teacher by a ſcholar; a precept, or notion inculcated by teaching; a portion of ſcripture read in divine ſervice; a tune prieked for a muſical inſtrument, and taught by a muſic maſter to his pupil; a remonſtrance, reprimand, or rating lecture.

To LE'SSON, V. A. to teach or inſtruct. "Well haſt thou *leſſoned* us." *Shak.*

LE'SSOR, S. one who lets any thing by leaſe.

LEST, Conj. [from *leaſt*] for fear that; in order to prevent.

To LET, V. A. [*lætan*, Sax] to permit, allow, or grant; to put to hire; to grant to a tenant. *To let blood*, to open a vein, ſo as the blood may flow out. To intruſt with; to admit. "To *let into* the ſecrets." *Spect.* No. 483. *To let off*, to diſcharge, applied to the diſcharge of artillery. To obſtruct; to hinder or oppoſe, from *lettan*, Sax. Before the firſt perſon ſingular it implies reſolution, fixed purpoſe, earneſtneſs, and ardent wiſh. "*Let* "*me* die the death of the righteous." *Numb.* xxiii. 10. Before the firſt perſon plural, it implies exhortation. "Riſe; *let us* go." *Mark.* Before the third perſon ſingular and plural, it implies permiſſion or command. "*Let* the "ſoldiers ſeize him." *Dryd.* Before a thing in the paſſive, it implies a poſitive command. "*Let this* be *done*." *Dryd.*

LET,

LET, S. an obſtacle, hindrance, or obſtruction.

LET, uſed at the end of ſubſtantives, is derived from *lyt*, Sax. and ſignifies little or ſmall. Thus *owl*, makes *owlet*, a little or ſmall owl, and of *eagle*, is formed *eaglet*, a ſmall or little eagle.

LETHA'RGIC, Adj. [*lethargique*, Fr.] ſleepy; of the nature of a lethargy.

LETHA'RGICNESS, S. ſleepineſs; drowſineſs.

LE'THARGED, Adj. ſeized with a lethargy; laid aſleep or entranced. "His diſ-"cernings—are *letharged*." *Shak.*

LE'THARGY, S. [*lethargie*, Fr. ληθαργια, from λησθη, and ηργια, Gr.] a diſeaſe conſiſting of a profound drowſineſs, or ſleep, from whence a perſon cannot be eaſily waked.

LE'THE, S. [λησθη, from λανθανομαι, Gr.] oblivion; forgetfulneſs; a ſtate of forgetfulneſs. "*Lethe* the river of oblivion." *Milt.*

LE'TTER, S. a character either in printing or writing, by which is expreſſed any of the ſimple ſounds, of which ſyllables are compoſed; a written meſſage; a writing, whereby a perſon communicates his ſentiments to another at a diſtance; any thing to be read; a type with which books are printed. In the plural, learning. "A man "of *letters*."

To LE'TTER, V. A. to mark or ſtamp with letters.

LE'TTERED, Adj. learned; converſant in, and improved by reading; marked with letters. "Gilt and *lettered*."

LE'TTER-FOUNDER, S. one who caſts the letters or types uſed in printing.

LE'TTUCE, S. [*lactuca*, Lat.] a plant which derives its name from the milky juice with which it abounds.

LE'VANT, Adj. [Fr.] raiſing or making turbulent. "Forth ruſh the *Levant* and the "ponent winds." *Par. Loſt* Eaſtern.

LEVA'NT, S. the eaſt, particularly thoſe coaſts of the Mediterranean that are eaſt of Italy.

LEVA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a ſurgeon's inſtrument, whereby the depreſſed parts of the ſkull are lifted up. In Anatomy, applied to thoſe muſcles which lift up or raiſe the parts to which they are faſtened.

LEUCOPHLE'GMACY, S. [from λευκος, and φλεγμα, Gr.] a kind of a dropſy, conſiſting, in a white flabby tumor all over the body.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIC, Adj troubled with a leucophlegmacy, or white flabby tumor.

LEVEE', S. [Fr.] the time of riſing. Figuratively, an aſſembly of perſons meeting together in a great man's houſe, to pay him compliments on his riſing.

LE'VEL, Adj. [*læfil*, Sax. *livel*, Fr. *livello*, Span.] even, or not having one part higher than another; in the ſame line with any thing elſe equal in perfection or dignity.

To LE'VEL, V. A. to make even, or without any inequalities, applied to ſurface. To make of the ſame height with any thing elſe; to make or lay flat; to reduce to a condition equal to that of another; to aim; to point a piece of ordnance in taking aim; to be in the ſame direction, or even with a mark; to aim or make attempts. "York did *level* "at thy crown." *Shak.*

LE'VEL, S. a plane, or ſurface without any inequalities. Figuratively, a rate; ſtandard, or condition. "Above my ordinary *le-*"*vel*." *Dryd.* A ſtate of equality. In Mechanics, an inſtrument uſed by maſons to regulate their work. A rule. "Be the fair "*level* of thy actions laid." *Prior.* The line of direction in which any piece of ordnance is placed.

LE'VELLER, S. one that makes any thing even.

LE'VELLING, S. the art or act of finding a line parallel to the horizon, at one or more ſtations, in order to determine the heighth of one place with reſpect to another, for laying grounds even, regulating deſcents, draining moraſſes, conducting water, &c.

LE'VELNESS, S. evenneſs or quality.

LE'VER, S. [*levier*, Fr.] in Mechanics, the ſecond, if not the firſt, of the mechanical powers.

LE'VERET, S. [*lievre*, Fr.] a young hare, in the firſt year.

LE'VET, S. [*lever*, Fr.] the blaſt or ſound of a trumpet. "On which he blew as ſtrong "a *levet*." *Hudib.*

LE'VIABLE, Adj. [from *levy*] that which may be levied or forced to be paid. "*Leviable* "by courſe of law." *Bac.*

LEVIA'THAN, S. [Heb.] the crocodile. Commentators are much divided in their opinions concerning this word, ſome making it the whale; but if we conſider the deſcription given of it in *Job* xli. we ſhall find criteria enough to reſtrain it to the crocodile.

To LE'VIGATE, V. A. [*lævigatus*, Lat. of *lævigo*, Lat.] to grind to an impalpable powder between two ſtones; to mix liquors till they become ſmooth and incorporated.

LEVIGA'TION, S. the act of reducing hard bodies, ſuch as coral, into a ſubtile powder, by grinding them on a marble ſtone.

LEVI'TE, S. [*levita*, Lat. λευιτης, Gr. from Levi, Jacob's third ſon] one of the tribe of Levi, who was by inheritance an inferior kind of miniſter in the Jewiſh tabernacle and temple, having the care of the ſacred utenſils, and ſomewhat reſembling in degree the deacons among Chriſtians. A prieſt; uſed as a word of contempt, when applied to a Chriſtian miniſter.

LEVI'TICAL, Adj. belonging to or deſcended from the Levites; exerciſed by, or confined to, the Levites.

LE'VITY, S. [*levitas*, Lat.] lightneſs, or want

want of weight; inconſtancy, or changeableneſs; unſteadineſs; trifling gaiety; want of ſeriouſneſs.

To LE'VY, V. A. [*lever*, Fr.] to raiſe or bring together, applied to armies. "*Levied* "a mighty army." *Davies*. To raiſe or collect money as a tax or fine. "He ſhould "*levy* ſuch a ſum of money." *Clarend*. In Law, to paſs; thus, to *levy* a fine, is to paſs a fine.

LE'VEY, S. the act of raiſing men or money. War raiſed. "Malice domeſtic, "foreign *levey*." *Shak*.

LEWD, Adj. [*læwede*, Sax.] wicked, bad, or vicious. "Void of learning or *lewd* in life." *Whitgift*. At preſent it is confined to ſignify luſtful, or being loſt to all ſenſe of modeſty. "Lolling in a *lewd* love bed." *Shak*.

LEW'DLY, Adv. wickedly or viciouſly "A ſort of naughty perſons *lewdly* bent." *Shak*. Luſtfully: the laſt ſenſe ſeems to be the only one in which it is uſed at preſent.

LEW'DNESS, S. the quality of giving a looſe to luſt, or indulging ſuch actions and inclinations as are inconſiſtent with modeſty.

LEW'DSTER, S. a perſon that indulges luſt or criminal pleaſure. "Againſt ſuch "*lewdſters*" *Shak*. Seldom uſed.

LEW'ISD'OR, [Fr. pronounced *lúee d'ore*] a golden French coin, having ſix L's croſſing each other on the reverſe, valued at twelve livres, or ſeventeen ſhillings Engliſh.

LEXICO'GRAPHER, S. [*lexicographe*, from λεξικον, and γραφω, Gr.] a writer or compiler of dictionaries or books, wherein the etymologies and meaning of words are explained.

LEXICO'GRAPHY, S. [See *Lexicographer*] the art or practice of writing dictionaries.

LE'XICON, S. [λεξικον, from λεξις, from λεγω, Gr.] a book containing the explanation of words: generally confined to thoſe which contain the explanation of words in the Greek, or oriental languages.

LEY, LEE, LAY, in compoſition of names, are derived from *leag*, Sax. and ſignify a field.

LEY, S. [*loi*, Fr.] in Law, a word introduced by the Normans, ſtill uſed in law books; as, "*Terms de ley*." *i. e.* Terms in the law.

LI'ABLE, Adj. [Fr. from *lier*, old Fr.] obnoxious; ſubject to; not exempt from.

LI'AR, S. one who wilfully and deliberately tells a falſehood.

LIBA'TION, S. [*libatio*, Lat.] the act of pouring wine on the ground in divine worſhip. Figuratively, the wine ſo poured.

LI'BEL, S. [*libelle*, Fr. *libellus*, Lat. a ſmall book] a malicious aſperſion, in printing or writing, tending to blacken the reputation of a perſon living, or the memory of one that is dead, in order to expoſe them to public contempt, hatred, or ridicule: it is no juſtification that its contents are true, or that the reputation of the perſon was antecedently bad; for the greater appearance there is of truth, the greater is the provocation of a libel. 3 *Inſt*. 174. 5 *Rep*. 125, 131. *Hawk*. P. C. *Moor* 627.

To LI'BEL, V. A. to print or publiſh any thing that ſhall blacken the character of a perſon, and expoſe him to public ridicule, contempt or hatred; to ſpread any defamatory report, by writing or printing.

LI'BELLER, S. one who ſpreads a report in writing which may blacken a perſon's character.

LI'BELLOUS, Adj. containing ſome report which may blacken a perſon's character.

LI'BERAL, Adj. [Fr. *liberalis*, Lat.] becoming a gentleman; generous; bountiful.

LIBERALITY, S. [*liberalité*, Fr. *liberalitas*, Lat.] bounty; a generous diſpoſition of mind, exerting itſelf in giving largely.

LI'BERALLY, Adv. giving in a large manner, or without grudging.

LI'BERTINE, S. one who acts without reſtraint; one who pays no regard to the precepts of religion. In Law, a freedman, or a ſlave who is made free, from *libertinus*, Lat.

LI'BERTINE, Adj. [*libertin*, Fr.] licentious; having no reſpect to the precepts of religion.

LI'BERTINISM, S. an opinion or practice which is inconſiſtent with the precepts of religion.

LI'BERTY, S. [*liberté*, Fr. *libertas*, Lat.] the power in any agent to begin or take up any thought, or to forbear any particular action, according to the choice of the mind, whereby it chuſes to do one in preference to another. *Political liberty* is a power of acting agreeable to the laws which are enacted by the conſent of a people, and no ways inconſiſtent with the natural rights of a ſingle perſon, or the good of ſociety: thus it ſeems to be freedom, oppoſed to ſlavery, or neceſſity. A privilege; an exemption; an immunity; a diminution, or relaxation of reſtraint; a leave or permiſſion. "I ſhall take the *liberty* "to conſider." *Locke*.

LIBI'DINOUS, Adj. [*libidinoſus*, Lat.] lewd; given up to luſt.

LIBI'DINOUSLY, Adv. lewdly; in a wanton or unchaſte manner.

LIBRA'RIAN, S. [*librarius*, Lat.] one who has the care of a library; one who tranſcribes or copies books. "This is the error "of the *librarian*." *Broome*.

LI'BRARY, S. [*librarié*, Fr.] a large collection of books, either public or private.

To LIBRATE, V. A. [*libratus*, from *libro*, Lat.] to poiſe, balance, or counterpoiſe.

LIBRA'TION, S. [Fr. from *libratio*, Lat.] the ſtate of being balanced. In Aſtronomy, the balancing or trembling motion in the firmament, whereby the declination of the

ſun, and the latitude of the ſtars, change from time to time. The apparent irregularity of the moon, by which ſhe ſeems to libbrate, or waver about her own axis, ſometimes from the eaſt to the weſt, and ſometimes from the weſt to the eaſt. The *libration of the earth*, is that motion, whereby it is ſo reſtrained in its orbit, that its axis continues conſtantly parallel to the axis of the world.

LI'BRATORY, Adj. [from *libratus*, Lat.] balancing; playing like a balance. "Aſtro-"nomers aſcribe to the moon a *libratory* mo-"tion." *Dict. Trev.*

LI'CE, plural of *louſe*.

LI'CENCE, S. [Fr. *licentia*, Lat.] contempt of lawful and neceſſary reſtraint; a grant or permiſſion; a liberty or conſent; a power or authority given a perſon to do ſome lawful act. In Canon or Eccleſiaſtical Law, a liberty or power granted to a perſon to marry without publication of bans. Among Publicans, a liberty granted by a juſtice of peace for ſelling beer or wine, *&c.*

To LI'CENSE, V. A. [*licenſer*, Fr.] to ſet at liberty; to permit a perſon to do ſomething, which he could not without ſuch grant.

LI'CENSER, S. one who grants permiſſion or liberty to do a thing.

LI'CENTIATE, S. [*licentiatus*, low Lat.] one who uſes licence, or makes free with the laws; a degree in the Spaniſh univerſities. Among the college of phyſicians, a perſon who has licence or authority given him for practiſing phyſic, though not admitted a fellow of the college.

To LICE'NTIATE, V. A. [*licentier*, Fr.] to permit; to authorize by licence.

LICE'NTIOUS, Adj. [*licenſieux*, Fr. *licentioſus*, Lat.] not reſtrained by law, morality or religion; overflowing its bounds; unconfined. "The Tyber, whoſe *licentious* "waves." *Roſcom.*

LICE'NTIOUSLY, Adv. with too much liberty or freedom; without any reſtraint from law, or morality.

LICE'NTIOUSNESS, S. boundleſs liberty; contempt or neglect of juſt reſtraint.

LICH'FIELD, or LI'TCHFIELD, S. a pretty large and neat city of Staffordſhire, which, joined with Coventry, forms one biſhopric. The origin of its name is this: About a thouſand poor people having been inſtructed by the care of Offa king of the Mercians, were all martyred in one field here by the Pagans, hence called from the Saxon *Liechenfield*, *i. e.* the field of dead bodies, now *Litchfield*; and on the ſpot Oſway king of Northumberland built a large church; and for the ſame reaſon the device or field armorial of the city is an open field, with mangled carcaſes lying about. The city ſtands low, and is divided into two parts by a clear rivulet, over which are two cauſeways, with ſluices upon them. That part on the S. ſide is called the city, and the other the cloſe, as being incloſed within a wall, and a good deep dry trench on all ſides, except towards the city, where it is defended by a large marſh, formed by the above-mentioned brook. The cathedral, one of the fineſt in England for elegance and regularity, ſtands in this cloſe. It was rebuilt by biſhop Roger de Clinton in 1148. The weſt end is richly decorated with the ſtatues of all the kings of Jeruſalem, from David to the captivity. Litchfield lies 14 miles from Stafford, and 118 from London. Lat. 52 deg. 42 m. N. long. 2 deg. 7 min. W.

LI'CH-OWL, S. [from *lich*, and *owl*] a ſort of owl, ſo called by the vulgar, from a ſuppoſition that it foretels death.

To LICK, V. A. [*licean*, Sax. *lecken*, Belg.] to touch or paſs over with the tongue; to move the tongue over any thing; to lap or take in by the tongue. Uſed with *up*, to devour. "When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy "pelf." *Pope.* To ſmear, or to drink up any moiſture. "She *licks up* all the dirt with "her cloaths." To beat: a vulgar term.

LICK, S. a blow. "Give me a *lick* acroſs "the face." *Dryd.* The act of ſmearing or rubbing the tongue over any thing: a low word.

LIC'KERISH, or LIC'KEROUS, Adj. [*licera*, Sax.] nice in the choice of food; eager; greedy; nice; or tempting the appetite.

LIC'KERISHNESS, S. gluttony; greedineſs after dainties; niceneſs of palate.

LIC'TOR, S. [Lat.] a beadle, who in antient Rome, attended the conſuls, and was employed in apprehending criminals.

LID, S. [*hlid*, Sax. *lit*, Belg.] a cover which ſhuts down cloſe upon, or into a veſſel; the membrane, which covers the eye when we ſleep or wink, called likewiſe the *eyelid*, from *augun lied*, Teut.

LIE, S. [Fr. *lœg*, Ital. *lexia*, Span.] a liquor impregnated with ſome other body, ſuch as ſoap or ſalt.

LIE, S. [*liga*, Sax.] a deliberate, wilful, and criminal falſehood; a fiction. "The "truth is moral, tho' the tale a *lie*." *Dryd.* See *Lye*, which is the propereſt ſpelling.

To LIE, V. N. [*leogan*, Sax.] to be guilty of a wilful and criminal falſehood.

To LIE, V. N. [preter, I *lay*, *have lain*, or *lien*, but the laſt preter is ſeldom uſed; from *liegen*, Sax.] to reſt horizontally, or with a great inclination upon any thing elſe; to reſt or lean upon; to repoſe or be in a bed. *To lie by*, to keep in reſerve; to preſerve. "Divers of which have I yet *lying by* me." *Boyle.* To be placed or ſituated. "What *lies* "beyond our poſitive idea." *Locke.* To be in a perſon's power; to depend on a perſon, uſed with *in*. "Endeavour as much as *in* thee *lies*." *Duppa. To lie in*, to be in childbed. Uſed with *on*, to be imputed to. "Let it *lie on* my "head." But when joined with *hands*, to be

troubleſome or tedious. "Thoſe hours that "*lie upon* their *hands*." *Guardian.*

LIEF, Adj. [*leof*, Sax. *lief*, Belg.] dear or beloved. "My *liefeſt* liege." *Shak.*

LIEF, Adv. willingly, or readily. "I had "as *lief* have the foppery of freedom." *Shak.*

LIEGE, Adj. [pronounced *leege*; *lige*, Fr. *ligio*, Ital.] bound by ſome feudal tenure; ſubject: hence *liegeman*, a ſubject. Sovereign.

LEIGE, S. a ſovereign; a ſuperior lord. "Pardon me, my *liege*." *Shak.*

LIE'GEMAN, S. a ſubject, "*Liegemen* to the Dane." *Shak.*

LIE'NTERIC, Adj. belonging to the lientery.

LIE'NTERY, S. [from λειος and εντερος, Gr.] a particular kind of looſeneſs, wherein the food paſſes through the guts with little or no alteration.

LI'ER, S. [from *to lie*] one that reſts or lies down; one that remains concealed. "There were *liers* in ambuſh." *Joſ.* viii. 14.

LIEU, S. [Fr. pronounced *luu*] place; room, or ſtead; only uſed with *in*. "*In lieu* "of ſuch an increaſe." *Addiſ.*

LIEUTE'NANCY, S. [pronounced *leftenancy*; from *lieutenance*. Fr.] the office of a lieutenant; the body of lieutenants.

LIEUTE'NANT, S. [Fr. pronounced *leftenant*; from *lieu*, Fr. and *tenant*] a deputy, or one that is commiſſioned to act for another in his abſence. In War, one who holds the next rank to a captain, and acts in his ſtead, when abſent, or incapacitated by accidents.

LIEUTE'NANTSHIP, S. [pronounced *leftenantſhip*] the rank or office of a lieutenant.

LIFE, S. [plural, *lives*; *lif*, Sax. from *lifian*, Sax.] the ſtate wherein the ſoul and body are united and co-operate; the preſent ſtate, oppoſed to the future; conduct, or the general manner in which a perſon behaves with reſpect to virtue or vice; the continuance or duration of our preſent ſtate; an exact reſemblance of a living form. A ſtate of vegetation, or growing, applied to plants. The general ſtate of mankind; manners. "Arts "that poliſh *life*." *Par. Loſt.* Spirit; vigour; vivacity, animal beings. "Full nature ſwarms "with life." *Thomſon.*

LI'FE-BLOOD, S. the blood neceſſary to life.

LI'FEGIVING, Adj. having the power to give life.

LI'FELESS, Adj. deprived of life; dead. Figuratively, without vigour, power, force, or ſpirit. "A *lifeleſs* king" *Prior.*

LI'FELESSLY, Adv. without vigour or ſtrength; jejune; frigid, or without ſpirit.

LI'FELIKE, Adj. like a living perſon or animal being. "Minerva, *lifelike*." *Pope.*

LI'FE-TIME, S. the continuance or duration of life.

LI'FE-WEARY, Adj. tired of living. "The *life-weary* taker." *Shak.*

To LIFT, V. A. [*lyſta*, Swed. *loffter*, Dan.] to raiſe from the ground; to heave or hold on high; to raiſe or elevate; to raiſe in eſteem, fortune, dignity. Neuterly, to ſtrive to raiſe by an effort of ſtrength.

LIFT, S. the act or manner of raiſing any thing from the ground, or holding it upwards; an effect, or ſtruggle. A *dead lift* implies an effort to raiſe ſomething that cannot be moved with the whole force, and figuratively, any ſtate of helpleſs diſtreſs, impotence or inability.

LI'FTER, S. one that raiſes any heavy thing from the ground; one that raiſes any thing.

LI'GAMENT, S. [Fr. *ligamentum*, Lat.] any thing that ties or binds one thing to another. "The ſoul beginning to be freed from "the *ligaments* of the body." *Addiſ.* In Anatomy, a white, tough, ſolid, and inflexible part of the body, whoſe chief uſe is to faſten the bones together, which are articulated for motion.

LIGAME'NTAL, or LIGAME'NTOUS, Adj. compoſing, or of the nature of a ligament. "A ſtrong *ligamentous* membrane." *Wiſeman.*

LIGA'TION, S. [*ligatio*, Lat.] the act of binding; the ſtate of being bound, or rendered numb by binding. "It is the *ligation* of ſenſe." *Spect.* No. 478.

LI'GATURE, S. [Fr. *ligatura*, low Lat.] any thing bound on as a bandage; the act of binding; the ſtate of being bound. In Printing applied to types that contain two letters joined together; as *ff*, *ſt*, *ſſ*.

LIGHT, S. [*lecht*, Sax. and Erſe] that ſenſation occaſioned in the mind by the view of luminous bodies; or that properly in bodies, whereby they are fitted to excite thoſe ſenſations in us; a certain action of luminous bodies on the medium between them and the eye, whereby they become viſible; a ſtate wherein bodies become viſible; rays proceeding from a luminous body. Figuratively, illumination, inſtruction, improvement, or the diſcovery of ſomething before unknown. A point of view; a ſituation; the direction in which light falls. "Setting them in their "proper *lights*." *Spect.* No. 291. Explanation, or the means of clearing up any difficult paſſage in writings. "One part of the text "could not fail to give *light* to another." *Locke.* Any thing, uſed to give light in the night time; a perſon of great parts and eminent abilities, famous for his diſcoveries, and the communication of them. "One of the "*lights* of the age."

LIGHT, Adj. [*licht*, Belg. *leicht*, Teut.] eaſily raiſed, or of ſmall weight; not burdenſome to be borne, worn, carried or lifted up, Figuratively, eaſy to be endured. "*Light* ſuf-"ferings." *Dryd.* Eaſy to be performed. "The taſk was *light*." *Dryd.* Active or nimble. "*Light* of foot." 2 *Sam.* ii. 18. Slight or trifling. "A *light* error." *Boyle.*

Not thick or groſs. "*Light* bread." *Numb.* xx. 5. "*Light* fumes." *Dryd.* Gay; airy: trifling; irregular; unchaſte. "A *light* wife "doth make a heavy huſband." *Shak.* Bright, or ſhining; clear. Tending to white, applied to colour. "A *light* coloured clay." *Woodw.*

To LIGHT, V. A. to kindle, inflame, or ſet on fire; to give light to.

To LIGHT, V. N. [*lickt*, Belg.] to fall upon or meet with by chance, uſed with *upon*. To diſmount, or deſcend from a horſe or carriage, uſed with *from*, *off*, and formerly *down*; from *alighean*. Sax. "He *lighted down* from "the chariot." 2 *Kings* v. 21. To fall or ſtrike. "*On* whomſoever it *lighteth*." *Hooker*. To ſettle; to fix, or reſt. Then as a bee--- "*lights* on that and this." *Dryd.*

To LI'GHTEN, V. N. [*lichten*, Sax.] to flaſh, applied to the glare of light occaſioned by the exploſion of combuſtible particles in the air, attended with thunder. To fall or light, uſed with *upon*. "Lord, let thy mercy "*lighten upon* us." *Com. Pray.*

To LI'GHTEN, V. A. [from *light*, ſubſtantive] to illuminate; or make things viſible; to diſperſe any gloom or obſcurity; to convey knowledge. "*Lighten* our darkneſs, "we beſeech thee, O Lord." *Com. Pray.* To maks leſs heavy, applied to burdens.

LI'GHTER, S. a large heavy boat in which ſhips are lightened or unloaded.

LI'GHTERMAN, S. one who owns or works a lighter.

LIGHT-FI'NGERED, Adj. nimble at conveyance; pilfering or thieviſh.

LIGHT-FO'OTED, Adj. nimble in dancing, or ſwift in running.

LI'GHT-HEADED, Adj. unſteady; looſe; thoughtleſs; giddy. In Medicine, delirious, or diſordered in the mind by diſeaſe.

LI'GHT-HEARTED, Adj. gay; merry; cheerful.

LI'GHT-HOUSE, S. an high building, at the top of which lights are hung to guide ſhips at ſea.

LI'GHTLESS, Adj. dark; wanting light.

LI'GHTLY, Adv. without preſſing hard; eaſily; without uneaſineſs or affliction; cheerfully. Unchaſtly; immodeſtly; nimbly.

LI'GHT-MINDED. Adj. unſettled; unſteady; full of levity.

LI'GHTNESS, S. want of weight; agility or nimbleneſs; inconſtancy; unchaſtity or levity.

LI'GHTNING, S. [from *lighten*, whence *lightening* and *lightning*] a flaſh of light which accompanies thunder.

LIGHTS, S. the lungs, or organs by which the action of breathing is performed. This word is never uſed in the ſingular.

LI'GHTSOME, Adj. luminous; with great appearance of light; gay; airy.

LI'GHTSOMENESS, S. luminouſneſs, or the quality of having much light; cheerfulneſs; levity.

LI'GNEOUS, Adj. [*ligneus*, Lat. *ligneux*, Fr.] made of wood; reſembling wood.

LI'GNUM-VITÆ, S. [Lat. the wood of life] a very hard wood, called likewiſe *guaiacum*.

LIKE, Adj. [*lic*, Sax. *liick*, Belg] reſembling, or having a reſemblance; equal; of the ſame quality or quantity; likely, or in a ſtate that gives probable expectations. "That "he might judge whether he was *like* to pur-"ſue its courſe." *Clarend.* This laſt ſenſe is improper.

LIKE, Adv. in the ſame manner; in the ſame manner as. "*Like* as a father pitieth "his children." *Pſal* ciii. 13. In ſuch a manner as becomes. "Quit yourſelves *like* "men." 1 *Sam* iv. 19. Followed by *enough*, probably, or likely. "*Like enough* it will," *Shak.*

To LIKE, V. A. [*licia*, or *Ecigian*, Sax.] to approve of; to chuſe with ſome degree of preference; to view with approbation or love.

LI'KELIHOOD, or LI'KELINESS, S. [from *likely*] appearance or ſhew; reſemblance; probability, or appearance of truth.

LI'KELY, Adj. ſuch as may be liked; ſuch as may pleaſe by their external appearance; probable.

LI'KELY, Adv. probably.

To LI'KEN, V. A. to repreſent as bearing ſome reſemblance; to compare. "Or to what "things---*liken* on earth." *Par. Loſt.*

LI'KENESS, S. reſemblance; one that reſembles another. "I took you for your *like*-"*neſs* Chloe." *Prior.*

LIKE'WISE, Adv. in like manner; alſo too; moreover, or beſides.

LI'KING, S. a ſtate of trial, wherein perſon is placed, that he may ſee whether likes, or is approved of. "Come but a while "upon *liking*." *Dryd.*

LI'LIED, Adj. adorned with lilies; of the whiteneſs of a lily.

LI'LY, S. [*lilium*, Lat.] a flower, ſomewhat reſembling the fleur-de-lys, but of various colours.

LI'LY-HYACINTH, S. a flower reſembling a lily and a hyacinth.

LI'LY OF THE VALLEY, S. a white flower of one leaf, called likewiſe the *May-lily*.

LI'LYLIVERED, Adj. whitelivered; cowardly. "A *lilylivered*, action-taking knave" *Shak.*

LIMB, S. [*lim*, Sax. and Scot. *lem*, Dan.] a member; a joint of any animal. An edge or border, uſed by phyloſophical writers from *limbe*, Fr. or *limbus*, Lat. "At "outward *limb*, the red and yellow." *Newton Opt.*

To LIMB, V. A. to aſſume limbs. "they pleaſe they *limb* themſelves." To tear aſunder; to diſmember.

LI'MBECK, S. [corrupted from *alembick*] ſtill.

LI'MBED, Adj. formed with regard to limbs. "Large *limbed*." *Pope*.

LI'MBER, Adj. [*limp*, Brit.] Flexible; eaſily bent.

LI'MBERNESS, S. the quality of being eaſily bent.

LI'MBO, S. [from *limbus*, Lat.] a middle ſtate, bordering on hell, in which there is neither pleaſure or pain. Popularly, a priſon; any place of miſery or confinement. "In the "ſelf-ſame *limbo* put." *Hudib*.

LIME, S. [*lym*, Iſl. *lim*, Sclav. and Carn. glue] any viſcous ſubſtance; particularly applied to that which is laid on twigs, and catches or ſticks to the wings and feet of birds that touch it, hence called *birdlime*. Matter from which mortar is made, ſo called, becauſe uſed in cement

LIME, S. in Botany, called likewiſe the linden-tree: its wood is uſed by carvers and turners. A ſpecies of lemon which grows in the Weſt Indies, from *lime*, Fr.

To LIME, V. A. to ſmear with lime; to cement or unite as with mortar. "To *lime* "the ſtones together." *Shak*. To manure ground with lime. "Marling and *liming*" *Child*. Figuratively, to entangle or enſnare. "Oh *limed* ſoul." *Shak*.

LI'ME-KILN, S. a kiln where ſtones are burnt to lime.

LI'ME-STONE, S. the ſtone of which lime is made.

LI'ME-WATER, S. a liquor made by pouring boiling water on unſlacked lime, and racking it off when ſettled.

LI'MIT, S. [*limite*, Fr. *limes*, *limitis*, Lat.] a bound; a border; the utmoſt extent of any place or ſpace.

To LI'MIT, V. A. [*limiter*, Fr. *limitor*, Lat.] to confine within certain bounds; to reſtrain; to circumſcribe, or preſcribe bounds to. To reſtrain, or confine the ſenſe, applied to words that have various ſignifications.

LI'MITARY, Adj. placed at the limits or boundaries as a guard. "Proud *limitary* che- "rub." *Par. Loſt*.

LI'MITATION, S. reſtriction; reſtraint.

LI'MNER, S. [corrupted from *eluminеur*, Fr.] a painter; or one who draws portraits from the life.

LI'MOUS, Adj. [*limoſus*, Lat.] muddy or ſli'my. "*Limous* matter brought down by the "Nile." *Brown*.

LIMP, Adj. [*limbio*, Ital.] vapid, or having no taſte. "The chub eats *limp*, and taſte- "leſs." *Walton*.

To LIMP, V. N. [*limpen*, Sax.] to halt; to walk lamely.

LI'MPIT, S. a kind of ſhell fiſh.

LI'MPID, Adj. [*lympide*, Fr. *limpidus*, Lat.] clear; pure; tranſparent.

LI'MPIDNESS, S. the quality of being tranſparent, applied to ſtreams.

LI'MPINGLY, Adv. in a lame or halting manner.

LI'MY, Adj. [*lym*, Iſl.] containing lime. "A *limy* ſoil." Viſcous or glutinous. "In "*limy* ſnare's." *Spenſer*.

LI'NCH-PIN, S. [from *linch*, of *ablinnan*, Sax. to ſtop, and *pin*] an iron pin that keeps the wheel on the axletree.

LINCOLN, S. a Roman Colony, and by them called *Lindum colonia*, which very eaſily falls into the preſent abreviated appellation *Lincoln*, is an ancient city in Lincolnſhire. From its ſituation on a hill it ſeems a collection of five cities. Lincoln is the ſee of a biſhop, and the largeſt dioceſe in England. The cathedral is a magnificent fabric, and reputed the moſt ſpacious in England, except York, being, from its ſituation, ſeen from five or ſix counties. It has a double croſs or tranſept, with two ſpires or towers, which are mean, but not for want of height, and in the N. tower is the fineſt great bell in England, called Tom of Lincoln, as being conſecrated probably to Thomas à Becket. It weighs four tons 1894 pounds, will hold 424 gallons, and is 22 feet eight inches in circumference. The middle or rood tower is the higheſt in the kingdom. This is a city and county of itſelf, its juriſdiction extending twenty miles round. It is governed by a mayor, who returns two members to parliament, has twelve aldermen, two ſheriffs, &c. It has given title of earl to the Clinton family ever ſince the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Here are four charity ſchools, in each of which thirty poor children are taught by clergymen's widows. Lincoln lies fifty-two miles from York, and 128 from London. Lat. 53 deg. 15 min. N. lon. 27 min. W.

LI'NCOLNSHIRE, a maritime county, and one of the largeſt in England; but a great part of it is fenny grounds, and overflowed with water. It is divided from Northamptonſhire on the S. by the river Welland, as it is from Yorkſhire on the W. by the Humber. It has the German ocean on the E. and is bounded on the W. with ſome parts of Yorkſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and Rutlandſhire. It is generally reckoned almoſt ſixty miles from N. to S. and in the middle, where wideſt, thirty-five: though Templeman makes its length ſixty-ſeven, and breadth forty-three It contains thirty wapentakes or hundreds, in which are 688 pariſhes, one city, five parliamentary boroughs, thirty-four other market towns, and about 245,540 inhabitants; alſo thirteen parks, and two caſtles. In Lincolnſhire are ſeveral large rivers, particularly the Nen, Welland, Gnaſh, Witham, Bane, Trent, Dun, and Ankam; all which abound with fiſh; and among other wild-fowl here are two ſorts which are exceeding good, namely knutes and dotterels. The inland country produces corn, the fens coleſeed and very rich paſtures: ſo that their breed of cattle exceeds in largeneſs thoſe of any county of England, except Somerſetſhire: which tranſplanting ſome of the Lincolnſhire kine a few years ago, have much improv-

ed their ſize in their ſtill richer grounds. Their horſes alſo are excellent, and large withal.

LI'NCTUS, S. [from *lingo*, Lat.] a medicine, ſo called becauſe licked up by the tongue.

LI'NDEN, S. [*lind*, Sax.] the lime-tree.

LINE, S. [*line*, Fr. *linea*, Lat.] quantity extended in length only, without breadth or thickneſs; any extenſion; conſidered only with regard to length; a ſlender ſtring: a thread extended as a guide or rule; the ſtring that ſuſtains the hook in angling; a lineament or mark in the face; a ſingle row of letters written or printed from one margin to the other. Rank, in the army. A work thrown up, or a breach, applied to fortification. Extenſion; a limit. "Eden ſtretched her *line*—from "Auran eaſtward." *Par. Loſt.* In Geography, the equator, or equinoctial line. In pedigree, progeny; family, or relations, conſidered as aſcending or deſcending. In the plural, a letter, or any compoſition written by an author. "I read your *lines*."

To LINE, V. A. [*linum*, Lat.] to cover on the inſide.

LI'NEAGE, S. [*linage*, Fr.] race; progeny; family.

LI'NEAL, Adj. [*linealis*, from *linea*, Lat.] compoſed of lines delineated. "*Lineal* de-"ſigns." *Wotton*. Deſcending directly as the ſon from the father, &c. applied to genealogy. Allied by direct deſcent. "Only you "are *lineal* to the throne." *Dryd.*

LI'NEALLY, Adv. in a direct line, applied to pedigree.

LI'NEAMENT, S. [Fr. *lineamentum*, Lat.] feature; or any mark either in the face or form, which diſtinguiſhes one perſon from another.

LI'NEAR, Adj. [*linearis*, Lat.] compoſed of lines; having the form of lines.

LINEA'TION, S. [*lineatio*, from *linea*, Lat.] a draught, or appearance of a line or lines.

LI'NEN, S. [*linum*, Lat.] cloth made of hemp or flax.

LI'NEN, Adj. [*lineus*, Lat.] made of linen; reſembling linen in whiteneſs. "Thoſe *linen* "cheeks of thine." *Shak.*

LI'NEN-DRAPER, S. [from *linen*, and *draper*; of *drap*, Fr. cloth] a perſon who ſells linen. See *Draper*.

LING, S. [*ling*, Iſl.] a kind of heath; a kind of ſea-fiſh uſually dried and ſalted, from *llnghe*, Belg.

LING, the termination, borrowed from the Saxons, commonly implies diminution, and is derived from *klein*, Teut. little. Thus *cnæpling*, Sax. from *cnæp*, Sax. a boy, implies a little boy; *kitling*, is a little kitten: ſometimes it denotes quality, and is then, according to Skinner, derived from *langen*, Teut. to belong: thus *ſuckling* denotes the ſtate of an infant that ſucks; and *hireling*, the quality of a perſon who works for hire.

To LI'NGER, V. N. [*leng*, Sax. long, *langern*, Teut.] to remain long in a ſtate of languor or pain. Figuratively, to heſitate, or be in a ſurpriſe. Perhaps thou *lingreſt* in deep "thoughts detained." *Par. Reg.* To wait long in expectation or uncertainty; to remain long in any ſtate, as loath to leave it; to be long in producing and effect. "*Ling'ring* poiſons." *Shak.*

LI'NGERER, S. one who does any thing in ſuch a manner as to protract the time, or do it as ſlowly as he can.

LI'NGERINGLY, Adv. in a tedious or delaying manner.

LI'NGUADENTAL, Adj. in Grammar, applied to the letters uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth. "The *linguadentals* "*f*, *v*, *dh*." *Holder.*

LI'NGUIST, S. [from *lingua*, Lat.] a tongue] a perſon ſkilled in languages.

LI'NIMENT, S. [Fr. *linimentum*, Lat.] an ointment of any medicine that may be ſpread or ſmeared over a ſore.

LI'NING, S. [from *line*, the verb] the inner covering of any thing; that which is within. "The *linings* of his coffer." *Shak.*

LINK, S. a ſingle ring of a chain; any thing doubled, or forming a loop reſembling the ring of a chain; any thing that connects; a chain. In Reaſoning, a ſingle part of a ſeries or chain of conſequences; a propoſition. Joined to a foregoing and following propoſition, a ſeries, a torch made of pitch and hards, from λυχνος, Gr.

To LINK, V. A. to connect or join together as the links of a chain. Figuratively, to unite in concord or friendſhip; to connect, generally uſed with *together*. "To *link* toge-"*ther* our duty and intereſt." *Tillotſ.*

LI'NK-BOY, S. a boy that carries a torch or link to light perſons in the night.

LI'NNET, S. [*linot*, Fr.] a ſmall ſinging bird about the ſize of a ſparrow, covered with browniſh feathers.

LI'NSEED, S. [corrupted from *lintſeed*] the ſeed of flax.

LI'NSY-WOOLSEY, Adj. [from *linen* and *wool*] made of linen and wool mixed together. Figuratively, vile, mean, compounded of different and unſuitable parts; mongrel. "*Linſy-woolſy* brothers." *Pope.*

LI'NSTOCK, S. [*lint*; from *lunte*, or *lonte*, Teut. and *ſtock*] a ſtaff of wood with a match at the end, uſed by gunners in firing cannon.

LINT, S. [*lintum*, Lat.] the ſoft ſubſtance called flax; linen ſcraped by a knife into a ſoft wolly ſubſtance, uſed by ſurgeons to lay on wounds.

LI'NTEL, S. [*linteaux*, from *linteal*, Fr.] the upper part of a door frame, which croſſes the two upright poſts.

LI'ON, S. [Fr. *leo*, Lat.] the fierceſt and moſt magnanimous of wild beaſts.

LI'ONESS, S. a ſhe-lion.

LI'ON-HEARTED, Adj. of undaunted courage, like a lion. "See *lion-hearted* Richard." *Pillips.*

LIP, S. [*lippe*, Sax. *labium*, Lat.] the edge or outward part of the mouth; that masculous part which shuts and covers the mouth, both above and below. Figuratively, the edge of any thing. "In wounds the *lips* sink." *Wisem. To make a lip*, is to hang the lip in anger and contempt. "I will make a *lip* at the "physicians." *Shak.*

LYPO'THYMOUS, Adj. [from λειπω and θυμος, Gr.] swooning; fainting. "A *lipothy*-"*mous* languor." *Harvey.*

LYPO'THUMY, S. [See *Lypothymous*] in Medicine, a sudden diminution or failure of the animal and vital functions: a swoon, or fainting fit.

LI'PPED, Adj. [from *lip*] having lips.

LI'PPITUDE, S. [Fr. *lippitudo*, Lat.] a disease in the eyes, arising from a decay of their natural moisture, which makes them feel dry, and appear red; called likewise blearedness of the eyes.

LI'PWISDOM, S. an appearance of wisdom in discourse without practice. "All is but "*lipwisdom* which wants experience." *Sidney.*

LIQUA'TION, S. [*liquatus*, from *liquo* Lat.] the act of melting; capacity of being melted. "Congealed beyond *liquation*." *Brown.*

To LI'QUATE, V. N. [*liquo*, Lat.] to melt or turn into liquor.

LIQUE'FACTION, S. [*liquefactio*, Lat.] the act of melting; the state of a body that is melted.

LIQUE'FIABLE, Adj. [from *liquefy*] capable of being melted.

To LI'QUEFY, V. A. [*liquefier*, Fr. *liquefacio*, Lat.] to melt, applied to fire. To dissolve, applied to liquor.

LI'QUID, Adj. [*liquide*, Fr. *liquidus*, Lat.] fluid, or giving way to the slightest touch. Soft or clear, applied to sound. In Grammar pronounced without any harshness, and applied to the consonants *l*, *m*, *n*, and *r*.

LI'QUID, S. a body which has the property of fluidity, and of wetting other bodies immerged into it.

To LI'QUIDATE, V. A. to clear away or lessen debts. In Commerce, to make bills current and payable.

LIQUI'DITY, S. subtilty.

LI'QUIDNESS, S. the quality of having its parts easily put in motion, and adhering to any thing immerged.

LI'QUORICE, S. a sweet root, used in medicine; its flowers are red, like those of the hyacinth.

LI'QUOR, S. [*liqueur*, Fr. *liquor*, Lat.] any thing liquid; generally applied to something which has some inebriating or intoxicating ingredients steeped in it.

To LIQUOR, V. A. to drench or moisten.

To LISP, V. A. [*wlisp*, Sax, *lesp*, Dan.] to speak with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth.

LISP, S. the act of speaking with too frequent an application of the tongue to the teeth or palate. "A very pretty *lisp*." *Tatler.* No. 60.

LI'SPER, S. one who speaks lisping, or with too frequent an application of his tongue to his teeth or palate.

LIST, S. [*liste*, Fr.] a roll, or catalogue. Inclosed ground, in which tilts are run, and combats are fought, : hence to *enter the lists*, is to contend with a person, either with bodily strength, or by way of disputation and argument. A strip on the extremities of cloth; a border. "To let them stand as a *list* or mar-"ginal border." *Hooker.*

To LIST, V. N. [*lyſtan*, Sax.] to chuse or desire; to be disposed or inclined to. "To "speak as they *list*." *Hooker.*

To LIST, V. A. [from *list*, a roll] to enlist or register; to retain an enrol as soldiers or sailors; to hearken to; from *hlyſtan*, Sax.

LI'STED, Adj. striped; marked with lines or streaks of a different colour.

To LI'STEN, V. N. [*hlyſtan*, Sax.] to hearken or give attention to.

LI'STENER, S. one who hearkens or attends to what another says.

LI'STLESS, Adj. without any inclination or determination to one thing more than another; careless; heedless.

LI'STLESSLY, Adv. without thought or attention.

LI'TANY, S. [*litanie*, Fr. from λιτανεια, Gr. supplication] a general supplication used in public worship to appease the wrath of the Deity, and to request those virtues which a person wants: the litany of the church of England is an excellent composition.

LI'TERAL, Adj. [Fr. from *litera*, Lat.] according to its primary and most obvious sense, opposed to figurative. Following the letter, or word for word, applied to translations; consisting of letters.

LI'TERALLY. Adv. according to the primary and obvious sense of words, opposed to figuratively. With close adherence to the words or sense of an original, applied to translations.

LITERA'TI, S. [Ital.] the learned. "I "shall consult some *literati*." *Spect.* No. 581. It has no singular.

LI'TERATURE, S. [*literatura*, Lat.] learning acquired by reading.

LI'THARGE, S. [Fr. *lythargyrum*, Lat] lead vitrified either with or without a mixture of copper.

LITHE, Adj. [Sax.] limber; pliant; easily bent. "His *lithe* proboscis." *Par. Loſt.*

LI'THENESS, S. the quality of being pliant, or easily bent.

LI'THER, Adj. [from *lither*] soft; pliant; affording little or no resistance. "Through "the *lither* sky." *Shak.* Bad; sorry; corrupt.

LITHO'MANCY, S. [from λιθος, and μαντεια, Gr. the art of prophecy] prediction, or the art of foretelling by ſtones, "*Lithomancy*, or devination by this ſtone." *Brown.*

LITHONTRI'PTIC, Adj. [*lithontriptique*, Fr.] in Medicine, applied to thoſe remedies which are ſuppoſed to have the power of diſſolving the ſtone in the bladder, or kidnies.

LITHO'TOMIST, S. [from λιθος, and τεμνω, Gr.] a ſurgeon who extracts the ſtone by cutting or opening the bladder.

LITHO'TOMY, S. [See *Lithotomiſt*] the art or practice of cutting for the ſtone.

LI'TIGANT, S. [Fr. *litigans*, Lat.] one engaged in a law-ſuit. "I he caſt *litigant*." *Dryd.*

LI'TIGANT, Adj. engaged in a law-ſuit.

To LI'TIGATE, V. A. [*litigatus*, of *litigo*, Lat.] to conteſt in law.

LITIGATION, S. [*litigatio*, Lat.] a ſuit of law.

LITI'GIOUS, Adj. [*litigieux*, Fr.] quarrelſome; wrangling; fond of going to law; diſputable; controvertible.

LITI'GIOUSLY, Adv. in a quarrelſome manner; in a manner which ſhews a fondneſs of law-ſuits.

LITI'GIOUSNESS, S. a wrangling diſpoſition; a fondneſs for debate or law-ſuits.

LI'TTER, S. [*lit ere*, Fr.] a carriage borne by horſes, containing a bed; the ſtraw laid under animals or plants. A breed of young, generally applied to thoſe of ſwine. Any number of things thrown careleſsly or confuſedly together.

To LITTER, V. A. to bring forth young, applied to ſwine. To cover with things in a confuſed and ſlovenly manner; to ſupply cattle with ſtraw to lie on.

LI'TTLE, Adj. [compar. *leſs*, ſuperlat. *leaſt*.] ſmall in quantity, quality, number, dignity, or importance.

LI'TTLE, S. a ſmall ſpace; a ſmall part or portion; a ſlight affair. "How *little* gives "thee joy or pain." *Prior.* Not much; ſcarce any thing. "Theſe are fitted for, and "*little* elſe." *Cheyne.*

LI'TTLE, Adv. in a ſmall degree or quantity; not much.

LI'TTLENESS, S. ſmallneſs of bulk or ſize; meanneſs; want of grandeur or dignity.

LI'TURGY, S. [λειτος, public, and εργον, Gr. a work] a form of prayers uſed in public worſhip. The Engliſh *liturgy* was firſt compoſed, approved, and confirmed in parliament *anno* 1548, the offices for the morning and evening prayer being then in the ſame form as they ſtand in at preſent, excepting that there was no confeſſion and abſolution; the office beginning with the Lord's prayer. In the communion, the ten commandments were omitted; the offertory was made with bread and wine mixed with water, and in the prayer for Chriſt's church militant, thanks were given to God for his wonderful grace declared in his ſaints, in the bleſſed Virgin, the patriarchs, prophets, apoſtles, and martyrs; and the ſaints departed were commended to God's mercy and peace: to this the conſecratory prayor, now uſed, was joined as a part, only with ſome words now left out, petitioning that the bread and wine might be to us the body and blood of Jeſus, the beloved Son, *&c.* In baptiſm, beſides the form of the croſs made on the child's forehead, another was made on his breaſt, with an adjuration of the devil to go out of him; after which the child was dipped three times in the font, if well, but otherwiſe ſprinkled. Beſides theſe, ſome other ceremonies are omitted in the office for the ſick, as is ſuppoſed in 1551, when the form was altered at the ſollicitation of Calvin.

LI'TUUS, S. [Lat.] in Medals, the ſtaff uſed by augurs in the ſhape of a biſhop's croſier.

To LIVE, V. A. [pronounced with the *i* ſhort, as in *if* or *gift*; from *lyfian*, or *liſgan*, Sax. to be in a ſtate wherein the ſoul and body are united and co-operate together; to paſs life in any manner with regard to habit, good or ill, happineſs or miſery; to continue in life. Followed by *with*, to converſe or continue in the ſame houſe with another. "Then *live with* me." *Shak.* To be ſupported; to feed. "*Live upon* vegetables." *Arbuth.*

LIVE, Adj. [the *i* pronounced long as in *time*] quick; having life, oppoſed to dead; active. Burning or not extinguiſhed, applied to fire. "A *live* coal." *Boyle.*

LI'VELIHOOD, S. [from *lively*, and *hood* of *hade*, Sax.] ſupport or life; maintenance; ſufficient to ſupply the neceſſaries of life.

LI'VELINESS, S. appearance of life. "*Livelineſs* which the freedom of the pencil "makes appear." *Dryd.* Vivacity; activity; ſprightlineſs.

LI'VELONG, Adj. tedious; laſting; durable. "Haſt built thyſelf a *livelong* monu-"ment." *Milt.*

LI'VELILY, or LI'VELY, Adv. in a briſk, vigorous, and active manner. With a ſtrong reſemblance, applied to deſcription or painting.

LI'VELY, Adj. briſk; vigorous; gay; airy; nearly repreſenting life. "A *lively* imitation "of it." *Dryd.*

LI'VER, S. one who is alive, or continues in life: one who lives in any particular manner with reſpect to virtue, vice, happineſs or miſery. In Anatomy, a large and pretty ſolid maſs of a dark red colour, a little inclined to yellow, ſituated immediately under the diaphragm, partly in the right hypochondrium, and partly in the epigraſtium: its uſe is to purify the maſs of blood, by ſecreting the bilious humours it contains.

LI'VER-COLOUR, S. a dark red colour.

LI'VER-GROWN, Adj. having a great overgrown liver.

LI'VERWORT, S. there is a very beautiful flower of this name, which is called *hepatica* in Lat. from its reſembling the lobes of the liver. Beſides which, there are two plants called *licken*; that called aſh-coloured ground liverwort, is reckoned a great ſpecific for curing the bite of a mad dog.

LI'VERY, S. [*livrer*, Fr.] in Law, the act of giving or taking poſſeſſion; a releaſe from a wardſhip; the writ by which poſſeſſion is obtained; the ſtate of being kept at a certain rate; cloaths given to ſervants; any particular dreſs. *To ſtand at livery*, applied to horſes, ſignifies to be kept in a public ſtable, where they are ſupplied with food.

LI'VERYMAN, S. a ſervant who wears cloaths of a particular colour, which are given him by his maſter. In London, a citizen who wears a gown at public cavalcades, and has a liberty of voting for the members that repreſent the city in parliament, *&c.*

LIVES, S. the plural of *Life*.

LI'VID, Adj. [*livide*, Fr. *lividus*, Lat.] diſcoloured with a blow; black and blue.

LIVI'DITY, S. [*lividité*, Fr.] diſcolouration, cauſed by a blow; a black and blue colour.

LI'VING, S. ſupport; maintenance; livelihood; the benefice of a clergyman.

LI'VING, Adj. [from *live*] in ſtate of motion or vegetation; alive; or enjoying life.

LI'VINGLY, Adv. in a living ſtate.

LIXI'VIAL, Adj. [from *lixivium*, Lat.] impregnated with ſalts; like a *lixivium*; obtained by calcining vegetables, and mixing their aſhes with water; belonging to lie.

LIXI'VIATE, or LIXI'VIOUS, Adj. [*lixivieux*, Fr.] made from burnt vegetables, and extracted by lotion or waſhing.

LIXI'VIUM, S. [Lat.] lie; water impregnated with ſalts or aſhes.

LI'ZARD, S. [*liſarde*, Fr. *luſardo*, Ital. *lacerta*, Lat.] a ſmall creeping creature of a green colour, with four legs, reſembling a crocodile; there are ſome in Arabia a cubit long. In America they are eaten by the natives of Peru.

LLOYD, Mr. Robert, was educated at Weſtminſter-ſchool, with Mr. Charles Churchill, and the ſtricteſt intimacy ſubſiſted between them. He was afterwards one of the uſhers of the ſame ſchool. He was author of a poem called the *Actor*, which not only gave proofs of great judgment in the ſubject he was treating of, but had alſo the merit of ſmooth verſification, and great ſtrength of poetry. He alſo wrote a dramatic paſtoral called *Arcadia*. In the beginning of the poetical war, which for ſome time raged among the wits of the age, and to which the celebrated *Roſcius* ſounded the firſt charge, Mr. Lloyd was ſuſpected to be the author of that poem: that charge, however, he exculpated himſelf from, by an advertiſement in the public papers; on which occaſion the real author, Mr Churchill, boldly ſtept forth, and in the ſame public manner declared himſelf. The talents of Mr. Lloyd were eclipſed by thoſe of Mr. Churchill, *qui omnes extinxit, ſtellas ex ortus uti ætherius*, yet he never ſhewed the leaſt jealouſy or envy on account of the decided ſuperiority which the public gave to his friend. Mr. Lloyd was mild and amiable in private life, of gentle manners, and very engaging in converſation. He was an excellent ſcholar, and an eaſy natural poet. His peculiar excellence was the dreſſing up an old thought in a new, neat, and trim manner. He was contented to ſcamper round the foot of Parnaſſus on his little Welch pony, which ſeems never to have tired. He left the fury of the winged ſteed, and the daring heights of the ſacred mountain, to the ſublime genius of his friend. When the unhappy circumſtances of Mr. Lloyd at length had forced him to retire to the Fleet, the friendſhip of Mr. Churchill was the almoſt ſingle remaining ſource of his comfort and ſupport. He received the regular bounty of a guinea every week, and the ſame generous friend likewiſe paid all the expences of a ſervant, who conſtantly attended him. He had a very grateful heart, and his ſufferings ſeemed to have added to the tenderneſs of his nature. The death of Mr. Churchill was a ſevere blow which he could not ſurmount, and he died literally of grief, in the Fleet priſon, a ſhort time after he received the news of this melancholy event.

L L D. [*legiſlaturæ doctor*, Lat.] an abbreviature, ſignifying doctor of the civil law.

LO! Interject. [*la*, Sax.] look! ſee! behold!

LOACH, S. [*lache*, Fr.] a fiſh, of the non-ſpirous kind, with only one fin on the back, it grows not above a finger long, and is of a thickneſs proportionable to its length; and its mouth, like the barbel's, is under its noſe.

LOAD, S. [*lade*, *blade*, Sax.] a burthen; a freight, or lading; as much weight as any perſon or animal can bear. Figuratively, any thing that depreſſes, applied to the mind.

To LOAD, V. A. to put goods on board a ſhip; or burthen on a man, or a beaſt of carriage. Figuratively, to encumber or embarraſs. To charge, applied to a gun, or other fire-arms. To make grievious.

LO'ADER, S. a perſon who puts the freight on board a ſhip, or a burthen on a man, beaſt, or in a carriage.

LO'ADSMAN, S. [from *læden*, Sax.] a pilot, or a perſon that conducts into, and out of, harbours.

LO'ADSTAR, S. [more properly, as written by Mandeville, *lodeſtar*; from *læden*, Sax. to lead] the pole ſtar, ſo called from its leading and guiding manner.

LO'ADSTONE, S. [properly *loadſtone*, or *loading ſtone*; from *læden*, Sax. to lead, and ſtone, on account of its guiding or directing mariners by the needle, which points, when touched with it, towards the north] the

magnet; a peculiar rich iron ore, found in large maſſes, of a deep iron grey, when freſh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddiſh colour: it is very heavy, and is remarkable for attracting iron, and giving it an inclination or direction towards the north.

LOAF, S. [plural *loaves*; *laf*, Sax.] a maſs of bread baked: it is diſtinguiſhed from a *cake* by its thickneſs. Any maſs into which a body is wrought; but in this ſenſe it is uſed adjectively. "As a piece of *loaf* ſugar." *Mort.*

LOAM, S. [*lim*, *laam*, Sax. *leem*, Belg.] the common earth, conſiſting of clay with a mixture of ſand in it: the black earth called mould; a reddiſh earth uſed in making bricks; a kind of mortar made of the beſt earth, by tempering it with water, ſtraw, &c.

To LOAM, V. A. to ſmear with loam, marl, or clay; to cover with clay.

LO'AMY, Adj. marley, or clayey.

LOAN, S. [*laun*, Goth. *Læn*, Sax.] any thing lent; the intereſt, premium, or conſideration for money lent; any thing given to another on condition of his returning it at a certain time.

To LOATH, V. A. to look on with great diſguſt or abhorrence; to ſee food with nauſeouſneſs or ſqueamiſhneſs.

LOA'THER, S. one who conſiders any thing with abhorrence.

LO'ATHFUL, Adj. full of abhorrence or hating; abhorred or hated.

LO'ATHINGLY, Adv. in a manner that teſtifies abhorrence or hatred.

LO'ATHNESS, S. unwillingneſs; reluctance; diſlike.

LO'ATHSOME, Adj. abhorred; deteſted; cauſing ſatiety, diſguſt, or nauſeouſneſs.

LOAVES, S. the plural of *Loaf*.

LOB, S. [*lappe*, Teut.] an heavy, dull, or ſtupid perſon. *Lob's pound*, a priſon; the ſtocks; or a place of confinement.

To LOB, V. A. [from the ſubſtantive] to let fall in a clowniſh manner. "*Lob* down "their heads." *Shak.*

LOBE, S. [Fr. from λοβος, Gr.] a diviſion, or diſtinct part: uſually applied to the two parts into which the lungs are divided, and likewiſe to the tip of the ear.

LO'BSTER, S. [*loppeſtre*, Fr.] a ſhell-fiſh, which when caught is blackiſh, but when boiled is red: a low cant word for a foot ſoldier.

LO'BULE, S. [a diminutive of *lobe*] a ſmall lobe.

LO'CAL, Adj. [Fr. from *locus*, Lat.] having the properties of a place; relating to place; being in a particular place; confined or appropriated to any particular place.

LOCA'LITY, S. exiſtence in place; relation of place or diſtance.

LO'CALLY, Adv. with reſpect to place.

LOCA'TION, S. [*locatio*, Lat.] ſituation with reſpect to place; the act of placing; the ſtate of being placed.

LOCH, S. [Scot. λοχια, Gr.] a lake. "A "lake or *loch*." *Chene.* In Medicine, a compoſition of a middle conſiſtence between a ſyrup and a ſoft electuary, uſed in diſeaſes of the lungs.

LO'CHIA, S. [Lat. λοχια, Gr.] the evacuations conſequent on a delivery.

LOCK, S. [*loc*, Sax. *luco*, *lucketto*, Ital.] an inſtrument with ſprings and bolts, uſed for the ſecurity of doors, drawers, &c. The part of a gun by which fire is ſtruck; a quantity of hair or wool hanging together; a tuft or ſmall quantity of hay. "Smelling to a *lock* "of hay." *Addiſ.* In a river, a place where the waters are confined by flood-gates, to ſwell and increaſe, the natural depth and force of the ſtream, in order to render it navigable. A place where thieves carry or hide ſtolen goods; an hoſpital, where none but perſons affected with the venereal diſeaſe are admitted.

To LOCK, V. A. to ſhut or faſten a door, &c. by turning the key round in a lock. *To lock up*, to ſhut up, or confine. To cloſe.

LOCKE, (JOHN) was born at Wrighton, ſeven miles from Briſtol, in 1632. His father belonged to the law, and was ſteward or court-keeper to colonel Alex. Popham: our author was ſent by him to Weſtminſter-ſchool, and was removed from thence in 1651 to Chriſt-church, Oxon, where he was a ſtudent. His peculiar ſtudy was phyſic, in which he made no ſmall progreſs, as appears from the dedication of the great Sydenham to his *Obſervationes Medicæ*. To enumerate the public employs he was honoured with, and diſcharged with no ſmall praiſe, would be to reflect fame upon him from a quarter, whence perſons of leſs genius might expect it. For if we conſider the great ſervice he has done to philoſophy and religion, by ſubverting the babel of ſchool learning, overthrowing the ſyſtem of Ariſtotle, which was for ſeveral ages looked on as the ſtandard of truth, and his introducing ſuch a ſyſtem in its ſtead, as contributes to the enlarging our minds, the diſcovering of truth, and the improving of reaſon to its utmoſt extent, we muſt look on him as a wonder, or at leaſt a glory, not only to his own country, but likewiſe to his ſpecies. His life was not leſs amiable than his writings; his converſation being eaſy and facetious: he won the love of thoſe that knew him by his probity, and was always ſafe from the attacks, either of falſehood or a flatterer. His complaiſance was free from ſervility; his behaviour ſuch as beſpoke a perſon of great experience, and as great humanity, on which account he gained the reſpect of his inferiors, the eſteem of his equals, and the confidence of his ſuperiors. His temper was ſomething choleric, but ſoon pacified; and if he retained any reſentment, it was againſt himſelf, for having given way to a paſſion, which he ſaid, might do a great deal of harm, but never

never did any good. His regard for religion was great and ſincere, and that for the Chriſtian diſpenſation higher than ſome of his adverſaries will perhaps allow. His death, which he ſaw approaching through the viſtoes of ſeveral years, gave him no trouble; for his thoughts and ſtudies, in his latter days, were employed purely in preparing for it.

LO'CKER, S. any thing that is faſtened with a lock; a drawer.

LO'CKRAN, S. a kind of ranunculus.

LOCOMO'TION, S. [from *locus*, Lat. and *motio*, Lat.] the power or action of changing place, "All progreſſion or animal *locomotion*." *Brown.*

LOCOMO'TIVE, Adj. [from *locus*, Lat. and *moveo*, Lat.] changing place; having the power of moving from one place to another.

LO'CULAMENT, S. [*loculum*, Lat.] in Botany, a little diſtinct cell or partition in the ſeed veſſels of plants.

LO'CUST, S. [*locuſta*, Lat.] an animal ſomewhat reſembling a graſshopper, but conſiderably larger, and of a browniſh colour, very deſtructive to vegetables, moving in herds which are headed by a particular one of the ſpecies, and therefore not inelegantly compared to an army. According to the Scriptures, they are very numerous in the Eaſt; and Dr. Pocock informs us, in his travels into Egypt, that they are eaten by the natives of thoſe parts.

To LODGE, V. A. [*logian*, Sax. *loger*, Fr.] to ſupply with a houſe to dwell in for a certain time; to afford dwelling, or admit a perſon to lie or dwell in the ſame houſe. Figuratively, to place, fix, or plant. "Ideas "that are *lodged* in the memory." *Locke.* To take up reſidence for a night.

LODGE, S. a ſmall houſe in a park or foreſt; any ſmall houſe or habitation. "A "porter's *lodge*."

LO'DGEMENT, S. [*logiment*, Fr.] accumulation, or the act of putting in a certain place. In Fortification, an encampment made by an army; the poſſeſſion of an enemy's works.

LO'DGER, S. one who lives in an apartment hired in the houſe of another; one that reſides any where.

LO'DGING, S. rooms hired in the houſe of another; a place of reſidence; a place to lie in; harbour or covert.

LOFT, S. [*lloft*, *loft*, Brit.] a floor; the higheſt floor in a houſe; rooms in the higheſt part of a building.

LO'FTILY, Adv. [from *lofty*] on high; in a place at a diſtance from the ground upwards. Figuratively, in a proud, haughty manner; ſublimely.

LOFTINESS, S. height or diſtance from the ground upwards; elevation; ſublimity; pride or haughtineſs.

LO'FTY, Adj. [from *loft* or *lift*] high; at a diſtance from the ground; ſituated on high; ſublime; elevated, proud; haughty.

LOG, S. [from *logge*, Belg.] a ſhapeleſs bulky piece of wood. Figuratively, a ſluggiſh, inactive perſon. An Hebrew meaſure, five ſixths of a pint. "A *log* of oil." *Lev.* xiv. 10. In Navigation, a ſmall piece of timber of a triangular form, having lead at one end, to make it ſwim upright in the water, and a line fixed to the other with knots at about forty-two feet diſtance from each other: its uſe is to keep account, and make an eſtimate of a ſhip's way, by obſerving the length of line unwound in half a minute's time, the ſhip ſailing the ſame number of miles in an hour, as the knots which are run out in half a minute.

LO'GARITHMS, S. [*logarithme*, Fr. from λογος and αριθμος, Gr.] certain artificial numbers proceeding in arithmetical progreſſion, correſponding to as many others proceeding in geometrical proportion, and ſo fitted to the natural numbers, that if any two natural numbers are multiplied and divided by one another, the correſpondent numbers anſwer all thoſe concluſions by addition or ſubſtraction. They were invented by Napier, lord Marcheſon, a Scotch baron, and afterwards completed by Mr Briggs, Savilian profeſſor at Oxford.

LO'GGERHEAD, S. [from *logge*, Belg. and *head*] a perſon that is ſtupid, and of ſlow apprehenſion; a blockhead. "Three or "four *loggerheads*." *Shak.* *To fall to loggerheads*, or *go to loggerheads*, is to ſcuffle or fight without weapons.

LOGGERHE'ADED, Adj. dull; ſtupid; ſlow of underſtanding. "Your *loggerheaded* "and unpoliſhed groom." *Shak.*

LO'GIC, S. [*logique*, Fr. *logica*, Lat.] the art of uſing reaſon well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others; a particular method of reaſoning.

LO'GICAL, Adj. belonging to, or taught in logic; ſkilled in, or furniſhed with logic. "A clear and *logical* head." *Spect.* No. 281.

LO'GICALLY, Adv. reaſonably; according to the rules of logic.

LOGI'CIAN, S. [*logicien*, F. *logicus*, Lat.] a profeſſor of logic; a perſon verſed or ſkilled in logic.

LO'GIST, S. [*logiſta*. Lat. λογος, Gr.] one ſkilled in computations and arithmetic.

LOGI'STIC, Adj. [See *Logiſt*] in Arithmetic, applied to the doctrine of ſexageſimal fractions, uſed by aſtronomers before the invention of logarithms. A curve, ſo called from its properties and uſes in conſtructing and explaining the nature of logarithms.

LO'G-LINE, S. [See *Log.*] in Navigation, a ſmall line, faſtened to a piece of board, and having knots at certain diſtances, by which a ſhip's way is reckoned.

LO'GWOOD, S. [*looghe*, Belg.] a wood of a very denſe and firm texture, brought to us in thick and very large blocks or logs, and is the heart of the tree that produces it. It is

very

very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep ſtrong red colour; has been long known to the dyers, who uſe it in colouring blue and black, and lately has been introduced into medicine, wherein it is found to be aſtringent.

LOIN, S. [pronounced *line*, from *Lwyn*, Brit.] the back of an animal as carved by a butcher. In Anatomy, the lower part of the ſpine of the back.

To LOI'TER, V. N. [*loteran*, Belg.] to linger; to make uſe of idle and lazy delays.

LOI'TERER, S. one who paſſes his time in idleneſs; one who is ſluggiſh and dilatory.

To LOLL, V. N. to lean in any idle or lazy manner againſt any thing. To hang out, applied to the tongue of a beaſt.

LON'DON, S. a city and county of itſelf, in Middleſex; the ſee of a biſhop, and the capital of Great Britain, and of all the Britiſh dominions. It is the royal reſidence, and is ſituated moſtly on the N. bank of the river Thames; part of it, namely, the borough of Southwark, a dependency of the city of London, being in Surry, and on the S. bank of the ſaid river; but London and Southwark communicate with each other by means of a bridge of hewn ſtone, conſiſting of 19 arches, which was 33 years in building, and finiſhed in 1209; and about a mile farther up the river is another bridge lately built, ſuppoſed to be one of the fineſt in the world, and called Weſtminſter-bridge. There is likewiſe one juſt built between the two, named Black Friars bridge, which is ſuppoſed one of the moſt elegant in Europe. Within the city walls, and its ancient bars and gates, it takes in but a narrow compaſs: but if, in the general acceptation of London, we take in all that vaſt maſs of buildings, reaching from Blackwall in the E. to Tothill-fields in the W. from Southwark S. to Iſlington N. and from Peterborough-houſe on the bank-ſide at Weſtminſter to Cavendiſh-ſquare, and even to Marybone, and all the new buildings by and beyond Groſvenor and Hanover ſquares to the Brentford road one way, to the Acton road another a prodigy all this, of ſuch buildings, as nothing in the world does, or ever did ſurpaſs, except it was old Rome in Trajan's time, when the walls of that city were ſaid to be fifty miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants 6,800,000. The figure of London is very irregular, being ſtretched out in buildings at the pleaſure of every undertaker, for conveniency of trade, or otherwiſe: whereas Rome was round, with very few irregularities. Its form, however, including the city of Weſtminſter and borough of Southwark, is nearly oblong, being about five miles in length from W. to E. if meaſured in a direct line from Hyde-park corner to the end of Limehouſe; and upwards of ſix, if the ſtreets be followed, or from Limehouſe to the end of Tothill-ſtreet in Weſtminſter, ſeven miles and a half. London, including the buildings on both ſides the water, is in ſome places three miles broad from S. to N. as from St. George's in Southwark to Shore-ditch in Middleſex; or two miles, as from Peterborough-houſe to Montague-houſe in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet; and in ſome places not half a mile, as in Wapping, and leſs in Rotherhithe. Several villages, formerly ſtanding at a great diſtance, are now joined to the ſtreets by continued buildings; and more making haſte to meet in like manner. But an act of parliament, obtained by the city of London, in 1760, for widening its paſſages, pulling down its crowded gates, and laying it more open in many places, will probably put a ſtop to the rapid progreſs of buildings in the extreme parts of the town; ſince the city will be then as healthy to live in as any of the out ſkirts, and equally commodious; and be not ſo liable to ſuch dreadful conflagrations as have happened within theſe few years from too much crowding. The number of inhabitants have been variouſly gueſſed at: Maitland, in 1739, computes, that within the walls and bars of the city are 725,903; but Sir William Petty, at his laſt computation, ſuppoſed it to contain a million; though in this he takes in a greater compaſs than Maitland. And in the large circuit abovementioned, ſays the author of the Tour, it may be reaſonably concluded there are about 1,500,000 ſouls. This city is under excellent regulations, particularly with regard to beggars, lights, pavements, &c. It is governed by a lord mayor, twenty-five aldermen, two ſheriffs, the recorder, and common-council; their juriſdiction being confined to the city and its liberties, as alſo to Southwark. They are conſervators of the river Thames, from Staines-bridge in Surry and Middleſex to the river Medway in Kent; and ſome ſay up to Rocheſter-bridge. The government of the out-parts is by juſtices and the ſheriffs of London, who are likewiſe ſheriffs of Middleſex. What adds moſt to the affluence and ſplendor of this great city, is its commodious port, though near forty miles from the main ſea; whither many thouſand ſhips of burthen annually reſort from all parts of the world: and thoſe of moderate bulk can come up as far as London-bridge, though the very largeſt are ſtill lower down in the river; while large barges and weſt-country boats can go through bridge, and a great diſtance up the Thames, carrying goods of all kind to and from the metropolis. London is reckoned to have two thirds of the whole trade in England. The ſtrength of this city, having no ſort of fortifications, unleſs we reckon the Tower of London as its citadel, conſiſts in the number of its inhabitants, who are commonly computed to be one ſeventh of all the people in England, and one eighth of the whole in Great Britain. The town is well ſupplied with water from the Thames, the New River brought

brought from Ware in Hertfordſhire, and the ſprings at Hampſtead. London annually conſumes above 700,000 ſheep and lambs, and 100,000 head of cattle, beſides a vaſt number of hogs, pigs, poultry of all kinds, &c. &c. In the ſtreets ply daily about 800 hackney-coaches, beſides a great number of ſedan chairs. The penny poſt, for carrying of letters, or ſmall paper parcels within the bills of mortality, or ten miles round London every way, is a great conveniency. Here is a royal ſociety, founded by king Charles II. who hold their meetings under a preſident at their houſe in Crain-court, Fleet-ſtreet, where is an obſervatory, library, and muſæum: and in 1751 a ſociety of antiquaries obtained a charter. The public places for amuſement in this city are numerous; as in ſummer, Ranelagh, Vauxhall, and Marybone gardens; alſo St. James's and Hyde parks, with a great variety of others of leſs note: and in winter are plays, operas, balls, concerts, &c. London conſiſts of ſeventy-two companies, each of which has a maſter and wardens, or aſſiſtants, annually choſen. The city is divided into twenty-ſix wards, and over each preſides an alderman, who has his deputy; and out of the court of aldermen is annually choſen a lord mayor, who reſides, during his mayoralty, in an elegant and ſpacious ſtructure, finiſhed in 1751, and called the Manſion-houſe: but its not having yet a ſufficient opening round it, great part of its beauty is loſt to the eye. London ſends four members to parliament; and lies about 320 miles S. of Edinburgh, 202 N. W. of Paris, 186 W. of Amſterdam, 520 S. W. of Copenhagen, 613 N. W. of Vienna, 264 S. E. of Dublin, 865 N. E. of Madrid, 841 N. W. of Rome, and 1389 N. W. of Conſtantinople, lat. 51 deg. 32 min. N. and under the firſt meridian of our Engliſh maps.

LONE, Adj. [contracted from *alone*] ſolitary, or without inhabitants; by one's ſelf, or without company.

LO'NELINESS, S. [from *lonely*] want of inhabitants or buildings; want of company.

LO'NELY, Adj. without any inhabitants or buildings; ſolitary.

LO'NENESS, S. ſolitude; a place unfrequented, and void of buildings.

LO'NESOME, Adj. unfrequented; void of company, inhabitants, or buildings; diſmal.

LONG, Adv. [*long*, Sax. and Fr. *longus*, Lat.] with ſome continuance, applied to time; dilitary. "Death will not be *long* a coming." *Eccleſ.* xiv. 12. Of great extent in length; reaching to a great diſtance.

LONG, Adj. to a great length or ſpace. For ſome time, or a great while, applied to time. In the comparative, *longer*, it implies a greater ſpace, or more time; and in the ſuperlative, *longeſt*, the greateſt ſpace or moſt time. "Thoſe who have the *longeſt* had iſſue." *Locke*. After *not*, it implies ſoon. "*Not* "*long* after there aroſe." *Acts* xxvi. 14. Followed by *ago*, at ſome period of time far diſtant. "Spread *long ago*." *Tillotſ.* All along, or throughout when followed by a ſubſtantive. "Singeth all *night long*." *Shak.*

LONG, S. [from *gelang*, Sax.] by the fault; by the failure. "All this coyl is *long* "of you." *Shak.* This word, though much diſuſed, is purely Engliſh.

To LONG, V. N. [*gelangen*, Teut.] to deſire earneſtly, to wiſh for with a continued and ardent deſire.

LONGANI'MITY, S. [*longanimité*, Fr. *longanimitas*, Lat.] a diſpoſition of the mind which conſiſts in bearing offences with patience.

LO'NG-BOAT, S. the largeſt boat belonging to a ſhip.

LONGE'VITY, S. [*longævus*, Lat.] length of life.

LONGIMA'NOUS, Adj. [*longumain*, Fr. *longimanus*, Lat.] long handed; having long hands, or a long reach.

LONGI'METRY, S. [*longemitrie*, Fr.] the art of meaſuring lengths.

LONG'INGLY, Adv. with inceſſant wiſhes and ardent deſires.

LO'NGISH, Adj. ſomewhat long.

LO'NGITUDE, S. [Fr. from *longitudo*, Lat.] in its primary ſignification, length. In Aſtronomy, the diſtance of a ſtar from the firſt point Aries. In Geography, the diſtance of a place from ſome of the firſt meridians. In Navigation, the diſtance of a ſhip or place, either eaſt or weſt from each other. The finding the *longitude at ſea*, has perplexed the mathematicians of all ages, and the parliament has promiſed a conſiderable reward for the invention.

LO'NGITUDINAL, Adj. [Fr.] meaſured by the length; lengthwiſe.

LO'NGSOME, Adj. tedioufneſs. Weariſome on account of its length, applied to time.

LO'NG-SUFFERING, S. patience under offences; clemency.

LO'NGWAYS, or LO'NGWISE, Adv. in the direction of the length; lengthwiſe.

LO'NGWINDED, Adj. longbreathed; tedious.

LOO, S. [*looſen*, Belg. becauſe the odds are ſo great, that a perſon loo'es] a game of cards, wherein the knave of clubs is reckoned the higheſt, and ſecures ſucceſs to the perſon who has it.

LO'OBILY, Adv. [from *looby*] aukward; clumſy; clowniſh.

LO'OBY, S. [*llobe*, Brit.] a clumſy clown.

LOOF, S. [*ufan*, Sax.] the part of a ſhip aloft, which lies before the cheſs trees.

To LOOF, V. A. to bring the ſhip cloſe to a wind.

To LOOK, V. N. [*locan*, Sax. *luggen*, Belg.] to direct the eye towards any object; to ſeem or carry an air, mien, or appearance. "*Looks* very ſullen." *Burnet*. *To look after*, to attend to; to take care of. *To look*

look for, to expect. *To look into*, to examine; to ſift; to inſpect cloſely or obſerve narrowly. Uſed with *on*, to reſpect, regard, eſteem, conſider, view, or think. "I *looked* "*on* Virgil as a ſuccinct, majeſtic writer." *Dryden*. *To look out*, to ſearch or ſeek; to be on the watch. "Bound to *look out* ſharp." *Coll.*

LOOK, Interj. [properly the imparative of the verb, and ſometimes expreſſed by, *look ye*] behold; ſee look, obſerve.

LOOK, S. air of the face, or caſt of the countenance; the act of looking or ſeeing; the act of directing the eye towards.

LOOK'ER, S. a ſpectator; a beholder. *Looker on*, an idle or unconcerned ſpectator.

LO'OKING-GLASS, S. a glaſs which repreſents the form of a perſon by reflection.

LOOM, S. a frame in which manufactures are woven.

To LOOM, V. N. [*leoman*, Sax.] at ſea, to appear.

LOON, S. a ſorry fellow; a ſcoundrel.

LOOP, S. [*loopen*, Belg.] a thread or twiſt, &c. doubled in ſuch a manner, that a ſtring or lace may be drawn through it.

LO'OPED, Adj. full of holes reſembling loops. "Your *looped* and window'd ragged-"neſs." *Shak.*

LO'OPHOLE, S. an aperture in a loop; a hole to give paſſage. Figuratively any ſhift or evaſion.

LO'OPHOLED, Adj. full of holes, openings, or void ſpaces. "This uneaſy *loop-*"*hol'd* jail." *Hudib.*

To LOOSE, V. A. [*leſan*, Sax.] to unbind or untie any thing faſtened; to relax, applied to the joints. To free from any obligation; to let go.

LOOSE, Adj. unbound; untied; not reſtrained, tight, or confined. "A *looſe* robe." Wanton or not reſtrained by the dictates of modeſty. "*Looſe* epiſtles violate chaſte eyes." *Dryd.* Diffuſe, applied to ſtile. Diſengaged from any obligation; uſed with *from* and ſometimes *of*. "*Looſe* of my vow." *Addiſ.* *To break looſe*, to get rid of any reſtraint by force.

LOOSE, S. liberty; freedom from any conſtraint; indulgence, uſed with *give* "*Give a looſe* to ſorrow." *Addiſ.*

LO'OSELY, Adv. in a manner that is not faſt or firm, applied to any thing tied. Without any union or connection. "Exiſt "*looſely* and ſeparately." *Norris.* Irregularly, or not reſtrained by the rules of chaſtity or virtue. "Living *looſely*." *Cambd.*

To LO'OSEN, V. N. to undo any thing that is tied; to be made leſs compact or coherent. "By *looſening* the earth." *Bac.* To ſeparate or divide; to free from reſtraint, or ſet at liberty. "It *looſens* his hands." *Dryd.* To remove any obſtruction in going to ſtool; to cure of coſtiveneſs.

LO'OSENESS, S. the ſtate of the things which are moveable, and deprived of their firmneſs or fixedneſs. A diſpoſition of mind, or a conduct not reſtrained by any principle of law, charity, morality, or religion, applied to the manners. In Phyſic, a habit of body wherein a perſon is obliged to go often to ſtool.

LO'OVER, S. an opening for the ſmoke to go out at the roof of an houſe.

To LOP, V. A. to cut off the branches of trees. Figuratively, to cut off a part from any thing.

LOP, S. that which is cut from trees; a flea, from *loppa*, Sweed. or *loup*, Scot.

LO'PPER, one that cuts branches from trees.

LOQUA'CIOUS, Adj. [*loquax*, *loquacis*, Lat.] full of talk; talking to exceſs; ſpeaking, or vocal; blabbing.

LOQUA'CITY, the quality of talking to exceſs.

LORD, S. [from *hlaford*, Sax. a giver of bread, alluding to the hoſpitality of our ancient nobles: it was afterwards written *laford*, and thence contracted into *lord*, from *hlf*, Sax. a loaf of bread, and *ford*, Sax. to ſupply] a perſon inveſted with ſovereign power over others: maſter. "But now I "was *lord*—of this fair manſion." *Shak.* A tyrant, or one who exerts his power to the diſtreſs of thoſe that are ſubject to him; a title of honour given to thoſe that are noble either by birth or creation, and inveſted with the dignity of a baron: by courteſy, it is applied to all ſons of a duke or marquis, the eldeſt ſon of an earl, perſons in honourable offices, and to one that has a fee, and conſequently can claim homage of his tenants. In Scripture, it is peculiarly applied to God, and ſeems to be a tranſlation of Jehovah, the incommunicable name of God. "Then "ſhall the *Lord* be my God." *Gen.* xxviii. 31. In the New Teſtament it is likewiſe given to Chriſt, who is coequal with the Father as touching his godhead. "How then did Da-"vid call him *Lord*." *Matt.* xxii. 43, and 45. *John* xx. 28. In this ſenſe likewiſe, the word is applied to the Holy Ghoſt, 2 *Theſſ.* iii. 5.

To LORD, V. N. to exerciſe unbounded authority or power. To behave like a tyrant, uſed with *over*.

LO'RDING, S. a lord; uſed in contempt. "To *lordings* proud I tune my lays." *Swift.*

LO'RDLING, S. [from *lord*, and *ling*, a diminutive determination] a little deminutive, or contemptible lord. "From *lordlings* ſprung;" *Swift.*

LO'RDLINESS, S. dignity; high ſtation. Figuratively, pride or haughtineſs.

LO'RDLY, Adj. becoming a lord, in a good ſenſe. Proud, haughty, imperious, inſolent, in a bad ſenſe.

LO'RDSHIP, S. dominion; power; ſeigniory; domain; a title of honour given to a baron;

baron; a complimental addreſs to a judge, and ſome other perſons in office.

LORE, S. [*lare*, Sax. from *læran*, Sax.] a leſſon; doctrine, or inſtruction. "The "will—heard not her *lore*. *Par. Loſt.*

To LORICATE. V. A. [*lorica*, Lat.] to plate over. "Nature hath *loricated* or "plaſtered over." *Ray.*

LO'RIOT, S. a kind of bird.

To LOSE, V. N. [preter and paſſive *loſt*. This word is diſtinguiſhed by its pronunciation from *looſe*, though both of them are ſounded as if ſpelt with a double *oo*: it is derived from *leoſon*, Sax.] to ſuffer the want of any thing a perſon was poſſeſſed of before; to miſlay or have any thing gone, ſo as it cannot be found again. Uſed with the reciprocal pronouns *himſelf*, &c. to bewilder; to be embaraſſed in an inextricable manner. "Where-"in the mind loſes *itſelf*." *Locke.* To poſſeſs no longer, oppoſed to retain. "They *loſt* "their trade of the woollen manufactory." *Graunt.* To miſs; to be unable to recover. "Many more are *loſt* than Killed." *Clarend.* Neuterly, to be beaten at any game or conteſt, oppoſed to *win*.

LO'SEABLE, Adj. ſubject to be irrecoverably taken away.

LO'SER, S. one that is deprived of any thing he was in poſſeſſion of, by accident, fraud, gaming, or miſlaying; one that ſells for leſs than he buys.

LOSS, a diminution of a perſon's wealth or poſſeſſions by fraud, by accident, by miſlaying ſo as not to be able to find again, and by ſelling for leſs than prime coſt; any detriment ſuſtained; throwing away.

LOST, Part. and Adj. [from *loſe*] not to be found; not to be perceived. "Half in va-"pours *loſt*. *Dryd.*

LOT, S. [*blaut*, Goth. *blot*, *blythe*, Sax.] a die or any thing uſed in determining a chance; a condition or chance, determined by lot; condition, circumſtance, or ſtate, aſſigned by Providence; a portion or parcel of goods; the proportion of taxes aſſeſſed a perſon by the proper officers. "To pay ſcot and "*lot*."

LOTH, Adj. unwilling; diſliking.

LO'TION, S. [Fr. from *lotio*, Lat.] a medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, and uſed to waſh any part with.

LO'TTERY, S. [Fr. from *lot*] a kind of public game at hazard, ſet on foot by authority, in order to raiſe money for the ſtate, conſiſting of a number of blanks and prizes, which are determined by tickets put in two oppoſite wheels, and drawn by different perſons, one of which contains all the numbers, and the other all the blanks and prizes.

LOUD, Adj. [*blud*, Sax. *luyde*; Belg.] noiſy; ſtriking the drum of the ear with great force; clamorous; turbulent.

LOU'DLY, Adv. with a great noiſe; with a great exaltation of voice; in a clamorous or turbulent manner.

LOU'DNESS, S. that quality of ſound which makes it to be heard at a great diſtance, and to ſtrike the drum of the ear with great force.

To LOVE, V. A. [*lufan*, Sax. *lieven*, Belg.] to regard with great deſire and affection; to be pleaſed with; to be fond of.

LOVE, S. [*leof*, Sax. *lieve*, Teut.] the ardent deſire of an object which ſeems amiable; that paſſion which is excited at the ſight of any object that appears amiable and deſireable: it is divided into two ſpecies, *viz.* the love of friendſhip, and of deſire, the one betwixt friends, the other between lovers. When applied to the affection we ſhould have towards our Creator, it is the whole man exerted in one deſire. Figuratively, a lover; an object of love; a kind of thin ſilk, of a black colour, uſed for borders on garments during a perſon's wearing mourning.

LOVE-KNOT, S. a figure made of many twiſtings and circumvolutions, to denote the inextricable ardour of a perſon's affection.

LO'VELINESS, S. qualities of mind or body which excite love.

LO'VELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to excite love.

LO'VELY, Adj. fitted to excite love.

LO'VER, S. one who has an ardent affection for one of another ſex; a friend; one who likes any thing.

LO'VESICK, Adj. languiſhing with love.

LO'VESOME, Adj. lovely; ſo as to excite love. "Or beautiful or *loveſome* can ap-"pear." *Dryd.*

LO'VE-SUIT, S. courtſhip; or the addreſſes of a perſon to one whom he loves, in order to gain her affection, "His *love-ſuit* "hath been to me—as fearful as a ſiege." "*Shak.*

LOU'GH, S. [*loch*, Iriſh, *loh*, Sax.] a lake; a large inland ſtanding water; a long bay or part of the ſea that runs up a great way into the land. See *Loch*.

LO'VING, Part. kind; affectionate; expreſſing kindneſs and affection. "*Loving* "words." *Eſth.* xv. 8.

LOV'ING-KINDNESS, S. tenderneſs; favour.

LOV'INGLY, Adv. in a manner that ſhews great love, kindneſs, and affection.

LOU'IS D'OR, S. [Fr. pronounced *looe' dore*] a golden coin in France, valued at ſeventeen ſhillings.

To LOUNGE, V. A. [*lunderen*, Belg. *alouger le tems*, Fr.] to loiter, or go about without engaging in any employ; to live in an idle and lazy manner.

LOU'NGER, S. an idler.

LOUSE, S. [plural *lice*; *lus*, plural, *lys*, Iſl. *lus*, Sax.] a ſmall inſect which breeds on the bodies of men or animals, and are of different ſpecies: the head louſe is generally

ſluggiſh, that of the body more tranſparent, and more nimble. This name is likewiſe applied to animals that reſemble the former; hence we make uſe of the words, *book-lice*, *wood-lice*, &c.

To LOUSE, V. A. [this word is diſtinguiſhed from the ſubſtantive by pronouncing the s like z] to hunt for lice; to cleanſe from lice.

LOU'SILY, Adv. in a paultry, mean, baſe, and ſcurvy manner.

LOU'SINESS, S. the quality of abounding in lice.

LOU'SY, Adj. ſwarming, or over-run with lice. Figuratively, mean; low-born, or bred; poor.

LOUT, S. [*lutum*, Lat. *laud*, Dalm.] a mean, aukward, ſtupid, and clowniſh fellow.

To LOUT, V. N. [*blutan*, Sax.] to bend the body by way of obeiſſance; to make a bow; to ſtoop. "*Louting* low." *Ben Johnſ.*

LOU'TISH, Adv. clowniſh; aukward. "The *loutiſh* clown." *Sidney.*

LOU'TISHLY, Adv. after the manner of a clown, or an aukward, ill-bred perſon.

LOW, Adj. [*lagur*, Iſl.] applied to ſituation, implies compariſon, and being nearer to the earth than ſomething elſe: in this ſenſe it is oppoſed to *high*. Applied to ſtature, meaſuring little, and oppoſed to *tall*. Applied to ſtation or condition, mean, or not above the vulgar. Applied to price, not ſold or purchaſed for much money; cheap. Applied to time, late. Applied to the mind, depreſſed or dejected. Applied to ſound ſcarce audible. Applied to ſtile or ſentiment, mean, groveling, vulgar, baſe, or diſhonourable. In Medicine, to make uſe of abſtinence. "To keep the body *low*." *Low in the world*, implies reduced, or in poor circumſtances.

LOW, Adv. not high, applied to ſituation. Cheap or of low price, applied to value. Mean or baſe, applied to rank, circumſtance, thoughts, or expreſſions. Applied to the voice, in ſuch a manner as ſcarce to be heard.

To LOW, V. N. [*blowan*, Sax. *loeyen*, Belg.] to bellow, or make a noiſe, applied to that made by oxen, bulls, or cows.

LOWE, from the Sax. *hleaw*, or *laiw*, Goth. ſignifies a hill, heap, tomb, or barrow, and is uſed in the names of places.

To LO'WER, V. A. [pronounced *lo-er*, the comparative of *low*] to bring lower; to ſtrike a flag by way of ſubmiſſion; to leſſen the value or price of a thing; to make weaker, by the addition of ſome weaker liquor. Figuratively, to depreſs or leſſen a perſon's pride. Neuterly, to ſink; to fall; to grow leſs.

LO'WERMOST, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *low*, which is thus compared *low*, *lower*, *lowermoſt*] below all others in place, circumſtances, or rank.

LO'WLAND, S. a vale, or plain; oppoſed to an eminence. A country ſituated low, when compared to the neigbouring hills.

LO'WLY, Adv. in an humble manner; meanly or without dignity.

LO'WLINESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind wherein a perſon thinks humbly of himſelf; meanneſs; want of dignity.

LO'WLY, Adj. humble; thinking modeſtly of one's ſelf; of low rank; mean; wanting dignity.

LO'WLY, Adv. in an humble or meek manner; without any appearance of grandeur, or dignity.

LO'WN, S. [*loen*, Belg.] a raſcal or ſcoundrel.

LOW'NESS, S. the quality of being near the ground, applied to ſituation; of ſhort meaſure, applied to ſtature. Meanneſs, applied to condition; want of rank or dignity. Want of loftineſs or ſublimity, applied to thoughts or ſtile. Dejection or depreſſion, applied to the mind.

To LOWR, V. N. [the *ow* is pronounced as a dipthong, like that in *now*] to appear dark, gloomy, or ſtormy. To be clouded, applied to the ſky. To frown or look ſullen; to appear angry, applied to the countenance.

LOWR, S. [the *ow* is pronounced as a dipthong, like that in *now*] cloudineſs or gloomineſs, applied to the ſky. An appearance of anger, applied to the countenance.

LOW'RINGLY, Adv. with cloudineſs, or gloomineſs, applied to the ſky. With an appearance or air of anger applied to the countenance.

LOW-SPI'RITED, Adj. dejected; depreſſed; without vigour or vivacity.

To LOWT, V. A. to look ſourly, ſurlily or clowniſhly.

LOXODROMIC, S. [*loxodromus*, Lat. from λοξος, and δρομος, Gr.] the art of oblique ſailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian.

LOY'AL, Adj. [Fr.] obedient or true to the duty owing to a prince. Figuratively, faithful in love, or true to a lover.

LOY'ALISTS, S. one who profeſſes an inviolable adherence to a king: a term given to thoſe who adhered to king Charles I. in the great rebellion.

LOY'ALLY, Adv. with inviolable adherence and fidelity to a king.

LOY'ALTY, S. [*loiaulté*, Fr.] firm and inviolable adherence to a prince. Figuratively, fidelity or immoveable attachment to a lover.

LO'ZENGE, S. [*loſenge*, Fr.] a figure conſiſting of four equal or parallel ſides, two of whoſe angles are acute, and the other two obtuſe, the diſtance between the two obtuſe ones being equal to the length of one ſide.

In

In Heraldry, a rhomb, or figure of four equal ſides, but unequal angles, reſembling a diamond on cards: in this all unmarried gentlewomen and widows bear their arms. In Medicine, a remedy made up into ſmall flat pieces, ſomething cut in the form of a lozenge, to be held and chewed in the mouth till diſſolved.

LP. an abbreviature for *lordſhip*.

LU'BBARD, S. [from *lubber*] a lazy, ſturdy fellow. "Their curmudgeon *lubbards*." *Swift*.

LU'BBER, S. [from *lubbed*, Dan.] a ſturdy drone; an idle, fat, or bulky perſon.

LU'BBERLY, Adj. lazy and bulky.

LUB'BERLY, Adv. in an awkward, lazy, and clumſy manner.

LU, S. a game of cards. See *Loo*.

LU'BRIC, Adj. [*lubricus*, Lat.] ſlippery; or ſo ſmooth of ſurface that things would ſlip off with the leaſt ſloping.

To LUBRI'CATE, V. A. [from *lubricus*, Lat.] to make ſmooth or ſlippery.

To LUBRI'CITATE, V. A. See *Lubricate*.

LUBRI'CITY, S. [*lubricité*, Fr.] ſlipperineſs or ſmoothneſs of ſurface; aptneſs to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion. The "*lubricity* of the oil. *Ray*. Uncertainty; ſlipperineſs; inſtability. The *lubricity* of "fortune." *L'Eſtrang*. Wantonneſs; lewdneſs. "As if wantonneſs and *lubricity* were "eſſential." *Dryd*.

LU'BRICOUS, Adj. [*lubricus*, Lat.] ſlippery; ſmooth. "Voluble, and *lubricus* as "well as fine" *Woodw*.

LU'BRIFACTION, S. [from *lubricus*, Lat. and *facio*, Lat.] the act of making ſmoth or ſlippery.

LUBRIFICATION, S. [*lubricus*, and *fio*, Lat.] the act of rendering ſmooth, or ſo ſlippery as to render motion eaſy.

LU'CENT, Part. [*lucens*, Lat.] bright; ſhining; darting rays. "The ſun's *lucent* "orb." *Milt*.

LU'CID, Adj. [*lucide*, Fr. from *lucidus*, Lat.] ſhining; bright; glittering. "*Lucid*, "like a glow-worm." *Newt*. Opt. Tranſparent. "*Lucid* ſtreams." *Par. Loſt*. Without any diſorder of the mind, applied to thoſe intervals of ſenſe, which are ſometimes met with in mad perſons.

LUCI'FEROUS, Adj. [*lucifer*, Lat.] bringing light either to the eye, or mind.

LUCI'FIC, Ad. making or producing light. "Though their *lucifie* motion be con- "tinued." *Grew*.

LUCK, S. [*geluck*, Belg.] any thing which happens unexpectedly in a perſon's favour; fortune either good or bad; any event that happens without being deſigned or foreſeen.

LU'CKILY, Adv. in a fortunate manner.

LU'CKINESS, S. the quality of turning out to a perſon's advantage, though undeſigned or unforeſeen by himſelf; caſual happineſs.

LU'CKLESS, Adj. unfortunate, or unhappy.

LU'CKY, Adj. [*geluckig*, Belg.] fortunate without any deſign, or contrary to expectation.

LU'CRATIVE, Adj. [*lucratif*, Fr.] gainful; profitable; bringing money.

LU'CRE, S. [*lucrum*, Lat.] gain; profit; increaſe of money.

LUCRI'FEROUS, Adj. [from *lucrum*, and *fero*, Lat.] profitable; producing gain. "Not *lucriferous*." *Boyle*.

LNCRI'FIC, Adj. producing gain.

LUCROU'S, Adj. [*lucroſus*, Lat.] procuring gain or profit.

LUCTA'TION, S. wreſtling; ſtriving; ſtruggling.

LU'CTUOUS, Adj. [*luctuoſus*, Lat.] ſorrowful.

To LU'CUBRATE, V. N. [*lucubratus*, from *lucrubor*, Lat.] to watch, or ſtudy by night.

LUCUBRA'TION, S. [*lucubratio*, Lat.] ſtudy by candle-light; any thing compoſed by night. "Thy *lucubrations* have been pe- "ruſed." *Spect*. No. 78.

LUCUBRA'TORY, Adj. [*lucubratus*, Lat.] compoſed by night or candle-light. "Write "any epiſtle *lucubratory* to your friends." *Pope*.

LU'CULENT, Adj. [*luculentus*, Lat.] certain; plain; evident. "The moſt *luculent* "teſtimonies." *Hook*.

LU'DICROUS, Adj. [*ludicrus*, Lat.] burleſque; exciting laughter by its oddity or comicalneſs.

LU'DICROUSLY, Adv. in a burleſque manner; in a manner that raiſes laughter by its extravagance or oddity.

LU'DICROUSNESS, S. the quality of being ridiculous; the quality of exciting mirth or laughter.

LU'ES, S. a peſtilence or plague.

LU'ES VENERA, S. the foul diſeaſe; the clap.

To LUFF, V. A. [*louvoyer*, Fr.] at ſea, to keep cloſe to the wind. See *Loof*.

To LUG, V. A. [*geluggian*, Sax.] to hale or drag; to pull with great violence. To lug out, or draw a ſword in burleſque language, "They *lug* out and cut." *Dryd*.

LUG, S. a kind of ſmall fiſh; a land meaſure, containing a pole or perch.

LU'GGAGE, S. [from *lug*] any thing cumbrous or unwieldy to carry.

LU'KEWARM, Adj. moderately or mildly warm. Applied to the affections, indifferent; not ardent, or zealous.

LU'KEWARMLY, Adv. with moderate warmth, applied to things. With indifference, applied to the affections.

LU'KEWARMNESS, S. the quality of being moderately warm, applied to things.

Applied to the affections, indifference, or want of ardour.

To LULL, V. A. [*lula*, Dan. *lullen*, Belg.] to bring on ſleep by ſinging of ſome agreeable ſound; to compoſe, quiet, or pacify.

LU'LLABY, S. [Johnſon obſerves that nurſes call going to ſleep *by by*, and conſequently, *lullaby* implies to *lull* to ſleep] a ſong made uſe of by nurſes to make children ſleep.

LUMBA'GO, S. in Medicine, a name given to pains about the loins, and the ſmall of the back, generally preceding the fits of a fever or an ague.

LU'MBER, S. [*loma*, *geloma*, Sax.] any thing uſeleſs and cumberſome.

To LU'MBER, V. A. to heap together in a confuſed manner like uſeleſs goods.

LU'MINARY, S. [*luminaire*, Fr. *luminare*, Lat.] any body which gives light; any thing which makes a diſcovery or gives intelligence; a perſon that makes diſcoveries and communicates them. "The two great "*luminaries* of this iſland." *Bentley*.

LUMINA'TION, S. the act of emitting light.

LU'MINOUS, Adj. [*lumineux*, F.] ſhining; giving light; darting rays; enlightened; bright.

LUMP, S. [*lompe* Belg.] a ſmall ſhapeleſs maſs; the whole; all the parts taken together; the groſs. "Several counties are "ſtigmatized in the lump." *Swift*.

LUMP-FISH, S. a fiſh ſo named on account of its form.

LU'MPING, Adj. large; heavy; great. "Thou ſhalt have a *lumping* pennyworth." *Arbuth*.

LU'MPISH, Adj. heavy; groſs; bulky, applied to things. Dull or inactive, applied to perſons.

LU'MPISHLY, Adv. in a heavy manner, applied to things. In a ſtupid manner, applied to perſons.

LU'MPISHNESS, S. ſtupid or inactive; heavineſs.

LU'MPY, Adj. full of lumps or of ſmall compact maſſes.

LU'NACY, S. [fron *luna*, Lat. the moon] a kind of frenzy uſually moſt violent at full moon. Madneſs in general, though moſt properly applied to that ſpecies, which is ſubject to intervals of ſound memory or judgment.

LU'NAR, or LU'NARY, Adj. [*lunaire*, Fr. *lunaris*, Lat.] relating to the moon; under the dominion of the moon. *Lunar periodical months*, conſiſt each of 27 days 7 hours and a few minutes. *Lunar ſynodical months*, conſiſt of 29 days 12 hours, and three quarters of an hour: and *lunar years*, of 354 days, or 12 ſynodical months.

LU'NATED, Adj. from *luna*, Lat.] formed like a half moon.

LU'NATIC, Adj. [*lunaticus*, [Lat.] mad; made mad by the influence of the moon.

LU'NATIC, S. a perſon that is ſometimes of ſound memory, and at other times mad; who as long as he is without underſtanding, is, in law, ſaid to be *non compos mentis*.

LUNA'TION, S. [*lunaiſon*, Fr. from *luna*, Lat.] the revolution of the moon; the period or ſpace of time between one moon and another.

LUNCH, or LU'NCHEON, S. as much food as one's hand can hold; a large piece of bread or meat; uſually applied to food eaten between meals.

LUNE, S. [*luna*, Lat.] any thing in the ſhape of a half moon. In Geometry, a plane in form of a creſcent or half moon.

LU'NETEE, S. [Fr.] in fortification, a demilune; an inveloped counterguard or elevation of earth made in the middle or the ditch before the curtin, conſiſting of two faces forming a re-entering angle, and ſerving, like fauſſe-brayes, to diſpute the paſſage of a ditch.

To LUNGE, V. A. [*allonger*, Fr.] in Fencing to make a puſh.

LUNGE, in Fencing, a puſh.

LU'NGED, Adj. [from *lungs*] having lungs; reſembling the action of the lungs in drawing and forcing out air. "The *lunged* "bellows." *Dryd*.

LUNGS, S. [*lugena*, Sax. *lunge*, Dan.] the lights or that part of the body by which the act of breathing is performed. It has no ſingular.

LUNIS'OLAR, Adj. [*luniſolaire*, Fr. from *luna*, Lat. and *ſolaris*, Lat.] compounded of the revolution of the ſun and moon.

LUNT, S. [*lone*, Belg. *lunte*, Teut.] the match-cord with which guns are fired.

LURCH, S. [derived by ſkinner from *l'curche*, Fr. a game of draughts] in Gaming, the act of winning ſo as that the oppoſite party ſhall have gained but little or not above a certain number. To be *left in the lurch*, is to be deſerted in deſtreſs.

To LURCH, V. N. to ſhift; or play tricks. Actively, to win a game with great advantage. Figuratively, to defeat or diſappoint. "*Lurch* the expectation." *South*. To ſteal privately; to filch, or pilfer.

LU'RCHER, S. one that watches or lies in wait to ſteal, or to betray, or to entrap; a kind of hound.

LURE, S. [*leura*, Fr. *lere*, Belg.] any enticement; any thing which promiſes advantage.

To LURE, V. N. to call back or reclaim hawks with a lure. Actively, to entice or attract by ſomething which flatters a perſon's hopes or expectations.

LU'RID, Adj. [*luridus*, Lat.] gloomy, or diſmal. "The *lurid* grove." *Thompſon*.

To LURK, V. A. to lie in wait; to lie hidden, or cloſe.

LU'RKER, S. a thief that lies in wait till a proper opportunity offers for ſecuring his prey.

LU'RK-

LU'RKING-PLACE, S. a hiding or ſecret place.

LU'SCIOUS, Adj. [ſome imagine it a contraction of *delicious*] nauſeating with ſweetneſs. Cloying by its richneſs or fatneſs, applied to animal food. Pleaſing; delightful. "The *luſcous* propoſal of ſome gainful purchaſe." *South.*

LUS'CIOUSLY, Adv. ſo ſweet or rich as to cloy.

LUS'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being ſo ſweet or fat, as to cloy ſoon.

LU'SERN, S. [*lupus carvarius*, Lat.] a lynx.

LUSO'RIOUS, Adj. [*luſorious*, Lat.] uſed in play. "*Luſorious* lots." *Sanderſon.*

LU'SORY, Adj. [*luſorious*, Lat.] uſed in play.

LUST, S. [Sax. Belg. and Teut.] carnal or lewd deſire; any irregular or violent deſire.

To LUST, V. N. to have an unchaſte deſire for; to deſire violently.

LU'STFUL, Adj. lewd; having ſtrong and unchaſte deſires; having violent, irregular, or intemperate deſires.

LU'STIHOOD, S. [from *luſty* and *hood*; of *hade*, Sax.] vigour; ſprightlineſs; bodily ſtrength. "His May of youth and bloom of "*luſtihood*" *Shak.*

LU'STILY, Adv. in a ſtout or vigorous manner.

LU'STINESS. S. ſturdineſs; great ſtrength and vigour of body.

LU'STRAL, Adj. [*luſtrale*, Fr. *luſtralis*, Lat.] the act of purifying by water.

LUSTRE, S. [Fr.] ſplendour; glittering brightneſs; a ſconce made of cut glaſs for holding a collection of lights; eminence; renown. "When he might live with *luſtre*." *Swift.* The ſpace of five years, [from *luſtrum*, Lat.] "Both of us have cloſed the tenth "*luſtre*." *Bolingb.*

LU'STRING, S. [pronounced *luteſtring*] a ſhining gloſſy ſilk, invented by the French.

LU'STROUS, Adj. [from *luſtre*] bright; ſhining. Obſolete.

LU'STY, Adj. [*luſtig*, *luſtigh*, Belg.] ſtout; vigorous; healthy, ſtrong in body.

LUTANIS, Adj. one who plays on the lute.

LUTE, S. [*luth*, *lut*, Fr. *liuto*, Ital. *lutte*, Dan.] in Muſic, a ſtringed inſtrument. In Chemiſtry, any compoſition made uſe of to faſten the different parts of ſtills or alembics uſed in diſtillation or ſublimation, from *lat*, Fr. or *lutum*, Lat.

To LUTE, V. A. to cloſe or faſten together with cement or lute.

LU'THERAN, S. a perſon who profeſſes the principles and doctrine of Martin Luther.

LU'THERAN, Adj. belonging to Luther.

LU'THERANISM, S. the doctrine of Martin Luther, a famous reformer in the 16th century, who reduced the number of ſacraments to two, *viz.* Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper, maintaining the maſs to be no ſacrament, and exploding the adoration of the Hoſt, auricular confeſſion, meritorious works, indulgences, the worſhip of images, the faſtings of the Romiſh church, monaſtical vows, and the celibacy of the clergy: he oppoſed the doctrine of free-will, holding abſolute predeſtination.

LU'TULENT, Adj. [*lutulentus*, Lat.] muddy.

To LUX, or LU'XATE, V. A. [*luxer*, Fr. *luxatus*, from *luxor*, Lat.] to put out of joint.

LUXA'TION, S. the act of putting out of joint, the ſlipping of the head of a bone out of its proper place into another, whereby its motion is deſtroyed; any thing out of joint.

LUXE, S. [Fr. *luxus*, Lat.] luxury. "*Luxe* "of coſtly pride." *Prior.*

LUXU'RIANCE, or LUXU'RIANCY, S. [*luxurians*, Lat.] abundance, applied to plenty. Over-growth, or exceſs in growing, applied to vegetables.

LUXU'RIANT, Adj. [*luxurians*, Lat.] ſuperfluouſly plenteous; growing to exceſs.

To LUXU'RIATE, V. N. [*luxuriatus*, from *luxurior*, Lat.] to grow or ſhoot to exceſs.

LUXU'RIOUS, Adj. [*luxurieux*, Fr. *luxurioſus*, Lat.] indulging in high foods or liquors; adminiſtering to luxury; luſtful. "A *luxurious* bed." *Shak.* Enſlaved to, or ſoftening by pleaſure. "*Luxurious* eaſe." *Dryd.* Luxuriant; growing or ſhooting to exceſs.

LUXURIOUSLY, Adv. voluptuouſly.

LU'XURY, S. [*luxuré*, Fr. *luxuria* Lat.] a diſpoſition of mind addicted to pleaſure, riot, and ſuperfluities; luſt or lewdneſs; luxuriance; exceſs of growth, or plenteouſneſs. Elegance or deliciouſneſs, applied to food. A ſtate abounding in ſuperfluities, or ſplendor of furniture, cloaths, food, buildings, *&c.*

LY, a very frequent termination, both in names of places, adjectives, or adverbs: in the name of a place, it is derived from *leag*, Sax. a field, or paſture: when it ends an adjective or adverb, it is derived from *lie*, Sax. implying likeneſs, of the ſame nature, or manner. As *beaſtly*, or of the nature of a beaſt. *Eældic*, Sax. *boldly*, or in a bold manner.

LYE, S. and V. See *Lie*.

LYCA'NTHROPY, S. [*lycantrope*, Fr. from λυκος and ανθρωπος, Gr.] a ſpecies of madneſs, wherein perſons imagine themſelves transformed into, and howl like, wild beaſts; of this kind, is that diſorder which is produced by the bite of a mad dog; and is by ſome called *cynanthropy*.

LY'ING, S. [from *lye*] a falſehood; the practice of telling wilful and criminal falſehoods.

LY'ING, Part. [of *lye*] ſpeaking falſehoods wilfully.

LYMPH, S. [*lymphe* Fr. *lympha*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a thin tranſparent, colourleſs humour, like water, ſecreted from the ſerum of the blood in all parts of the body, returning to it again by its own ducts called *lymphatics*, and ſuppoſed to be the immediate matter of nutrition.

LYMPHATIC, S. [*lymphatique*, Fr.] a ſlender, pellucid tube or veſſel, whoſe cavity is contracted at unequal diſtances, inſerted into the glands of the meſentery, and ſerving to convey the lymph to the blood.

LY'MPHÆDUCT, S. [from *lympha*, and *ductus*, Lat.] a veſſel which conveys the lymph.

LYNX, S. [*lynx*, Lat.] a wild beaſt ſpotted all over its body, of a very quick and piercing ſight.

LYRE, S. [*lyre*, Fr. *lyra*, Lat.] a harp; the invention of this inſtrument is by Barnes aſcribed to Jubal, who gives us the hiſtory of the variations it underwent from his time to that of Anacreon.

LY'RIC, Adj. [*lyricus*, Lat. *lyrique*, Fr.] ſomething ſet for, or ſung to, the harp.

LY'RIC, S. a ſpecies of poetry, conſiſting of ſongs that are ſet or ſung to the lyre, and was ſomething like our airs, odes, or ſongs; a perſon who writes lyric poetry, odes, or ſongs. "The old Grecian *lyrics*." *Addiſ.*

LY'RIST, S. [*lyriſtus*, Lat.] a muſician, who plays upon the lyre or harp. "The charming *lyriſt*." *Pope.*

M A C

M, A liquid conſonant, the twelfth letter in the Engliſh alphabet. It is pronounced by ſtriking the upper lip againſt the lower, in which its pronunciation almoſt agrees with that of B. The ſhape of our capital M is the ſame as that of the Goths, which ſeems to be borrowed from the Greek. It has one unvaried ſound, and is never mute. In abbreviations it ſtands, in aſtronomical tables, for *meridian*, *meridional*, *ſouthern*, or *noon*; in Medicine, for *make*, or for *mugel*, *i. e.* a handful. In Law, it is uſed for the brand with which a perſon is burnt in the hand for manſlaughter; and in numbers, with a daſh over it thus $\overline{M}$, ſtands for a thouſand.

MACARO'NIC, S. [*macaronique*, Fr.] a confuſed heap; a huddle of ſeveral things together; a coarſe, rude, clowniſh fellow. "To hear this *macaronic* talk on in vain." *Donne.* Hence the *macaronic ſtile*, in Poetry, is a low ſtile, wherein the language is deſignedly corrupted, and conſiſts of a hodge-podge of different tongues. A kind of ſweet biſcuit made of flour, almonds, eggs and ſugar.

MACE, S. [*maſſe*, Fr, *mazza*, Ital.] an enſign of authority borne before magiſtrates, made of ſilver, and ſometimes having an open crown at the top. A kind of ſpice of a thin, flat, membranaceous ſubſtance, an oleaginous and yellowiſh colour, an extremely fragrant agreeable ſmell, a pleaſant, but acrid, and oily taſte, being the ſecond covering of the nutmeg, and uſed in medicine as a carminative, ſtomachic, and aſtringent; from *macis*, Lat.

MA'CE-BEARER, S. one who carries the mace before a magiſtrate.

To MA'CERATE, V. A. [*maceratus*, from *macero*, Lat.] to make lean; to wear away; to ſteep a thing till it is almoſt diſſolved, either with or without heat.

MACERA'TION, S. the act of waſting or making lean; mortification. In Medicine, an infuſion either with or without heat, whereby the ingredients are intended to be almoſt diſſolved.

MACHIAVI'LIAN, Adj. according to the principles of Machiavel; crafty, ſubtle, cunning.

MACHIAVI'LIANISM, S. the doctrine or principles laid down by Machiaval in his *Prince*, or the practice of politics, or doing any thing to compaſs a deſign without any regard to the peace or welfare of ſubjects, the dictates of honeſty and honour, or the precepts of religion.

To MA'CHINATE, V. A. [*machinatus*, from *machiner*, Lat. *machiner*, Fr.] to plot, contrive, or deviſe.

MACHINA'TION, S. [Fr. *machinatio*, Lat.] a plot, artifice, or wicked contrivance againſt a perſon.

MACHINE, S. [Fr. pronounced *maſheen*; *machina*, Lat. from μεχανη, Gr.] a contrivance or piece of workmanſhip conſiſting of ſeveral parts, compoſed with art, and made uſe of to produce motion ſo as to ſave either time or force; an engine.

MACHI'NERY, S. [pronounced *maſhenery*] any workmanſhip conſiſting of a variety or parts; an engine of which the ſeveral parts are ſet in motion by ſome principle contained in itſelf. In Poetry, that part which the deities, angels, or demons perform. In theatrical exhibitions, the engines made uſe of to introduce perſons in a ſurprizing manner on the ſtage, or the contrivances made uſe of to ſhift the appearance of things, ſo as to cauſe aſtoniſhment.

MAC'KEREL, S. [*makrell*, Dan. *mackerel*, *makrel*, Teut. *macareau*, Fr.] a well known ſalt-water fiſh, commonly in ſeaſon in the months of May and June.

MAC'KEREL-BACK, S. a low word, applied to a perſon that is tall and ſlender.

MA'CROCOSM, S. [*macrocoſme*, Fr. from μακρος and κοσμος, Gr.] the great world or univerſe.

MA'CULA, S. [Lat. plural *maculæ*] a ſpot. "The body of the ſun may contract "ſome *maculæ*." *Brown.* In Phyſic, any ſpot on the ſkin.

MAD, Adj. [*gemaad* or *gemæd*, Sax. *mato*, Ital.] diſordered in the mind, or deprived of the uſe of reaſon. Figuratively, hurried away by any violent or unreaſonable deſire.

To MAD, V. A. to deprive of reaſon; to raiſe to ſuch a pitch of paſſion that a perſon is not under the government of reaſon; to make furious or enrage. Neuterly, to run mad, or become furious.

MA'DAM, S. [*ma dame*, Fr. my lady] a term of compliment uſed to woman of every degree.

MA'D-BRAIN, or MA'D-BRAINED, Adj. diſordered in mind; hot-headed.

MA'DCAP, S. a madman; a wild, thoughtleſs, or hot-brained perſon.

To MA'DDEN, V. N. to become wild, furious, or mad. Actively, to make mad; to enrage or make furious.

MA'DDER, S. [*mæddre*, Sax. *meed*, Belg. *madera*, Ital.] in botany, called likewiſe *rubia*, a plant uſed in dying red.

MADE, Participle preter of *make*.

MADEFA'CTION, S. [from *madefactus*, of *madefacio*, Lat.] the act of making wet. "To all *madefaction*." *Bac.*

MA'D-HOUSE, S. a houſe where mad people are confined.

MA'DLY, Adv. in a furious, raging, or lunatic manner.

MA'DMAN, S. a perſon deprived of the uſe of reaſon.

MA'DNESS, S. a diſordered underſtanding; the ſtate of a perſon out of his ſenſes; fury, wildneſs, or rage.

MA'DRIER, S. a thick plank, ſometimes armed with iron plates, having a cavity ſufficient to receive the mouth of a petard, with which it is applied againſt a gate, *&c.* deſigned to be broken down; a long and broad plank uſed for ſupporting the earth in mines, galleries, *&c.*

MA'DRIGAL, S. [Fr. and Span. *madrigale*, Ital.] originally a paſtoral, at preſent, a little amorous poem or ſong, containing a certain number of unequal verſes, not confined either to the ſcrupulous regularity of a ſonnet, or the ſubtlety of an epigram, but conſiſting of ſome tender and delicate, yet ſimple, thought, properly expreſſed.

MAGAZINE, S. [Fr. pronounced *magazeen*; *magacen*, Span. *magazinæ*, Ital.] a ſtore-houſe, generally applied to an arſenal, or place wherein military ſtores are laid up; a miſcellaneous pamphlet, ſo called from a periodical miſcellany, or collection of various pieces, generally publiſhed monthly.

MA'GGOT, S. [*magrod*, Brit. *mathu*, Sax *made*, Teut.] a ſmall kind of a worm, of a whitiſh colour, found in nuts, *&c.* which turns into a fly. Figuratively, a whimſey caprice; an odd fancy.

MA'GGOTTINESS, S. the ſtate of having or abounding in maggots.

MA'GGOTTY, Adj. full of maggots. Figuratively, whimſical; capricious.

MA'GI, S. [derived by ſome from the Perſian, which ſignifies a prieſt, but by Voſſius from מגח Heb. to meditate, whence מגים Heb. perſons addicted to ſtudy, or meditation] a title given to the antient philoſophers, among the Perſians, who were the chief perſonages in the kingdom, and had the management of public affairs.

MA'GIC, S. [*magia*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, the doctrine of the ancient magi among the Perſians; the knowledge of ſecret operations of the powers of nature, or a ſcience which teaches to produce ſurprizing and extraordinary effects. "Writers of natural *magic*." *Bac.* A correſpondence with bad ſpirits, by means of which a perſon was able to perform ſuprizing things; ſorcery.

MA'GIC, Adj. acting by the co-operation of evil ſpirits; acting by irreſiſtible influence. "By *magic* numbers and perſuaſive ſound." *Congreve.*

MA'GICAL, Adj. acting or performed by ſecret and inviſible powers, either of nature, or evil ſpirits.

MA'GICALLY, Adv. by the aſſiſtance or co-operation of evil ſpirits; according to the rules of magic, or the practice of magicians.

MA'GICIAN, S. [*magicus*, Lat.] a conjurer; one ſuppoſed to be ſkilled in magic.

MA'GISTERIAL, Adj. [from *magiſter*, Lat.] ſuch as becomes a maſter; alſo lofty, arrogant, proud or imperious. In Chemiſtry, prepared chemically, or after the manner of a magiſtery. "The *magiſterial* ſalt." *Grew.*

MAGISTE'RIALLY, Adv. in a proud, imperious, or inſolent manner.

MAGISTE'RIALNESS, S. the quality of ordering in a proud, haughty, and inſolent manner.

MA'GISTERY, S. [*magiſterium*, Lat.] in Chemiſtry, a very fine powder made by ſolution and precipitation.

MA'GISTRACY, S. [*magiſtratus*, Lat.] the office or dignity of a perſon who is charged with authority or government over others.

MA'GISTRATE, S. [*magiſtratus*, Lat.] a perſon publickly inveſted with authority, or the government of others.

MA'GNA-CHARTA, S. [Lat. the great paper or charter] the great charter of the liberties and laws of England: its origin may be derived even from Edward the Confeſſor, and was continued by Henry I. and his ſucceſſors, Stephen, Henry the Second, and king John, but that more particularly meant by this word, was granted in the ninth year of Henry III. ſince which, Sir Edward Coke

obſerves, that, even in his days, it had been confirmed above thirty times.

MAGNANI'MITY, S. [*magnanimité*, Fr.] a diſpoſition of mind exerted in contemning dangers and difficulties, in ſcorning temptations, and deſpiſing earthly pomp and ſplendor.

MAGNA'NIMOUS, Adj. [*magnanimus*, Lat.] courageous; generous; brave.

MANA'NIMOUSLY, Adv. with greatneſs of mind, and contempt of dangers, difficulties, pleaſures, and external pomp.

MA'GNET, S. [*magnes*, Lat.] the loadſtone. See *Loadſtone*.

MAGNE'TIC, or MAGNE'TICAL, Adj. relating to the loadſtone; having the qualities or properties of attracting bodies like the loadſtone.

MAGNE'TISM, S. the attractive power or property of the loadſtone; the power of attraction.

MAGNIFI'ABLE, Adj. [from *magnify*] capable of being extolled or praiſed.

MAGNI'FIC, or MAGNI'FICAL, Adj. [*magnificus*, Lat.] noted; illuſtrious; grand, or noble. "Exceeding *magnifical* of fame." 1 *Chron.* xxii. 5.

MAGNI'FICENCE, S. [Fr. *magnificentia*, Lat.] grandeur of appearance, conſiſting in buildings, cloaths, or furniture.

MAGNIFICENT, Adj. [*magnificus*, Lat.] grand in appearance; ſtriking the eye with an appearance of richneſs, pomp, or ſplendor; fond of ſplendor, or an appearance of riches.

MA'GNIFICO, S. [Ital. plural *magnifices*] a grandee of Venice. "The duke himſelf and the *magnificoes*." *Shak.*

MAGNIFI'ER, S. one that praiſes, or extols a perſon. In Optics, a glaſs which makes objects appear larger than they are.

To MA'GNIFY, V. A. [*magnifico*, Lat.] to make great; to extol with praiſe; to exalt; to elevate or raiſe higher in eſteem. "Thee—thy thunders *magnified*." *Par. Loſt.* In Optics, to make a thing appear larger than it is.

MA'GNITUDE, S. greatneſs, applied to ſize; comparative bulk; ſize. Grandeur, or ſublimity, applied to ſentiment.

MA'GPYE, S. a bird parti coloured with black and white, ſometimes taught to talk. Uſed figuratively, and by way of reproach, of a perſon who talks to exceſs.

MAID, or MAIDEN, S. [*magath*, Goth. *mægth*, *mæden*, Sax *mada*, Perſ.] a virgin, a woman-ſervant. A fiſh, a ſpecies of ſkate.

MA'IDEN, Adj. conſiſting of virgins; freſh; new; unuſed; unpolluted. "By "this *maiden* bloſſom." *Shak.*

MAI'DENHEAD, S. [from *mægth-hade*, or *madenhead*, Sax.] the ſtate or condition of a maid or pure virgin; virginity. Figuratively, newneſs; freſhneſs; an unpolluted ſtate.

MAI'DENLY, Adj. like a maid; modeſtly; gently; timorouſly.

MAI'D-SERVANT, S. a woman or female ſervant.

MAJE'STIC, or MAJE'STICAL, Adj. [from *majeſty*] auguſt, noble; great; ſtately; pompous; ſublime; elevated, or lofty.

MAJE'STICALLY, Adv. with dignity or grandeur; with loftineſs of ſtile or ſentiments.

MA'JESTY, S. [*majeſtas*, Lat.] greatneſs; dignity; power or ſovereignty; the title given to kings and queens.

MAIL, S. [*maille*, Fr.] a coat of ſteel net-work, worn formerly for defence; any armour; a bag or poſtman's bundle of letters, from *male*, or *malette*, Fr.

To MAIL, V. A. to arm or dreſs in a coat of mail; to cover as with armour. "*Mail'd* up in ſhame." *Shak.*

To MAIM, V. A. to cut off any member; to hurt or wound.

MAIM, S. the act of cutting off a limb, or diſabling a perſon by a blow.

MAIM, Adj. [*magne*, old Fr. *magnus*, Lat.] principal or chief; vaſt; groſs, or containing the chief part.

MAIN S. the groſs, bulk, or greateſt part; force, from *megen*, Sax. "With might "and *main*." *Hudib.* A hand, at dice; the great ocean; the continent. "Invaded the "*main* of Spain." *Bac.*

MAI'NLAND, S. the continent. "Circe's "hills from the *mainland* divide." *Dryd.*

MA'NLY, Adv. chiefly or principally; greatly or powerfully. "He cannot but in"creaſe *mainly*." *Bac.*

MAI'NMAST, S. the chief or middle maſt of a ſhip.

MAI'NPERNOR, S. a perſon to whom one in cuſtody is delivered, upon his becoming bound for his appearance; a ſurety or bail.

MAINPRISE, S. [from *main*, Fr. the hand, and *priſe*, Fr. taken] in Law, the receiving a perſon into friendly cuſtody, who otherwiſe muſt have gone to priſon, on ſecurity given that he ſhall be forthcoming at a certain time or place appointed. It differs from *bail*, becauſe a perſon is in this caſe ſaid to be at large from the day of his being mainpriſed until the day of appearance; but where a perſon is bailed till a certain day, he is in law always accounted to be in the ward of his bail till that time who may, if they pleaſe, keep him under confinement.

To MAI'NPRISE, V. A. to receive a perſon into friendly cuſtody, by giving ſecurity for his appearance at a certain time or day appointed.

MAI'NSAIL, S. the ſail of the mainmaſt.

MAI'NSHEET, S. the ſheet or ſail of the mainmaſt.

To MAINTAI'N, V. A. [*maintenir*, Fr.] to preſerve or keep; to defend or hold out; to

to vindicate or juſtify; to ſupport or keep up an expence; to ſupply with the conveniencies of life; to aſſert poſitively.

MAINTAI'NABLE, Adj. [from *maintain*] defenſible; juſtifiable.

MAITAIN'ER, S. one that ſupplies another with the conveniencies of life; one that defends a place or poſt againſt an enemy; one that aſſerts and ſupports any doctrine by arguments.

MAI'NTENANCE, S. [*maintenant*, Fr.] a livelihood; a ſufficiency to ſupply with the conveniencies or neceſſaries of life; ſupport, protection, or defence; continuance without failure.

MAI'NTOP, S. the top of the main-maſt.

MAI'NTOP-GALLANT-MAST, S. a maſt half the length of the maintop-maſt.

MAI'NTOP-MAST, S. a maſt half the length of the mainmaſt.

MAIN-YARD, S. the yard of the main-maſt.

MA'JOR, S. [the comparative of *magnus*, Lat.] greater in number, quantity, extent, quality, or dignity.

MA'JOR, S. In the Army, an officer above the captain, and the loweſt field officer. In Logic, the firſt propoſition in a regular ſyllogiſm. A perſon who is of age to manage his own affairs; the eldeſt of two.

MAJORA'TION, S. the act of making greater; increaſe; enlargement.

MA'JOR-DOMO, S. [Ital. *majeur domo*, Fr.] one who occaſionally holds the place of the maſter of a houſe; a ſteward; a maſter of a family.

MA'JOR-GENERAL, S. a general officer of the ſecond rank, who receives the general's orders, gives them to the majors of brigades, and commands on the left when there are two attacks at a ſiege.

MAJO'RITY, S. the ſtate of being greater; the greater number; from *majorité*, Fr.

To MAKE, V. A. [preter and participle *made*; from *macan*, Sax.] to create; to form from materials; to compoſe; to do, perform, practiſe, or uſe; to cauſe to have any quality, or bring into any ſtate. To compel or force, followed by a verb. "*Made* "to riſe." *Locke*. To ſell, ſo as to gain. "He *makes* five marks." *Shak*. *To make away*, to kill or deſtroy. "*Make away* his "brother." *Shak*. To transfer. "Debtors to "ſome friend *make* all away." *Waller*. *To make amends*, to recompence or repay. *To make free with*, to treat without ceremony. *To make good*, to maintain, defend, juſtify, fulfil, or accompliſh. *To make light of*, to conſider as of no importance or conſequence. *To make love*, to court. *To make merry*, to feaſt or partake of a jovial entertainment. *To make over*, to transfer; to ſettle in the hands of trustees. *To make out*, to clear up, explain, or ſolve a difficulty; to prove or evince. *To make ſure of*, to look upon, or conſider as certain; to ſecure the poſſeſſion of. *To make way*, to force a paſſage; to introduce; to proceed. "We could *make* little, or no "way."

MAKE, S. [from the verb] form; particular ſhape; nature.

MA'KE-BATE [from *make* and *beat*, or *debate*] a perſon who excites quarrels.

MA'KER, S. the CREATOR; one who produces any thing; one who ſets a thing or perſon in an advantageous ſtate.

MA'KEPEACE, S. one that reconciles perſons at variance; a peacemaker. "To "be a *makepeace*." *Shak*.

MA'KEWEIGHT, S. any thing thrown in to make up weight.

MA'LACHITE, S. [μαλαχη, Gr.] a ſtone, ſometimes entirely green, but lighter than the nephritic ſtone, ſo as to reſemble the leaf of the mallow, from whence it has its name.

MA'LADY, S. [*maladie*, Fr. *maladia*, Ital.] a diſeaſe; a diſorder in the body; ſickneſs.

MALA'NDERS, S. [from *mal* and *andare*, Ital.] a diſeaſe in horſes, conſiſting of a dry ſcab on the paſtern.

MA'LAPERT, Adj. [*mal* and *pert*] ſaucy; quick in making replies, but impudent or ſaucy.

MALAPE'RTNESS, S. livelineſs or quickneſs in making reply, attended with ſaucineſs.

MALAP'ERTLY, Adv. ſaucily.

MALE, Adj. [*male*, Fr. *maſculus*, Lat.] belonging to the he-ſex, oppoſed to female.

MALE, S. the he of any ſpecies.

MALE, in compoſition, implies ill, and is derived from *male*, Lat. *male*, old Fr.

MALE-ADMINISTRA'TION, S. bad conduct, or management of affairs.

MALE'CONTENT, S. one diſſatisfied with the meaſures of government; a fomenter of ſedition in a ſtate.

MALECONTE'NTED, Adj. diſcontented; diſſatisfied.

MALECONTE'NTEDLY, Adv. in a diſſatisfied or diſcontented manner.

MALECONTE'NTEDNESS, S. diſcontentedneſs; diſaffection to a government.

MALEDI'CTED, Adj. [*maledictus*, Lat.] accurſed.

MALEDI'CTION, S. [Fr. *maledictio*, Lat.] a curſe; execration; the act of denouncing or wiſhing evil to fall upon a perſon.

MALEFA'CTION, S. [from *male*, Lat. ill, and *facio*, Lat. to do] a crime. "They "have proclaimed their *malefactions*." *Shak*. Not in uſe

MALEPRA'CTICE, S. any bad practice or habit; any practice contrary to ſettled rules or cuſtoms.

MALE'VOLENCE, S. [*malevolentia*, Lat.] ill will; an inclination to hurt.

MALE'VOLENT, Adj. [*malevolens*, Lat.] ill diſpoſed towards another; inclined to do another a miſchief.

MALE'VOLENTLY, Adv. after a manner which ſhews an inclination to hurt.

MA'LICE, S. [Fr. *malitia*, Lat.] deliberate miſchief; a long continued deſire of revenge or hurting others.

MALI'CIOUS, Adj. [*malicieux*. Fr. *malitioſus*, Lat.] preſerving a continual propenſity and reſolution towards revenge, or injuring others.

MALI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner which ſhews an habitual thirſt of revenge, or a deliberate intention of doing miſchief.

MALI'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of brooding long upon injuries, and being obſtinately bent for ſome time to do a perſon a miſchief.

MALI'GN, S. [pronounced *malikn*; from *maligne*, Fr. *malignus*, Lat.] ill diſpoſed towards any one; ſtrongly and obſtinately bent to do a perſon miſchief. In Medicine, infectious, peſtilential, or fatal to the body. "*Ma-*" *lign* ulcers." *Bac.*

To MALIGN, V. A. to regard with envy or malice; to do a miſchief; to revenge.

MA'LIGNANCY, S. [from *malignant*] malice; unfavourableneſs. In Medicine, a deſtructive tendency.

MALI'GNANT, Adj. [Fr.] envious; unfavourable: malicious; revengeful. In Medicine, mortal or endangering life. "*Ma-*" *lignant* fevers."

MALIGNANT, S. a perſon of ill intentions, or maliciouſly diſpoſed.

MALI'GNANTLY, Adv. in a malicious or miſchievous manner.

MALI'GNER, S. [pronounced *malihner*] one who is obſtinately bent to do another a miſchief; a perſon who cenſures in a ſarcaſtic manner.

MALIG'NITY, S. [*malignité*, Fr.] hurtfulneſs or evilneſs of nature; a diſpoſition obſtinately bad or malicious. In Phyſic, a quality which endangers and threatens life.

MALIG'NLY, Adv. [pronounced *malihnly*] enviouſly; with malice, or an obſtinate inclination to do ill.

MA'LKIN, S. [from *mal*, a contraction of *Mary*, and *kin*, a diminutive termination] a kind of mop made of clouts, with which bakers ſweep or clean their ovens. Figuratively, a figure made up of rags; a dirty wench. "The kitchen *malkin*." *Shak.*

MALL, S. [*mail*, Fr.] a ſtroke or blow. "Gave that reverend head a *mall*." *Hudib.* A mallet; a walk where they formerly uſed to play with malls and balls; whence the *mall* in St. James's park; and *Pall-mall* near his majeſty's palace at St. James's. *Moll*, Iſl. a walk paved with ſhells.

To MALL, V. A. to beat or ſtrike with a mall. See *Maul*.

MA'LLARD, S. [*malart*, Fr.] the male of the ſpecies of wild ducks.

MALLEABI'LITY, S. [from *malleable*] the quality of bearing to be beaten, and ſpreading under the ſtrokes of the hammer.

MA'LLEABLE, Adj. [Fr. from *malleus*, Lat. a hammer] capable of enduring the ſtrokes of a hammer, and being variouſly formed thereby.

MALLEABLENESS, S. the quality of being hammered into various forms.

To MA'LLEATE, V. A. [*malleus*, Lat.] to hammer; to forge or ſhape by the hammer. "*Malleating* metals." *Derham.*

MALLET, S. [*malleus*, Lat.] a wooden hammer.

MA'LLOWS, S. [*malu*, Sax. *malva*, Lat.] a plant ſo called from its emollient or ſoftening qualities.

MA'LMSEY, S. [ſo called from *Malvaſia*, where it is produced] a luſciou wine; ſack.

MALT, S. [*mealt*, Sax. *malt*, Dan.] barley ſteeped in water till it ſprouts, and then dried in a kiln.

MA'LT-MAN, or MA'LSTER, S. one who make or deals in malt.

MALVERSA'TION, S. [Fr.] a mean, baſe, wicked, and fraudulent trick or ſhift.

MAM, or MAMMA, S. [*mam*, *mammog*, *mammæys*, Brit. *mamma*, Lat. This word is uſed as an addreſs to a mother in almoſt all languages, and is therefore by Skinner ſuppoſed to be the language of nature, and the firſt word a child pronounces] a mother.

MA'MMET, S. [a diminutive of *mam*] a puppet or doll. "To play with *mammets*." *Shak.* Obſolete.

MA'MMEATED, Adj. [*mammeatus*, Lat.] having paps or teats.

MAM'MIFORM, Adj. [*mammiforme*, Fr.] having the ſhape of a breaſt, pap, or dug.

MA'MMOCK, S. a large ſhapeleſs piece; an offal or fragment of meat.

To MA'MMOCK, V. A. to tear; to pull into pieces in ſuch a manner as to raiſe ſqueamiſhneſs in the beholder.

MA'MMON, S. [Syr.] the god of riches. Figuratively, riches.

MAN, S. [plural *men*; *manna*, Goth. *mæn*, plural, *mænn*, *mun*, Sax.] a human being; a male, oppoſed to a woman. A perſon full grown, oppoſed to a boy. A rational creature, oppoſed to a beaſt. Uſed in a looſe ſenſe for any one. "A *man* would expect to find." *Addiſ.* A moveable piece of wood uſed in playing at cheſs or draughts. A male ſervant; of *mona*, Span. a ſlave. *Man of war*, is a ſhip of war.

To MAN, V. A. [*mannen een ſtadt*, Belg. to man a town] to furniſh, ſupply or garriſon with men. Figuratively, to fortify or ſtrengthen. "Having *manned* his ſoul." *Spect.* No. 164.

MAN, S. an iſland lying between Great Britain and Ireland. Cæſar calls it *Mona*, Ptolemy *Monæda*, and Pliny *Monabia*. It lies about twelve miles S of Galloway, in Scotland; 26 N. of Angleſey, in Wales; 40 W. of the coaſt of Cumberland; and 44 E. of that of Down in Ireland. So that England, Scotland, and Ireland, may in a clear day be eaſily ſeen from it. Man lies between lat. 53 deg, 53 min. and 54 deg. 25 min. N. and long. 4 deg. 30 min. W. being near thirty miles long, and between eight and nine broad. it has been ſucceſſively inhabited by the Britons, Scotch, Norwegians; but at laſt fell into the hands of the Engliſh, about the cloſe of the reign of king Edward I. or beginning of his ſon Edward II. and has ever ſince continued under their juriſdiction. The grant of it, together with the patronage of the biſhopric, was made by king Henry IV. to Sir John Stanly, and his heirs; in which family it has continued, till by marriage it came from the earl of Derby to the duke of Athol in Scotland, who was ſtiled king in Man; but the ſovereignty is now annexed to the crown of Great Britain. This iſland is entirely ſurrounded with rocks, and conſequently has a very dangerous coaſt, and not practicable without a pilot. The ſoil of its northern parts is ſandy and healthy: but that in the ſouthern yields good paſture, with arable land, producing all kinds of grain, more than is ſufficient for the conſumption of the natives, and the air here is reckoned healthful, as ſome of them live to a great age. They are a medley, principally of all the circumjacent parts of the Britiſh dominions. A ridge of mountains runs almoſt through the whole length of the iſland, ſupplying the inhabitants quite round with very good water, and excellent peat, the only fuel in the iſland. The higheſt of theſe mountains is Snafield. The number of its inhabitants, beſides ſtrangers, is reckoned at 20,000. They are an orderly hoſpitable people. Their language is the Pictiſh, or a dialect of the Erſe, ſpoken in the weſtern iſles of Scotland; with a mixture of other tongues; and the names of places here indicate Highland original. Its ſtaple commodities are chiefly wool, hides, and tallow; and they are extremely well ſituated for a foreign trade, but more ſo for running of goods, eſpecially brandies and wines; for which reaſon they have been lately brought under the ſame laws as England, with regard to cuſtoms.

To MA'NNACLE, V. A. [from the noun] to chain the hands; to ſhackle.

MA'NACLES, S. [*manicles*, Fr.] chains for the hands; ſhackles.

To MA'NAGE, V. A. [*menager*, Fr. *maneggiare*, Ital.] to conduct or carry on; to train a horſe to graceful airs; to govern; to rule or make tractable; to huſband, or make the beſt of. Neuterly, to ſuperintend or tranſact.

MA'NAGEABLE, Adj. eaſy to be uſed, wielded, or moved; ſubmitting to government, tractable.

MA'NAGEABLENESS, S. the quality of being eaſily uſed or moved; the quality of ſubmitting to inſtruction, government, or authority.

MA'NAGEMENT, S. [*menagement*, Fr.] conduct; the manner of tranſacting or conducting any thing; prudence.

MA'NAGER, S. one who has the direction, conduct, or government of any thing, or perſon; a prudent or frugal perſon.

MA'NAGERY, S. conduct; direction; the manner in which any thing is tranſacted. "Diſcretion in the *managery* of that affair." *Clarend.* Huſbandry or frugality.

MA'NCHE, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, a ſleeve.

MA'NCHET, S. a ſmall loaf of fine bread.

MANCHINE'EL, S. [*manchinella*, Span.] a tree which grows in America, whoſe juice is ſo corroſive, that it will raiſe bliſters on the ſkin, and burn holes in linen.

To MA'NCIPATE, V. A. [*mancipatus*, Lat.] to enſlave, bind, or tie, uſed with *to* "*Mancipated to* ſtate motions." *Hale.* Seldom uſed.

MA'NCIPLE, S. [*mancipio*, Ital. *manceps*, Lat.] the ſteward or perſon that furniſhes proviſions for a ſociety; particularly uſed of the purveyor of a college.

MA'NDAMUS, S. [Lat. we command] in Law, a writ that iſſues out from the court of King's-bench.

MANDA'TARY, S. [*mandataire*, Fr.] a perſon to whom the pope has given a mandate for his benefice.

MA'NDATE, S. [*mandatum*, Lat.] a command; a commiſſion, charge, or precept.

MANDA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a director.

MA'NDATORY, Adj. [*mandatus*, Lat.] containing a command, precept, or direction.

MA'NDIBLE, Adj. [*mandabilis*, Lat.] that may be chewed; eatable.

MA'NDREL, S. [*mandrin*, Fr.] a kind of wooden pully, making a part of a turner's lathe.

MA'NDRAKE, S. [*mandragore*, Fr. μανδραγορας, Gr.] a plant whoſe root is ſuppoſed to reſemble the human form.

MANDUCA'TION, S. [*manducatio*, Lat.] eating; the action of the lower jaw.

MANE, S. [*mwng*, Brit. *maene*, Belg.] the long hair which hangs down on the neck of horſes or other animals.

MA'N-EATER, S. one that eats human fleſh.

MA'NED, S. [from *mane*] having a mane.

MA'NES, S. [from *maneo*, Lat.] a ghoſt,

or that which remains of a perſon after death.

MA'NFUL, Adj. bold; ſtout; daring.

MA'NFULLY, Adv. in a bold, ſtout, or daring manner.

MA'NFULNESS, S. the quality of behaving in a manner that ſhews undaunted courage, and invincible reſolution.

MANGANE'SE, S. [*manganeſia*, low Lat.] an iron ore of the poorer ſort, of a dark iron grey colour, very heavy, but very brittle, uſed by glaſſmen for clearing glaſs.

MANGE, S. [*mangeatſen*, Fr.] the itch or ſcab in cattle.

MA'NGER, S. [*mangeoire*, Fr. *mangiatoia*, Ital.] a place or veſſel in which the food of cattle is contained in a ſtable.

MA'NGINESS, S. the quality of having the mange.

To MANGLE, V. A. [*mangilen*, Belg.] to cut and hack; to cut and tear piece-meal; to butcher.

MA'NGLER, S. one that hacks or deſtroys in a rude and butcherly manner.

MA'NGO, S. [*mangaſtan*, Fr.] a fruit of the iſle of Java, ſomewhat reſembling a melon, brought pickled to Europe.

MA'NGY, Adj. [from *mange*] infected with the mange. Scabby, applied to beaſts.

MAN-HA'TER, S. one that hates mankind.

MA'NHOOD, S. [from *man* and *hood*, of *hade*, Sax.] the ſtate or condition of a man; human nature. The ſtate of a male, oppoſed to womanhood. The ſtate of a perſon full grown, oppoſed to childhood. Courage; bravery; reſolution.

MA'NIAC, or MANI'ACAL, Adj. [*maniacus*, Lat.] raging with madneſs.

MA'NIFEST, Adj. [*manifeſtus*, Lat.] plain; open; publicly known.

MA'NIFEST, S. [*manifeſte*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Ital.] a declaration; a public proteſt.

To MA'NIFEST, V. A. [*manifeſter*, Fr. *manifeſto*, Lat.] to make appear; to make public; to ſhew plainly; to diſcover.

MANIFESTA'TION, S. [Fr.] a diſcovery; the act of publiſhing or making public; clear or undoubted evidence.

MANIFESTIBLE, Adj. eaſy to be proved or made evident.

MA'NIFESTLY, Adv. clearly; plainly; evidently.

MA'NIFESTNESS, S. clearneſs of evidence; public notoriety.

MANIFE'STO, S. [Ital.] a public proteſtation, or declaration.

MA'NIFOLD, Adj. [of *many* and *fold*] of different kinds; many in number; complicated

MA'NIFOLDLY, Adv. in many reſpects.

MANI'GLIONS, S. in Gunnery, two handles on the back of a piece of ordnance, caſt after the German manner. *Bailey.*

MA'NIKIN, S. [*maniken*, Belg.] a little man. "A dear *manikin*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

MA'NIPLE, S. [*manipulus*, Lat.] a handful. Figuratively, a ſmall band of ſoldiers.

MA'NKIND, S. the human race or ſpecies; reſembling a male. "A *mankind* witch." *Shakeſp.*

MA'NLIKE, Adj. ſtrong; vigorous; reſembling a man full grown, and in his greateſt perfection.

MA'NLESS, Adj. without men; not manned. "Fire-boats *manleſs*." *Bac.*

MA'NLINESS, S. the appearance of a man full grown, and arrived at years of diſcretion; bravery; ſtoutneſs; dignity.

MA'NLY, Adj. becoming a man; ſtout; brave, or with undaunted courage and reſolution.

MA'NNA, S. [Lat. derived by ſome from *mannah*, Heb. a gift, becauſe it was a gift from heaven] in Pharmacy, a kind of honey-like juice or gum, concreted into a ſolid form, of a whitiſh, yellowiſh, or browniſh colour, in the form of flakes, exſuding in Calabria and Sicily from two trees, which are varieties of the aſh. That mentioned in Scripture ſeems to have been a kind of honey-dew condenſed, on account of its diſſolving by the heat of the ſun, its form reſembling a coriander ſeed, *&c.* and was probably what is in the New Teſtament, called wild honey, and ſaid to be part of the ſubſiſtence of John the Baptiſt in the wilderneſs.

MA'NNER, S. [*manniere*, Fr. *maniera*, Ital.] form or method; cuſtom, practice, habit, or faſhion. "After the *manner* of the Zidonians," *Judges* xviii. 7. Mein, or particular caſt of the countenance; the character or diſtinguiſhing quality of the mind. In the plural, morals; habit; general way of life; ceremonious behaviour; good-breeding.

MA'NNERLINESS, S. [from *mannerly*] the quality of behaving with civility or complaiſance.

MA'NNERLY, Adj. [*manierlick*, Belg.] civilly; with complaiſance in good-breeding. Adverbially, in a civil or complaiſant manner.

MA'NNIKIN, S. See *Manikin*.

MA'NNISH, Adj. having the appearance of, or becoming, a man. Figuratively, bold, maſculine. "A woman impudent and *manniſh* grown." *Dryd.*

MA'NOR, S. [*manneir*, old Fr. *maner*, Arm.] an ancient lordſhip or royalty, conſiſting of a demeſne, and of a court baron. In Common Law, a rule or government which a man has over ſuch as hold land within his fee.

MANSE, S. [*manſio*, Lat.] a parſonage houſe.

MA'NSION, S. [*manſio*, Lat.] a place of reſidence; an abode or houſe. In Law, the lord's chief dwelling-houſe within his fee.

MA'NSLAUGHTER, S. in his primary ſignifi-

ſignification, murder, or deſtruction of the human ſpecies. In Law, the killing a perſon without malice prepenſe, as in a battle that ariſes from a ſudden quarrel, &c. See *Homicide*.

MANSLA'YER, S. one that kills another.

MA'NTEL, S. [old Fr.] work raiſed before a chimney to conceal.

MA'NTELET, S. [Fr. a diminutive from *manteau*, Fr. a cloak] a ſhort kind of cloak worn by women. In Fortification, a kind of moveable pent-houſe, made of pieces of timber.

MAN-TI'GER, S. a large monkey or baboon.

MANTLE, S. [*mantell*, Brit. *mæntel*, Sax.] a kind of cloak, or looſe cloth or ſilk thrown over the reſt of the dreſs, worn formerly by generals, and at preſent uſed by nurſes and midwives to carry infants abroad in.

To MANTLE, V. A. to cloke; to cover; to diſguiſe.

To MANTLE, V. N. to ſpread the wing as a hawk in pleaſure; to joy or revel; to be expanded, or ſpread luxuriantly. To froth, or ferment, applied to liquors.

MA'NTLE-TREE, S. in Carpentry, the piece of timber running acroſs the head of the opening of a chimney, and commonly projected out from the wall, to hold china, &c.

MA'NTUA, S. [corrupted from *manteau*, Fr.] a woman's gown.

MA'NTUA-MAKER, S. a perſon who makes gowns for women.

MA'NUAL, Adj. [*manuel*, Fr. *manualis*, Lat.] performed by the hand; uſed by the hand.

MA'NUAL, S. [from *manus*, Lat.] a ſmall book, ſuch as may be eaſily carried in the hand.

MANUDUC'TION, S. [*manuductio*, Lat.] the act of guiding or leading by the hand.

MAUFA'CTORY, S. [from *manus*, Lat. a hand, and *facio*, Lat. to make] a place wherein great numbers of people are aſſembled to work upon any particular ſort of goods; a commodity, or any ſort of work made by the hand.

MANUFA'CTURE, S. [Fr. from *manus*, Lat. a hand, and *facio*, Lat. to make] any ſort of work made by the hand.

To MANUFA'CTURE, V. A. [*manufacturer*, Fr.] to produce or work upon any thing by the hands, or by art.

MANUFA'CTURER, S. one who performs any work by labour of the hands; or keeps great numbers of men to work on any particular commodity.

To MANU'MISE, V. A. [*manumiſſus*, from *manumitto*, Lat.] to ſet free or deliver from ſlavery. "Captives *manumiſed*." *Watts*.

MANU'MISSION, S. [*manumiſſio*, Lat.] the act of giving liberty to ſlaves.

To MANU'MIT, V. A. [*manumitto*, Lat.] to deliver from ſlavery; to ſet free.

MANURABLE, Adj. [from *manure*] capable of being rendered better by cultivation.

MANU'RANCE, S. [from *manure*] agriculture, or huſbandry. "Kept from *manu-* "*rance*." *Spenſer*.

To MANU'RE, V. A. [*manouvrier*, Fr.] to cultivate, or improve ground by huſbandry or manual labour; to dung or fatten land.

MANU'RE, S. any thing laid on lands to enrich and fatten them.

MANU'REMENT, S. the improvement of land by manual labour, or covering it with dung and other compoſts.

MANU'RER, S. a perſon who enriches and improves land by manual labour; a huſbandman.

MA'NUSCRIPT, S. [*manuſcrit*, Fr. *manuſcriptum*, Lat.] a written book or copy, generally applied to ſuch books as have never been printed.

MA'NY, Adj. [comparat. *more*, ſuperlat. *moſt*; from *manig*, *mænig*, Sax.] conſiſting of a great number; numerous; ſeveral. An indefinite number, preceded and followed by *as*; all that. "*As many as*, were willing." *Exod.* xxxv. 22.

MANY-COLOURED, Adj. having various and different colours.

MANY-HEADED, Adj. having ſeveral or a great number of heads.

MANY-TIMES, an adverbial phraſe for often or frequently.

MAP, S. [*mappe*, Fr. *mappa*, Ital.] a geographical picture, or a projection of the globe, or a part thereof, on a plain ſurface, repreſenting the forms and dimenſions of the ſeveral countries, rivers, and ſeas, with the ſituation of cities, mountains, and other places, according to their reſpective longitude and latitude.

To MAP, V. A. to make a map; to delineate a country, &c. on paper. To deſcribe the ſituation of a place. "If Piſanio "have *mapped* it right." *Shak.*

MA'PEL-TREE, S. [*mapultreo*, Sax.] a tree with jagged angular leaves, whoſe ſeeds grow together in hard winged veſſels, of which the ſycamore is a ſpecies.

To MAR, V. A. [*myrran*, Sax.] to injure; to ſpoil, hurt, or damage.

MARANA'THA, S. [Syr.] a form of threatning, curſing, and anathematiſing among the Jews.

MARA'SMUS, S. [from μαραινω, Gr.] in Medicine, an extreme waſting or conſumption of the whole body.

MARA'UDING, Adj. ranging about for plunder.

MARBLE, S. [*marble*, Fr. *marmor*, Lat. from μαρμαιρω, Gr.] a kind of ſtone found in great maſſes, and dug out of quarries, of ſo hard and compact a ſubſtance, and ſo fine a grain, that it readily takes a beautiful poliſh, and is uſed in ſtatues, chimney-pieces, &c.

Small

Small round ſtones played with by children. Figuratively applied to a ſtone with a remarkable inſcription. "The Arundelian "*marble*."

MARBLE, Adj. made of marble; variegated, or of different colours, like marble.

To MARBLE, V. A. [*marbrer*, Fr.] to paint with veins, clouds or different colours, in reſemblance of marble.

MA'RBLED, Adj. ſomething veined or clouded in imitation of marble.

MA'RCASITE, S. [Fr. *marcaſite*, low Lat.] a ſolid hard foſſile, of an obſcure, regular and foliaceous ſtructure, a bright glittering appearance, and found in continued beds among the veins of ores, or in the fiſſures of ſtone.

MARCH, S. [from *Mars*, Lat.] the name of the third month of the year, reckoning January as the firſt. Till the alteration of ſtile in 1564 among the French, and lately by act of parliament, in England, it was eſteemed the firſt month, and the year began on the 25th day of it.

To MARCH, V. N. [*marcher*, Fr.] to journey, applied to an army. To walk in a grave, ſolemn, and deliberate manner. Actively, to put in motion, or make an army advance; to bring on in regular proceſſion.

MARCH, S. [from the verb] a motion, walk, or journey of ſoldiers; a grave and ſolemn walk; a tune played on inſtruments during the march or progreſs of an army; ſignals for an army to move. In the plural, borders, limits, or confines of a country.

MA'RCHER, S. [*marcheur*, Fr.] a preſident of the marches or borders.

MA'RCHIONESS, S. the wife of a marquis.

MA'RCID, Adj. [*marcidus*, Lat.] lean; pining Withered, applied to plants. "*Mar*-"*cid*, dying herbs." *Dryd.*

MA'RCOUR, S. [*marcor*, Lat.] leanneſs; the ſtate of withering; a conſumption, or waſte fleſh. "The extenuation of *marcour*." *Brown.*

MARE, S. [*mære mara*, Sax.] the female of a horſe; a kind of ſtagnation, which ſeems to preſs the ſtomach with a weight when aſleep: derived from *Mara*, the name of a ſpirit, ſuppoſed by the northern nations to torment perſons aſleep: it is called the *night mare*.

MA'RESCHAL, S. a chief commander of an army.

MA'RGARITE, S. [*margarita*, Lat. *marguerite*, Fr.] a pearl. "The *margarite* or "pearl." *Peacham.*

MARGE, MA'RGENT, or MA'RGIN, S. [the laſt is moſt in uſe; from *margo*, *marginis*, Lat. *marge*, Fr.] the border; a brink, edge, or verge; the border of paper in a book, which ſurrounds the page; the edge of a wound or ſore. "The evenneſs of "its *margin*." *Sharp.*

MA'RGINAL, Adj. [*marginal*, Fr.] placed, or writ on the blank ſpace or border of a book.

MA'RGINATED, Adj. [*marginatus*, Lat.] having a margin.

MA'RGRAVE, S. [*marggraff*, Teut.] a title of ſovereignty in Germany, which ſignifies literally, a keeper of the marches or borders.

MA'RIET, S. a kind of violet.

MA'RIGOLD, S. a yellow flower.

To MA'RINATE, V. A. [*mariner*, Fr.] to ſalt fiſh, and afterwards preſerve it in oil or vinegar.

MARI'NE, Adj. [pronounced *mareen*; *marinus*, Lat.] belonging to the ſea.

MARI'NE, S. [pronounced *mareen*; from *la mareine*, Fr.] ſea affairs or forces; a ſoldier taken on board a ſhip to be employed in deſcents on land.

MA'RINER, S. [*mariner*, Fr. from *mare*, Lat. the ſea] a ſeaman or ſailor; one hired to do all common buſineſs on board a ſhip, tending to its ſailing or preſervation.

MA'RJORAM, S. [*marjorana*, Lat. *marjorlaine*, Fr.] a fragrant plant; of which there are ſeveral ſpecies.

MA'RITAL, S. [Fr. *maritus*, Lat.] belonging or incident to a huſband. "*Marital* "affection." *Ayliffe.*

MARI'TIMAL, or MA'RITIME, Adj. [*maritimus*, Lat *maritime*, Fr.] performed at, or belonging to the ſea; bordering on the ſea; naval.

MARK, S. [*marc*, Brit. *mearc*, Sax. *marque*, Fr.] a token by which a thing is known and diſtinguiſhed from another; an impreſſion; a proof or evidence; any thing which a gun or other miſſile weapon is directed towards; the ſign by which a horſe's age may be diſcovered; a character made by thoſe who cannot write their names; a piece of money valued at 13*s.* 4*d.* from *marc*, Fr. *A letter of mark or marque*, a licence given by a king or ſtate, whereby private perſons are authorized to fit out ſhips, and make repriſals on the ſubjects of another ſtate.

To MA'RK, V. A. [*mercan*, Sax. *marquer*, Fr.] to make an impreſſion, character, or ſign, by which a thing may be known or diſtinguiſhed from others; to wound; to note, obſerve or take notice of. Neuterly, to obſerve or take notice of; to work letters or figures on linnen, *&c.*

MA'RKER, S. [*marquer*, Fr.] one that makes ſome ſign, character, or impreſſion on a thing; one that takes notice of a thing.

MA'RKET, S. [anciently written *mercat*, of *mercatus*, Lat.] a public time or place wherein things are bought or ſold; purchaſe or ſale. Figuratively price; rate.

To MA'RKET, V. N. to deal at market either in buying or ſelling; to make bargains.

MA'RKET-CROSS, S. a croſs formerly ſet up where a market was held.

MA'RKET-

MA'RKET-DAY, S. a day on which things are publicly bought and ſold in a market.

MA'RKET-MAN, S. a man that goes to the market to buy or ſell; one that underſtands dealing at a market.

MA'RKET-PLACE, S. a place where a market is held.

MA'RKET-PRICE, or MA'RKET-RATE, S. the price at which any thing is commonly ſold in or out of a market.

MA'RKET-TOWN, S. a town that has the privilege of a ſtated market.

MA'RKETABLE, Adj. ſuch as may be ſold commonly in a market.

MA'RKMAN, or MA'RKSMAN, S. a perſon ſkilled in hitting a mark.

MARL, S. [*marl*, Brit. *margel*, *mergel*, Belg.] a kind of clay, become fatter and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain ſo deep in the earth, as not to have ſpent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product.

To MARL, V. A. to manure or improve grounds with marl.

To MARL, V. A. [from *marline*] to bind untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch round a cable, in order to guard it from friction.

MA'RLINE, S. [*meareu*, *mearwa*, Sax. ſoft] a long wreath of untwiſted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded, to preſerve them from friction.

MA'RLINE-SPIKE, S. a ſmall piece of iron, uſed in faſtening ropes together, or in opening the bolt of a rope, when a ſail is to be ſewed to it.

MA'RLY, Adj. abounding in marl; having the qualities of marl.

MA'RMALADE, or MA'RMALET, S. [*marmalade*, Fr.] a kind of conſerve or ſweetmeat, made of quinces cut and boiled with ſugar.

MA'RMOSET, S. [*marmouſét*, *marmot*, Fr. *marmotto*, Ital.] a ſmall monkey.

MA'RMOT, or MA'RMOTTO, S. [See *Marmoſet*] Ray ſays, that this is the *mus alpinus*, and that it hides itſelf all the winter, during which it lives upon its own fat.

MA'RQUETRY, S. [*marqueterie*, Fr.] chequered work; work inlaid with various colours.

MA'RQUIS, S. [*marquis*, Fr. *marques*, Spain.] a title of honour next to a duke. It was introduced into England by Richard II. who created Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, marquis of Dublin, and was only a titular dignity: thoſe who had the care of frontiers, as the word imports, being ſtiled *marchers*, not marquiſes.

MA'RQUISATE, S. [*marquiſat*, Fr.] the ſeigniory or province of a marquis.

MA'RRER, S. [from *mar*] one who ſpoils, damages, or hurts any thing or perſon.

MA'RRIAGE, S. [*marriage*, Fr. from *maritus*, Lat. a huſband] the act or ceremoney by which a man and a woman are lawfully united for life. This word is very often joined with others in compoſition, and then takes the nature of an adjective.

MA'RRIAGEABLE, Adj. fit for marriage; of an age to be married.

MA'RROW, S. [*merg*, *merih*, Sax.] an oleaginous or fat ſubſtance contained in the hollow of a bone, which is deſigned by the beneficent architect of our frames to ſupple the bones and render them leſs liable to break. Figuratively, the quinteſſence, or beſt part of any thing.

MA'RROW-BONE, S. any hollow bone of an animal containing marrow.

MA'RROWFAT, S. a large mellow kind of pea.

MA'RROWLESS, Adj. without marrow.

To MARRY, V. A. [*marrier*, Fr. *marito*, Lat.] to join a man and woman together, ſo that they may cohabit lawfully during life; to diſpoſe of in marriage; to take for a huſband or wife. Neuterly, to enter into the ſtate of marriage.

MARS, MARSH, or MAS, in the names of places, are derived from *merſe*, Sax. a fen, or watery place.

MARSH, S. [*merſe*, Sax.] a fen, bog, ſwamp, or tract of land abounding in water.

MA'RSHMALLOW, S. a kind of mallow growing in wet ground, and reſembling the common in all reſpects, excepting that its leaves are ſoft and woolly.

MA'RSH MARIGOLD, S. a flower.

MA'RSHAL, S. [*mareſchal*, Fr.] the chief officer of an army. See *Mareſchal*. An officer who regulates combats in the liſts; any one who regulates the rank or order at a feaſt or other aſſembly; one who puts things or perſons in proper order; an harbinger, or one who goes before a prince to give notice of his coming, and prepares for his reception.

To MA'RSHAL, V. A. to place in proper ranks or order; to lead as an harbinger. "Thou "*marſhall'ſt* me the way." *Shak.*

MA'RSHALLER, S. a perſon that puts things in order.

MA'RSHALSEA, S. a priſon in the borough of Southwark; ſo called from its belonging to the marſhal of the king's houſehold.

MA'RSHALSHIP, S. the office of marſhal.

MA'RSHY, Adj. boggy; wet; produced in marſhes.

MART, S. [contracted from *market*] a place of public traffic or trade. Figuratively, a bargain, whether purchaſe or ſale. "Ven-"ture madly on a deſperate *mart*." *Shack.* *Letters of mart*. See *Mark*.

To MART, V. A. to trade; to buy or ſell. "Nothing *marted*." *Shak.*

MA'RTEN, or MA'RTERN, S. [*marte*, *martre*, Fr. *martes*, Lat.] a large kind of weeſel, whoſe ſkin or fur is much valued; a kind

of ſwallow that builds in houſes; from *martelet*, Fr.

MA'RTIAL, Adj. [Fr. *martialis*, Lat. from *Mars*, the god of war] warlike; brave; given to war; having a warlike ſhew; uſed in war. In chemiſtry, having particles or properties of iron; from *Mars*, the chemical word for iron. Borrowing qualities from the planet *Mars*, applied to aſtrology.

MA'RTINGAL, S. [*martingale*, Fr.] a broad leather thong or ſtrap faſtened at one end to the girths under the belly of a horſe, from whence it paſſes between his fore-legs, and is faſtened at the other end to the noſe-band of the bridle, to hinder a horſe from rearing.

MA'RTINMAS, S. [from *Martin*, and *maſs*, a feſtival] the feaſt of St. Martin, the 11th of November.

MA'RTINET, or MA'RTLET, S. [*martinet*, *martelet*, Fr.] A kind of ſwallow.

MA'RTINETS, S. ſmall lines faſtened to the leetch of a ſail, to bring that part of the leetch next to the yard arm cloſe up to the yard, when the ſail is to be furled.

MA'RTYR, S. [*martyr*, Fr. from μαρτυρ, Gr.] in its primary ſenſe, a witneſs; in its ſecondary ſenſe, a witneſs of the truth of Chriſtianity; but as the witneſſing of its truth was, at firſt, generally attended with perſecution and death, the word is now applied to ſuch perſons only as die in atteſting the truth of any doctrine.

To MA'RTYR, V. A. to put to death for reſolutely maintaining any opinion.

MA'RTYRDOM, S. the act of putting to death for reſolutely and immoveably maintaining any opinion; the act of enduring death in atteſtation of the truth of an opinion, or fact.

MA'RTYROLOGY, S. [*martyrologe*, Fr. *martyrologium*, low Lat.] a regiſter or catalogue of martyrs: ſometimes extended to ſignify an hiſtory of martyrs.

MA'RVEL, S. [*merveille*, Fr. *maravigilia*, Ital.] a wonder; any thing that raiſes wonder or aſtoniſhment.

To MA'RVEL, V. N. [*merveiller*, *maravighare*, Ital.] to wonder or be aſtoniſhed.

MAR'VELLOUS, Adj. *marvelleux*, Fr.] capable of exiting wonder or aſtoniſhment; ſtrange ſurpaſſing credit. Uſed ſubſtantively to expreſs any thing exceeding natural power, oppoſed to probable.

MA'RVELLOUSLY, Adj. in a ſtrange, extraordinary, and wonderful manner.

MAR'VELLOUSNESS, S. the quality which excites wonder or aſtoniſhment.

MA'SCULINE, Adj. [*maſculin*, Fr. *maſculinus*, Lat.] male; reſembling a man; bold. In grammar, the gender appropriated to the male kind, though not always expreſſing ſex.

MA'SCULINELY, Adv. like a man; boldly.

MA'SCULINENESS, S. the quality by which a perſon reſembles a man, applied by way of reproach to women. The figure or behaviour of a man.

MASH, S. [*maſche*, Belg. *maille*, Fr] the ſpace between the threads of a net, generally written *meſh*. Any thing mingled or confuſed together from *miſchen*, Belg. to mix. A mixture for a horſe.

To MASH, V. A. [*maſcher*, Fr. *maccare*, Ital.] to beat or bruiſe into a confuſed maſs; to mix water and malt together in brewing.

MASK, S [*maſque*, Fr.] a cover worn over the face to diſguiſe it. Figuratively, a pretext, pretence, or ſubterfuge. A dramatic piece written in a tragic ſtyle without attention either to rule or probability.

To MASK, V. A. [*maſquer*, Fr.] to diſguiſe or cover with a maſk. Figuratively, to cover or hide under ſome pretence.

MA'SKED, Adj. covered or concealed. "A *maſked* battery."

MA'SKER, S. a perſon who exhibits in a maſk.

MA'SON, S. [*maçon*, Fr. *machio*, low Lat.] one who builds in ſtone.

MASQUERA'DE, S. [*maſcara*, Arab.] a diverſion or public aſſembly, wherein the company is maſked and diſguiſed; a diſguiſe. "Came to viſit thee in *maſquerade*." *Dryd.*

To MA'SQUERADE, V. N. to go in diſguiſe; to aſſemble in maſk and other diſguiſes.

MASS, S. [*maſſe*, Fr. *maſſa*, Lat.] a body; a lump; a large quantity; bulk; a vaſt body; an aſſemblage of ſeveral things, forming one confuſed and diſtinct body; a groſs body; the general. "The *maſs* of the people." *Swift.* In divinity, this word originally implied only a feſtival, and was in this ſenſe uſed in the word *Chriſtmas*, long before the introduction of the ſacrament of the maſs; but at length it was uſed to ſignify the Euchariſt, and is at preſent appropriated to the office or public prayers, uſed by the Romiſh church in the celebration of the Euchariſt.

To MASS, V. N. to celebrate maſs. Actively, to thicken; to ſtrengthen. "Filling "or *maſſing* the houſe." *Hayward.*

MA'SSACRE, S. [Fr. from *mazzare*, Ital.] the crime of killing great numbers of perſons without any diſtinction, and not in a condition to defend themſelves; murder.

To MA'SSACRE, V. A. [*maſſacrer*, Fr.] to butcher; to deſtroy great multitudes.

MA'SSICOT, S. [Fr.] cerus calcined by a moderate degree of fire: diſtinguiſhed according to the difference of its colour, which ariſes from the different degrees of heat which it endures.

MASSINESS, S. greatneſs of weight, bulk or ſolidity.

MA'SSIVE, Adj. [*maſſif*, Fr.] heavy; bulky; ſolid.

MA'SSIVENESS, S. the quality of being weighty, bulky and ſolid.

MA'SSY, Adj. weighty; bulky; ſolid.

MAST, S. Fr. [*mæſt*, Sax.] the beam or poſt ſtanding upright in a ſhip or veſſel, to which a ſail is fixed; the fruit of the oak or beech-tree.

MA'STED, Adj. carrying a maſt.

MA'STER, S. [*maſter*, old Teut. *meiſter*, Teut. *meeſter*, Belg. *maitre*, Fr. *magiſter*, Lat.] a perſon who has ſervants under him; a ruler; a chief or head; a poſſeſſor; the commander of a trading veſſel; a perſon ſubject to no controul, a teacher or inſtructor; a young gentleman; title of reſpect; a perſon eminently ſkilled in any trade or ſcience; a title of dignity at the univerſities, and in the courts of law.

To MA'STER, V. A. to rule, govern, or keep in ſubjection; to conquer; to perform with ſkill; to overcome any difficulty, or accompliſh any deſign.

MA'STERDOM, S. [from *maſter* and *dom*, Sax.] dominion or rule. "Sovereign ſway "and *maſterdom*." *Shak.*

MA'STER-HAND, S. one eminently ſkilled in any profeſſion.

MA'STER-JEST, S. a principal jeſt.

MA'STER-KEY, S. a key which can open many locks that have different wards.

MA'STER-LEAVER, S. one that deſerts his maſter. "A *maſter-leaver* and a fugitive." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

MA'STERLESS, Adj. wanting a maſter or owner; not to be governed; unſubdued.

MA'STERLINESS, S. eminent in ſkill.

MA'STERLY, Adj. ſuitable to or becoming a maſter; artful: ſhewing great ſkill; imperious; with the ſway of a maſter.

MA'STER-PIECE, S. a capital performance, which ſhews great art and ſkill; a chief or eminent excellence.

MA'STERSHIP, S. dominion; rule; power; a perfect work; a curious and capital performance; ſkill; knowledge; ſuperiority or pre-eminence.

MA'STER-SINEW, S. a large ſinew ſurrounding the hoof, and dividing it from the bone by a hollow place, where the windgalls are uſually ſeated; and is the largeſt and moſt viſible ſinew in a horſe's body.

MA'STER-STRING, S. the principal ſtring. "The *maſter-ſtring*—that makes the "moſt harmony" *Rowe.*

MA'STER-STROKE, S. a ſtroke or performance that ſhews great ſkill.

MA'STER-TEETH, S. the principal teeth. "Some—have their *maſter-teeth* indented." *Bac.*

MA'STER-WORT, S. a plant, whoſe root is uſed in medicine.

MA'STERY, S. dominion; rule; ſuperiority, or pre-eminence; ſkill.

MA'STFUL, Adj. abounding in maſt or fruit, applied to the oak or beech trees.

MASTICA'TION, S. [*maſticatio*, Lat.] the act of chewing.

MA'STICATORY, S. [*maſticatoire*, Fr.] a medicine to be chewed, but not ſwallowed.

MA'STICH, S. [*maſtic*, Fr.] a kind of gum gathered from trees, in Scio of the ſame name; a kind of mortar or cement. "Join "them together and turn them into a kind "of *maſtich*." *Addiſ.*

MA'STIFF, S. [plural *maſtives*, for all nouns ending in *f*, or *fe* in the ſingular, change into *ves* in the plural; from *meſtiff*, Fr.] a large ſized dog, generally uſed as a guard in houſes and yards.

MA'STLESS, Adj. without maſts.

MA'STLIN, S. [*meſler*, Fr.] mixed corn, conſiſting of wheat and rye.

MAT, S. [*meate* Sax. *maate*, Dan. *mata*, Lat.] a kind of a manufacture or texture made of ſedges, flags, or ruſhes woven together. In a ſhip, plats made of fine net and thrums, to keep the cordage faſt.

To MAT, V. A. to cover with mats; to twiſt, interweave, or join together like a mat.

MA'TADORE, S. [*matador*, Span.] a hand of cards, ſo called from the advantage it has over the contrary party, and its winning ſuch a number of pieces out of the pool, which on that account are called *matadores* likewiſe.

MA'TACHIN, S. [from *matadore*, Spain.] an old dance ſo called from its imitating fighting.

MA'TCH, S. *meche*, Fr. *mixia*, Ital.] a ſmall piece of deal dipt in brimſtone; any thing that catches fire, particularly applied to a kind of rope ſlightly twiſted, and prepared to retain fire made uſe of in diſcharging guns, *&c.* A conteſt; a game; any mutual conteſt; from μαχη, Gr. a fight. One equal to conteſt or fight with another; one that ſuits or tallies with another, from *maca*, Sax. A marriage; one to be married.

To MATCH, V. A. to equal; to ſhew any thing equal or like to; to ſuit or proportion; to marry, or give in marriage. Neuterly, to be married, to tally.

MA'TCHABLE, Adj. ſuitable; reſembling perfectly.

MA'TCHLESS, Adj. without an equal; not admitting compariſon.

MA'TCHLESSLY, Adv. in a manner not to be equalled.

MATCHLESSNESS, S. the quality of not admitting an equal, or a compariſon.

MA'TCH-MAKER, S. one who is inſtrumental to a perſon's marriage; one who makes matches to burn.

MATE, S. [*maca*, Sax. *maet* Belg.] a huſband or wife; a communion whether male or female; the male or female animals; one that ſails in the ſame ſhip; one that eats at

the

the ſame table; one that is the ſecond in rank. "A ſurgeon's *mate*."

To MATE, V. A. to match or marry; to be equal to; to cruſh; to confound.

MATE'RIAL, Adj. [*material*, Fr. *materialis*, Lat.] conſiſting of matter, oppoſed to ſpiritual. Important; momentous; eſſential.

MATE'RIALS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular; *materiaux*, Fr.] the ſubſtance of which any thing is made: generally applied to things compoſed of different ſubſtances.

MATE'RIALIST, S. one who denies the exiſtence of ſpirit.

MATE'RIALLY, Adv. in the ſtate of matter; eſſentially or importantly.

MATE'RIALNESS, S. the ſtate of conſiſting of matter. Figuratively, the quality of being important or eſſential.

MATE'RIATE, or MATE'RIATED, Adj. [*materia*, Lat.] conſiſting of matter. "Immateriate, or leſs *materiate*." *Bacon.*

MATERIA'TION, S. [from *materia* Lat.] the act of forming matter. "A *materiation* of even matter itſelf." *Bac.*

MATE'RNAL, Adj. [*materne* Fr. *maternus*, Lat.] motherly, becoming or belonging to a mother.

MATE'RNITY, S. [*maternité*, Fr.] the character or relation of a mother.

MATHEMA'TIC, or MATHEMA'TICAL, Adj. [*mathematicus*, Lat.] according to the rules of mathematics; belonging to mathematics.

MATHEMA'TICALLY, Adv. according to the rules of mathematics.

MATHEMATI'CIAN, S. [*mathematicus*, Lat. *mathematicien*, Fr.] a perſon ſkilled in the mathematics.

MATHEMA'TICS, S. [μαθηματικη, Gr.] the ſcience which conſiders quantity either as computible, or meaſurable: it is divided into *pure* and *mixt*; the pure conſiders quantity in the abſtract, *i. e.* without any relation to matter; and the mixt, as ſubſiſting in material beings; as length in a road, *&c.*

MA'THESIS, S. [μαθησις, Gr.] the doctrine or ſcience of mathematics.

MA'TIN, Adj. [*matine*, Fr.] uſed in, or belonging to the morning.

MA'TIN, S. the morning. In the plural, applied to the prayers uſed at morning worſhip.

MA'TRASS, S. [*matraſs*, Fr.] in Chemiſtry, a glaſs veſſel for digeſtion or diſtillation, ſometimes bellied, and ſometimes riſing gradually taper into a conical figure; a kind of hard bed put under a ſofter.

MA'TRICE, S. [*matrix*, Lat.] the womb; a mould which gives form to ſomething incloſed. "Theſe ſhells ſerved as *matrices* or "moulds to them." *Woodw.*

MA'TRICIDE, S. [*matricidium*, Lat.] the crime of murdering a mother; a perſon who kills a mother.

To MATRI'CULATE, V. A. to enter as a member at an univerſity; to enliſt; to enter into any ſociety by ſetting down a perſon's name.

MATRI'CULATE, S. a perſon entered in an univerſity.

MATRICULA'TION, S. the act of entering a perſon as a member of an univerſity.

MATRIMO'NIAL, Adj. [Fr. *matrimonium*, Lat.] ſuitable to marriage; belonging to marriage.

MA'TRIMONY, S. [*matrimonium*, Lat.] marriage; the ſolemn contract entered into between a man and woman to be faithful to each other during life; the ſtate of a married perſon.

MA'TRIX, S. [Lat. *matrice*, Fr.] the womb. Figuratively, a place where any thing is generated or formed.

MA'TRON, S. [*matrone*, Fr. *matrona*, Lat.] an elderly lady, or old woman.

MA'TRONAL, Adj. [*matronalis*, Lat.] ſuitable to a matron; conſtituting a matron. "Of *matronal* years." *Bacon.*

MA'TRONLY, Adv. after the manner of a matron; reſembling a matron; elderly.

MA'TROSS, S. in the train of artillery, a ſoldier next below a gunner, who aſſiſts in traverſing, ſponging, loading and firing the guns; they carry firelocks, and march along with the ſtore waggons, both as a guard, and to aſſiſt in caſe of accidents.

MA'TTER, S. a ſolid, hard, maſſy, impenetrable, diviſible, moveable, and paſſive ſubſtance; the firſt principle of natural things, from the various arrangements and combinations of whoſe particles ariſe the different bodies that appear in the univerſe. Body oppoſed to ſpirit; the materials of which any thing is compoſed; a ſubject or thing treated of. "The *matter* of my ſong." *Par. Loſt.* An affair or buſineſs; the cauſe of any diſturbance. "What's the *matter?*" *Shak.* Import; conſequence; moment, or importance, generally preceded by *no*. "*No matter*, now "'tis paſt." *Granv.* The thing or object which is under particular relation; a purulent running, or corruption in a ſore.

To MA'TTER, V. N. uſed imperſonally, to ſignify; to import, or be of importance. In Surgery, to generate or produce corruption or pus. "The herpes beneath *mat-* "*ter'd.*" *Wiſem.* Actively, to regard; to look upon, or conſider as of any importance.

MA'TTERY, Adj. full of matter, or pus, applied to wounds.

MA'TTOCK, S. [*mattuc*, Sax.] a kind of toothed inſtrument uſed to grub up trees and weeds, and to pull up wood. "You muſt dig "with *mattock* and with ſpade." *Shak.*

MA'TTRESS, S. [*mattraſs*, Fr. *attrat*, Brit.] a kind of a quilt made to lie on. See *Matraſs.*

MATURA'TION, S. [*maturatio*, Lat.] the act

act of ripening; the ſtate of growing ripe. In Medicine, the ſuppuration of excrementitious or extravaſated juices into matter.

MA'TURATIVE, Adj. [*maturus*, from *maturo*, Lat.] ripening or conducing to ripeneſs. In Surgery, promoting the ſuppuration of a ſore.

MATU'RE, Adj. [*maturus*, Lat.] ripe; perfected by time. Figuratively, brought near to a completion; fit for execution; well digeſted; arrived at full age, or years of diſcretion.

To MATU'RE, V. A. [*maturo*, Lat.] to ripen.

MATU'RELY, Adv. ripely; completely; with deliberation, or in a well digeſted manner.

MATU'RITY, S. [*maturité*, Fr. *maturitas*, Lat.] a ſtate of ripeneſs or perfection.

MAU'DLIN, Adj. drunk; intoxicated with liquor.

MAUGRE, [*malgre*, Fr. *malgrado*, Ital.] in ſpite of; notwithſtanding: ſeldom uſed.

To MAUL, V. A. [See *Mall*] to beat; to bruiſe in a coarſe and cruel manner.

MAUND, S. [*mand*, Sax. *mande*, Fr.] a hand baſket.

To MAU'NDER, V. N. [*maudire*, Fr.] to grumble; to murmur with diſcontent.

MAU'NDERER, S. one that uſes murmuring and provoking words through diſcontent.

MAU'NDAY-THURSDAY, S. [derived by Spelman, from *mande*, Sax. a hand-baſket, from which the king was formerly accuſtomed to give alms to the poor] the Thurſday before Good-Friday.

MAUSO'LEUM, S. [Lat. *mauſolée*, Fr.] a name given by queen Artemiſia, of Caria, to a monument ſhe erected in honour of her huſband *Mauſolus*] a pompous tomb or monument, erected in honour of a perſon that is dead.

MAW, S. [*maga*, Sax. *maegbe*, Belg.] the ſtomach of beaſts, applied in contempt to that of mankind; the craw or firſt ſtomach of birds.

MA'WKISH, Adj. [perhaps from *maw*] apt to produce ſatiety or loathing.

MA'WKISHNESS, S. the quality of cloying or producing ſatiety and loathing.

MA'WMET, S. [See *Mammet*] a puppet or doll: formerly an idol.

MA'WMISH. Adj. fooliſh; naufeous.

MA'XILLAR, or MA'XILLARY, Adj. [from *maxillar*, Lat.] belonging to the jaw-bone.

MA'XIM, S. [*maxime*, Fr. *maximus*, Lat.] an axiom; a general and eſtabliſhed principle; a leading truth.

MAY, [an auxiliary verb, by means of which we form the Engliſh potential mood; its preter is *might*, from *mag*, Goth. *mæg*, Sax.] to be poſſible; to have power. In the imperative mood, or when it is at the beginning of a ſentance, it implies a wiſh that a perſon ſhould have ſomething in his power. "*May* you live happily and long." *Dryd.* *May be*, uſed adverbially, implies perhaps, or it is poſſible.

MAY, S. [ſo called from *Maia*, the mother of Mercury, who was ſacrificed to on the firſt day] the fifth month in the year, reckoning January the firſt: in this month the ſun enters Gemini, and vegetables are generally in flower. Figuratively, the early, gay, and moſt pleaſant part of life.

To MAY, V. N. to gather flowers on the firſt of May.

MA'Y-BUG, S. a chaffer.

MA'Y-FLOWER, S. a bloom or bloſſom which grows on the hedges on a kind of white thorn.

MAY-GAME, S. a diverſion or ſport; the object of ridicule.

MA'Y-LILLY, S. a flower called likewiſe *the lilley of the valley*. See *Lilly*.

MA'Y-POLE, S. a long erect pole round which perſons dance on the firſt of May.

MA'YWEED, S. a ſpecies of chamomile.

MA'YOR, S. [*maer*, Brit. *mayer*, Belg. and Teut.] the chief magiſtrate of a city or town; the king's lieutenant, authorized to make by-laws for the good of his particular community. K Richard I. changed the bailiffs of London into mayors in 1189; which was afterwards practiſed with reſpect to other cities; and on account of the mayor of London's killing Wat Tyler, the ring-leader of an inſurrection, with his own hands, the mayors of London have ever ſince borne the title of lord, and a bloody dagger was added to the city arms, by way of commemoration.

MA'YORALTY, S. the office of a mayor; the exerciſe or poſſeſſion of the office of a mayor.

MA'YORESS, S. the wife of a mayor.

MA'ZZARD, S. [*maſcheire*, Fr. *maſe*, Sax.] a jaw; a low word.

MAZE, S. [*miſten*, Belg.] a labyrinth, or place whoſe paſſages are ſo winding and intricate, that it is not eaſy to get out of them. Figuratively, perplexity, confuſion, applied to the mind.

To MAZE, V. A. to perplex, bewilder, or confuſe.

MA'ZER, S. *meaſer*, Belg.] a cup made of maple. "A bowl or *mazer* curiouſly "carved." *Dryd.*

MA'ZY, Adj. having winding and intricate paſſages; perplexed; confuſed.

M. A. an abbreviature for *magiſter artium*, or maſter of arts.

M. B. an abbreviature for *medicinæ baccalaureus*, or bachelor of phyſic.

M. D. an abreviature for *medicinæ doctor*, or doctor of phyſic.

ME, the oblique caſe of the pronoun I, from the dat. accus. and ablat. of *ic*, Sax. *me*, Arem. and Span. *mi*, Brit. It is uſed ſometimes ungramatically for *I*, as *methinks*, inſtead of *I think*.

MEAD, S. [*moado*, Sax. *medd*, Brit.] a drink made of honey and water, called likewiſe *metheglin*; from *meddiglyn*, Brit.

MEAD, or ME'ADOW, S. [*mæde*, Sax.] ground ſomewhat watery, not plowed, and covered with graſs.

ME'AGER. S. [pronounced *meger* with the *g* hard; from *magre*, Fr. *macer*, Lat.] lean; wanting fleſh. Thin, poor, or hungry, applied to ground.

ME'AGERNESS, S. leanneſs; want of fleſh; ſcantineſs; ſmallneſs.

MEAL, S. [*mæle*, Sax. a repaſt, *muel*, Belg. food] the act of eating at a certain time; a repaſt; a part or fragment; the flour of wheat corn, finely ground or ſifted, from *mælwe*, Sax.

To MEAL, V. A. [*meler*, Fr.] to ſprinkle, mingle, or ſpot.

ME'ALMAN, S. one that deals in flour or meal.

ME'ALY, Adj. having the taſte or other qualities of meal; beſprinkled or ſpotted as with meal.

ME'ALY-MOUTHED, Adj. [*mealw*, or *malu*, Sax.] ſoft-mouthed; unable to addreſs a perſon through baſhfulneſs.

ME'ALY-MOUTHEDNESS, S. baſhfulneſs.

MEAN, Adj. [*mæne*, Sax.] wanting dignity; of low birth or rank; low minded; contemptible, or deſpicable; middle; moderate, or without exceſs; from *moyen*, Fr. *mian*, Perſ. Intervening; intermediate; coming or happening between any two periods of time.

MEAN, S. [*moyen*, Fr. *mian*, Perſ.] mediocrity; a middle ſtate between two extremes; a medium; an interval; any thing uſed to effect an end. Method or manner, uſed in the plural, and by the beſt writers, though ungrammatically, with an adjective ſingular. "Employed as a *means* of doing "good." *Atterbury*. *By all means*, ſignifies without doubt, heſitation, or fail. *By no means*, not in any degree or reſpect; not at all. In the plural number, it is likewiſe uſed for revenue, or fortune.

To MEAN, V. N. [preter and participle *meant*, pronounced *ment*; from *mænan*, Sax.] to have in the mind; to intend; to deſign; to hint at.

MEA'NDER, S. [from *Meander*, a river in Phrygia, remarkable for its winding courſe] a maze; labyrinth; a winding courſe.

MEA'NDROUS, Adj. having many turnings or windings.

ME'ANING, S. purpoſe, or intention; the ſenſe, or thing underſtood by any expreſſion.

ME'ANLY, Adv. [from *mean* the adjective] moderately; in a low degree; in a poor or baſe manner; without wealth, dignity, or reſpect.

ME'ANNESS, S. want of perfection, or excellence; defect; want of dignity, birth or fortune; ſordidneſs.

MEANT, [pronounced *ment*] the perfect and part. paſſive of *Mean*.

ME'AN-TIME, ME'AN WHILE, Adv. in the ſpace or interval happening between two periods of time.

ME'ASLED, Adj. infected with the meaſles.

ME'ASLES, S. [*maſelen*, *meſſelen*, Belg.] a cutaneous diſeaſe, conſiſting in a general appearance of eruptions, not tending to a ſuppuration, of the nature of flea bites, which come out the fourth day after a perſon is taken, and diſappear the fourth day after their coming out; ſo that the diſtemper bears a near reſemblance to the ſmall-pox. A diſeaſe in ſwine, appearing in red ſpots upon their ſkin.

MEA'SLY, Adj. ſcabbed with the meaſles.

ME'ASURABLE, Adj. [from *meaſure*] ſuch as may be meaſured or computed. Figuratively, moderate, or in ſmall quantity.

ME'ASURABLENESS, S. the quality of being capable of meaſure.

ME'ASURABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as may be meaſured; moderately.

ME'ASURE, S. [pronounced, *mezure*; *meſure*, Fr. *miſura*, Ital. from *menſura*, Lat.] that by which the quantity or extent of any thing is found; the rule by which any thing is adjuſted or proportioned; proportion; or ſettled quantity; a ſufficient quantity or degree; motion regulated by muſical time; the cadence or time obſerved in poetry or dancing; ſyllables limited to certain numbers compoſing a verſe; metre; a tune. *To have hard meaſure* is to be hardly dealt by.

To ME'ASURE, V. A. [*meſurer*, Fr.] to compute the quantity or extent of any thing by ſome ſettled rule; to comprehend, "Great "are thy works; *Jehovah*---What thought "can *meaſure* thee" *Par. Loſt*. To adjuſt; or proportion; to allot or diſtribute.

MEASURELESS, Adj. not to be meaſured, or comprehended.

ME'ASUREMENT, S. the act of finding the quantity or extent of any thing, by means of ſome ſtandard or rule.

MEA'SURER, S. one that diſtributes things in proper quantities by means of ſome ſtandard or rule.

MEAT, S. [*mete*, Sax. *mets*, Fr.] fleſh to be eaten; food in general.

ME'ATTED, Adj. fed; foddered, applied to cattle.

MECHA'NIC, or MECHA'NICAL, Adj. [*mechanicus*, Lat.] mean; ſervile; of mean employ; conſtructed by the laws of mechanics; ſkilled in mechanics.

MECHA'NIC, S. a manufacturer, or perſon engaged in handicraft employments. *Mechanic powers*, are commonly reckoned ſix, viz. the *ballance*, the *lever*, the *pully*, the *ſcrew*, the *wedge*, and the *wheel*.

ME-

MECHA'NICS, S. [*michanica*, Lat.] the geometry of motion, or a mathematical ſcience, which ſhew the effects of powers or moving forces, ſo far as they are applied to engines, and demonſtrate the laws of motion.

MECHA'NICALLY, Adv. according to the laws of mechaniſm.

MECHA'NICALNESS, S. agreeableneſs to the laws of mechaniſm ; meanneſs.

MECHA'NICIAN, S. [*mechanicien*, Fr.] a man profeſſing and ſtudying the ſcience of the mechanic powers, or the conſtruction of machines. "As *mechanicians* ſpeak." *Boyle*. Not in uſe.

ME'CHANISM, S. action according to mechanic laws ; the conſtruction of the parts depending on each other in any engine, or complicated machine.

ME'DAL, S. [*medaille*, Fr.] an ancient coin ; a piece of metal ſtamped in honour of ſome extraordinary action or perſon.

MEDA'LLIC, Adj. belonging to medals.

MEDA'LLION, S. [*medaillon*, Fr.] a large antique ſtamp or medal, bearing the ſame reſpect to ancient coins, as modern medals do to modern money.

ME'DALLIST, S. [*medailliſte*, Fr] a man ſkilled or curious in collecting medals.

To ME'DDLE, V. N. [*meddelen*, Belg.] to have to do ; to concern one's ſelf about ; to interpoſe or interfere officiouſly.

ME'DDLER, S. one who interpoſes, or buſies himſelf with things that do not concern him.

ME'DDLESOME, Adj. officiouſly interpoſing in affairs that do not concern one; intermeddling.

MEDIA'NA, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the name of a vein, or little veſſel, made by the union of the cephalic and baſilic veins in the bend of the elbow ; likewiſe, the ſeam running along the middle of the tongue.

MEDIA'STINE, S. [Fr. *mediaſtinum*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a double fimbriated membrane, formed by the continuation of the pleura, which comes from the ſternum, and goes ſtrait down through the middle of the thorax to the vertebræ, round which the guts are convolved, ſuſtained, and prevented from falling from one ſide of the thorax to the other.

To ME'DIATE, V. N. [from *medius*, Lat.] to interpoſe as an equal friend between two parties, in order to procure a reconciliation ; to be between two. Actively, to limit by ſomething placed in the middle.

ME'DIATE, Adj. [*mediatée*, Fr.] interpoſed ; coming between ; placed between two extremes.

ME'DIATELY, Adv. by a ſecondary or intervening cauſe.

MEDIA'TION, S. [Fr.] interpoſition or intervention ; agency, or a power of acting between; interceſſion or intreaty for another.

MEDIA'TOR, S. [*mediateur*, Fr.] one who acts between two parties, in order to procure a reconciliation ; an interceſſor in favour of another.

MEDIATO'RIAL, or ME'DIATORY, Adj. belonging to a mediator.

MEDIA'TORSHIP, S. the office of a mediator.

MEDIA'TRIX, S. a female or woman who acts between, or endeavours to reconcile two parties at variance.

ME'DICAL, Adj. [*medicus*, Lat.] phyſical ; relating to medicine, or the art of healing.

ME'DICALLY, Adv. after the manner of medicine ; according to the art or operation of phyſic.

ME'DICAMENT, S. [Fr. *medicamentum*, Lat.] any thing uſed in healing ; generally applied to external remedies.

MEDICAME'NTAL, Adj. relating to medicines.

MEDICAME'NTALLY, Adv. after the manner, or with the power of medicine.

To ME'DICATE, V. A. [*medicatus*, of *medico*, Lat.] to tincture, impregnate, or alter by the infuſion of medicines.

MEDICA'TION, S. the act of tincturing, impregnating, or altering by the infuſion of medical ingredients.

MEDI'CINABLE, Adj. [*medicinalis*, Lat.] having the power of phyſic, or having the qualities of healing, curing, or removing diſorders.

MEDI'CINAL, Adj. [at preſent, it is accented on the ſecond ſyllable, but it is uſed in the beſt authors with the accent on the third or laſt ſyllable but one ; from *medicinalis*, Lat] having the power of healing ; belonging to phyſic.

MEDI'CINALLY, Adv. phyſically.

ME'DICINE, S. [pronounced *medicin* ; from *medicine*, Fr. *medicina*, Lat] phyſic ; any drug given to cure a diſorder ; the art of healing.

MEDIO'CRITY, S. [*mediocrité*, Fr. *mediocritas*, Lat.] a ſmall degree; a middle rate or ſtate ; moderation.

To ME'DITATE, V. A. [*meditatus*, from *meditor*, Lat. *mediter*, Fr.] to plan, ſcheme, or contrive in the mind ; to think on or revolve in the mind. Neuterly, to think, dwell on, or contemplate with intenſe thought.

MEDITA'TION, S. [Fr. *meditatio*, Lat] deep thought, or cloſe and intent application of the mind to any ſubject.

ME'DITATIVE, Adj. addicted to intenſe thought ; expreſſing any intention or deſign.

MEDITERRA'NE, MEDITERRA'NEAN, MEDITERRANEOUS, Adj. [*mediterranée*, Fr. from *medius*, Lat. and *terra*, Lat.] ſurrounded with land ; inland, or at a diſtance from the ſea.

MEDITERRA'NEAN-SEA, S. ſo called as being ſurrounded with land on all ſides, except at the ſtreights of Gibraltar in the W.

and the Thracian Bosphorus on the E. which last lets the Euxine or Black sea into it, as the first does a constant current of the Atlantic ocean. The ancients called it the Hesperian sea, as lying W. The Scriptures call it the Great sea, in opposition to the sea of Galilee. It was also denominated the Lower sea by the Romans, from the coast of Genoa to that of Sicily. It had the appellation of Mare Internum, on the same account with that of Mediterranean. It has topical names, as the Genoese, Tuscan, Adriatic, Levant, Sicilian, Lyons, Archipelago, &c sea, or gulph It is parted from the Atlantic or great Western ocean by the streights of Gibraltar, from the Red sea by the isthmus of Suez, and from the Propontis by the streights Dardanelles. It has Europe on the N. Africa on the S. Asia on the E. and the streights of Gibraltar on the W.—Its utmost extent from N. to S. where widest, that is, from the gulph of Sidra in Tripoly, to that of Venice, from 30 deg. 20 min. to 46 deg. 40 min. upwards of 16 degrees, is above 900 miles. Its length from E. to W. or from Syria and Palestine to Gibraltar, that is, from 5 deg. W. to 36 deg. E. or long. 41 deg. upwards of 2000 miles, In the Mediterranean are several peninsulas, as Italy, Greece, and Anatolia; likewise islands, as Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Candia, Rhodes, Cyprus, those of the Archipelago, &c.

ME'DIUM, S. [Lat.] any thing that intervenes or comes between; the middle place or degree. In Mechanical Philosophy, that space or region which a body passes in its motion towards any point. In Arithmetic, a number equally distant from each extreme.

ME'DLER, S. [*mesple*, Fr. *mespilus*, Lat.] the fruit of the medler-tree, which contains five hard seeds, and is not fit for eating till it begins to decay.

ME'DLEY, or ME'DLY, S. a mixture; a confused mass; a collection of different pieces injudiciously joined together in the same book.

ME'DLEY, Adj. mixed; confused. "Make "*medley* war." *Dryd.*

MEDU'LLAR, or MEDU'LLARY, Adj. [*medullaire*, Fr.] belonging to, or resembling the marrow.

MEEK, Adj. [*mekki*, *mehak*, *makak*, Sclav.] not easily provoked to anger by affronts; bearing insults without resentment.

MEEK'LY, Adv. in a mild or gentle manner; in such a manner as to bear affronts without any resentment or anger.

MEE'KNESS, S. a temper of mind not easily provoked to resentment by injuries, but bearing afflictions with a resignation to God.

MEER, Adj. simple; unmixed. See *Meere*, Adj.

MEER, S. a lake or boundary. See *Meere*, S.

MEET, Adj. proper; qualified; adapted to any use.

To MEET, V. A. [preter *I met*, or *have met*, particip. *meet*; from *metan*, Sax.] to light on; to be treated; to close or touch; to find; to assemble in the same place from different parts. Neuterly, to encounter, or come face to face; to engage; to join.

MEETER, S. one that accosts, finds accidentally, or comes up to a person face to face.

MEE'TING, S. an assembly; a congress; the congregation in a place of worship belonging to the dissenters.

MEE'TING-HOUSE, S. a place where dissenters assemble to worship.

MEE'TLY, Adv. in a fit or proper manner.

MEE'TNESS, S. fitness or propriety.

ME'GRIM, S. [*megrain*, Fr.] a disorder of the head, attended with a sensation of turning round.

MELANCHO'LIC, Adj. [from *melancholy*] disordered or afflicted with melancholy; fanciful; gloomy, or sad.

ME'LANCHOLY, S. [from μελανος, and χολη, Gr.] a disease supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile, but really arises from too heavy and viscid blood. A gloomy, pensive temper.

ME'LANCHOLY, Adj. gloomy; dismal; habitually pensive and dejected.

MELI'CERIS, S. [μελικηρις, Gr.] a tumor inclosed in a cystis or bag, consisting of a matter like honey, whence it derives its name.

To ME'LIORATE, V. A. [*meliorer*, Fr. from *melior*, Lat.] to make better or improve.

ME'LIORATION, S. [Fr.] the act of rendering a thing better.

MELIO'RITY, S. [*melior*, Lat.] the state of being better.

MELLIFICA'TION, S. [*mellificatus*, from *mellifico*, Lat.] the act or practice of making honey; production of honey.

MELLIFLU'ENCE, S. a honied flow; a flow of sweetness.

ME'LLOW, Adj. soft with ripeness; soft in sound. Fat, applied to ground. Figuratively, drunk.

To ME'LLOW, V. A. to ripen; to soften by ripeness; to ripen by age; to soften; to bring to maturity or perfection. Neuterly, to grow ripe.

ME'LLOWNESS, S. the state of fruits made soft by ripeness or time; maturity; full age.

MELO'DIOUS, Adj. [from *melody*] sounding grateful to the ear; harmonious; musical.

MELO'DIOUSNESS, S. harmoniousness; sweetness of sound.

ME'LODY, S. [μελωδια, Gr.] the agreeable effect of different musical sounds ranged or

or disposed in a proper succession, and caused only by one single part voice or instrument; whence it is distinguished from harmony; though both words are used in discourse and writing as if they were synonimous. Music; an agreeableness of sound that raises pleasure in the mind.

ME'LON, S. [Fr. *melo*, Lat.] a plant, which runs along the ground, and produces a fruit resembling the cucumber, but far more bulky, and more rich in taste.

To MELT, V. A. [*meltan*, Sax. *smeltan*, Belg.] to dissolve any solid substance and make it liquid, either by means of fluids or heat; to dissolve or break in pieces Figuratively, to soften to love or tenderness. Neuterly, to become liquid, or be made fluid. Figuratively, to be softened to pity or any benevolent passion; to grow tender, mild, or gentle; to be dissolved.

ME'LTER, S. one that dissolves metals or other solid substances by heat.

ME'LTINGLY, Adv. in a tender or affectionate manner like something rendered soft or fluid by heat.

MEMBER, S. [*membre*, Fr. *membrum*, Lat.] a limb or joint of an animal body; a part of a discourse; a head; a clause; a single person belonging to a society or community.

ME'MBRANE, S. [Fr. *membranum*, Lat.] a web of several sorts of fibres interwoven together, serving to wrap up some parts in the fabric of an animal.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS, MEMBRA'NEOUS, or ME'MBRANOUS, Adj. [*membraneux*, Fr.] consisting of membranes.

MEMENTO, S. [Lat remember] a hint, or notice to recal a thing into the memory.

MEMO'IR, S. [*memoire*, Fr.] an account of some transactions written in a familiar manner; a hint, notice, or account of any thing.

ME'MORABLE, Adj. [Fr. *memorabilis*, Lat.] worthy of being remembered.

ME'MORABLY, Adv. in a manner worthy of being remembered.

MEMORA'NDUM, S. [Lat.] a note to assist the memory.

MEMO'RIAL, Adj. [Fr. *memorialis*, Lat.] perserving the memory or remembrance of a thing; contained in the memory.

MEMO'RIAL, S. a monument, or something erected to preserve the memory of some great person or action; a hint to assist the memory; the representation of a transaction, given by way of remonstrance or complaint from one prince, or his ambassador, to another.

MEMO'RIALIST, S. one who makes remonstrances, or sets forth any particular circumstance

ME'MORY, S. [*memorie*, Fr. *memoria*, Lat.] the power of reviving those ideas in our minds, which have disappeared or have been laid aside for a time; the act of recollecting things past; the time or period of a person's knowledge.

MEN, the plural of *Man*.

MEN-PLEASER, S. one that servilely endeavours to please mankind, and at the same time is negligent of religious offices.

To MENA'CE, V. A. [*menacer*, Fr.] to threaten.

MENA'CE, S. a threat, or positive assurance of mischief on certain conditions.

MENA'CER, S. one who threatens or denounces mischief to another.

MENAGE, S. [Fr. pronounced *menawge*] a collection of animals. "The largest *menage* "that I met with." *Addis.*

MENA'GERIE, or MENAGRY, S. [*menagerie*, Fr.] a place where wild beasts or animals are kept.

To MEND, V. A. [*emendo*, Lat.] to repair or make good any breach or decay; to correct or alter for the better; to help or advance; to improve or increase. Neuterly, to grow better, to be changed for the better.

ME'NDER, S. one that repairs breaches or decays; one that alters or corrects for the better.

ME'NDICANT, Adj. [*mendicans*, Lat.] begging.

ME'NDICANT, S. [*mendicant*, Fr.] a beggar; one of a religious society that subsists by alms acquired by begging.

ME'NIAL, Adj. [from *meiny* or *many*, *meni*, Sax. *mesnie*, old Fr.] belonging to the retinue or number of servants; of a low or base employ. "The most *menial* servants." *Swift.*

ME'NSTRUAL, Adj. [Fr. *menstruus*, Lat.] monthly; happening every month; lasting a month; belonging to a *menstruum*; from *menstrueux*, Fr.

ME'NSTRUOUS, Adj. [*menstruus*, Lat.] having a monthly flux.

ME'NSTRUUM, S. a liquor used to dissolve any thing, or to extract the virtues of any ingredients by infusion or boiling.

MENSURABI'LITY, S. [*mensurabilité*, Fr.] capacity of being measured.

ME'NSURABLE, Adj. [from *mensura*, Lat.] capable of being measured.

ME'NSURAL, Adj. [from *mensura*, Lat.] relating to measure.

To ME'NSURATE, V. A. to measure or take the dimensions of any thing.

MENSURA'TION, S. the act or practice of measuring; the dimensions or quantity found out by means of a measure.

ME'NTAL, Adj. [*mental*, Fr.] existing in the mind; belonging to the mind; internal.

ME'NTALLY, Adv. in the mind; in thought and meditation.

ME'NTION, S. [Fr. *mentio*, Lat.] a hint; an expression in writing or speaking; a recital of a thing.

To ME'NTION, V. A. [*mentionner*, Fr.] to express in words or writing.

MEPHI'TICAL, Adj. [*mephitis*, Lat.] ill-favoured; ſtinking; poiſonous. "*Mephi-*" *tical* exhalations." *Quinſey*.

ME'RCANTANT, S. [*mercantante*, Ital.] a foreigner, or foreign trader. "A *mercan-*" *tant*, or elſe a pedant," *Shak*.

ME'RCANTILE, Adj. [*mercor*, Lat.] belonging to trade; belonging to a merchant; commercial.

ME'RCINARINESS, S. [from *mercenary*] a low and ſordid reſpect to gain or lucre.

ME'RCENARY, Adj. [*mercenaire*, Fr. *mercenarius*, Lat.] acting only for hire, or from a low and ſordid proſpect of gain; hired; ſold for money.

MERCENARY, S. [*mercenaire*, Fr.] a hireling; one retained or ſerving for pay.

ME'RCER, S. [*mercier*, Fr.] one who ſells ſilks and ſtuffs.

ME'RCERY, S. [*mercerie*, Fr.] the trade of ſelling ſilks and ſtuffs.

MER'CHANDISE, S. [*merchandiſe*, Fr.] traffic, commerce, or trade; wares; any thing bought or ſold.

To ME'RCHANDISE, V. N. to trade or traffic.

ME'RCHANT, S. [*merchand*, Fr.] one who trades with perſons in foreign countries.

ME'RCHANT-MAN, S. a trading ſhip.

ME'RCHANTABLE, Adj. fit or likely to be bought or ſold.

ME'RCIFUL, Adj. [from *mercy* and *full*] willing to pity, ſpare, or pardon an offence, or offender; unwilling to puniſh.

ME'RCIFULLY, Adv. with pity, or an inclination to ſpare an offender.

ME'RCIFULNESS, S. the quality of pitying or ſparing offenders.

ME'RCILESS, Adj. without pity or compaſſion; cruel; ſevere.

ME'RCILESSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as neither to pity nor ſpare an offender.

ME'RCILESSNESS, S. the quality of puniſhing without pity or pardon.

MERCU'RIAL, Adj. [*mercurialis*, Lat.] formed under the influence of Mercury; active; ſprightly; volatile. In Medicine, conſiſting of quick-ſilver or mercury.

ME'RCURIFICATION, S. the act of mixing or incorporating with quick-ſilver.

ME'RCURY, S. [*Mercurius*, Lat.] in Mythology, a deity held to be the meſſenger of the other gods, to preſide over eloquence and trade, to be the inventor of muſic, the interpreter of the will of the other deities, and the ſon of Jupiter by Maia. In Chemiſtry, quick-ſilver. In Heraldry, a purple colour. In Aſtronomy, the leaſt and loweſt of the planets next the moon; its mean motion is 59 minutes eight ſeconds; but ſometimes it is ſo ſwift as to go a whole degree and 40 minutes in a day. In Botany, a plant. Figuratively, ſprightlineſs, applied to the mind. A carrier of news-papers: the laſt ſenſe is low, and mere cant.

ME'RCY, S. [*merci*, Fr. contracted from *miſericordia*, Lat.] the act of paſſing by crimes without puniſhing them; unwillingneſs to puniſh; the act of pitying and pardoning offenders; pardon.

MERE, Adj. [*merus*, Lat.] entire; only; excluſive of all other perſons or things; ſimple.

MERE, or MER, whether in the beginning, middle, or end of the names of places, is derived from *mere*, Sax. a pool or lake.

MERE, [Sax.] a large pool or lake.

ME'RELY, Adv. ſimply; only; barely; excluſive of any other way, deſign, or purpoſe.

MERETRI'CIOUS, Adj. [*meretricius*, Lat.] uſed by, or belonging to harlots; ſeducing or alluring by falſe ſhew.

MERETRI'CIOUSLY, Adv. after the manner of a har'ot; with falſe allurements.

MERETRI'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of uſing falſe allurements, like thoſe of harlots.

MERI'DIAN, S. [*meridien*, Fr. *meridies*, Lat.] noon, or mid-day. In Geography, a line drawn from north to ſouth, which the ſun croſſes at noon. Figuratively, the particular ſtate or place of a thing; the higheſt point of glory of power. Applied to an artificial globe, the brazen circle, in which the globe hangs and turns.

MERI'DIAN, Adj. at the point of noon; ſouthern, or extended to the north and ſouth. Figuratively, raiſed to the higheſt point.

MERI'DIONAL, Adj. [Fr.] ſouthern; ſituated towards the ſouth; looking towards the ſouth.

MERIDIONA'LITY, S. ſituated in the ſouth; poſition of a place, ſo as to look towards the ſouth.

MERIDIONA'LLY, Adv. with a ſouthern aſpect.

MERI'ONYTHSHIRE, S. in Welch *Sir Veiryonydd*, a county of North Wales. It is bounded on the S. by Cardiganſhire, from which it is parted by the river Dovy or Dyffi; on the E. by Montgomeryſhire and Denbighſhire; on the N. by Caernarvonſhire and part of Denbighſhire; and has the Iriſh ſea on the W. for a length of thirty-five miles: its breadth is thirty. It is entirely mountainous; but abounds with ſheep, black cattle, fiſh, goats, and game. The inhabitants apply themſelves wholly to grazing, and live on butter, cheeſe, &c. The principal rivers here are the Tovy, Avon, Drwrydh, and Dee. The lake Lhyn-tigid or Pimblemere, in this county, covers 160 acres of ground: through it runs the Dee, which, though communicating their waters, do not communicate their fiſh. The herbs on the mountains here, and the fiſh in the lakes, are much the ſame with thoſe of the Alps. Among innumerable peaks here, are the famous Kader-idricks, Raravawr, Glyder and Mowy-

wynda. It lies in the dioceſe of Bangor, and ſends no members to parliament, but the knight of the ſhire. Near Harleigh, in this county, was a ſtrange livid fire from the ſea, or fiery exhalation, which in 1694 burnt hay-ricks, &c.

ME'RIT, S. [*merite*, Fr. *meritum*, Lat.] deſert; excellence; deſerving honour or reward.

To ME'RIT, V. A. [*meriter*, Fr.] to deſerve; to have a right to claim ſomewhat on account of one's excellencies; to earn.

MERITO'RIOUS, Adj. [*meritoire*, Fr.] deſerving reward; of great deſert.

MERITO'RIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſerve reward.

MERITO'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of a thing, action, or perſon, which gives them a right to approbation and reward.

ME'RMAID, S. [from *mer*, the ſea, and *maid*] a ſea-monſter, ſuppoſed to have a woman's face and ſhape, but a fiſh's tail.

ME'RRILY, Adv. [from *merry*] in a gay, joyous, or mirthful manner.

MERRIMAKE, S. a feſtival; a meeting to be joyous.

To MERRIMAKE, V. A. to feaſt; to be jovial or merry.

ME'RRIMENT, S. mirth; gaiety; ſport that cauſes laughter; laughter.

ME'RRINESS, S. the quality of being cheerful, or promoting mirth among others.

MERRY, Adj. [*mirig*, Sax. *mera*, Ital.] full of mirth, joy, and laughter; cauſing laughter; proſperous, or making cheerful. "A *merry* gale." *Dryd.* *To make merry*, to junket, drink, and give a looſe to laughter and joy with a friend.

ME'RRY-ANDREW, S. a buffoon, or perſon who endeavours to raiſe laughter in others by odd geſtures and comical expreſſions.

ME'RRY-THOUGHT, S. a forked bone on the upper part of the breaſt of fowls, ſo called becauſe pulled on each ſide by young perſons, from a traditionary opinion, that the perſon who has the longeſt ſide, ſhall be married firſt.

MESERA'IC, Adj. [*meſaraique* Fr.] belonging to the meſentery.

ME'RSION, S. [*merſio*, Lat.] the act of ſinking or plunging over head.

MESE'NTERIC Adj. [*meſenterique*, Fr.] belonging to the meſentery.

MESE'NTERY, S. [*meſentere*, Fr. from μεσον, and εντερον, Gr.] in Anatomy, a fat membrane placed in the middle of the abdomen, almoſt of a circular figure, with a narrow production, to which the end of the colon and beginning of the rectum are tied: the inteſtines are faſtened like a border on its circumference.

MESH, S. [*maeſche*, Belg. *mache*, old Fr.] the ſpace or interſtice between the threads of a net. See *maſh*.

To MESH, V. A. to catch in a net; to enſnare. "The flies by chance *meſht* in the air." *Drayton.*

ME'SHY, Adj. made of net work.

ME'SLIN, S. [from *meſler*, Fr.] mixed corn, conſiſting of wheat and rye.

MESS, S. [*mes*, old Fr. *meſſo*, Ital. *myſe*, Sax.] a diſh; a quantity of food ſent to table at once.

To MESS, V. A. to eat or feed.

ME'SSAGE, S. [Fr. *meſſaggio*, Ital.] an errand; any thing told to another to be related to a third perſon.

ME'SSENGER, S. [*meſſager*, Fr. *meſſagiere*, Ital.] one who is ſent on an errand; one who is ſent to a third perſon; a perſon paid by the government to carry diſpatches relating to affairs of ſtate, and is likewiſe employed by the ſecretaries warrants to apprehend and keep in cuſtody perſons ſuſpected of high treaſon; a forerunner or harbinger.

MESSI'AH, S. [Heb. anointed] the title given by way of eminence to our Saviour, meaning the ſame in Hebrew as Chriſt in the Greek, and alludes to the authority he had to aſſume the characters of king, prieſt, prophet, and that of Saviour of the world.

ME'SSIEURS, S. [plural of *monſieur*, Fr.] ſirs, or gentlemen.

ME'SSMATE, S. one who eats at the ſame table with another.

ME'SSUAGE, S. [*meſſuagium*, Lat.] in Law, a dwelling-houſe, with lands adjoining.

MET, Participle of *Meet*.

METACA'RPUS, S. [from μετα, and καρπος, Gr.] in Anatomy, the wriſt, or that part behind the hand and the fingers.

METACA'RPAL, Adj. belonging to the metacarpus.

ME'TAL, S. [Fr. *metallum*, Lat.] a firm, heavy, opake, and hard ſubſtance, fuſible by fire, when cold growing ſolid again, malleable under the hammer, and of a bright, gloſſy, glittering ſubſtance when newly cut or broken. Figuratively, courage or ſpirit. In the laſt ſenſe more properly written *mettle*, which ſee.

META'LLIC, or META'LLICAL, Adj. [*metallique*, Fr.] partaking, conſiſting of, or containing metal; made of metal.

ME'TALLINE, Adj. impregnated with, or containing metal; conſiſting or made of metal.

ME'TALLIST, S. a worker in metals; a perſon ſkilled in metals.

META'LLURGIST, S. [*metallum*, Lat. and εργον, Gr.] a worker in metals.

META'LLURGY, S. [See *Metallurgiſt*] the act of working metals, and ſeparating them from their ores.

To METAMO'RPHOSE, Adj. [*metamorphoſer*, Fr. from μεταμορφοω, Gr.] to change the form or ſhape of any thing; to change into a different ſhape or animal.

METAMO'RPHOSIS, S. [μεταμορφωσις, Gr.] change of ſhape; the change an animal

undergoes both in its formation and growth; the various ſhapes ſome inſects aſſume in the different ſtages of their exiſtence, as the ſilk-worm, &c.

ME'TAPHOR, S. [*metaphore*, Fr.] in Rhetoric, a ſimile comprized in one word. The ſpring *awakes* the flowers, *i. e.* the ſpring calls the power of vegetation to action, as the powers of a ſleeping animal are excited by awakening him.

METAPHO'RIC, or METAPHO'RICAL, Adj. [*metaphorique*, Fr.] belonging to a metaphor. Figuratively, not according to the primary and literal ſenſe.

METAPHRASE, S. [μεταφρασις, Gr.] a cloſe and verbal tranſlation from one language into another.

META'PHRAST, S. [*metaphraſte*, Fr.] one who tranſlates literally, or word for word, out of one language into another.

METAPHY'SIC, or METAPHYSI'CAL, Adj. verſed in metaphyſics; abſtracted.

METAPHY'SICS, S. [*metaphyſique*, Fr from μετα, and φυσικη, Gr.] ontology, or the ſcience which treats of being in the abſtract, or without being confined to any ſpecies. Some extend this word to comprehend the ſcience of immaterial beings, which is properly *pneumatics*.

ME'TAPLASM, S. [from μετα, and πλασσω, Gr.] in Grammar, the changing or tranſpoſing a letter or ſyllable in a word. In Rhetoric, the placing of words, ſyllables, or letters, contrary to the natural order.

METATA'RSAL, Adj. [from *metatarſus*, Lat.] belonging to the *Metatarſus*.

METATARSUS, S. [Gr. beyond the *tarſus*] in Anatomy, that part of a human ſkeleton which conſiſts of five bones, and reaches from the heel to the toes, containing the middle of the foot.

METATHE'SIS, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, the tranſpoſition of the letters or ſyllables of a word, as *evandre* for *evander*.

To METE, V. A. [*metter*, Lat. *metan*, Sax.] to meaſure; to reduce to meaſure.

METEMPSYCHO'SIS, S. [from μετα, and ομψυχω, Gr.] the tranſmigration of ſouls after death to other bodies.

ME'TEOR, S. [μετεωρα, Gr.] a mixt, changeable, moveable, and imperfect body, appearing in the atmoſphere, formed out of the common elements by the action of the heavenly bodies. *Igneous meteors* conſiſt of fat ſulphureous ſmoke ſet on fire; ſuch are lightening, thunder, falling ſtars, &c. *Aerial* or *airy meteors*, conſiſt of air and ſpirituous exhalations; ſuch are winds, &c. *Aqueous* or *watery meteors* are compoſed of vapours, or watery particles condenſed by cold or heat; ſuch are clouds, rainbows, hail, ſnow, &c.

METEOROLO'GICAL, Adj. [from *meteorology*] belonging to the doctrine of meteors.

METEORO'LOGIST, S. a perſon ſkilled in the nature and cauſes of meteors.

METEORO'LOGY, S. [μετεωρα, and λεγω, Gr.] the doctrine of meteors; a diſcourſe treating of the cauſe and nature of meteors.

ME'TER, S. a meaſurer.

ME'THEGLIN, S. [*meddiglyn*, or *meddiglyn*, Brit.] a drink made of honey boiled in water, to which are added ginger, cloves and mace: after which it is fermented with yeaſt, and bottled.

METHINKS, V. Imperſ. [compounded of *me* and *thinks*] I think, imagine, or ſuppoſe.

METHOD, S. [*methode*, Fr. from μεθοδος, Gr.] the placing of ſeveral things or ideas, or performing ſeveral operations in ſuch an order, as is moſt convenient and proper to attain ſome end; the manner in which a thing is done.

METHO'DICAL, Adj. [*methodique*, Fr.] ranged or placed in proper and juſt order; performing things in a regular and orderly manner.

METHO'DICALLY, Adv. in a manner conſiſtent with regularity and order.

To ME'THODIZE, V. A. to regulate, or diſpoſe in juſt and proper order.

ME'THODIST, S. a phyſician who preſcribes from theory. "Our warieſt phyſi- "cians, not only chemiſts, but *methodiſts*" *Bay e.* A new ſect of religious, which aroſe about 1738, ſo called from their affectation of being more ſtrict obſervers of rule, and pretending to greater lights than the regular clergy. See *Gibſon, Bp. of London's fourth Paſtoral Letter.*

METHO'UGHT, V. Imp. [the preter of *methinks*] I thought or imagined; it appeared or ſeemed to me.

METONY'MICAL, Adj. [from *metonymy*] uſed, by metonymy, for ſome other word or ſenſe.

METONY'MICALLY, Adv. after the manner of metonymy.

METONY'MY, S. [*metonymie*, Fr. from μετα, and ονομα, Gr.] in Rhetoric, a figure, wherein a word is uſed inſtead of another, as the effect for the cauſe; the thing *containing* for the thing *contained*, &c. thus we ſay, the *kettle* boils, for the water *contained* in the kettle.

ME'TER, S. [μετρον, Fr. *metrum*, Lat.] a collection of words diſpoſed in lines conſiſting of a certain number of ſyllables, ſo as to appear harmonious to the ear; meaſure; verſe.

ME'TRICAL, Adj. [*metricus*, Lat. *metrique*, Fr.] confined to metre; meaſured or limited to a certain number of ſyllables.

METRO'POLIS, S. [Lat *metropole*, Fr. from μετερ, and πολις, Gr.] the mother city; or chief city of any country.

METRÓPO'LITAN, S. [*metropolitanus*, Lat.] a biſhop of a mother church or of the chief church in the chief city; an archbiſhop.

METROPO'LITAN, Adj. belonging to, or

or ſituated in the metropolis.

METROPOLI'TICAL, Adj. belonging to the chief city. "*Metropolitical* city." *Raleigh.*

ME'TTLE, S. [corrupted from *metal*, but not without reaſon written thus, when uſed in a metaphorical ſenſe] ſpirit; ſprightlineſs; courage.

ME'TTLED, Adj. ſprightly; courageous; full of ſpirits or fire.

ME'TTLESOME, Adj. ſprightly; lively; gay; courageous; full of ſpirits; fiery. "A "*mettleſome* horſe." *Tatler.* No. 61.

ME'TTLESOMELY, Adv. with ſprightlineſs; vigour; ardour, or courage

MEW, S. [*mue*, Fr.] a cage; an incloſure; a place wherein any thing is confined.

To MEW, V. A. to incloſe in a cage; to ſhut up; to confine, or impriſon; to ſhed the feathers; from *mue*, of *muer*, Fr. to moult. To make a noiſe like a cat; from *miauler*, Fr.

MEWS, S. a prince's or nobleman's ſtables.

MEZZOTI'NTO, S. [Ital. half painting] a kind of graving upon copper, invented by prince Rupert, which receives its name from reſembling painting, and is performed by marking the plate in furrows or croſs lines; after which they are rubbed down, with a burniſher or ſcraper, according to the depth or lightneſs of the ſhades required.

MIA'SM, S. [from μιαινω, Gr.] particles or atoms, ſuppoſed to ariſe from diſtempered perſons, and to infect others with the ſame diſorders at a diſtance.

MICE, the plural of *Mouſe*.

MI'CHAELMAS, S. [from *Michael* and *mas*, a feſtival] the feſtival of the archangel Michael, celebrated on the 29th of September.

MI'CHER, S. [from *miche*] a lazy loiterer, who ſkulks about in corners and bye-places out of ſight. "Shall the bleſſed ſun of hea-"ven prove a *micher*." *Shak.*

MICRO'COSM, S. [from μικρος, and κοσμος, Gr.] the little world. Man, ſo called by ſome fanciful philoſophers.

MICROGRA'PHY, S. [from μικρος, and γραφω, Gr.] the deſcription of the parts of ſuch objects as are viſible only by means of a microſcope.

MICRO'METER, S. [from μικρος, and μετρον, Gr.] an aſtronomical inſtrument, which by means of a very fine ſcrew, ſerves to meaſure extremely ſmall diſtances in the heavens.

MI'CROSCOPE, S. [from μικρος, and σκοπεω, Gr.] a dioptrical inſtrument, by which very ſmall objects are magniſied or ſhewn very large.

MID, Adj. [contracted from *middle*; of *middle*, Sax.] middle; equally between or diſtant from two extremes.

MI'D-DAY, S. noon.

MIDDLE, Adj. [*middel*, Sax.] in the ſame; equally diſtant from the two extremes. Moderate, applied to the qualities of the mind, or ſtation.

MI'DDLE, S. the centre, or part equally diſtant from two extremes; any thing between two extremes.

MI'DDLE-AGED, Adj. of a moderate age; arrived to an equal diſtance between childhood and old age.

MI'DDLEMOST, Adj. [a kind of ſuperlative of *middle*, formed by adding *moſt*] moſt near to the middle or center.

MI'DDLESEX, S. ſo called from its having been the habitation of the Mid-Saxons, or as lying in the middle of the three kingdoms of the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth Saxons. It is a county of England, in which London, its great capital, ſtands, being bounded by Hartfordſhire on the N. by the river Lee, which divides it from Eſſex on the E. by the Thames, which ſeparates it from Surry on the S. and by the Coln, which parts it from Buckinghamſhire on the W. It is about twenty-ſix miles long, and fifteen broad. Beſides London it contains the city of Weſtminſter, with their ſpacious ſuburbs, and the great villages of Hackney, Highgate, Hampſtead, &c. It includes ſeventy-three pariſhes, beſides chapels of eaſe, and five market-towns, excluſive of the two cities above-mentioned; all under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London, ſome few peculiars excepted. Middleſex gives title of earl to the duke of Dorſet. The ſheriffs of London and Middleſex are choſen by the liverymen of the former city. Here are the royal parks of St. James's and Hyde-park, two at Hampton-court, two at Enfield, or chaces, and formerly was one at Twickenham, which has been diſparked. Middleſex, including London and Weſtminſter, pays more taxes than any ten counties.

MI'DDLING, Adj. [*midlen*, Sax.] of the middle rank; of moderate ſize; having moderate qualities.

MIDGE, S. [*myege*, *myigge*, Sax.] a gnat.

MI'DLAND, Adj. remote, or at a diſtance from the ſea coaſts; in the midſt of the land. "The *midland* ſea." *Dryd.*

MI'DNIGHT, S. [*migniht*, Sax. *mitnacht*, Belg.] the depth of night; twelve at night.

MI'DRIFF, [*midbrife*, Sax.] the diaphragm.

MID-SEA, the Mediterranean ſea. "The "*mid-ſea* meers." *Dryd.*

MI'DSHIPMAN, S. a ſort of under officer on board a ſhip, whoſe ſtation is on the quarter deck; his buſineſs is to mind the braces, look out, give the word of command from the captain and ſuperior officers, and aſſiſt on all occaſions in ſailing the ſhip, and rumaging the hold.

MIDST, S. the middle.

MIDST, Adj. [Johnſon ſays, it is contracted from *middeſt*, the ſuperlative of *mid*] midmoſt; ſituated in the middle, or neareſt to the center.

MI'DSTREAM, S. the middle of the ſtream.

MI'DSUMMER, S. [*midſumor*, Sax.] the ſummer ſolſtice, generally reckoned to fall on the 24th of June; the feſtival of St. John the Baptiſt.

MI'DWAY, S. that part of a way which lies between, or is equally diſtant from the beginning and ending.

MIDWAY, Adv. in the middle of the way.

MI'DWIFE, S. a woman who delivers women in childbed.

MI'DWIFRY, S. aſſiſtance given in childbirth; the act of production; help in producing; the trade of a midwife.

MI'DWINTER, S. [Sax] the winter ſolſtice, or depth of winter, reckoned to fall on the 21ſt of December.

MIEN, S. [*mine*, Fr.] air; look; manner.

MIGHT, the preter of *May*.

MIGHT, S. [*mihte*, *mægen*, *mahte*, Sax.] power; ſtrength; force.

MI'GHTILY, Adv. with great power; powerfully; with efficacy; violently; vigorouſly; in a great degree.

MI'GHTINESS, S. [*mightineſs*, Sax.] the quality of poſſeſſing or exerciſing power, greatneſs, or dignity; a title given to princes, but peculiarly applied to the ſtates of Holland.

MI'GHTY, Adj. [*mihtig*, Sax] powerful; ſtrong; excellent, or powerful in any act.

MI'GHTY, Adv. in a great degree. "*Mighty* thoughtful." *Priſr.* Not to be uſed but in low language.

MI'GRATION, S. *migratio*, from *migro*, Lat.] the act of changing places or abode.

MILCH, Adj. [*milch*, Teut.] giving milk.

MILD, Adj. [*mild*, Sax.] kind; tender; indulgent; compaſſionate; not eaſily provoked to anger; gentle; void of acrimony; free from ſharpneſs or acidity.

MI'LDEW, S. [*mildeaw*, Sax. *meltaw*, Teut.] a diſeaſe that happens to plants, cauſed by a dewy moiſture falling upon them, and continuing for want of the ſun's heat to draw it up; ſpots made in linen, metals, &c. by the dampneſs of the air.

To MI'LDEW, V. A. to ſpot or infect with mildew.

MI'LDLY, Adv. with tenderneſs and gentleneſs.

MI'LDNESS, S. gentleneſs, tenderneſs, or clemency, applied to perſons. Softneſs or mellowneſs, applied to taſte.

MILE, S. [Sax. *mil*, Teut. *mille*, Fr.] a common meaſure of roads in England, containing 1760 yards, or 5280 feet.

MI'LESTONE, S. a ſtone ſet up on the road, marked with the number of miles from any chief town. This cuſtom, ſo pleaſing to travellers, and ſo univerſally practiſed in this iſland, is borrowed from the ancient Romans.

MILIARY, Adj. [*millium*, Lat. *milliaire*, Fr.] ſmall; reſembling a millet ſeed. *Miliary glands*, are ſmall glands interſperſed throughout the ſkin, interwoven with its pyramidal papillæ, and are the organs by which the matter of ſweat, and inſenſible perſpiration is ſecreted from the blood. *Miliary fever* in Medicine, is a malignant fever, receiving its name from the ſkin's being then ſprinkled all over with little purple ſpots, reſembling grains of millet ſeed.

MI'LITANT, Adj. [*millitante*, Fr. *militans*, Lat.] fighting, or acting in the character of a ſoldier. In Divinity, engaged in warfare with hell and the world, applied to the church of Chriſt on earth, as oppoſed to that which is triumphant in heaven.

MI'LITARY, Adv. [*militaire*, Fr. *militairs*, Lat.] profeſſed or engaged in the life of a ſoldier; belonging to the army; becoming a ſoldier; warlike.

MILI'TIA, S. [Lat. from *milos*, Lat.] the ſtanding force of a nation; the inhabitants of a country trained to arms, and acting in their own defence. The raiſing the militia of this kingdom, teaching them the uſe of arms, rendering them both expert in their evolutions and exerciſe, and formidable to foreigners, though for ſome years looked on as a chimera, was, by the ſagacity and prudence of the adminiſtration, in the year 1760 effected, and thereby ſaved the nation from its uſual burthen in employing mercenaries abroad, or from fears of being over-run by an invaſion at home.

MILK, S. [*milc*, *meolc*, *meoloc*, *meoluc*, Sax.] a white juice, liquor, or humour, prepared by the Deity in the breaſts of women, and dugs of beaſts, for the nouriſhment of their young; any white fluid or liquor reſembling milk; an emulſion made by almonds blanched, and bruiſed in a mortar. "Almond "*milk*." *Bac.*

To MILK, V. A. [*meolcian*, Sax.] to draw milk from the teats of a beaſt, or the breaſts of a woman, with the hand; to give ſuck. "How tender 'tis to love the babe "that *milks* me." *Shak.*

MILKEN, Adj. conſiſting of milk. "A "*milken* diet." *Temple.*

MI'LKER, S. one that draws milk from animals.

MI'LKINESS, S. the quality of a thing in which it reſembles milk.

MI'LK-LIVERED, Adj. cowardly or timorous. "*Milk-liver'd* man." *Shak.*

MI'LK-MAID, S. a woman employed in milking cattle.

MI'LK-PAIL, S. a veſſel into which cattle are milked.

MI'LK-POTTAGE, S. a kind of food made by boiling milk with water and oatmeal.

MI'LK-SOP, S. a ſoft, effeminate, or timorous perſon.

MI'LK-

MI'LK-TOOTH, S. the foretooth of a colt, which appears when it is three months old, and which it caſts in about two years and a half afterwards, in the ſame manner as they appear.

MI'LK-WHITE, Adj. white as milk.

MILK-WOMAN, S. a woman who ſells milk.

MILKY, Adj. made of or reſembling milk; yielding milk. Figuratively, ſoft; gentle; timorous. "A faint and *milky* heart." *Shak.*

MI'LKY-WAY, S. [in Lat. *via lacteæ*] the galaxy, or broad white path encompaſſing the whole heavens extending itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but in others with a ſingle one: it hath been diſcovered, by the aſſiſtance of teleſcopes, to conſiſt of an innumerable quantity of fixed ſtars, from the union or confuſion of whoſe light, its whiteneſs is ſuppoſed to be produced.

MILL, S. [*melin*, Brit. *myln*, Sax.] an engine or machine, in which corn or any other ſubſtance is ground; any machine, whoſe action depends on a circular motion; or a machine which, being put in motion, gives a violent impreſſion on things.

To MILL, V. A. to divide into ſmall particles; to grind or divide into ſmall particles in a mill; to beat up or make chocolate froth, by putting its particles into a circular motion, with a ſtick rubbed between the hands; to full, ſcour, aud cleanſe woollen ſtuffs, in a mill. In coinage, to ſtamp the rim of money, to prevent clipping it.

MI'LL-COG, S. the teeth on the edges of the wheels, belonging to a mill, by means of which they lock into each other.

MI'LLDAM, S. the mound, or bank by which water is kept up to a proper height for working a mill.

MILLENA'RIAN, S. [from *millenarium*, Lat.] one who believes or expects the *millennium*.

MI'LLENARY, Adj. [*millenarie*, Fr. *millenarius*, Lat.] conſiſting of a thouſand.

MI'LLENIST, S. [from *millee*, Lat.] one that holds the millenium.

MILLE'NNIUM, S. Lat. from *mille* and *annus*, Lat.] in Divinity, the ſpace of a thouſand years, which the righteous, as ſuppoſed by ſome, ſhall paſs with Chriſt upon earth, at his ſecond coming.

MILLE'NNIAL, Adj. belonging to the millennium.

MI'LLER, S. one who looks after a mill.

MI'LLER's-THUMB, S. a ſmall fiſh found in brooks, called likewiſe the *bull-head*.

MI'LLET, S. [*millium*, Lat.] a plant, brought originally from the eaſt, which produces a very ſmall grain, much uſed in puddings.

MI'LLINER, S. one who ſells ribbands, caps, and other coverings belonging to a woman's dreſs.

MI'LLINERY, Adj. belonging to or ſold by a milliner. Uſed ſubſtantively, for goods or dreſs ſold by a milliner.

MI'LLION, S. [Fr. *milliogne*, Ital.] the number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thouſand. Proverbially, any very great number.

MI'LLIONTH, Adj. the ten hundredth thouſandth.

MI'LL-REE, S. [Port.] a Portugueſe gold coin, ſo called from its conſiſting of a thouſand rees, and is in value ſix ſhillings ſterling.

MI'LL-STONE, S. [*mylen-ſtan*, Sax.] the ſtone of a mill by which corn is ground.

MI'LL-TEETH, S in Anatomy, the teeth called the grinders, double teeth, or *dentes molares*.

MILT, S. [*milt*, Sax. *mildt*, Belg.] in Natural Hiſtory, the ſoft roe in fiſh, ſo called, becauſe it yields a white or milky juice when preſſed.

MI'LTER, S. the male or he of any fiſh.

MI'LTON, (JOHN) was deſcended of an ancient family of that name at Milton, near Abingdon, in Oxfordſhire: his father was a ſcrivener, and lived at the Spread Eagle in Bread-ſtreet, London, where our author was born on the 9th of September, 1608. He was educated at St. Paul's ſchool under Mr. Alex. Gill; where he was not leſs remarkable for the progreſs he made, than his indefatigable application to learning; it being common for him even in his 12th year, to ſit up half the night at his ſtudies. He was entered at Chriſt's colledge Cambridge, in 1625, and taking his maſter's degree in 1632, he quitted the univerſity. On the death of his mother, he ſet out on his travels in 1638, viſited Hugo Grotius at Paris, and made the tour of Florence, Vienna, Rome, and Naples. The civil wars breaking out in England, it prevented his going farther, and occaſioned his return. What part he acted in the rebellion is too well known to require a particular detail. To paſs over other actions of this author's life we ſhall only hint, that it ſeems not entirely juſtifiable, with reſpect to his treatment of his wife, for ſtaying a little longer than ſhe promiſed on a viſit at her father's. His *Paradiſe Loſt*, which is deſervedly eſteemed the glory of the Engliſh nation, may be reſembled to the ſun, which has likewiſe its ſpots. But it is matter of ſurprize, that a perſon engaged in actual rebellion againſt his ſovereign, and employing his pen in vindicating his murder, ſhould be almoſt at the ſame time engaged in a work which deſcribes the horrid conſequences of a rebellion among the ſpiritual orders, and ſeems to be the grand object he had in view, in writing his *Paradiſe Loſt*. The beauties of this piece for ſublimity of thought, fertility of invention, chaſteneſs of language, and beautifulneſs of images, has at

at preſent no parrellel; but at the ſame time it muſt be owned it bears the ſtamp of human frailty, and has likewiſe ſome glaring errors; but had the author's political life and principles been as unexceptionable as this performance, who would not have wiſhed to have lived, as well as to write like him?

MIME, S. [*mime*, Fr. *mimus*, Lat. μιμος, Gr.] a buffoon, who by mimicking the action or manner of ſome other perſon, endeavours to create mirth.

To MIME, V. A. to mimic the geſtures or manners of another ſo as to cauſe laughter.

MI'MER, S. a mimic; a buffoon.

MI'MIC, Adj. [*mimicus*, Lat.] imitating or copying the actions of a perſon ſo as to render them ridiculous, and to excite laughter.

MIMIC, S. a perſon who imitates the actions or manner of another ſo as to excite laughter. Figuratively, a mean and ſervile imitator.

To MI'MIC, V. A. to imitate the actions of another ſo as to make them ridiculous, and to excite laughter; to imitate.

MI'MICAL, Adj. imitative; copying like a mimic.

MI'MICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a mimic; in imitation.

MI'MICRY, S. the quality or art of aſſuming the air, looks, manner or expreſſion, and actions of another.

MI'NATORY, Adj. containing threats.

To MINCE, V. A. [from *mincer*; of *mince*; Fr.] to cut into very ſmall bits or pieces; to mention any thing ſcrupulouſly, or by a little at a time; to palliate or extenuate. Neuterly, to walk with ſhort ſteps in an affected manner; to ſpeak with effeminacy, or ſo as to omit ſyllables.

MI'NCINGLY, Adv. in ſmall parts; not fully; with palliation or extenuation.

MIND, S. [*gemind*, Sax.] the rational ſoul; the underſtanding; thoughts or ſentiments; opinion; memory; remembrance.

To MIND, V. A. to take notice of, or obſerve, to apply the mind intenſely to; to excite in the mind; to recal to a perſon's mind, or revive in his memory; to admoniſh; from *minder*, Belg. Neuterly, to incline or be diſpoſed to.

MI'NDED, Adj. diſpoſed; inclined; affected.

MINDFULL, Adj. attentive; heeding; retaining in the momory.

MI'NDFULLY, Adv. attentively.

MI'NDFULNESS, S. attention; heed, or regard.

MI'NDLESS, Adv. inattentive; regardleſs; inanimate; not endued with a rational ſoul.

MINE, Pronoun poſſeſſive [*min*. Sax. *mein*, Teut. of *mins*, Goth. *Mine* was formerly uſed always before a vowel; at preſent, if a ſubſtantive precedes, we uſe *mine*; but when it follows, *my*; as, "This is my "book." Or, "This book is *mine*." belonging to me.

MINE, S. [*mine*, Fr.] a place or cavern in the earth containing metals, ſtone, or coal; a hollow dug under any fortification, that it may ſink for want of ſupport, or that powder may be lodged in it, by means of which every thing upon it may be blown up.

To MINE, V. N. to dig mines; to form any hollows or cavities under ground by digging. Actively, to ſap; to ruin by mines; to deſtroy by ſecret means or ſlow degrees.

MINER, S. [*mineur*. Fr.] one that digs in caverns for metals, ſtones, or coals; one who is employed in digging cavities under ground, to be filled with gunpowder and fireworks, in order to blow up any thing over them.

MI'NERAL, S. *minerale*, Fr.] any body dug out of the earth: though all metals are *minerals*, yet all *minerals* are not metals.

MI'NERAL, Adj. conſiſting of bodies dug out of the earth; conſiſting of metalline particles.

MI'NERALIST, S. one ſkilled or employed in extracting ores, or minerals.

MINERA'LOGIST, [from *mineralogy*] one that writes upon minerals.

MINERA'LOGY, S. [*mineralogie*, Fr.] the doctrine of minerals.

To MINGLE, V. A. [*genengan*, Sax. *mingelen*, Teut.] to mix; to join; to unite with ſomething elſe; to compound. Neuterly, to be mixed or united with.

MINGLE, S, a mixture; a medley or confuſed maſs.

MI'NGLER, S. one who mixes different things together.

MI'NIATURE, S. [F.] the repreſentation of a thing in a very ſmall ſize. Gay uſes it as an adjective, for ſomething very ſmall, or of very ſmall bulk. "A *minia-* "*ture* creature."

MI'NIKIN, Adj [See *Manikin*] ſmall; diminutive; of the leaſt ſize; uſed in contempt.

MI'NIM, S. [*minimus*, Lat.] a ſmall being or perſon. "Not all *minims* of nature; *Shak.* Applied in the northern counties to a very ſmall fiſh.

MI'NIMUS, S. [Lat.] a being of the leaſt ſize. "You dwarf—you *minimus* of knot "graſs made." *Shak.*

MI'NION, S. [*mignon*, Fr.] a favourite or darling. Generally applied to a perſon who has the chief place in a prince's or great man's favour, on account of his ſervile compliances and flattery.

MI'NIOUS, Adj. [*minium*, Lat] of the colour of red-lead or vermillion. "A red and *minious* tincture." *Brown.*

To MI'NISH, V. A. [a contraction from *diminiſh*] to leſſen in ſize or number; to lop or impair.

MI'NISTER, S. [Lat. *Miniſtre*, Fr.] any perſon employed as an agent, or to do and tranſact affairs for another; one employed by a ſovereign in the adminiſtration of public affairs; an inſtrument or means applied to accompliſh any end; a perſon who performs the public ſervice in divine worſhip; an agent from a foreign power, who has not the dignity and credentials of an ambaſſador.

To MI'NISTER, V. A. to ſerve or attend on God, the public, or a private perſon.

MI'NISTERY, S. [now contracted into three ſyllables, as *miniſtry*; from *miniſterium*, Lat.] office; ſervice; the diſcharge of any office or performance of the orders and employment of another. "With *miniſteries* due "and ſolemn rites." *Par. loſt.* It is uſed by this author as a word of four ſyllables.

MI'NISTRAL. Adj. belonging to a delegate; one employed by another, or a clergyman.

MI'NISTRANT, Adj. [*miniſtrans*, Lat.] attending upon; acting as ſubordinate, dependent, or at command.

MINISTRA'TION, S. [*miniſtratus*, Lat.] the office of a perſon commiſſioned by, or acting at the command of another; attendance; intervention; ſervice; office; the employ of a clergyman.

MI'NISTRY, S. [contracted from *miniſtery*] office; ſervice; agency; buſineſs; perſons employed in ſtate affairs.

MI'NIUM, S. [Lat.] lead calcined in a reverbaratory furnace till it is of a red colour.

MI'NNOCK, S. [perhaps from *mignon*, Fr.] a favourite, darling, or perſon who is the object or one's affections.

MIN'NOW, S. [*menue*, Fr.] a ſmall freſh water fiſh, of a dappled or waved colour on its ſides, inclining to a greeniſh or ſky-colour: its belly is white, and its back blackiſh.

MI'NOR, Adj. [the comparative of *parvus*, Lat.] petty or inconſiderable; leſs; ſmaller.

MI'NOR, S. one not arrived at full age; one under age; one younger than another, when uſed comparatively. In Logic the leaſt term in a propoſition, or the ſecond propoſition in a regular ſyllogiſm.

To MI'NORATE, V. A. [*minor*, Lat.] to leſſen or diminiſh. "Diſtance *minorates* the "object." *Glanv.*

MINO'RITY, S. [*minorité* Fr.] the ſtate of a perſon who is under age, or not arrived to years of diſcretion and maturity; the ſtate of being leſs; the ſmaller number oppoſed to *majority*.

MI'NOTURE, S. [*minoture*, Fr.] a monſter ſuppoſed to be half man and half beaſt, as deſcribed by the ancients.

MI'NSTER, S. [*miniſtre*, *minſter*, *minſtre*, Sax.] a monaſtery; a cathedral church.

MI'NSTREL, S. [*meneſtril*, Span.] a muſician; one that plays upon muſical inſtruments.

MI'NSTRELSY, S. inſtrumental muſic; a band or number of perſons playing on muſical inſtruments. "The *minſtrelſy* of heaven." *Milt.*

MINT, S. [*minta*, *minte*, Sax.] a plant; a place where money is coined; from *mynet*, Sax. *mint*, Dan.

To MINT, V. A. [See the noun] to coin or ſtamp money. Figuratively, to invent or forge.

MI'NTAGE, S that which is coined or ſtamped: the duty paid for coining.

MI'NTER, S. a coiner, or ſtamper of money.

MI'NTMAN, S. a perſon ſkilled or employed in coinage.

MI'NTMASTER, S. a perſon who has the management and care of the coinage. Figuratively, one who invents. "The great "*mint-maſters* of theſe terms." *Locke.*

MI'NUET, S. [*menuet*, Fr.] a ſtately regular dance, performed generally by two perſons, conſiſting of a ſink, boree, and two ſtrait ſteps: the figure reſembles a capital Z.

MI'NUM, S. [*minus*, Lat.] in Muſic, a note of ſlow time, two of which make a ſemi-brief.

MINU'TE, Adj. [*minutus*, Lat.] ſmall, either in bulk or conſequence; little; ſlender.

MI'NUTE, S. [diſtinguiſhed from the adjective, by being accented on the firſt ſyllable] the ſixtieth part of an hour. Figuratively, a very ſhort time; the firſt draught of any agreement in writing; the heads or effect of a perſon's diſcourſe taken in writing.

To MI'NUTE, V. A. [*minuter*, Fr.] to ſet down in ſhort hints.

MI'NUTE-BOOK, S. a book of ſhort hints or memoranda.

MINU'TELY, Adv. with great exactneſs; without omiſſion of the leaſt circumſtance.

MINU'TENESS, S. exceſſive ſmallneſs; extreme accuracy or circumſtantialneſs; inconſiderableneſs.

MI'NUTE-WATCH, S. a watch whoſe index revolves in a minute, and thereby meaſures that interval more diſtinctly than a common one.

MINX, S. a young, pert, wanton, or affected girl.

MI'RACLE, S. [Fr. *miraculum*, Lat.] a ſenſible effect, either in itſelf or its circumſtances ſupernatural; or that which is, in ſome reſpect or other, beſide or contrary to the fixed laws of nature, and courſe of common providence, which not being to be accounted for in a natural way, muſt be aſcribed to the occaſional interpoſition of God himſelf, or of ſome inviſible, intelligent agent. The miracles aſcribed to Chriſt and his apoſtles recommend themſelves to our notice, as being wrought by perſons who ſolemnly appealed to God, and declared they would perform them. —They were wrought in a public manner— before enemies and unbelievers; who neither wanted

wanted power nor inclination to detect them, if impostures.

MIRA'CULOUSLY, Adv. in a manner beyond the known powers or laws of nature, and the course of common providence.

MIRA'CULOUSNESS, S. the quality which determines an effect to be beyond the laws or powers of nature.

MIRE, S. [*moeyer*, Belg.] mud; dirt moistened with rain or water.

To MIRE, V. A. to daub with mud; to whelm in the mud.

MIRINESS, S. the quality of being muddy.

MI'RROIR, MI'RROR, MI'RROUR, S. [Pope and other modern authors, not to mention Waller among more ancient ones, spell it *mirroir*; Spenser, Davis, Shakespeare, among the ancients wrote it *mirror*; and the former of these great men likewise spelt it *mirrour* in his *Fairy Queen*, book 1.] a looking glass, or any thing which represents objects by reflection; a pattern or examplar, as being that on which the eye ought to be fixed in order to transcribe its perfections.

MI'RROR-STONE, S. a kind of transparent or reflecting stone.

MIRTH, S. [*mirigthe*, *myrhthe*, Sax. See *Marry*] merriment; gaiety; laughter; a jest which excites laughter.

MI'RTHFUL, Adj. full of joy, gaeity, cheerfulness and laughter.

MI'RTHLESS, Adj. sorrowful, deprived of joy or cheerfulness.

MI'RY, Adj. deep in mud; daubed with mud; consisting of mud.

MISS, [Sax. from *missa*, Goth.] is an inseparable particle, and in composition denotes defect, error, depravation, corruption, &c.

MISACCEPTA'TION, S. the act of taking any thing in a wrong sense.

MISADVE'NTURE, S, *misaventure*, Fr.] any adventure or event which falls out contrary to a person's expectation or interest. In Law, manslaughter.

MISADVE'NTURED, Adj. unfortunate.

MISADVI'CE, S. wrong or mistaken advice; bad counsel.

MISADVI'SED, Adj. advised to somewhat that is ill, or amiss; wrongfully counselled.

MISAI'MED, Adj. not aimed or directed right.

MISA'NTHROPIST, S. [*misanthrope*, Fr. μισος and ανθρωπος Gr.] a hater of mankind; one who flies the society of mankind from a principle of discontent.

MISA'NTHROPY, S. the act of hating or avoiding the society of mankind.

MISAPPLICA'TION, S. an improper application; the act of applying a thing to a wrong use.

To MISAPPLY, V. A. to apply improperly, or to wrong purposes.

To MISAPPREHE'ND, V. A. to mistake a person's meaning; to understand a thing in a wrong sense.

MISAPPREHE'NSION, S. a mistake.

To MISBECO'ME, V. A. [preter *misbecame*] to be inconsistent with a person's character; to disgrace; to be unsuitable.

MISBEGO'TTEN, Adj. unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

To MISBEHA'VE, V. N. to act ill, or inconsistant with a person's character.

MISBEHA'VED, Adj. ill bred; uncivil.

MISBEHAVIOUR, S. want of decency to others; ill conduct; want of civility or breeding.

MISBE'LIEF, S. [pronounced *misbeleef*] an erroneous or wrong belief.

To MISBELI'EVE, V. N. to distrust.

MISBELI'EVER, S. one that holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

To MISCALL, V. A. to call by a wrong name.

To MISCA'LCULATE, V. A. to be wrong in a computation or reckoning; to reckon wrong.

MISCA'RRIAGE, S. want of success; ill-conduct; abortion, or the act of bringing forth before due time.

To MISCA'RRY, V. A. to fail; to fail of success in an undertaking; to be brought to bed before due time.

MISCELLA'NEOUS, Adj. [*miscellaneus*, Lat.] mingled; consisting of different kinds.

MISCELLA'NY, S. [sometimes accented on the second syllable] a book containing a collection of different pieces, sometimes containing the works of different authors.

To MISCA'ST, V. A. to add up or compute wrong.

MISCHANCE, S. ill-luck; a thing happening amiss, but neither intended nor foreseen.

MISCHIEF, S. any thing done to harm or injure another; an ill-consequence, or vexatious affair.

MI'SCHIEF-MAKER, S. one who promotes quarrels between others, and causes mischief.

MISCHE'VOUS, Adj. [sometimes accented on the second syllable] hurtful; injurious; spiteful; malicious.

MISCHIEVOUSLY, Adv. maliciously: spitefully; hurtfully.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS, S. the quality of delighting in doing harm and injury to others.

MI'SIBLE, Adj. [from *misceo*, Lat. to mix] capable of being mixed.

MISCI'TA'TION, S. a wrong quotation.

To MISCI'TE, V. A. to quote the words of an author wrong.

MISCLA'IM, S. an erroneous or mistaken claim.

MISCOMPU'TATION, S. a false reckoning.

To MISCONCIE'VE, V. A. to have a wrong idea of.

MISCON-

MISCONCE'PTION, S. a falſe idea or notion.

MISCO'NDUCT, S. ill-behaviour; bad management.

MISCONJE'CTURE, S. a wrong gueſs.

MISCONSTRU'CTION, S. the act of aſcribing a wrong ſenſe to words or actions.

To MISCO'NSTRUE, V. A. to interpret wrong.

To MISCOUNSEL, V. A. to adviſe wrong.

To MISCOUNT, V. A. [*meconter*, Fr.] to reckon wrong.

MISCREANCE, or MISCREANCY, S. [*miſcreance*, or *miſcroiance*, Fr.] adherence to a falſe religion; falſe faith. "Hereſy, *miſcre-* "*ancy*." *Ayliffe*.

MI'SCREANT, S. [*miſcreant*, Fr.] in its primary ſenſe, one that holds a falſe faith, or believes in falſe gods. Secondarily, a vile and wicked wretch.

MISDE'ED, S. a vile action.

To MISDEME'AN, V. A. to behave ill.

MISDEME'ANOR, or MISDEME'ANOUR, S. a ſlight offence; ſomething leſs than a crime.

To MISDO', V. A. [preter, *I have miſdone*] to do wrong, or commit a crime. "For "what I have *miſdone*." *Milt.* Neuterly, to commit faults.

MISDO'ER, S. an offender; one guilty of faults.

To MILDO'UBT, V. A. to ſuſpect of deceit or danger.

MISDOU'BT, S. ſuſpicion of crime or danger; irreſolution.

To MISEMPLO'Y, V. A. to apply to a wrong uſe.

MISEMPLO'YMENT, S. the act of applying to an improper uſe.

MI'SER. S. [Lat.] formerly uſed for a perſon in wretchedneſs or calamity; or for a baſe and mean perſon: but at preſent to one who, though poſſeſſed of riches, endures all the hardſhips of indigence, either to increaſe or avoid ſpending them.

MI'SERABLE, Adj. [Fr. from *miſerabilis*, Lat.] unhappy; calamitous, or wretched; very bad; ſtingy; or ſaving to exceſs.

MI'SERABLENESS, S. the quality which denominates a perſon wretched, or an object of pity; exceſſive parſimony.

MI'SERABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to become an object of compaſſion; deſperately; ſhockingly. "*Miſerably* ſtabbed to death." *South.* Wretchedly; meanly; covetouſly, or like a miſer.

MI'SERY, S. [*miſeré*, Fr. *miſeria*, Lat.] ſuch a ſtate of wretchedneſs, unhappineſs, or calamity, as renders a perſon an object of compaſſion.

To MIS'FASHION, V. A to form wrong.

MISFO'RTUNE, S. want of ſucceſs; calamity; ill-luck, or poverty, not happening by a perſon's own fault.

To MISGIVE, V. A. to ſuſpect; to preſage ſomething ill; to ſuſpect ſomething amiſs.

To MISGO'VERN, V. A. to govern ill.

MISGO'VERNED, Adj. under no reſtraint; rude; ill-bred. "Rude *miſgovern'd* "hands." *Shak.*

MISGO'VERNMENT, S. ill adminiſtration of affairs; ill management; irregularity; or immodeſt behaviour.

MISGUI'DANCE, S. a falſe direction.

To MISGUI'DE, V. A. to direct wrong.

MISHA'P, S. any evil that happens unexpectedly.

MI'SHMASH, S. [from *miſchin*, Belg.] a hodge-podge, or confuſed jumble of things; a low word.

To MISINFE'R, V. A. to draw a wrong inference.

To MISINFO'RM, V. A. to deceive by falſe accounts.

MISINFORMA'TION, S. a falſe intelligence, or account.

To MISINTE'RPRET, V. A. to explain in a wrong ſenſe.

MISINTE'RPRETATION, S. explaining in a bad ſenſe.

To MISJOI'N, V. A. to join in an improper manner.

To MISJU'DGE, V. A. to form falſe opinions.

To MISL'AY, V. A. to lay in a wrong place; to put away, ſo as not to be able to find again.

MISLA'YER, S. one who puts a thing in a wrong place.

To MISLE'AD, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *miſled*] to guide in a wrong way; to betray to miſchief or miſtake, under a pretence of guiding.

MISLE'ADER, S. one that ſeduces or leads to ill.

To MISM'ANAGE, V. A. to conduct or manage wrongly.

MISMA'NAGEMENT, S. defect of conduct or behaviour.

To MISMA'RK, V. A. to mark or diſtinguiſh wrong.

To MISMA'TCH, V. A. to miſtake in matching.

To MISNAME, V. A. to call by a wrong name.

MISNO'MER, S. [Fr.] in Law, the miſtaking a man's name, or the uſing of one name for another, which is the cauſe of abatements of writs.

To MISOBSE'RVE, V. A. to make a wrong remark.

MISOGA'MIST, S. [μισος and γαμος, Gr.] one that hates marriage.

MISOGYNY, S. [from μισος and γυνη, Gr.] the act of hating women kind.

To MISO'RDER, V. A. to conduct or manage ill.

To MISPELL, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *miſpelt*. This word and its derivatives ſhould,

ſhould, according to analogy, be written *miſ-pell*] to ſpell wrong.

To MISPE'ND, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *miſpent*. This word ſhould, according to its analogy, be written *miſ-pend*] to ſpend ill, waſte, conſume to no purpoſe, or throw away. To waſte or decay, uſed with the reciprocal pronoun. "*Miſpends itſelf.*" *Philips*.

MISPE'NDER, S. one who applies to a wrong purpoſe.

MISPERSU'ASION, S. a wrong notion or falſe opinion.

To MISPLACE, V. A. to put in a wrong place.

To MISPOI'NT, V. A. [in pronouncing the *o* is dropped, and *i* pronounced long like that in *pint*] to ſet the wrong point or ſtop after a ſentence.

To MISPRI'ZE, V. A. ſometimes it ſignifies to miſtake, from *miſprendere*, Fr. and ſometimes to undervalue, ſlight, or diſdain, from *mepriſer*, Fr.

MISPRI'SION, S. ſcorn, ſlight, or contempt. "Of thy *miſpriſion*, muſt perforce en-"ſue—ſome true love turned." *Shak.* In Common Law, a neglect or overſight: thus, where a perſon is privy to a treaſon or felony, and neglects the revealing of it, but entirely conceals the ſame, it is called *miſpriſion* of thoſe crimes. This word is likewiſe extended to any contempt of the king's perogative, either by refuſing to aſſiſt him, or by writing againſt his perſon or government, *&c.*

To MISPROPO'RTION, V. A. to join in an unſuitable proportion.

To MISQUO'TE, V. A. to cite an author's words wrong.

To MISRECI'TF, V. A. to quote or recite wrong.

To MISREPO'RT, V. A. to give a falſe account of: to give an account which is both diſadvantageous and falſe.

MISREPO'RT, S. a falſe account; a falſe and malicious repreſentation.

To MISREPRESENT, V. A. to repreſent to diſadvantage; to repreſent falſely.

MISREPRESENTA'TION, S. the act of wilfully repreſenting a thing otherwiſe than it is.

MISRU'LE, S. tumult; confuſion.

MISS, S. [contracted from *miſtreſs*] a term of compliment uſed in addreſſing a young and unmarried lady. Figuratively, a proſtitute. "Six *miſſes* had, beſides his lawful wife." *Dryd.*

To MISS, V. A. [preter *miſſed*, particip. paſſ. *miſt*] to miſtake; to fail hitting a mark; to fail of obtaining; to diſcover ſomething unexpectedly wanting; to omit; to perceive the want of. Neuterly, to fly wide from, not to hit a mark; to prove unſucceſsful; to fail or miſtake; to be loſt or wanting.

MISS, S. loſs; want; failure; miſtake, or error.

MI'SSAL, S. [*miſſale*, Lat. *miſſil*, Fr. *miſſa*. Goth.] the maſs book.

To MI'SHAPE, V. A. [part. *miſhoped*, or *miſhapen*] to ſhape or form ill; to deform.

MI'SSILE, Adj. [*miſſilis*, Lat. from *miſſus*, Lat.] thrown by the hand or from an engine. Striking at a diſtance, applied to weapons.

MI'SSION, S. [*miſſio*, Lat.] commiſſion; the ſtate of a perſon employed by another; perſons ſent on any account: uſually applied to thoſe that are ſent to propagate the goſpel in foreign parts. Diſmiſſion or diſcharge. "De-"manded a *miſſion* or diſcharge."

MI'SSIONARY, or MI'SSIONER, S. [*miſſionaire*, Fr.] one ſent to propagate religion in foreign parts.

MI'SSIVE, Adj. ſuch as may be ſent; ſuch as are flung at a diſtance by the hand, or from an engine, applied to weapons. "The *miſſive* "weapons fly." *Dryd.*

To MISPE'AK, V. A. [preter *miſpoke*, part. *miſpoken*] to ſpeak wrong or amiſs.

MIST, S. [Sax. and Belg.] a meteor, conſiſting of a low thin cloud, or ſmall rain, whoſe drops are not to be diſtinguiſhed. Figuratively, any thing that darkens, or obſcures, applied to the underſtanding.

To MIST, V. A. to cloud; to cover with a ſtem or moiſt vapour.

MIST, part. of *miſs*.

To MISTAKE, V. A. to conceive a wrong idea of; to take a thing for that which it is not, or to take one thing for another. Neuterly, to err; to form a falſe judgment or idea.

MISTA'KE, S. the act of forming a wrong idea; or taking a thing for what it is not.

MISTA'KEABLE, Adj. liable to be miſtaken.

To be MISTA'KEN, V. N. to form a wrong opinion or judgment.

MISTA'KINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to form a wrong judgment, opinion, or idea.

To MISTA'KE, V. A. to ſtate wrong; to repreſent in a falſe light.

To MI'STELL, V. A. to relate falſely on purpoſe; to reckon wrong.

To MISTE'RM, V. A. to call by a wrong name.

MI'STERY, S. [*meſtier*, Fr.] in Law, an art, trade, or occupation. This word is generally, but improperly, written *myſtery*.

To MISTI'ME, V. A. to do unſeaſonably, or at an improper time.

MIS'TINESS, S. cloudineſs; the ſtate of being overcaſt, and applied to the ſky.

MI'STION, S. [from *miſtus*, Lat.] the ſtate of being mixed.

MI'ST-LIKE, Adj. reſembling a miſt; like a miſt.

MISTO'LD, part. paſſ. from *Miſtell*.

MI'STOOK, part. paſſ. of *Miſtake*.

MI'STRESS, S. [*maitreſſe*, formerly written *maiſtreſſe*, Fr.] a woman who manages a houſe, and keeps ſervants; a woman ſkilled in

in any thing; a woman teacher; a woman who is the object of a person's love, in a good sense. A prostitute; used as an address of contempt.

MISTRU'ST, S. suspicion; want of confidence.

To MISTRU'ST, V. A. to suspect; to doubt.

MISTRU'STFUL, Adj. suspicious; diffident.

MISTRU'STFULNESS, S. the quality of suspecting the fidelity of another.

MISTRU'STFULLY, Adv. in such a manner as betrays suspicion.

MISTRU'STLESS, Adj. free from suspicion; confident.

MISTY, Adj. cloudy; overcast, applied to the sky; obscure; dark.

To MISUNDERST'AND, V. A. [preter and participle *misunderstood*] to take any person's meaning wrong; to mistake.

MISUNDERSTA'NDING, S. a difference, or disagrement, implying that the parties do not understand each other; an error; a false judgement or conception of the meaning of words or sentences.

MISU'SAGE, S. [from *misuse*] abuse, or bad treatment.

To MISU'SE, V. A. [*mesuser*, Fr.] to treat or use in an improper manner; to abuse.

MISU'SE, S. [in the verb it is pronounced like *misuze*, but in the substantive like *misuce*] a bad use or treatment.

MI'SY, S. a very beauteous mineral, of a fine bright yellow, and of a loose and friable texture, much resembling golden marcasites.

MITE, S. [Fr. and Sax. *miite*, Belg.] a very small insect which breeds in cheese. In weights, the twentieth part of a grain. In money, the third part of a farthing: Proverbially, any thing very small; a very small particle or atom; from *mite*, Fr. *miite*, Belg.

MIT'ELLIA, S. a plant.

MI'THRIDATE, S. [Fr.] a kind of electuary; one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and receiving its name from Mithridates king of Pontus, its inventor.

MI'TIGANT, part. [*mitigans*, Lat.] lenient; or lenitive.

To MI'TIGATE, V. A. [*mitigatus*, of *mitigo*, Lat.] to abate or lessen, applied to rigour or severity. To soften, lessen or make less, applied to pain. To assuage or calm, applied to the heat and turbulence of factions.

MITIGA'TION, S. the act of lessening any punishment, severity, or pain.

MITRE, S. [*mitre*, Fr. *μιτρα*, Gr.] a round cap, pointed and cleft a-top, with two pendants hanging down on the shoulders, worn on the head by bishops and abbots on solemn occasions, and in heraldry, borne as a crest by a bishop and archbishop. Among workmen a kind of joining two boards together.

MI'TTENS, S. [*mitaine*, Fr.] gloves that cover the arms, but not the fingers.

MI'TTENT, *part.* [*mittens*, Lat.] sending forth or emitting.

MI'TTIMUS, S. [Lat. we send] in Law, a writ for transferring records from one court to another. Likewise a writ under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace, directed to the goaler or keeper of a prison, for receiving and safe keeping an offender, till he be delivered by due course of law.

To MIX, V. A. [*mixtus*, Lat. *misschen*, Belg.] to unite different bodies into one mass; to compose of different things.

MI'XTION, S. [Fr.] mixture; confusion; or uniting one body with another.

MI'XTLY, Adv. in such a manner as to join and unite different things together.

MI'XTURE, S. [*mixtura*, Lat.] the act of joining or adding different things together; the state of different things united or added together; a mass or liquor formed by uniting different ingredients; any thing added or mixed.

MI'ZZEN, S. [*measane*, Belg. *misaine*, Fr.] a mast in the stern or back part of a ship.

To MI'ZZLE, V. A. [from *mist*] to rain in small drops, like a thick mist.

MNEMO'NICS, S. [*μνεμονικη*, Gr.] the art of memory.

To MOAN, V. A. [pronounced *mone*; from *mænan*, Sax.] to shew sorrow by the looks, a mournful tone of voice, and dismal complaints.

MOAN, S. lamentation; sorrow expressed by words and actions.

MOAT, S. [pronounced *mote*; from *motte*, Fr.] a canal or collection of water which runs in a ditch or channel round a building.

To MOAT, V. A. [*motter*, Fr.] to surround any building with a canal or water.

MOB, S. [contracted from *mobile*, Fr.] the croud; the vulgar; a tumultuous rout or multitude. In dress, a woman's cap, which pins or ties under the chin, and is generally worn to sleep in.

To MOB, V. A. to harrass or overbear by a mob or tumult.

MO'BILE, S. [Fr.] the populace or vulgar; a tumultuous assembly of the common and lower order of people.

MOBI'LITY, S. [*mobilité*, Fr. *mobilitas*, Lat.] the power of being moved. Figuratively, quickness of motion. Actively, in a low language, the vulgar or populace. Fickleness or inconstancy, applied to the mind.

MO'CHA-STONE, S. [from *Mocha* the place whence it is brought] a stone somewhat of the agate kind, of a clear horny grey, with delineations or figures representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, in black, brown and red, in the substance of the stone, which is valued in proportion to the perfection of the figures.

To MOCK, V. A. [*moccio*, Brit. *moquer*, Fr.] to deride, scoff, or laugh at; to defeat;

to elude; to diſappoint a perſon's expectations; to beguile or delude with words. "Hi-"therto haſt thou *mocked* me and told me "lies." *Judges* xvi. 13, 15. Neuterly, to ſcoff or jeſt at.

MOCK, S. ridicule; a ſneer; an act of contempt; an object of ridicule; a contemptuous imitation or mimicry of a perſon's actions or manner.

MOCK, Adj. counterfeit; falſe; not real or genuine.

MO'CKABLE, Adj. ſubject to be made the object of ridicule, or to be expoſed to deriſion.

MO'CKER, S. one that ridicules, or contemptuouſly mimics the action of another; a deceiver; an impoſtor.

MO'CKERY, S. deriſion; ſcorn; ridicule; contemptuous mimicry of a perſon's actions or words; ſport; a vain ſhew or counterfeit appearance; diſappointment.

MO'CKINGLY, Adv. with inſult, ridicule, or a contemptuous mimicry of a perſon's actions.

MO'CKING-STOCK, S. the ſubject of deriſion, or object of ridicule.

MO'DAL, Adj. [*modale*, Fr. *modalis*, Lat.] relating to the form only, oppoſed to eſſence.

MODA'LITY, an accidental difference; the quality of an accident.

MODE, S. [*modo*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.] form. In Logic, that which cannot ſubſiſt in, and of itſelf, but is always eſteemed as belonging to, and ſubſiſting by, the help of ſome ſubſtance, which, for that reaſon, is called its ſubject. Gradation or degree. "What "*modes* of ſight." Manner or method; ſtate or appearance; faſhion or cuſtom.

MO'DEL, S. [*modele*, Fr. *modulus*. Lat.] a repreſentation in miniature of ſome building, *&c.* a copy to be imitated; a mould; a ſtandard by which any thing is meaſured.

To MO'DEL, V. A. [*modeler*, Fr.] to plan; to ſhape; to form, mould, or delineate

MO'DELLER, S. one that plans, ſchemes, or contrives.

MO'DERATE, Adj. [*moderatus*, Lat. *moderé*, Fr.] temperate, or between the two extremes. Not hot, applied to temper. Not extravagant, applied to expence.

To MO'DERATE, V. A. [*moderatus*, of *moderor*, Lat.] to keep within due bounds and limits; to repreſs, regulate, or reſtrain.

MO'DERATELY, Adv. temperately; mildly, applied to ſituation or weather. In a middle degree.

MO'DERATENESS, S. the quality of keeping within any two extremes.

MODERA'TION, S. [*moderatio*, Lat.] the ſtate of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes; forbearance of extremity; calmneſs, temperance or equanimity.

MODERA'TOR, S. [Lat. *mederateur*, Fr.] a perſon or thing which calms or keeps from flying into exceſſes; a perſon who preſides at a diſputation, to reſtrain the contending parties from indecency, confine them to the point in queſtion, and ſhew the concluſiveneſs or inconcluſiveneſs of their arguments and reſponſes.

MO'DERN, S. [*moderne*, Fr. from *modernus*, low Lat.] late; not long done or exiſting.

MO'DERNISM, S. any thing formed according to the taſte of the preſent age, oppoſed to that of the ancients. A word coined by dean Swift.

MO'DERNS, S. thoſe who have lived lately, oppoſed to the ancients.

To MO'DERNIZE, V. A. to form any thing according to the taſte of the preſent age; to tranſlate or alter any thing ancient to the preſent taſte.

MO'DERNNESS, S. the quality of being lately made or received; a novelty.

MO'DEST, Adj. [*modeſte*, Fr. *modeſtus*, Lat.] humble in opinion of one's own excellencies, and free from boaſting; reſerved or backward in doing any thing for fear of incurring cenſure; chaſte; free from, and avoiding every appearance of vice without being carried to exceſs; moderate. "By a "*modeſt* converſation." *Addiſ.*

MO'DESTLY, Adv. in an humble, chaſte, reſerved, and moderate manner; without exceſs, forwardneſs, boaſting, or impudence.

MO'DESTY, S. a virtue which includes an humble opinion of one's own abilities, an utter abhorrance of the leaſt appearance of vice, and a fear of doing any thing which either has or may incur cenſure.

MO'DESTY-PIECE, S. a narrow lace or border, which runs along the upper part of the ſtays before, and is part of a woman's tucker.

MO'DICUM, S. a ſmall portion or pittance.

MODIFI'ABLE, Adj. [from *modify*] capable of receiving a difference with reſpect to its modes or accidents.

MODI'FICABLE, Adj. See *Modefiable.*

MODIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of giving a thing new accidental differences of form or mode; that which gives a thing any particular manner of being.

To MO'DIFY, V. A. [*madifier*, Fr.] to change the form, accidents, or qualities of a thing.

MODI'LLON, S. [Fr. *modiolus*, Lat.] in Architecture, an ornament in the cornice of an Ionic, Corinthian, and Compoſite columns, conſiſting of little inverted conſoles or brackets in form of an *S*, ſeeming to ſupport the projecture of the larmier.

MO'DISH, Adj. agreeable to the faſhion or reigning cuſtom.

MO'DISHLY, Adv. faſhionably.

MO'DISHNESS, S. a ſtrict obſervance of the faſhion.

To MO'DULATE, V. A. [*modulatus*, Lat.] in Muſic, to change the key, and to return to it again, without giving offence to the ear.

MODU-

MODULA'TION, S. [Fr.] in Muſic, the act of keeping in, and on occaſion changing the key, and returning to it again, without giving offence to the ear; the regular progreſſion of the ſeveral parts through the ſounds that are in the harmony of any particular key, as well as the proceeding naturally from one key to the other; ſound modulated.

MODULA'TOR, S one that forms ſounds to a certain key.

MO'DULE, S. [*modulus*, Lat.] a model; an empty repreſentation, or mere ſhadow. In Architecture, a certain meaſure, taken at pleaſure, for regulating the proportion of columns, and the ſymmetry or diſtribution of the whole building.

MO'DUS, S. [Lat.] in Law, the giving money or land to a miniſter, inſtead of his tythes in kind.

MO'HAIR, S. [*mohere*, *moire*, Fr. *mojacer*, Arab. a camel] thread or ſtuff made of camels or other hair.

MOI'DORE, S. [*moede*, Port.] a Portugal goild coin, valued at 27 ſhillings ſterling.

MOI'ETY, S. [*moitie*, Fr. from *moien*, Fr. half] one of two equal parts; a part or portion.

To MOIL, V. A. [*mouiller*, Fr.] to dawb with dirt; to fatigue or weary. Neuterly, to labour in the mire; to toil, drudge, or labour very hard.

MOIST, Adj. [*moiſte*, *moite*, Fr.] wet in a ſmall degree, ſo as not to be liquid; juicy.

To MOIST, or MOI'STEN, V. A. to make wet in a ſmall degree.

MOI'STENER, S. the perſon or thing which moiſtens or makes wet in a very ſmall degree.

MOI'STNESS, S. the quality of being wet in a ſmall degree.

MOI'STURE, S. a ſmall quantity of water or liquid; dampneſs.

MOLE, S. [*mal*, Sax. *mol*, Belg.] in Phyſic, a ſhapeleſs concretion of extravaſated blood, which grows into a kind of fleſh, and is called a falſe conception; a natural ſpot on the ſkin, ſometimes having hair growing in it; a little animal or beaſt, which caſts up the earth in hillocks, formerly thought to be blind, but by modern naturaliſts proved to have perfect eyes, and holes for them through the ſkin, about the ſize of a pin's head. A mound, dyke, or port; from *mole*, Fr.

MO'LEHILL, S. an hillock thrown up by a mole in working its paſſage under ground.

To MOLE'ST, V. A. [*moleſter*, Fr. *moleſtus*, Lat.] to diſturb, trouble, or vex.

MOLESTA'TION, S. [*moleſtia*, Lat.] diſturbance; uneaſineſs cauſed by vexation.

MOLE'STER, S. one who diſturbs.

MO'LE-TRACK, S. the courſe of a mole under-ground.

MO'LLIENT, Part. [*mollient*, Lat.] ſoftening or making ſoft.

MO'LLIABLE, Adj. [from *mollify*] capable of being ſoftened or appeaſed.

MOLLIFICA'TION, S. [from *mollify*] the act of making ſoft. Mitigation, or pacification, applied to anger.

MO'LLIFIER, S. that which makes ſoft or calm.

To MO'LLIFY, V. A. [from *mollis* and *fio*, Lat.] to make ſoft. To appeaſe, applied to anger. To leſſen or moderate, applied to any thing harſh or rigorous.

MO'LOSSES, or MO'LASSES, S. [*melazzo*, Ital.] dregs of ſugar; the refuſe ſyrup in boiling ſugar.

MO'LTEN, Part. paſſive of *melt*.

MO'MENT, S. [Fr. *momentum*, Lat.] conſequence, importance, or weight; force, or acting power; an indiviſible particle of time.

MOME'NTALLY, Adj. for a moment. "*Momentally* remaining." *Brown*.

MOMENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*mementanée*, Fr. *momentaneus*, Lat.] laſting but a moment.

MO'MENTARY, Adj. done in, or laſting a moment.

MOME'NTOUS, Adj. [*momentum*, Lat.] of weight, conſequence, or importance.

MONA'CHAL, Adj. [*monacal*, Fr. *monachalis*, Lat.] monaſtic; relating to monks.

MONA'CHISM, S. [*monachiſme*, Fr.] the ſtate of monks; a monaſtic life.

MO'NAD, or MO'NADE, S. [μονας, Gr.] an indiviſible thing.

MO'NARCH, S. [*monarque*, Fr. from μονος and αρχος Gr.] a king; a governor inveſted with abſolute authority; any thing ſuperior to others of the ſame kind. "The *monarch* oak." *Dryd*.

MONA'RCHAL, Adj. governed by a ſingle perſon or king; ſuiting a king.

MONA'RCHICAL, Adj. [*monarchique*, Fr. μοναρχικος, Gr.] belonging to a ſingle ruler or king.

MO'NARCHY, S. [*monarchie*, Fr. μοναρχια, Gr.] the government of a ſingle perſon; a kingdom.

MO'NASTERY, S. [*monaſtere*, Fr. *monaſterium*, Lat.] a houſe for perſons to retire to on a religious account; a convent.

MONA'STIC, or MONA'STICAL, Adj. [*monaſtique*, Fr. *monaſticus*, Lat.] belonging to one that retires from the world on a religious account; belonging to a monk.

MONA'STICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a monk.

MO'NDAY, S. [pronounced *munday*; from *monandaeg*, Sax.] the ſecond day of the week, ſo called becauſe dedicated to Diana, or the moon.

MO'NEY, S. [pronounced *munny*; from *monnoye*, Fr. *mwnai*, Brit. from *mwn*, Brit. *moneta*, Lat.] a piece of metal ſtamped with ſome mark or image, whoſe value is fixed by public authority.

MO'NEY-CHANGER, S. one who changes one piece of coin for more of leſs value, or ſeveral pieces for one of more value.

MO'NEYED, Adj. rich in coin, oppoſed to wealth in lands.

MO'NEY-SCRIVENER, S. one who raiſes money for others, and deals in conveyancing.

MO'NEYSWORTH, Adj. ſomething worth money; ſomething that will bring money.

MO'NGER, S. [pronounced *munger*; from *mangere*, Sax.] a dealer or ſeller. After the name of any commodity, it implies a perſon who deals in it, or ſells it; thus *fiſhmonger* is one who ſells or deals in fiſh. Sometimes indeed it ſignifies one converſant with, as a *whoremonger* is one who is converſant with whores.

MO'NGREL, Adj. [pronounced *mungrel*; from *mengian*, Sax.] of a mixed breed.

MONI'TION, S. [Fr. *monitio*, Lat.] an information or hint; inſtruction or advice.

MO'NITOR, S. one who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives uſeful hints. In Schools, applied to a ſcholar commiſſioned by the maſter to take notice of the behaviour of his ſchool-fellows.

MO'NITORY, Adj. [*moniteire*, Fr. *monitorius*, Lat.] conveying uſeful inſtructions or admonition.

MO'NITORY, S. an admonition. "The "pope writ a *monitory* to him." *Bac.* Not in uſe.

MONK, S. [pronounced *munk*; from *monec*, *munec*, Sax. *monacus*, Lat.] a perſon who retires from the world to give himſelf wholly up to devotion, and to live in abſtinence and ſolitude.

MO'NKERY, S. a monaſtic life.

MO'NKEY, S. [pronounced *munkey*; by Skinner derived from *mon*, a man, and *kin*, a diminutive termination. *Mona*, Ital. *muneca*, Span.] an ape, or animal bearing a great reſemblance to a man.

MO'NKHOOD, S. the condition, ſtate, or profeſſion of a monk.

MO'NKISH, Adj. taught or profeſſed by monks.

MO'NMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, but formerly a part of Wales, in the dioceſe of Llandaff. It is bounded by Herefordſhire on the N. E. by the Severn, which divides it from Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire, on the S. E. and by Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire on the W. The river Uſk runs through the middle of it; which river and the Wye abound with ſalmon, trout, &c. It is reckoned about twenty-nine miles from N. to S. and twenty from E. to W. It contains 127 pariſhes, and eight market-towns. The air is healthy; its eaſt parts are woody, and the weſt a little mountainous, but in general fruitful. Its hills feed cattle, ſheep, and goats. The Briſtol merchants ſhip off great quantities of its corn for Portugal and other parts. Coals are ſold for two-pence a horſe-load at the pit. Their principal manufacture is flannels. The gentlemen ſpeak Engliſh, but the current language of the people is Welch. This county ſends two knights of the ſhire, beſides one member for its capital, Monmouth.

MO'NOCHORD, S. [from μονος and χορδη, Gr.] an inſtrument having but one ſtring.

MO'NOCOLON, S. [of μονος and κωλον, Gr.] the gut, otherwiſe called the *inteſtinum rectum*.

MONO'CULAR, or MONO'CULOUS, Adj. [μονος, Gr. and *oculus*, Lat.] one-eyed; having but one eye.

MO'NODY, S. [μονωδια, Gr.] a poem or ſong ſung by a ſingle perſon, and expreſſive of grief.

MONO'GAMIST, S. [from μονος and γαμος, Gr.] one who diſallows of ſecond marriages.

MO'NOGRAM, S. [from μονος and γραμμα, Gr.] a cypher or character compounded of ſeveral letters; a ſentence in one line; an epigram in one verſe.

MO'NOLOGUE, S. [μονος and λογος, Gr.] a ſoliloquy. "In *monologue*." *Dryd.*

MONOPE'TALOUS, Adj. [*monopetale*, Fr.] in Botany; having but one leaf, applied to flowers.

MONO'POLIST, S. [*monopoleur*, Fr. from μονος and πωλεω, Gr.] one who by engroſſing, or patent, has the ſole power of vending any commodity.

To MONO'POLIZE, V. A. to have the ſole power of making or ſelling any commodity; to arrogate to one's ſelf.

MONO'POLY, S. [*monopole*, Fr.] the excluſive and ſole privilege of making and ſelling any thing.

MONO'PTOTE, S. [from μονος and πτωσις, Gr.] in Grammar, a noun having only one caſe.

MO'NOSTICH, S. [μονοστιχον, Gr.] a compoſition conſiſting of a ſingle verſe.

MONOSYLLA'BICAL, Adj. [from *monoſyllable*] conſiſting of but one ſyllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE, S. [from μονος and συλλαβη, Gr.] a word only of one ſyllable.

MONOSY'LLABLE, Adj. conſiſting of words of one ſyllable. "*Monoſyllable* lines." *Pope.*

MONO'TONY, S. [*monotonie*, Fr. from μονος and τονος, Gr.] a fault in pronunciation, wherein a long ſeries of words are delivered with one unvaried tone, and without any cadence.

MO'NSTER, S. [*monſtre*, Fr. *monſtrum*, Lat.] a production or birth, wherein the parts differ from the general figure or form of its ſpecies; ſomething horrible for deformity, wickedneſs, or miſchief.

To

To MO'NSTER, V. A. to repreſent in ſo extravagant a manner, as to make appear monſtrous.

MONSTRO'SITY, or MONSTRUO'SITY, S. [*monſtroſity* is moſt analogous] the ſtate of being out of the common order of nature, or differing from the common idea and ſtandard of the ſpecies.

MO'NSTROUS, Adj. [*monſtreux*, Fr. *monſtroſus*, Lat.] deviating from the ſtated order of nature; ſtrange or wonderful, including diſlike; irregular or enormous. "No *monſtrous* height." *Pope*. Exceſſive; ſhocking; hateful. "The *monſtrous* ſcorn." *Bac.*

MO'NSTROUSLY, Adv. in a manner that is terrible, ſhocking, prodigious, or out of the common order of nature; to a great, exceſſive, or enormous degree.

MO'NSTROUSNESS, S. the quality which renders any thing or action ſhocking, irregular, or enormous.

MONTE'TH, S. [from the name of the inventor] a veſſel in which glaſſes are waſhed.

MONTGO'MERY, the capital of the ſhire of the ſame name, in North Wales. The Welch call it *Trefalwyn*, or Baldwyn's town, from its founder, and *Montgomery* from Roger of that name, earl of Shrewſbury, who built its caſtle. It is a large borough, with ſome faſhionable houſes, and governed by two bailiffs, *&c.* who, with the conſent of Llanidlos, Llanvilling, Mackynleth, and Welchpool, return one member to parliament. It ſtands in the dioceſe of Hereford, on the eaſy aſcent of a high rocky hill, and in a healthy air, not far from the Severn, about 25 miles from Shrewſbury, and 158 from London.

MONTGO'MERYSHIRE, one of the counties of North Wales. It is bounded on the N. by the ſhires of Merioneth and Denbigh, on the E. by Shropſhire, on the S. by Radnor and Cardigan ſhires, and on the W. by another part of Merionethſhire. It is thirty miles long from E. to W. and twenty-five broad from N. to S. It contains forty-ſeven pariſhes, ſix market-towns, and near 34,000 inhabitants, with twenty-five rivers, the principal of which are the Severn, Tanat, and Turgh. The air is ſharp on its mountains, but pleaſant in the valleys; and is pretty fruitful, eſpecially in thoſe parts through which the Severn directs its courſe, the mud from the inundations of which ſerve it for manure. Its principal commodities are corn, cattle, horſes, fiſh, fowl, with plenty of paſture. It lies moſtly in the dioceſe of St. Aſaph; but Bangor and Hereford have ſome ſhare in it. This county ſends a knight of the ſhire, and a member for its capital to parliament.

MONTH, S. [pronounced *munth*; from *monath*, Sax. of *mona*, Sax. the moon] a ſpace of time meaſured by the revolution of the ſun or moon, and reckoned the 12th part of the year. *A lunar month*, is the ſpace between two conjunctions of the moon with the ſun, or between two moons. *A ſolar month*, the ſpace of time wherein the ſun revolves through one entire ſign of the ecliptic. The *calendar months* conſiſt unequally of thirty and thirty-one days, excepting February, which in leap years has twenty-nine, but in other years only twenty-eight days.

MO'NTHLY, Adj. continuing a month; performed in a month; happening every month.

MO'NTHLY, Adv. once in a month.

MO'NUMENT, S. [Fr. *monumentum*, Lat.] any thing by which the memory of perſons or things is preſerved.

MONUME'NTAL, Adj. preſerving the memory or remembrance; belonging to a tomb raiſed in honour of the dead.

MOOD, S. [*mode*, Fr. *modus*, Lat.] in Logic, the regular determination of propoſitions according to their quantity or quality, *i. e.* their univerſal or particular affirmation or negation. In Muſic, manner or ſtile. In Grammar, the different changes a word undergoes, to ſignify the various intentions and affections of the mind. Temper of mind; ſtate of the mind as affected by paſſion; anger; rage; from *mod*, Sax. *moed*, Belg. *mod*, Goth. An habitual temper of the mind.

MOO'DY, Adj. angry, or out of humour; mental; intellectual; belonging to the mind.

MOON, S. [*mona*, Sax. and Iſl. *mena*, Goth. *μεvη*, Gr.] in Aſtronomy, one of the heavenly bodies, a ſatellite or ſecondary planet attendant on the earth, which ſhe moves round, as a centre, performing her revolution in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, in which time ſhe likewiſe moves round her own axis. Figuratively, a month. In Fortification, ſomething reſembling a creſcent or half-moon: this word is generally uſed in Compoſition, either in the laſt ſenſe, or for ſomething belonging to the moon.

MOO'N-BEAM, S. a ray of light darting from the moon.

MOO'NEYED, Adj. having eyes affected by the revolutions of the moon. Figuratively, dimſighted; purblind.

MOO'NLESS, Adj. not enlightened by the moon.

MOO'NLIGHT, S. the light afforded by the moon.

MOO'NLIGHT, Adj. enlightened by the moon. "The *moonlight* ſhade." *Pope*.

MOO'NSHINE, S. the light or luſtre of the moon.

MOO'NSHINE, or MOO'NSHINY, Adj. [both from a corruption of *moonſhining*] during the ſhining of the moon; by means of moonlight. "You *moonſhine* revellers." *Shak.*

MOO'NSTRUCK, Adj. lunatic; affected with madneſs by means of the moon.

MOOR. S. [*moer*, Belg. *modder*, Teut. *mor*, Sax. *mer*, Fr. *mare*, Lat.] a marſh, fen, or tract of land covered over, or made very moiſt with water. A negro, or black; from *maurus*, Lat.

To MOOR, V. A. [from *moror*, Lat. *morer*, Fr.] to faſten a veſſel by anchors or other means. Neuterly, to be fixed or ſtationed.

MOO'RCOCK, S. a fowl that is found on moors.

MOO'RHEN, S. a water fowl.

MOO'RISH, Adj. fenny; marſhy; overflowed.

MOO'RLAND, S. a marſh, or watery ground.

MOO'RY, Adj. marſhy; fenny; watery.

MOOSE, S. the large American deer.

To MOOT, V. A. [*motain*, *mot*, *gemot*, Sax.] in Law, to plead a mock cauſe; to ſtate a point of law, or argue a caſe, by way of exerciſe, for a degree of barriſter in the inns of court, called to *argue a moot*. A *moot caſe* or *point*, ſuch as may admit diſpute.

MOO'TED, Adj. [*moetſen*, *mutſen*, Belg. *mozzare*, Ital. *mutilo*, Lat.] in Heraldry, plucked up by the roots.

MOO'TER, S. one that argues a moot in an inn of court; one that pleads a mock cauſe or ſtates a caſe.

MOP, S. [*moppa*, Brit. *mappa*, Lat.] an inſtrument uſed by ſervants in waſhing floors, conſiſting of a long ſtick or handle, at the end of which are nailed pieces of woollen cloth or locks of wool.

To MOP, V. A. to rub or clean with a mop.

To MOPE, V. N. to be ſtupid; to be drowſy; to be ſpiritleſs, inactive, or dull. Actively, to make a perſon ſpiritleſs or delirious.

MO'PE-EYED, Adj. blind of one eye.

MO'PPET, or MO'PSEY, S. a doll made of rags; a name of fondneſs for an infant.

MO'PUS, S. [a cant word from *mope*] a drone; a dull or inactive perſon. "I am "grown a mere *mopus*." *Swift.*

MO'RAL, Adj. [Fr *moralis*, Lat.] relating to the actions or conduct of life, or that which determines an action to be good or virtuous; reaſoning, or drawing inferences, ſo as to promote or inſtruct in virtue; popular; generally admitted in the uſual occurrences of life. A *moral impoſſibility*, is a very great or inſuperable difficulty, oppoſed to a natural impoſſibility. A *moral certainty* or *aſſurance*, implies a very ſtrong probability, and is uſed in contradiction to mathematical probability. In Logic, a *moral univerſality* is when the predicate agrees to the greateſt part of the particulars, contained under the univerſal ſubject.

MO'RAL, S. morality or practice of the duties of life; a doctrine, truth, or inſtruction, drawn as a corollary from a fable.

To MO'RAL, V. N. to moralize; to make moral reflections.

MO'RALIST, S. one who teaches or writes on the duties of life.

MORA'LITY, S. [*moralité*, Fr.] the ſcience or doctrine of morals, or the art of living well and happily, deduced from the reaſon, nature, and fitneſs of things, or from the relation in which we ſtand towards others.

To MORALI'ZE, V. A. [*moraliſer*, Fr.] to apply to the conduct or regulation of our actions; to explain in ſuch a manner as to convey ſome practical truths. Neuterly, to ſpeak or write on ſuch ſubjects as may regulate our actions, conduct, or lives.

MORALI'ZER, S. one who explains things in ſuch a manner as to convey ſome uſeful truth for the regulation of our lives.

MO'RALLY, Adv. in an ethical ſenſe, according to the common practice of perſons, or occurrences of life; highly, or in a great meaſure; according to the rules of virtue.

MO'RALS, S. [without a ſingular] conduct; practice of the duties of civil and ſocial life; behaviour with reſpect to others.

MORA'SS, S. [*marais*, Fr.] a fen; a bog, or tract of land abounding in water.

MO'RBID, Adj. [*morbidus*, Lat.] diſeaſed, oppoſed to healthy.

MO'RBIDNESS, S the ſtate or quality of being diſeaſed.

MORBI'FIC, or MORBI'FICAL, Adj. [the laſt word is ſeldom uſed; from *morbifique*, Fr. or *morbus* and *facio*, Lat.] cauſing diſeaſes; injurious to health.

MORBO'SE, Adj. [*morboſus*, Lat.] proceeding from diſeaſe; unhealthy.

MORE, Adj. [the comparative of *ſome*, *many* or *much*, whoſe ſuperlative is *moſt*] greater in number, quantity, or degree.

MORE, Adv. to a greater degree. Longer, applied to time. Again, or a ſecond time. Uſed as a particle to form the comparative degree before ſuch adjectives which, either on account of the length of their ſyllables, or the want of harmony, would not conveniently admit the addition of *er*.

MORE'L, S. a plant; likewiſe a ſpecies of large cherry.

MO'RELAND, S. [*morland*, Sax.] a mountain or hilly country.

MOREO'VER, Conj. beſides, or beyond what has been mentioned.

MORE'SK-WORK, S. in Carving or Painting, conſiſting of ſeveral pieces in which there is no perfect figure, but a wild repreſentation of birds, beaſts, &c.

MO'RION,

MO'RION, S. [Fr.] a helmet or armour for the head.

MO'RKIN, S. in Hunting, a wild beaſt that has died through ſickneſs or miſchance.

MO'RMO, S. [Gr.] a bugbear, or ſomething uſed to frighten perſons.

MORN, S. [*marn*, Sax.] the firſt part of the day from ſun-riſe to noon. Seldom uſed but by poets

MO'RNING, S. [*mergen*, *morgen*, Sax. *marghen*, *morghen*, Belg. *morgen*, Teut.] the firſt part of the day, from the appearance of light till twelve o'clock at noon. Uſed in Compoſition for any thing belonging to, or uſed in the morning.

MO'RNING-GOWN, S. a looſe gown, uſed before a perſon is dreſſed for appearing publickly.

MO'RNING-STAR, S. the planet Venus, ſo named when ſhe appears in the morning.

MORO'SE, Adj. [*moroſus*, Lat.] ſour of temper; not eaſily pleaſed, and ſoon diſguſted.

MORO'SELY, Adv. in a ſour, peeviſh manner.

MORO'SENESS, S. ſourneſs; peeviſhneſs.

MORO'SITY, S. [*moroſitas*, Lat.] ſourneſs or peeviſhneſs.

MO'RRIS, or MO'RRIS-DANCE, S. [for *mooriſh* or *moriſco dance*] a kind of dance in which the perſon gingles bells ſewed to his cloaths, practiſed by the Moors, and reſembling the Pyrrhic dance mentioned by claſſic authors.

MO'RPHEW, S. [*morphie*, Fr. *morfia*, Ital.] a ſcurf on the face.

MO'RROW, S. [*morgen*, Sax. *morghen*, Belg.] the day after the preſent day. *To-morrow*, an adverbial expreſſion, implying on the day after the preſent; from *to-merigen*, Sax. Sometimes it is uſed as a ſubſtantive. "*To-morrow* is the time." *Spect.*

MORSE, S. [*morſus*, Lat.] a waltron or ſea-horſe.

MO'RSEL, S. [a diminutive from *morceau*, Fr. from *morſus*, Lat.] a ſmall piece; a piece fit for the mouth; a mouthful; a meal; a ſmall quantity.

MO'RSURE, S. [Fr. *morſura*, Lat.] the act of biting.

MORT, S. [*morte*, Fr. *mors*, *mortis*, Lat.] in Hunting, a tune ſounded at the death of game; a great quantity, from *morgt*, Iſl. great: a low word.

MO'RTAL, Adj. [*mortel*, Fr. *mortalis*, Lat.] ſubject to death; deſtructive, or cauſing death; human, or belonging to man. "*Mortal* ear." *Par. Loſt.* Exceſſive; violent. "A *mortal* fright." *Dryd.* The laſt ſenſe is low.

MO'RTAL, S. a man or human being.

MORTA'LITY, S. the ſtate of a being ſubject to death. Figuratively, death. "*Mortality* my ſentence." *Par. Loſt.* Human nature. "*Mortality* cannot bear it." *Dryd.*

MO'RTALLY, Adv. irrecoverably; ſo as to be doomed to death; extremely; exceſſively.

MO'RTAR, S. [*mortier*, Fr.] a ſtrong veſſel made of metal or ſtone, in which things are pounded with a peſtle. In Gunnery, a ſhort piece of ordnance, thick and wide, out of which bombs or carcaſſes are thrown. In Architecture, a preparation of lime and ſand mixed with water, uſed by maſons and bricklayers as a cement in building walls, *&c.* from *morter*, Belg.

MO'RTGAGE, S. [from *mort*, Fr. and *gage*, Fr.] a pledge or pawn of lands and tenements for money borrowed.

To MO'RTGAGE, V. A. to pledge, pawn, or make over to a creditor as a ſecurity.

MORTGAGE'E, S. the perſon who receives lands or tenements as a pawn or ſecurity for money lent.

MO'RTGAGER, S. a perſon who mortgages or pawns his lands.

MORTI'FEROUS, Adj. [*mors*, and *fero*, Lat.] deſtructive.

MORTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] in Surgery, a diſeaſe wherein the natural juices loſe their proper motion, ferment, and deſtroy the texture of the parts. In Pharmacy, the act of deſtroying the active qualities of any thing, applied to the killing quickſilver, and uniting it with turpentine. The act of keeping in a ſtate of ſubjection, applied to the paſſions. The act of ſubduing the body by abſtinence or hardſhips, in a religious view, in order to leſſen the ſtrength of luſts. Any thing or occurrence that fills the mind with vexation or uneaſineſs.

To MO'RTIFY, V. A. [*mortifier*, Fr.] to rob of all the vital qualities. In Pharmacy, to deſtroy the active and eſſential qualities, applied to the killing of quickſilver, ſo as to unite it with turpentine or ſpittle. To ſubdue inordinate paſſions; to keep the body low by labour and abſtinence, in order to render its affections more compliant to reaſon, and to atone for former ſins; to humble, deject, or vex. Neuterly, to corrupt or turn to a gangrene; to be ſubdued; to die away.

MO'RTISE, S. [*mortriſe*, *mortiſe*, Fr.] in Carpentry, a hole cut in wood, in order for another piece to be let into it, and form a joint.

To MO'RTISE, V. A. to cut or join with a mortiſe.

MO'RTMAIN, S. [from *morte*, Fr. and *main*, Fr.] in Law, ſuch a ſtate of poſſeſſion as makes it unalienable, and therefore ſaid to be in dead hand, becauſe it cannot be reſtored to the donor, or to any common or temporal

poral uſe: the word is generally applied to ſuch lands as are given to any religious houſe, corporation, &c.

MO'RTRESS, S. a diſh compoſed of meats of various kinds pounded together.

MO'RTUARY, S. [*mortuaire*, Fr.] in Law, a gift left by a perſon at his death to his pariſh church, in lieu of perſonal tythes neglected to be paid in his life time; in ſome places, a beaſt, or other moveable chattel, as are, by cuſtom, due on the death of a perſon, and ſtiled by this name.

MOSA'IC, or MOSA'IC WORK, S. [*moſaique*, Fr.] an aſſemblage of little pieces of glaſs, marble, ſhells, and precious ſtones of various colours, cemented on a ground of ſtucco, and imitating pictures, both in form, natural colours, and the ſhades made uſe of in paintings.

MO'SQUE, S. [Fr. *meſgid*, or *meſchid*, Turk.] a temple, wherein the Mahommedans perform their devotion.

MOSS, S. [*meos*, Sax. *muſcus*, Lat.] a plant of the paraſite kind growing on the barks of trees, &c.

To MOSS, V. A. to cover with moſs.

MO'SSINESS, S. the ſtate of being covered or overgrown with moſs.

MO'SSY, Adj. covered or overgrown with moſs.

MOST, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *ſome*, *many*, *much*. Such words as conſiſt of many ſyllables, or would ſound harſh with the addition of *eſt*, receive this word before them in the ſuperlative, as *pitiful*, *more pitiful*, *moſt pitiful*] conſiſting of the greateſt number, quantity, or degree.

MOST, Adv. [*moiſts*, Goth. *mæſt*, Sax. *meeſt*, Belg. *meſt*, Dan.] in the greateſt degree. Sometimes uſed as a ſubſtantive, and is either ſingular or plural. Followed by *of*, and uſed partitively, ſignifies the greater number, and is plural. "*Moſt* of the churches." *Addiſ.* Uſed with *make*, it ſignifies the greateſt value, or advantage, and is ſingular. "*Makes* the *moſt* of what he has." *L'Eſtrange.* When preceded by *at*, it ſignifies the greateſt degree or quantity. "Some months *at* the "*moſt*." *Bac.*

MO'STICK, S. [from *mohlen*, Teut.] a painter's ſtick, on which he leans his hand when he paints.

MO'STLY, Adv. for the greateſt part; generally.

MOTE, S. [*mote*, Sax.] a ſmall particle of matter; a duſt or atom; or any thing very ſmall.

MOTH, S. [*moth*, Sax. *motte*, Belg.] a ſmall winged inſect which eats cloaths or hangings; a winged inſect of divers colours, diſtinguiſhed from a butterfly by its horns, which run tapering from their root.

MO'THER, S. [pronounced *muther*; *mothor*, *moder*, Sax. *madre*, Ital. *mare*, Fr.] a woman that has borne a child, whether male or female. Figuratively, that which has produced any thing. That which has preceded in time, or requires reverence. "A "*mother* church." *A queen mother* is the ſame as a queen dowager, or one whoſe huſband is dead. A thick ſubſtance, appearing like ſpecks of a white colour in liquors, of *moeder*, Belg. from *modder*, Belg. mud.

MO'THER, Adj. native; that which a perſon receives at his birth.

MO'THER OF PEARL, S. a kind of coarſe pearl made of the ſhell of ſuch fiſhes as generate pearls.

MO'THERHOOD, S. the office, condition, ſtate, or quality of a mother.

MO'THERLESS, Adj. having no mother; robbed of a mother by death.

MO'THERLY, Adj. belonging to, or becoming a mother.

MO'THERLY, Adv. after the manner of a mother.

MO'THERY, Adj. full of dregs; having white concretions, applied to liquors.

MO'THY, Adj. full of moths; eaten by moths.

MO'TION, S. [Fr. *motio*, Lat.] the act of changing place; the manner of moving the body; gait; change of poſture, or action; thought or tendency of mind; a propoſal; an impulſe communicated. *Natural motion*, is that which has its moving force or principle within the moving body. *Violent motion*, is that whoſe principle acts from without. *Abſolute motion*, is the change or abſolute ſpace in any moving body, whoſe celerity is meaſured by the quantity of abſolute ſpace, which the moveable body runs through. *Relative motion*, is the change of a relative or vulgar ſpace of the human body, whoſe celerity is meaſured by the quantity of relative ſpace run through.

MO'TIONLESS, Adj. without motion.

MO'TIVE, Adj. [*motivus*, Lat.] cauſing motion; having the power to move or change place.

MO'TIVE, S. [*motif*, Fr.] that which determines the choice, or incites to action; a mover.

MO'TLY, Adj. [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *medley*] of various colours.

MO'TOR, S. [*moteur*, Fr. from *moveo*, Lat. to move] a mover.

MO'TORY, Adj. [*motorius*, Lat.] cauſing motion.

MO'TTO, S. [Ital.] a ſentence added to a device, or any writing.

To MOVE, V. A. [pronounced *move*; from *moveo*, Lat.] to put out of one place into another; to put in motion. To give an impulſe to; to propoſe; to recommend; to perſuade or prevail on, applied to the mind. To affect; to ſtir up or excite tenderneſs or any paſſion; to make angry; to put into commotion. "All the city was *moved*." *Ruth* i. 9. Neuterly, to go from one place

to

to another; to change places; to walk; to go forward.

MO'VEABLE, Adj. capable of being moved, or carried from one place to another. Changing, or not always happening on the ſame day of the month or year, applied to the feaſts obſerved by the church.

MO'VEABLES, S. [it has no ſingular; *meubles*, Fr.] goods or furniture: diſtinguiſhed from houſes, lands, or other hereditary poſſeſſions.

MO'VEABLENESS, S. the quality of being poſſible to be moved, or carried out of one place into another.

MO'VEABLY, Adv. ſo as it may be moved.

MO'VELESS, Adj. unmoved; not to be put out of its place; not to be put in motion.

MO'VEMENT, S. [*mouvement*, Fr.] the manner of moving; motion; any thing which moves: generally applied to the parts of a watch, or other machine.

MO'VENT, Part. [*movens*, Lat.] in motion.

MO'VENT, S. that which puts any thing into motion.

MO'VER, S. [pronounced, like the other derivatives from *move*, as if written *moovie*] the perſon or thing that gives motion; ſomething in motion; a propoſer.

MO'VING, Part. in motion. Figuratively, pathetic, or cauſing pity and compaſſion.

MO'VINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cauſe pity and compaſſion.

MOULD, S. [*moegel*, Swed.] a kind of concretion on the top of ſuch things as are damp, and without motion, at preſent diſcovered by microſcopes to be a perfect plant; earth, in which any thing grows, from *molde*, Sax. Matter of which any thing is made; the matrix in which any thing is caſt or ſhaped, from *mold*, Brit. *moule*, Fr. Caſt, form, or diſpoſition; the future of the ſcull, wherein the ſeveral bones meet.

MOU'LDABLE, Adj. capable of being formed or ſhaped; liable to be mouldy.

MOU'LDER, S. one that ſhapes, or faſhions.

To MOU'LDER, V. N. [from *molde*, Sax. duſt] to turn to duſt; to crumble.

MOU'LDINESS, S. the ſtate of being mouldy, or contracting a whitiſh concretion on account of being in a damp place.

MOU'LDING, S. an ornamental cavity cut with a chiſſel in wood or ſtone. In Architecture, the jettings or projectures beyond the level of a wall, column, wainſcoat, &c. the aſſemblage of which forms cornices, doorcaſes, and other decorations.

MOU'LDY, Adj. covered with a kind of white down, by ſtanding in a moiſt place, or being expoſed to moiſt air.

MOU'LINET, S. [Fr. a diminutive of *moulin*, Fr. a mill] in Mechanics, a roller croſſed with two levers, which is applied to cranes, capſterns, and other engines, to heave up timber, heavy ſtones, &c. In Fortification, a kind of turnſtile or wooden croſs, turning horizontally on a wooden ſtake fixed in the ground.

To MOULT, V. N. [*muyten*, Belg. *muer*, Fr.] to ſhed or change feathers, applied to birds.

MOUNE, S. [*maen*, Brit. *mons*, Lat. *mundian*, Sax.] a bank, rampart, or other fence of earth. In Heraldry, a ball or globe with a croſs upon it, with which our kings are generally drawn: from *monde*, Fr. or *mundus*, Lat.

To MOUND, V. A. to fortify or defend with a rampart or bank of earth.

MOUNT, S. [*mont*, Fr. *mons*, *montis*, Lat.] a mountain, or ſmall hill; an artificial hill raiſed in a garden; the painted paper or leather glued to the ſticks of a fan.

To MOUNT, V. N. [*monter*, Fr.] to aſcend, or riſe upwards; to tower, or be built to a great height; to get on horſeback; to come to, when added together, from *amount*. "See to what they *mount*." *Pope*. Actively, to raiſe in the air; to lift or force upwards; to aſcend or climb; to place on horſeback. *To mount guard*, to do duty or watch at any particular place. *To mount cannon*, to ſet a piece on its wooden frame, for the more eaſy management and firing of it.

MOU'NTAIN, S. [*montagne*, Fr. *montagna*, Ital.] a part of the earth, riſing to a conſiderable height above its ſurface.

MOU'NTAIN, Adj. built on a mountain; growing or ſituated on mountains; belonging to a mountain.

MOUNTAINE'ER, S. one who lives on a mountain; a ſavage ruſtic or free-booter.

MOU'NTAINET, S. [a diminutive from *mountain*] a hillock, or ſmall mountain. "Like two fair *mountainets*." *Sidney*. Johnſon recommends this word as elegant, though not in uſe.

MOU'NTAINOUS, Adj. hilly, or full of mountains. Figuratively, large; huge; in bulk as big as a mountain. "*Mountainous* "error."

MOU'NTAINOUSNESS, S. the quality of being full of mountains.

MOU'NTANT, Adj. [*mountant*, Fr.] riſing or ſwelling upwards.

MOU'NTEBANK, S. [*montinebanco*, Ital.] a perſon who vends medicines in public places, and harangues the mob from a bench or ſtage. Figuratively, any vain pretender.

MOU'NTER, S. one who climbs or aſcends.

MOU'NTY, S. [*montu*, Fr.] the aſcent of a hawk.

To MOURN, V. N. [pronounced *moarn*; *murnan*, Sax. *morne*, Fr.] to grieve or be ſorrowful; to wear the dreſs of ſorrow; to

preſerve an appearance of grief. Actively, to grieve for or lament.

MOURNE, S. [*morne*, Fr.] the round end of a ſtaff; the part of a lance to which the ſteel or head is fixed.

MOUR'NER, S. one that ſhews grief or ſorrow; one that follows a funeral in black.

MOU'RNFUL, Adj. cauſing ſorrow; feeling ſorrow; having the appearance of ſorrow; diſmal, or expreſſive of grief.

MOU'RNFULLY, Adv. in a ſorrowful manner.

MOU'RNFULNESS, S. ſorrow; the appearance of ſorrow.

MOU'RNING, S. ſorrow, grief; a dreſs worn by perſons when they have loſt a relation, *&c.* by death.

MOU'RNINGLY, Adv. in a ſorrowful manner.

MOUSE, S. [plural *mice*; *muus*, Iſl. plural *mye*; *mus*, Sax.] a little animal haunting houſes and corn fields; the prey of cats.

To MOUSE, V. A. [*muyſen*, Belg. *mauſen*, Teut.] to catch mice; to be ſly, inſidious, or upon the catch. "A whole aſſembly of "*mouſing* ſaints." *L'Eſtrange.*

MOUSE-HUNT, S. one that hunts mice. "You have been a *mouſe-hunt*." *Shak.*

MOU'SE-HOLE, S. a hole through which mice find their paſſage; a ſmall hole.

MOU'SER, S. one that catches mice.

MOUTH, S. [*munths*, Goth. whence *muth*, Sax.] in Anatomy, that part of the face which conſiſts of the lips, gums, and the inſide of the cheeks, at which the food is received; an opening, or that part of a veſſel by which it is filled or emptied; that part of a river by which it is entered from the ſea. Figuratively, a ſpeaker or orator. "Some particular ſtateſman——who is the "*mouth* of the ſtreet." *Addiſ. To make mouths*, is a diſtortion of the features; a wry face made in contempt. "Making "*mouths*." *Addiſ. Down in the mouth*, implies dejected.

To MOUTH, V. A. to utter with a voice affectedly big, applied to ſpeech. To chew or grind in the mouth, applied to eating. To ſeize in or with the mouth; to form by the mouth.

MOU'THED, Adj. having a mouth; delivered with an affected grandeur or bigneſs of voice. In Compoſition, *foul-mouthed* implies uſing abuſive language. *Mealy mouthed*, reſtrained by baſhfulneſs of ſpeaking.

MOUTH-FRIEND, S. one who profeſſes friendſhip without practiſing it. "You "knot of *mouth-friends*." *Shak.*

MOU'THFUL, S. as much as the mouth can contain; any ſmall quantity.

MOU'THLESS, Adj. without a mouth.

MOW, S. a loft or chamber where hay or corn is laid up. Hay in mow properly ſignifies hay laid in a houſe. Hay in *rick*, that which is heaped together in a fild; but this diſtinction is not always obſerved.

To MOW, V. A. to heap together or put in a mow. Neuterly, to heap up or gather in the harveſt.

To MOW, V. A. [pronounced *mo*, preter *mowed*, participle paſſive *mown*; from *mawan*, Sax.] to cut with a ſcythe. Figuratively, to cut down with ſpeed or violence.

To MO'WBURN, V. N. to ferment and heat in the mow for want of being dry.

MO'WER, S. one who cuts with a ſcythe.

MUCH, Adj. [*mahts*, Goth. *mucel*, Sax. *muzh*, Sclav.] large, applied to quantity; long, applied to time; many, applied to number.

MUCH, Adv. in a great degree: by far; to a certain degree. Often or long, applied to time.

MUCH, S. a great deal. Multitude, applied to number; abundance, applied to quantity. Something ſtrange, uncommon, or deſerving notice. "It is *much*, that one, "*&c. Bac. To make much of*, ſignifies to treat with great reſpect, fondneſs, or tenderneſs.

MU'CID, Adj. [*mucidus*, Lat.] ſlimy, muſty.

MUCIDNESS, S. ſlimineſs, or muſtineſs.

MU'CILAGE, S. [Fr. *mucilago*, Lat.] a ſlimy or viſcous matter.

MUCILA'GINOUS, Adj. [*mucilagineux*, Fr.] ſlimy; viſcous. *Mucilaginous glands*, are a numerous ſet of glands in the joints.

MUCILA'GINOUSNESS, S the quality of being ſlimy or viſcous.

MUCK, S. [*meox*, Sax. *mog*, Dan.] dung uſed for improving lands. Figuratively, low, mean, or baſe.

To MUCK, V. A. to dung.

MUCK, Adj. [*mokrae*, Ruſſ. *mokro*, and *mokor*, Sclav.] wet or moiſt. As *wet as muck*, or to be *muck wet*, implies the being as wet with water or rain, as if one's cloaths were ſteeped in either.

MU'CKENDER, S. a handkerchief to blow the noſe in.

MU'CKINESS, S. naſtineſs; filth; the quality or ſtate of a muckender, which has been much uſed.

MU'CKSWEAT, Adj. [See *Muck*, adjective] a profuſe ſweat, which is viſible and makes a perſon very wet.

MU'CKWORM, Adj. a worm that lives in dung. Figuratively, a miſer.

MU'CKY, Adj. [*mucus*, Lat.] naſty, or filthy.

MU'COUS, Adj. [*mucoſus*, Lat.] ſlimy, or viſcous.

MU'COUSNESS, S. the quality of being ſlimy or viſcous.

MU'CRO, S. [Lat.] a point. "The *mucro* "or point of the heart." *Brown.*

MU'CRONATED, Adj. pointed. "*Mu*- "*cronated* or terminating in a point." *Woodw.*

MUD, S. [*mud*, Brit. according to Davies from Heb. *modde*, Belg.] the ſlime, or moiſt earth at the bottom of water; the duſt or dirt of roads made wet with rain or water.

To

To MUD, V. A. to bury in slime or mud; to make the water foul by disturbing the mud; to dash or daub with mud.

MU'DDILY, Adj. with foulness or disturbed mud and sediment.

MU'DDINESS, S. foulness caused by mud, dregs or sediment.

To MU'DDLE, V. A to make foul or muddy. Figuratively, to make half drunk; cloud or stupify.

MU'DDY, Adj. soiled or daubed with mud; foul with mud, dregs, or sediments. Figuratively, dark, opposed to bright. Cloudy or dull, applied to the mind. Impure; dark; gross.

To MU'DDY, V. A. to make liquors foul by disturbing the mud, dregs, or sediments at the bottom; to make muddy; to cloud; to disturb.

MU'DSUCKER, S. a sea fowl, with two toes joined, and so called from its manner of life.

To MUE, V. A. [*miier*, Fr.] to moult or change the feathers.

MUFF, S. [*muff*, Swed. *moffe*, *muffe*, Belg. *mouffle*, Fr.] a kind of covering made of hair or feathers, used to keep the hands warm in the winter.

MUFFETEE, S. [a diminutive of *muff*] a kind of short muff made of worsted knit, and worn upon the wrist to keep that part of the shirt clean.

MU'FFIN, S. a kind of light cake, made in Yorkshire, of the best flour, mixed with milk, *&c.*

To MUFFLE, V. A. [*muffle*, Fr.] to cover in order to defend from the weather; to blindfold; to fasten up the mouth of a dog with leathern thongs to prevent his biting. Figuratively, to hide, conceal, or involve.

To MU'FFLE, V. N. [*mafflen*, *maffelen*, Belg.] to speak inwardly; to speak inarticulately, or in such a manner as hardly to be understood.

MU'FFLER, S. a cover for the face; a cover made of thongs, put over a dog's mouth to prevent his biting.

MU'FTI, S. [Turk.] the patriarch or high-priest of the Mahommedan religion residing at Constantinople.

MUG, S. a vessel to drink in, applied to those which are made of earthen ware, china, or silver.

MU'GIENT, Part. [*mugiens*, Lat.] bellowing. "*Mugient* noise." *Brown.*

MUGGLETO'NIAN, S. a professor of the principles of Ludowic Muggleton, a journeyman taylor, who lived about 1657, and with his associate Reeves set up for great prophets, pretending to an absolute power of saving and damning whom they pleased, and asserting that they were the two last witnesses of God which should appear before the end of the world.

MU'GWORT, S. [*mugwyrt*, Sax.] a plant, used in the disorders incident to the fair sex.

MU'GGY, Adj. [*moguet*, Arm.] moist; dampish; mouldy. Gloomy, applied to weather.

MULA'TTO, S. [Span. *mulat*, Fr. *mulus*, Lat.] one that has a black and a white for his parents.

MU'LBERRY, or MU'LBERRY-TREE, S. [*morberig*, Sax.] a tree bearing a berry or fruit, formed somewhat like a pine apple, and affording a delicious juice.

MULCT, S. [*mulcta*, Lat.] a fine, or sum of money which a person is sentenced to pay for some crime.

To MULCT, V. A. to sentence a person to pay or forfeit a sum of money for the commission of a crime.

MULE, S. [*mule*, *mulet*, Fr. *mula*, Lat.] an animal generated by an ass and a mare, or by a horse and a she-ass.

MU'LETE'ER, S. [*mulatier*, Fr. *mulio*, Lat.] one that drives mules.

MU'LIER, S. [Lat. a woman] in Law, a person begotten before, but born after marriage, and reckoned lawful or legitimate.

MULIE'BRITY, S. [*muliebris*, Lat.] womanhood; the character and manners of a woman.

To MULL, V. A. [*mollitus*, Lat.] to soften or dispirit, as wine is when heated or sweetened. "*Mull'd* deaf, sleepy, insensible." *Shak.* To warm any liquor, but especially wine.

MU'LLAR, S. *mouleur*, Fr] a stone flat at the bottom, and roundish at the top, with which any powder is ground on a marble: at present, improperly called a *mullet*. An instrument used by glass-grinders, consisting of a piece of wood, to one end of which is cemented the glass to be ground.

MU'LLET, S. [*mulet*, Fr.] a sea-fish. In Heraldry, a bearing in form of a flat rowel spur, having five points, used generally as the distinguishing mark of the fourth son, or third brother or house.

MU'LLYGRUBS, or MU'LGRUBS, S. a twisting of the guts, so called from the symptomatic fever attending it; from *mugl*, or *mul*, Brit. warm: low word.

MULSE, S. [*mulsum*, Lat.] a liquor made of wine, or water and honey boiled together.

MULT, a syllable used in composition, contracted from *multus*, Lat. much.

MULTA'NGULAR, Adj. [from *multus*, Lat. and *angulus*, Lat.] having many angles or corners.

MULTA'NGULARLY, Adv. with many corners or angles.

MULTA'NGULARNESS, the quality of having many angles or corners.

MULTICA'PSULAR, Adj. [from *multus*, Lat. and *capsula*, Lat.] having many capsules or cells.

MULTIFA'RIOUS, Adj. [*multifarius*, Lat.]

Lat.] various; complicate; having a variety or diverſity in itſelf; in ſeveral reſpects.

MULTIFA'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a variety of reſpects; in a complicate manner; with multiplicity.

MULTIFA'RIOUSNESS, S. multiplied diverſity, or variety.

MU'LTIFID, or MULTIFI'DOUS, Adj. [*multifidus*, Lat.] having many partitions; cleft or divided into many branches.

MU'LTIFORM, Adj. [*multiformis*, Lat.] having various ſhapes, forms, or appearances. "The *multiform* and amazing operations." *Watts.*

MULTILA'TERAL, Adj. [from *multus*, and *latus, lateris*, Lat.] having many ſides.

MULTINO'MIAL, or MULTINO'MINAL, Adj. [*multus*, Lat. and *nomen, nominis*, Lat.] having many names.

MULTI'PAROUS, S. [*multiparus*, Lat.] bringing many at a birth.

MULTIPA'RTITE, Adj. [*multipartitus*, Lat.] divided into many parts.

MU'LTIPLE, or MU'LTIPLEX, Adj. [Lat.] manifold. In Arithmetic, applied to a number which contains another ſeveral times: thus, two is the multiple of ſix, becauſe it contains it three times.

MULTIPLI'ABLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLI'ABLENESS, S. the quality of being capable to be multiplied.

MU'LTIPLICABLE, Adj. [from *multiplico*, Lat.] capable of being multiplied in arithmetic.

MULTIPLICA'ND, S. [*multiplicandus*, Lat.] the number given to be multiplied.

MULTI'PLICATE, Adj. [*multiplicatus*, Lat.] multiplied; conſiſting of more than one.

MULTIPLICA'TION, S. [Fr. *multiplicatio*, Lat.] the act of increaſing any number by adding more of the ſame kind. In Arithmetic, the increaſing any one number by another, as often as there are units in the number by which it is increaſed.

MULTIPLICA'TOR, S. [Lat. *multiplicateur*, Fr.] the number given to multiply another by.

MULTIPLI'CIOUS, Adj. [*multiplex*, Lat. *multiplier*, Fr.] manifold. "*Multiplicious* or "many." *Brown.*

To MULTIPLY, V. A. [*multiplier*, Fr.] to increaſe in number by the addition or production of more of the ſame kind, to work a ſum in multiplication. Neuterly, to propagate, or increaſe in number.

MULTIPO'TENT, Adj. [from *multum*, and *potens*, Lat.] having a manifold power, or power to perform many different things. "By Jove *multipotent*." *Shak.*

MULTIPRE'SENCE, S. [*multus*, Lat, and *præſentia*, Lat.] the power or act of being in ſeveral places at one and the ſame time. "*Multipreſence* of Chriſt's body." *Hall.*

MULTI'SCIOUS, Adj. [*multiſcius*, Lat.] having a variety of knowledge.

MULTISI'LIQUOUS, Adj. [from *multus*, Lat. and *ſiliquæ*, Lat.] having many pods. In Botany, applied to ſuch plants as have, after each flower, many diſtinct, long, ſlender, crooked caſes or pods, in which their ſeed is contained, which open of themſelves when ripe, and let the ſeed drop.

MULTI'SONOUS, Adj. [*multiſonus*, Lat.] having many ſounds.

MU'LTITUDE, S. [Fr. *multitudo*, Lat.] the ſtate of being many, or more than one; a great number; a crowd or throng of ſeveral perſons aſſembled together; the vulgar.

MULTITU'DINOUS, Adj. having the appearance of a great number or multitude; manifold.

MULTI'VIOUS, Adj. [*multus*, Lat. and *via*, Lat.] having many ways; manifold.

MULTO'CULAR, Adj. [*multus*, Lat. and *oculus*, Lat.] having many eyes. "Flies are "*multocular*." *Derh.*

MUM, Interj. [when pronounced it leaves the lips cloſed, and may, on account of that circumſtance, be uſed to command ſilence] ſilence! huſh! a word uſed to expreſs a command or reſolution not to ſpeak.

MUM, S. [*mumm, mumme*, Belg.] a ſtrong pleaſant liquor imported from Brunſwic, brewed from wheat, oats, and ground beans.

To MUMBLE, V. N. [*mompelen*, Belg. *memlete*, Ruſſ.] to ſpeak inwardly; to mutter; to chew in an aukward manner for want of teeth; to bite ſoftly; to eat with the lips cloſed.

MU'MBLER, S. one that chews aukwardly for want of teeth; one that grumbles or mutters.

MU'MBLINGLY, Adv. in an articulate or muttering manner; in ſuch a manner as ſcarce to be heard.

To MUMM, V. A. [*mommen*, Belg. μιμος, Gr.] to maſk; to frolick or play tricks in maſquerade. "With *mumming* and with "maſking." *Hubberd.*

MU'MMER, S. [See *Mumm*] a maſker; one who performs frolics in maſquerade; one who mimics or perſonates any character.

MU'MMERY, S. [*mommerie*, Fr.] maſquerade; the frolics played at a maſquerade; foolery; mimicry.

MU'MMY, S. [*mumie*, Fr. *mumia*, Lat.] in Popular Language, a dead body embalmed, and preſerved after the Egyptian manner. In Medicine, the fleſh of a body that has been embalmed, or the liquor running from embalmed bodies when newly prepared. *To beat to mummy*, is to beat ſo as the fleſh ſhall appear very much bruiſed.

To MUMP, V. A. [*mompelen*, Belg.] to nibble, bite quick, or to chew with a continued motion; to talk low and quick. To go a begging, in cant language.

MU'MPER, S. [a cant word] a beggar.

MUMPS, S. [from *mumpelen*, Belg.] ſullenneſs; ſilent anger or diſcontent.

To MUNCH, V. A. [*marger*, Fr.] to chew by great mouthfuls. Neuterly, to chew ravenouſly.

MU'NCHER, S. one that eats greedily, or by great mouthfuls.

MUND, in proper names, is derived from *mundt*, Sax. peace; thus *munbrich*, is what lawyers make uſe of for a breach of the peace. Edmund, now written Edmund, ſignifies happy peace: from *ead*, Sax. happy, and *mund*, Sax. peace.

MU'NDANE, Adj. [*mundanus*, Lat.] belonging to the world.

MUN'DATORY, Adj. [from *mundus*, Lat.] having the power to cleanſe.

MU'NDIC, S. a kind of marcaſite found in tin mines, and ſo named in Cornwall.

MUNDIFICA'TION, S. [from *mundus*, Lat. and *facio*, Lat.] the act of cleanſing any body from droſs or ſediment.

MUNDI'FICATIVE, Adj. [See *Mundification*] having the power to cleanſe.

To MU'NDIFY, V. A. [See *Mundification*] to cleanſe, purify, or make clean.

To MUNE'RATE, V. A. [*muneratum*, Lat.] to reward.

MUNERATION, S. a reward or recompenſe.

MU'NGREL, S. See *Mongrel*.

MU'NGREL, Adj. generated between animals of different ſpecies; baſe born; degenerate.

MUNI'CIPAL, Adj. [*municipium*, Lat.] belonging to a corporation. Confined to a particular city or borough, applied to laws.

MUNI'FICENCE, S. [Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.] the act of giving money and preſents, or of doing acts of liberality.

MUNI'FICENT, Adj. [*munificus*, Lat.] liberal; generous.

MUNI'FICENTLY, Adv. liberally; generouſly.

MU'NIMENT, S. [*munimentum*, Lat.] a fortification, or ſtrong-hold; ſupport, or defence. "With other *muniments* and petty "helps." *Shak.*

MU'NION, S. the upright poſt that divides the ſeveral lights in a window frame; from *munio*, Lat. to fortify.

To MUNI'TE, V. A. [*munitus*, of *munio*, Lat.] to fortify; to ſtrengthen; to defend.

MUNI'TION, S. [Fr. *munitio*, Lat.] a fortification or ſtrong-hold. "Caſtles, gar-"riſons, *munitions*." *Hale.* Ammunition, or ſtores for carrying on a war. "What men "provided, what *munition* ſent." *Shak.*

MU'RAGE, S. [*murus*, Lat.] money paid for keeping walls in repair.

MU'RAL, Adj. [*muralis*, Lat.] belonging to a wall; made in the form of a wall. *Mural crown*, was an honorary reward given by the ancient Romans to the ſoldiers who firſt ſcaled the walls of an enemy's city.

MU'RDER, S. [*mautur*, Goth. *morther*, *morder*, Sax.] the act of wilful and felonioufly killing a perſon upon malice or forethought.

To MU'RDER, V. A. [*murgan*, Goth. *mortratic*, Sclav.] to kill a man willfully, felonioufly, and of a malice forethought. Figuratively, to deſtroy, or put an end to.

MU'RDERER, S. [*mordar*, Boh. *morderz*, Pol. *morthwyrta*, Sax.] one who kills another wilfully, felonioufly, and with malice forethought.

MU'RDERESS, S. a woman who kills a perſon felonioufly, wilfully, and with malice forethought.

MU'RDEROUS, Adj. guilty of murder; cruel; bloody; addicted to ſhedding human blood.

To MURE, V. A. [*murer*, Fr.] to run up or build a wall; to incloſe or confine within walls. "All the gates of the city were "mured up." *Knolles.*

MU'RKY, Adj. darkiſh; obſcure; cloudy.

MU'RMUR, S. [derived from the ſound; *murmure*, Fr. *murmur*, Lat.] a low rough noiſe; a complaint not openly expreſſed.

To MU'RMUR, V. N. [*murmur*, Fr. *murmuro*, Lat.] to make a low, rough ſound; to grumble, or to utter diſcontent.

MU'RMURER, S. one who repines, grumbles, or expreſſes diſcontent by muttering, or by ſome indirect manner.

MU'RRAIN, S. the plague, or a diſeaſe which kills vaſt numbers of cattle.

MU'SCADEL, or MU'SCADINE, S. [*muſcat*, *muſcadel*, Fr. *moſcartello*, Ital.] a kind of ſweet grape, wine, or a confection made of pears.

MUSCLE, S. [pronounced *muſſel*; from *muſcele*, Fr. and Sax. *muſculus*, Lat.] a fleſhy, fibrous part of the body of an animal, and is the organ or inſtrument of motion. In Natural Hiſtory, a fiſh with two ſhells of a dirty bluiſh colour.

MU'SCULAR, Adj. [from *muſculus*, Lat.] belonging to the muſcles; performed by means of the muſcles.

MU'SCULARITY, S. the quality which ſhews that a thing is of the nature of a muſcle.

MU'SCULOUS, Adj. [*muſculeux*, Fr. *muſculoſus*, Lat.] full of muſcles; having large and ſwelling muſcles; brawny; belonging to, or partaking of the nature of, a muſcle.

MUSE, S. [from the verb] deep thoughts or ſtudy; a cloſe and intenſe application of the mind to any object. "With admiration "and deep *muſe*." *Milt.* A deity, ſuppoſed by the heathens to preſide over works of genius, and to aid the writer in any particular branch of ſcience, when addreſſed to; from *muſa*, Lat, μουσα, Gr. The *muſes* were nine imaginary heathen deities, *viz.* Clio, Urania, Calliope, Euterpe, Erato, Thalia, Melpomene, Terpſichore, and Polyphymnia, fabled to be the daughters of Jupiter and Mnemonſyne,

monſyme, accounted the goddeſſes of muſic and poetry, and the patroneſſes of the other liberal arts and ſciences.

To MUSE, V. N. [*muſer*, Fr. *muyſſen*, Belg. *muſo*, Lat.] to apply the mind with intenſeneſs to any ſubject; to ſtudy, or revolve in the mind; to be abſent of mind.

MU'SEFUL, Adj. full of thought.

MU'SER, S. a plodding perſon; or one that thinks intenſely.

MUSE'TTE, S. [Ital. a diminutive, from *muſa*, Lat. a ſong] a ſhort air or ſong.

MUSE'UM, S. [μουσειον, Gr. a place in Athens deſtined for the ſtudy of the ſciences] a place ſet apart as a repoſitory for curioſities. The Aſhmolean Muſeum at Oxford has long been in repute for its collections of this kind: but when we conſider the Britiſh Muſeum, a repoſitory lately eſtabliſhed by the munificence of parliament, in the houſe of the late duke of Montague, which contains all the natural curioſities collected by Sir Hans Sloan; the ineſtimable manuſcripts removed from the Cottonian library, and thoſe likewiſe collected by the late earl of Oxford, we muſt acknowledge, that it has a very formidable rival.

MUSHRO'OM, S. [*mouſſeron*, Fr.] in Botany, the champignon: it appears at firſt of a roundiſh form, like a button, the upper part of which, together with its ſtalk, are of a fleſh colour, but the fleſhy part, when broken, is very white; when ſuffered to grow undiſturbed, they increaſe to a large ſize, expanding themſelves almoſt to a flatneſs, the red part underneath changing to a dark grey colour: their ſeeds, which were long unknown, have, by induſtrious botaniſts, been lately diſcovered, and by that means they have obtained a place among perfect plants. Figuratively, an upſtart; a perſon that riſes to grandeur from a mean and poor birth.

MUSHRO'OMSTONE, S. a kind of foſſil, or ſtone, which when watered, will produce muſhrooms.

MU'SIC, S. [*muſique*, Fr. *muſica*, Lat. μουσικη, Gr.] one of the liberal ſciences, belonging to the mathematics, which conſiders the number, time, and tune of ſounds, in order to make delightful harmony; the art of ſinging, and playing upon all ſorts of muſical inſtruments.

MU'SICAL, Adj. [Fr.] harmonious; ſounding ſo as to raiſe an agreeable ſenſation; belonging to muſic.

MU'SICALLY, Adv. harmoniouſly; ſweetly ſounding.

MU'SICALNESS, S. the quality of ſounding ſweetly, harmoniouſly, or melodiouſly.

MU'SICIAN, S. [*muſician*, Fr. *muſicus*, Lat.] one ſkilled in harmony; or one who plays on any muſical inſtrument.

MUSK, S. [*muſc*, Fr. *muſchio*, Ital.] a dry, light, and friable ſubſtance, ſomewhat of a purpliſh or blood colour, feeling ſmooth and unctuous, ſmelling highly perfumed, and taſting bitteriſh: it is brought from Bantam in the Eaſt Indies. *Muſk*, in Botany, is the grape hyacinth, or grape flower.

MUSK-APPLE, S. a kind of apple.

MUSK-CA'T, S. the animal which produces muſk.

MUSKET, S. [*mouſquet*, Fr.] a fire-arm borne on the ſhoulder, and uſed in war, before the invention of fire-locks, fired by the application of a lighted match; at preſent, the word is promiſcuouſly uſed for a firelock or fuſee.

MUSKET'EER, S. a ſoldier who carries a muſket.

MUSKETO'ON, S. [*muſqueton*, Fr.] a fire-arm ſhorter and thicker than a firelock; a blunderbuſs.

MU'SKINESS, S. the quality or ſcent of muſk.

MUSK-ME'LON, S. a fragrant melon.

MUSK-PEAR, S. a fragrant pear.

MUSK-ROSE, S. a roſe ſo called from its fragrance.

MU'SKY, Adj. fragrant; ſweet-ſcented.

MU'SLIN, S. [*mouſſeline*, Fr. from *mouſſe*, Fr.] a fine ſort of cloth made of cotton, and imported from India, &c.

MU'SLIN, Adj. made of muſlin. "A "*muſlin* apron."

MU'SROL, S. [*muſerode*, Fr.] the noſe band of a horſe's bridle.

MU'SSULMAN, S. [from *moſiem*, *moſleman*, or *moſolman*, Arab.] a word uſed by the Mahommedans to ſignify a true believer.

MUST, Verb. Imperf. [*myſſen*, Belg. *maſſe*, Pol.] obliged. It is of all perſons and tenſes, uſed of perſons and things, and generally placed before a verb.

MUST, S. [*muſtum*, Lat.] new wine; new wort.

To MUST, V. A. [*mvs*, Brit. *mos*, Belg.] to give an ill ſcent or ſtink to a thing, generally applied to caſks. To mould or make mouldy. Neuterly, to contract an ill ſcent, applied to veſſels that are not in uſe; to grow mouldy.

MUSTA'CHES, S. [*mouſtache*, Fr. *moſtaccio*, Ital.] whiſkers or hair growing on the upper lip.

MU'STARD, S. [*muſtard*, Brit. *mûtarde*, Fr.] a plant producing a ſmall and warm ſeed; a kind of ſauce made of the flour of muſtard ſeed mixed with water, &c.

To MU'STER, V. A. [*muſtern*, Belg.] to review an army; to collect or bring together with diligence. Neuterly, to aſſemble, in order to form an army.

MU'STER, S. the act of reviewing an army; a regiſter of forces that are reviewed or muſtered; a collection. "A *muſter* of pea- "cocks." *To paſs muſter*, ſignifies, to be admitted

admitted or allowed. This phraſe is uſed in compoſition.

MU'STER-BOOK, S. a book in which the names of every ſoldier is regiſtered.

MU'STER-MASTER, S. one that takes an account of every regiment, and obſerves that no frauds be committed in the return of the names at a muſter.

MU'STER-ROLL, S. a regiſter or liſt of forces.

MU'STILY, Adv. [from *muſty*] with an ill ſcent.

MU'STINESS, S. [from *muſty*] the quality of giving a bad ſcent.

MU'STY, Adj. [from *muſt* the verb.] mouldy, ſpoiled with dampneſs; ill-ſcented; ſtale, or ſpoiled with age. Figuratively, dull; heavy; wanting activity or experience.

MUTABI'LITY, S. [*mutabilité*, Fr. *mutabilitas*, Lat.] the quality of not continuing long in the ſame ſtate. Inconſtancy or fickleneſs, applied to the mind.

MU'TABLE, Adj. [Fr. *mutabilis*, Lat.] ſubject to change, or alteration; inconſtant, fickle, or unſettled.

MU'TABLENESS, S. the quality of changing ſoon or often.

MUTA'TION, S. [Fr. *mutatio*, Lat.] the act of changing or altering.

MUTE, Adj. [*muet*, Fr. *mutus*, Lat.] ſilent; not having the uſe of voice or ſpeech; unable to ſay any thing.

MUTE, S. one that cannot ſpeak. In grammar, a letter which cannot be pronounced when by itſelf when before a liquid, or without a vowel. B, C, D, F, G, J, K, P, Q, T, V, are mutes in the Engliſh alphabet.

MU'TELY, Adv. in a ſilent manner; without ſpeech.

To MUTILATE, V. A. [*mutiler*, Fr.] to deprive of ſome eſſential part or limb.

MU'TILATION, [Fr. *mutilatio*, Lat.] the loſs of any eſſential part or limb.

MUTINE'ER, S. a perſon that cauſes, or joins in, an inſurrection.

MU'TINOUS, Adj. [*mutin*, Fr.] ſeditious; cauſing, or taking part in, an inſurrection; reſiſting lawful authority.

MU'TINOUSLY, Adv. in a ſeditious manner.

MU'TINOUSNESS, S. the quality of cauſing inſurrections, or diſobeying lawful authority.

To MU'TINY, V. N. [*mutiner*, Fr.] to riſe againſt or reſiſt perſons in authority; to cauſe ſedition.

MU'TINY, S. the act of reſiſting lawful authority; ſedition.

To MUTTER, V. A. [*mutio*, Lat.] to grumble; to utter diſcontent with a low and almoſt inarticulate voice. Actively, to utter diſcontent in an imperfect manner.

MU'TTER, S. a murmur; or the act of expreſſing diſcontent in a low and almoſt inarticulate voice.

MU'TTERER, S. one that utters diſcontent in a low and almoſt inarticulate voice.

MU'TTERINGLY, Adv. expreſſing diſcontent with a low and inarticulate voice.

MU'TTON, S. [*mouton*, Fr. *montone*, Ital.] the fleſh of ſheep. In ludicrous language, uſed for a ſheep.

MUTUAL, Adj. [*mutuel*, Fr. *mutuus*, Lat.] reciprocal; acting in ſuch a manner as to perform the ſame action by turns.

MU'TUALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to perform the ſame action; in return; reciprocally.

MUTUA'LITY, S. reciprocation; return.

MUZZLE, S. [*muſeau*, Fr. *muſco*, Ital. *muſel*, Arm.] the mouth of any thing; a faſtening of leathern thongs, uſed to hinder a dog or other animal from biting.

To MU'ZZLE, V. N. to bring the mouth nearer; to mouth. "The bear *muzzles* and "ſmells to him." *L'Eſtran.* Actively, to bind the mouth.

MY, Pron. Poſſeſſive. When the ſubſtantive follows, we uſe *my*, and when it goes before, *mine*, as likewiſe in anſwering a queſtion; as, "This is *my* book."—This book "is *mine*." Whoſe book is this? Anſwer, *mine*; that which belongs to me, or is my property.

MYO'GRAPHY, S. [from μυς and γραφω, Gr.] a diſcription of the muſcles.

MYO'LOGY, S. [μυολογια, Gr.] the deſcription and doctrine of the muſcles.

MYO'PS, S. a perſon who is ſhort ſighted; or one who ſees diſtant objects confuſedly, and near ones diſtinctly.

MYO'PY, S. [See *Myops*] ſhortneſs of ſight.

MY'RIAD, S. [*myrydd*, Brit. μυριας, Gr.] the number of ten thouſand. Figuratively, any very great number.

MY'RMIDON, S. [μυρμιδον, Gr. a people in Theſſaly, ſo called from a fabulous ſuggeſtion of their having been metamorphoſed originally from *ants*, and by Homer repreſented as the companions of Achilles] any mad ruffian.

MY'ROBALAN, S. [*myrobalanus*, Lat.] a dried fruit, having a ſtone, kernel, and pulp of an auſtere and acrid taſte, and imported from the Eaſt Indies.

MYRRH, S. [*myrrhe*, Fr. *myrrha*, Lat. from μυρω, Gr.] a vegetable product of the gum and roſin kind, of a reddiſh brown colour, with more or leſs of an admixture of yellow; its taſte is bitter and acrid, its ſmell ſtrong: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it, is unknown.

MY'RRHINE, Adj. [*myrrhinus*, Lat.] made of myrrhine ſtone, in great repute among the ancient Romans, but at preſent unknown to us.

MYRTLE, S. [*myrtus*, Lat. *myrte*, Fr.] a low fragrant ſhrub with ſmall leaves.

MY'SELF,

MY'SELF, a reciprocal pronoun [from *min-ſylfes*, Sax. *miſſilbin*, Goth.] uſed by a perſon to ſhew that a thing is done or meant of him only, excluſive of any other.

MYSTA'GOGUE, S. *myſtagogus*, Lat.] μυσταγωγος, Gr.] one who interpretes divine myſteries; one that keeps relics, and ſhews them to ſtrangers.

MYSTE'RIARCH, S. [μυστηριον, and αρχη, Gr.] one who preſides over myſteries.

MYSTE'RIOUS, Adj. [*miſterieux*, Fr.] not to be comprehended or diſcovered by the human underſtanding; artfully perplexed.

MYSTE'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner not to be diſcovered by reaſon, or to be comprehended by the underſtanding; in an obſcure, or perplexed manner.

MYSTE'RIOUSNESS, S. that quality which renders any truth or doctrine above the diſcovery of reaſon, or comprehenſion of the underſtanding.

MY'STERY, S. [*myſtere*, Fr. μυστηριον, Gr.] in its primary ſenſe, originally uſed for ſome ſacred rite or doctrine, communicated only to a few choſen perſons by the ancient prieſts. Some doctrine hidden or concealed, and either wholly or partly unknown, till revealed; a doctrine ſo far above our reaſon that we are incapable of comprehending it; a doctrine, concerning which our ideas are inadequate; any thing artfully made difficult; a trade or calling: in the laſt ſenſe it ſhould be written *miſtery*; from *metier*, Fr. *miſtiero*, Ital.

MY'STIC, or MY'STICAL, Adj. [*miſticus*, Lat.] obſcure; not eaſily comprehended by the underſtanding; emblematical, or including ſome ſecond or ſecret meaning under the form of a picture.

MY'STICALLY, Adv. in a manner which conveys ſome ſecret meaning.

MY'STICALNESS, S. the ſtate of conveying ſome ſecret meaning.

MYTHOLO'GICAL, Adj. [from *mythology*] relating to the application or explanation of fabulous hiſtory.

MYTHOLO'GICALLY, Adv. in a manner ſuitable to the application or ſyſtem of fables.

MYTHO'LOGIST, S. one who explains the fables of the ancient heathens.

To MYTHO'LOGIZE, V. A. to relate or explain the fables or fabulous hiſtories of the heathen

MYTHO'LOGY, S. [μυθος, and λογος, Gr.] a ſyſtem of fables; an explanation of the fables or fabulous hiſtory of the ancient heathens.

N

N, A liquid conſonant, and ſemi-vowel; the thirteenth letter in the Engliſh alphabet, having an invariable ſound: after *m* it is almoſt loſt, as in *condemn*. The Hebrews call it their נ *nun* N, which ſignifies a child, it being derived from מ *mem*, their M, as is evident by conſidering them placed together: מנ: in the ſame manner our ſmall *n* is formed from the ſmall *m* by omitting the laſt ſtroke. From the capital N, which is the ſame in the Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Saxon alphabets, the ſmall *n* of the Greeks ſeems to be formed, by the omiſſion of the firſt ſtroke of the capital, as N ν, and in the ſame manner may we trace the ſhape of the Runic capital, which, on the contrary, is formed from the omiſſion of the laſt ſtroke of the Greek capital. In compoſition before an *l*, *b*, *p*, and *m*, the *n* is frequently changed into an *m*, and before an *l* and *r* into an *l* and *r*, according to the cuſtom of the Romans, as *illicit*, for *inlicet*; *impreſs*, for *inpreſs*; *irreverent*, for *inreverent*. When uſed for a numeral, N ſtands for 600, and with a daſh over it thus $\overline{N}$ for 6000. In the abreviatures it is likewiſe uſed for *numero* or number; as No. V. *i. e.* number 5.

To NAB, V. A. [*nappe*, Swed.] to catch or ſeize unexpectedly.

N. B. [a contraction for *nota bene*] mark well; take notice; obſerve.

NA'DER, S. [Arab.] in Aſtronomy, that point in the heavens diametrically oppoſite to our feet.

NAG, S. [*nagge*, Belg. *nickel*, Teut.] a ſmall or young horſe. In familiar language, a horſe.

NAIL, S. [*negl*, Sax.] in Anatomy, a kind of horny ſubſtance growing upon the ends of the fingers and toes; talons or horny ſubſtance growing at the extremity of the toes of birds and beaſts; a ſpike of metal with a ſharp point, and ſometimes a flat head, uſed to faſten things together; a ſtud or boſs; a meaſure containing two inches and a half. —*On the nail*, implies immediately, or without delay. "We want our money *on the* "*nail*." *Swift.*

To NAIL, V. A. to faſten any thing with ſmall ſpikes of iron called nails; to ſtud with nails.

NAI'LER, S. one who forges nails; a nail maker.

NA'KED, Adj. [*naced*, *nacod*, Sax.] without cloaths, or any covering. Figuratively, unarmed; defenceleſs; unprovided. Plain, evident, or without diſguiſe, applied to truth. Mere; bare; abſtracted; without any additional circumſtances.

NA'KEDLY, Adv without cloaths, covering, or diſguiſe; in a ſimple or abſtracted manner; merely; barely; evidently.

NA'KEDNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon without cloaths, or covering; plainneſs; evidence; freedom from diſguiſe.

NALE, S. [*naal*, Iſl.] an awl made uſe of by collar-makers.

NAME, S. [*nami*, Goth. *namo*, Sax. *nome*, Ital. *nomen*, Lat.] a word made uſe of to expreſs

preſs ſome idea; a word uſed to diſtinguiſh a perſon from others of the ſame ſpecies; a perſon; reputation, or character; renown; honour, or glory; memory, or remembrance; power given to a perſon to act for another; appearance, or an aſſumed character. "In "the *name* of Brook." *Shak.*

To NAME, V. A. [*naman*, Sax. *nommer*, Fr. *nomino*, Lat.] to apply a word conſtantly to diſtinguiſh a perſon or thing from others; to mention the word applied to any being; to ſpecify or diſtinguiſh by mentioning the word applied to expreſs any perſon or idea; to utter or mention.

NA'MELESS, Adj. [*namleas*, Sax.] having no word by which it may be expreſſed; one whoſe name is not known or expreſſed.

NA'MELY, Adv. [*naemlick*, *nahmlich*, Belg.] particularly; ſpecially; to mention by name.

NA'MER, S. one that calls or knows any perſon or thing by name.

NA'MESAKE, S. one that has the ſame name with another.

NAP, S. [*knappian*, Sax.] a ſlumber, or ſhort ſleep; the ſoft or downy part of woollen cloth which riſes above the ſhoot; from *knoppa*, Sax.

To NAP, V. N. to ſleep; to be drowſy; to be in a ſtate of ſeeming ſecurity.

NA'PTAKING, S. a ſurprize, or unexpected ſeizure and attack. "*Naptakings* af- "faults." *Carew.*

NAPE, S. the joint of the neck behind.

NA'PTHA, S. [ναφθα, Gr.] a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of the bituminous kind, of a very pale yellow, with a caſt of brown; it is found floating on the waters of ſprings; and is principally uſed externally in paralytic caſes.

NA'PKIN, S. [a diminutive from *nappe*, Fr. *nappa*, Ital.] linen uſed at table to lay in the lap and wipe the hands.

NA'PLESS, Adj. wanting a nap; worn threadbare.

NA'PPINESS, S. [from *nappy*] the quality of having a nap.

NA'PPY, Adj. [*q. d.* ſuch as will cauſe perſons to take a nap] pleaſant and ſtrong malt liquor. "With *nappy* beer." *Gay.*

NA'RCOSIS, S. [Gr.] a privation of ſenſe, as in a palſey, or by taking opium.

NARCO'TIC, Adj. [ναρκωσις, Gr.] procuring ſleep; ſtupifying; or cauſing ſtupefaction.

NARCO'TICS, S. [ναρκωτικα, Gr.] medicines which take away the ſenſes, or ſtupify.

NARD, S. [*nardus*, Lat. ναρδος, Gr.] a fragrant ointment, called ſpikenard; a ſweet-ſcented ſhrub.

NA'RRABLE, Adj. [from *narro*, Lat.] capable of being told or related.

To NARRATE, V. A. [*narratus*, from *narro*, Lat.] to tell or relate.

NARRA'TION, S. [Fr. *narratio*, Lat.] an account, relation, hiſtory, or deſcription of any action, or ſeries of actions.

NA'RRATIVE, Adj. [*narratif*, *narrative*, Fr.] relating; giving an account of a fact or ſeries of facts as they happened; fond of telling ſtories, or relating things paſt. "*Nar-* "*rative* old age." *Pope.*

NA'RRATIVE, S. a relation; an account, or recital of a fact as it has happened.

NA'RRATIVELY, Adv. by way of narrative.

NARRA'TOR, S. [*narrateur*, Fr.] one that relates any fact.

To NA'RRIFY, V. A. to rehearſe or relate any fact; to be fond of telling ſtories, or of relating paſt facts. "I ever *narrify'd* "my friends." *Shak.*

NA'RROW, Adj. [*nearew*, *nearo*, Sax.] having but ſmall breadth; containing but a ſmall diſtance from one extreme to another. Short, applied to time. Niggardly, or covetous, applied to the mind. Contracted; of confined ſentiments; ungenerous; near, or within a ſmall diſtance. "Miſs'd ſo *narrow*." *Dryd.* Cloſe; vigilant; attentive. "With "*narrow* ſearch." *Milt.*

To NA'RROW, V. A. [*nearwian*, Sax.] to leſſen the breadth or wideneſs of a thing; to contract or ſhorten the ſpace between any two things.

NA'RROWLY, Adv. with ſmall or ſhort ſpace between the ſides, or little breadth; contractedly; without extent or generoſity of ſentiment; cloſely or attentively; ſcarcely: in an avaricious or niggardly manner.

NA'RROWNESS, S. the quality of having its extremities at a ſmall diſtance from each other. Want of extent or generoſity, applied to ſentiments, or the mind. Meanneſs, poverty, or a ſtate of uneaſineſs, applied to condition or fortune. Want of capacity, applied to the underſtanding.

NA'SAL, Adj. [*naſus*, Lat.] belonging to the noſe. In Grammar, pronounced through the noſe.

NA'SICORNOUS, Adj. [from *naſus*, Lat. and *cornu*, Lat.] having a horn at the noſe. "*Naſicornous* beetles." *Brown.*

NA'STY, Adj. [*naſz*, Teut. *gnoiſty*, Pol.] raiſing diſguſt and loathing from dirt; naſeous; filthy. Figuratively, obſcene or lewd, applied to language.

NA'STILY, Adv. in ſuch a dirty, filthy, or polluted manner, as to raiſe naſeouſneſs.

NA'STINESS, S. the quality of being ſo dirty and filthy as to raiſe naſeouſneſs. Obſcenity, groſſneſs, applied to words and ideas.

NA'TAL, Adj. [Fr. *natalis*, Lat.] native; the place in which, or day when, a perſon was born.

NATA'TION, S. [*natatio*, Lat.] the act of ſwimming. "In *natation*, the arms and "legs move both together." *Brown.*

NA'THLESS, Adv. [*nales*, *natheles*, *noht*, *thonlæs*, Sax.] nevertheleſs; notwithſtanding; not the leſs. "*Nathleſs* he ſo endur'd." *Par. Loſt.*

NA'TION,

NA'TION, S. [Fr. *natio*, Lat.] a conſiderable number of people inhabiting a certain extent of ground, and under the ſame government; a government or kingdom.

NA'TIONAL, Adj. [Fr.] public, general, oppoſed to private or particular; bigotted to one's country; confined to a particular country.

NA'TIONALLY, Adv. as a nation; generally

NA'TIONALNESS, S. reference to a people in general

NA'TIVE, Adj. [*natif*, *native*, Fr. *nativus*, Lat.] produced by nature; natural, oppoſed to artificial; agreeable to nature; belonging to the time or place of a perſon's birth; original, or that from which a thing is made originally or at firſt. "I muſt return to "*native* duſt." *Par. Loſt.*

NA'TIVE, S. one born in any place; an original inhabitant; offſpring.

NA'TIVENESS, S. the quality of being produced by nature, oppoſed to artificial.

NATI'VITY, S. [*nativité*, Fr.] birth; time, place, or manner of birth; the ſtate or place of being produced. "Theſe in their "dark *nativity* ſhall ſhelter us." *Milt.*

NA'TURAL, Adj. [*naturel*, Fr.] produced or effected by nature. In Law, illegitimate; begotten by parents not joined in wedlock. Beſtowed by nature, applied to the faculties of the mind. Unaffected; according to truth and reality. Proceeding from natural cauſes, oppoſed to violent. "A *natural* death."

NA'TURAL, S. a perſon who has not the uſe of reaſon.

NA'TURALISM, S. the doctrine which accounts for the phænomena, and creation of the world from the operation of nature, excluſive of a ſupreme intelligent creator, ſeparate from, and the author of, matter.

NA'TURALIST, S. a perſon who ſtudies the works of nature, and is verſed in their properties, excellencies, and hiſtory.

NATURALIZA'TION, S. the act of giving aliens or foreigners the privileges of natives and ſubjects.

To NA'TURALIZE, V. A. to adopt into a community, or inveſt with the privileges of native ſubjects; to familiarize; to make eaſy, as if taught by nature. "Cuſtom has *natu*- "*ralized* his labour to him." *South.*

NA'TURALLY, Adv. without inſtruction, or being taught; by the impulſes of unaſſiſted nature; according to nature; without affectation; ſpontaneouſly.

NA'TURALNESS, S. the ſtate of being given or produced by nature; conformity to truth, reality, or the nature of things.

NA'TURE, S. [Fr. *natura*, Lat.] the ſyſtem of the world; the machine of the univerſe, the aſſemblage of all created beings. "Moſt beautiful things in *nature*." *Glanv.* A diſtinct ſpecies or kind of being. "Human "*nature*." The eſſential properties of a thing, or that by which it is diſtinguiſhed from all other. "Man participating of both *natures*." *Hale.* The eſtabliſhed order and courſe of material things; the ſeries of ſecond cauſes, or the laws which God has impreſſed on matter. "My "end—was wrought by *nature*." *Shak.* The conſtitution, or an aggregate of the powers of an animal body. "*Nature* being oppreſſed." *Shak.* The action of Providence or that ſpiritual power diffuſed throughout the creation, which moves and acts in all bodies, and gives them certain properties: this, though by the ancients held to be a cauſe diſtinct from the Deity, or acting together with him, is no other than God, the firſt cauſe of all things, and the preſerver and ruler of all the phænomena of nature. Figuratively, diſpoſition of mind, or temper. "Whoſe *nature* is ſo far from doing "harm." *Shak.* Natural affection and reverence, or the principles implanted in us by the Deity. "Have we not ſeen the ſun—through "violated *nature* force his way." *Pope.* Sort, kind, or ſpecies. "A diſpute of this *nature*." *Dryd.* Natural philoſophy, or the true ſyſtem of the phænomena of nature. "*Nature* and "*nature's* laws lay hid in night." *Pope.*

NA'TURITY, S. the ſtate or quality of being produced by nature. "What we deny "unto *nature*, we impute to *naturity*." *Brown.*

NA'VAL, Adj. [Fr. *navalis*, Lat.] conſiſting of ſhips; belonging to ſhips.

NAVE, S. [Belg. and Teut. *naf*, Sax.] the middle part of a wheel in which the axle moves, and the ſpokes are fixed; the middle or body of a church; from *navis*, *nave*, old Fr.

VA'VEL, S. [*nafel*, *nafol*, Sax.] a point in the middly of the belly, by which infants communicate with, and before their birth are nouriſhed by, their mothers. Figuratively, the inward part or middle. "Within "the *navel* of this hideous wood." *Milt.*

NA'VELWORT, S. a plant which grows on olds walls, and reſembles houſleek.

NAU'FRAGE, S. [*naufragium*, Lat.] ſhipwreck.

NAUGHT, Adj. [*naht*, *nawht*, *nowiht*, Sax.] bad; worthleſs. "Thy ſiſter's *naught*." *Shak.*

NAU'GHTILY, Adv. badly; viciouſly; wickedly; corruptly.

NAU'GHTINESS, S. [*nahtneſſe*, Sax.] depravity; a ſlight degree of wickedneſs.

NAU'GHTY, Adj. [See *Naught*] bad; doing any thing vicious or amiſs.

NAVI'CULAR, Adj. [*naviculaire*, Fr. *navicularis*, Lat.] formed like a ſhip, applied to the third bone in each foot, ſituated between the aſtragalus and oſſa cuneiformia.

NA'VIGABLE, Adj. [Fr. *navigabilis*, Lat.] capable of being paſſed by ſhips or boats.

NA'VIGABLENESS, S. the quality of being capable to be paſſed by ſhips or boats.

To NA'VIGATE, V. N. [*navigatus*, Lat.]

Lat.] to sail; to pass in a vessel. Actively, to pass over in a ship or boat.

NAVIGA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act or practice of passing by water; the art or act of conducting any vessel by water from one place to another, the shortest, safest, and most commodious way.

NAVIGA'TOR, S. [*navigateur*, Fr.] a sailor, or person who passes from one place to another by water; one that works a ship.

To NAU'SEATE, V. A. [*nauseatus*, Lat. from *nauseo*, Lat.] to loath; to reject with disgust; to strike or affect with loathing.

NAU'SEOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to cause loathing or disgust.

NAUSEOUSNESS, S. the quality which causes loathing and disgust.

NAU'TIC, or NAU'TICAL, S. [*nauticus*, Lat.] belonging to sailing or sailors.

NAU'TILUS, S. [Lat. *nautile*, Fr.] a shell-fish, in the Mediterranean, which changes its place with something resembling oars and a sail.

NA'VY, S. [*navis*, Lat.] a fleet or collection of ships, generally applied to men of war.

NAY, Adj. [*nane*, Sax. *i. e. ne*, Sax. *ni*, Fr. and *nier*, Fr.] a word used to imply denial or refusal; what is still more used in amplification. "Yea, when absent; *nay*, when dead." *B. Johnson.*

NAY'WORD, S. a refusal. "However "you lean to the *nayword*." *Shak.* A by-word or proverb. "If I do not gull him "into a *nayword*." *Shak.* A watch word. "We have a *nayword* to know one ano-"ther." *Shak.*

To NEAL, V. A. [*oncœlan*, *œlan*, Sax.] to temper by heating and cooling gradually. Neuterly, to be tempered by fire.

NEAP, Adj. [*neapflood*, Sax.] low; decreasing, applied only to the tide, and sometimes used as a substantive.

NEAR, Prep. [*nærra*, Sax.] at a small distance from; close to.

NEAR, Adv. almost at hand; not far off. After *go*, not to want much, or not far off. "It will *go near* to ruin him." *Spectator.*

NEAR, Adj. not far off; advanced towards the end of a design or undertaking; affecting; dear. "Of so great and *near* "concernment." *Locke.* Inclining to covetousness. "A *near* man."

NE'ARLY, Adv. at no great distance; affectingly; pressingly; closely, used with *concern*. In a niggardly manner.

NEA'RNESS, S. the quality of being at a small distance, or almost close to, applied to situation. Alliance of blood or affection, applied to relations or friends. Too great care of money, applied to expence.

NEAT, S. [*neat*, Sax. *naut*, Isl. and Scot.] black cattle and oxen, used collectively; a cow.

NEAT, Adj. [*net*, Fr.] made with skill and elegance, but void either of splendor or dignity; cleanly. In Trade, pure; unadulterated; not spoiled by foreign mixtures. *Neat* or *net product*, is that which is gained after all expences are paid.

NEA'THERD, S. [*neathyrd*, Sax.] one that keeps black cattle.

NEA'TLY, Adv. in a cleanly manner; in such a manner as discovers skill and elegance, free from pomp, and without dignity.

NEA'TNESS, S. spruceness; elegance without pomp, affectation, or dignity; the quality of being free from adulteration or foreign mixtures.

NE'BULA, S. [Lat.] an appearance like a cloud in a human body; a film on the eye.

NE'BULOUS, Adj. [*nebulosus*, Lat.] misty; cloudy.

NE'CESSARIES, S. [from *necessary*] such things as a person cannot live without; things necessary for the support of life.

NE'CESSARILY, Adv. [from *necessary*] indispensibly; by inevitable consequence.

NE'CESSARINESS, S. that quality of a thing which renders it such, that it cannot be without it.

NE'CESSARY, Adj. [*necessaire*, Fr. *necessarius*, Lat.] that which must be indispensibly done or granted; that without which a thing cannot exist; not free; fatal; impelled by an irresistible principle; conclusive; following by inevitable consequence.

To NECE'SSITATE, V. A. [from *necessitas*, Lat.] to make necessary; to deprive of freedom or choice; to compel by irresistible force.

NECESSITA'TION, S. the act of making necessary, or compelling in such a manner as cannot be resisted.

NECE'SSITOUS, Adj. oppressed with want or poverty.

NECE'SSITOUSNESS, S. poverty; want of such things as are essential to the support of life.

NECE'SSITUDE, S. [*necessitudo*, Lat.] want; need.

NECE'SSITY, S. [*necessitas*, Lat.] irresistible power; the state of being free from dispensation or choice; a state of poverty, or want of those things without which life cannot be supported; irresistible force of arguments, or inevitable consequence.

NECK, S. [*necca*, *hnecca*, Sax. *nacke*, Teut.] that part of the body which supports the head, and is between it and the body; a long narrow part. "A *neck* of land." *Bacon.*

NE'CK-CLOTH, S. a piece of linen worn by a man round his neck.

NE'CKLACE, S. a string of beads or jewels worn by way of ornament round a woman's neck.

NE'CROMANCER, S. [from νεκρος and μαντικος, Gr.] one that converses with ghosts, or reveals future and secret things by means of the dead; a conjuror.

NE'CROMANCY, S. [See *Necromancer*]

the art of revealing future events by converſing with the dead; enchantment.

NEC'TAR, S. [νεκταρ, Gr.] a liquor feigned by the poets to be the drink of the gods; and that whoever drank of it ſhould become immortal.

NE'CTARED, Adj. tinged, mingled, or abounding with nectar.

NE'CTAROUS, Adj. reſembling nectar; as ſweet a nectar.

NE'CTARINE, S. [Fr. pronounced *nectrine*] a delicious fruit of the plumb or peach kind.

NEED, S. [*nead*, *nyd*, Sax.] a preſſing difficulty; want; diſtreſsful poverty; want of any thing uſeful or ſerviceable.

To NEED, V. A. to want or require; to be in want of. Neuterly, to be wanted, or neceſſary.

NEE'DER, S. one that wants, or cannot do without a thing.

NEE'DFUL, Adj. neceſſary; not to be done without; indiſpenſibly requiſite.

NEE'DFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be neceſſary.

NEE'DFULNESS, S. the quality of being neceſſary to an effect or end.

NEE'DINESS, S. the quality of being in want of ſuch things as ſeem eſſential to the ſupport of life.

NEE'DLE, S. [*nedl*, Sax. *naedel*, Belg. *nadel*, Teut.] a ſmall ſlender piece of ſteel, uſed in ſewing, having one end perforated with a hole to receive a thread, and the other pointed to pierce cloth; the ſmall ſteel bar, which points towards the north in the ſea-compaſs.

NEE'DLEFUL, S. as much thread as generally is uſed with a needle.

NEE'DLER, or NEE'DLE-MAKER, S. a perſon that makes needles.

NEE'DLE-WORK, S. any work performed with a needle; embroidery.

NEE'DLESS, Adj. unneceſſary; not requiſite; not wanted.

NEE'DLESSLY, Adv. without obligation or neceſſity.

NEE'DLESSNESS, S. the quality of being unneceſſary.

NEEDS, Adv. neceſſarily; by irreſiſtible force or compulſion; indiſpenſibly.

NEE'DY, Adj. [*neſſa*, *neſe*, Ruſſ.] diſtreſſed by poverty; wanting the neceſſaries of life.

NE'ER, a contraction, in common diſcourſe and poetry, of *never*.

To NEESE, V. N. [*nyſe*, Dan. *niceſen*, Belg. from *næſe*, Sax.] to diſcharge breath violently and by a convulſive motion through the noſe. "By his *neeſing* a light doth "ſhine." *Job* xli. 18.

NEFARIOUS, Adj. [*nefarius*, Lat.] exceſſively or abominably wicked. [In Law, unlawful; or contrary to law.

NEGA'TION, S. [Fr. *negatio*, Lat.] denial, oppoſed to affirmation, or aſſent, Refuſal, oppoſed to conſent. The abſence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are ſpeaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or neceſſity to be preſent with it: as when a ſtone is inanimate, blind, or deaf.

NE'GATIVE, Adj. [*negatif*, Fr. *negativus*, Lat.] denying, oppoſed to affirming. Implying the abſence of ſomething; having the power to with-hold, though not to compel.

NE'GATIVE, S. a propoſition by which ſomething is denied. In Grammar, a particle made uſe of to imply denial; as, *not*.

NE'GATIVELY, Adv. with denial; in the form of a denial.

To NEGLECT, V. A. [*neglectus*, Lat.] to omit by careleſſneſs: to refuſe; to treat with ſcornful heedleſſneſs; to poſtpone ſomething that ſhould be done.

NEGLE'CT, S. an inſtance of inattention; careleſs treatment, or ſcornful heedleſſneſs; omiſſion of ſomething which ought to be done.

NEGLE'CTER, S. one who wilfully, ſcornfully, or heedleſsly omits the doing ſomething, which he ought to do.

NEGLE'CTFUL, Adj. heedleſs; omitting through ſcorn, heedleſſneſs or inattention.

NEGLE'CTFULLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to omit ſome duty for want of attention or caution; treating in a cold indifferent manner.

NE'GLIGENCE, S. [Fr. *negligentia*, Lat.] the habit of omitting ſome duty by heedleſſneſs, or want of attention; want of care or caution.

NE'GLIGENT, Adj. [Fr. *negligens*, Lat.] careleſs; heedleſs; habitually inattentive; ſcornfully regardleſs.

NE'GLIGENTLY, Adv. in a careleſs, heedleſs or unexact manner.

To NE'GOTIATE, V. N. [*negocier*, Fr. from *negotium*, Lat.] to carry on the trade of a merchant; to traffic; to enter into treaty with a foreign ſtate; to paſs a bill or draught for money.

NEGOTIATION, S. a treaty of buſineſs; a treaty with a foreign ſtate.

NEGOTIATOR, S. [*negotiateur*, Fr.] one employed to treat with others; one that tranſmits or pays away bills drawn on foreigners.

NEGO'TIATING, Part. employed in treating with others; paſſing bills drawn on foreigners.

NE'GRO, S. [plural *negroes*, from *negro*, Span. and Ital.] a black.

To NEIGH, V. N. [pronounced *nai*; *hnægan*, Sax. *negen*, Belg.] to make a noiſe like a horſe or mare.

NEIGH, S. the noiſe made by a horſe.

NEI'GHBOUR, S. [pronounced *nayhour*, from *neahgebure*, *nehgebure*, Sax. *nabbuur*, Belg.] one who lives near to another; one familiar to another; any thing ſituated near or next to another; intimate; confident. "No "more ſhall be the *neighbour* to my counſels." *Shak.*

Shak. In Divinity, one partaking of the ſame nature, and therefore entitled to good offices.

NEI'GHBOURHOOD, S. [from *neighbour* and *hood*; of *hade*, Sax.] a place ſituated near another; the ſtate of being near to each other; thoſe that live near one another.

NEI'GHBOURLY, Adv. in the manner of a neighbour in a ſocial and civil manner.

NEI'THER, Conj. [ſometimes pronounced *nither*, and by others *netter*; *nohwæther*, *nehwæther*, Sax.] not either. When uſed in the firſt branch of a negative ſentence, it is anſwered by *nor*. "Fight *neither*, with ſmall *nor* "great." 1 *Kings* xvii. 31. Sometimes it is uſed as the ſecond branch of a negative ſentence, as, "Ye ſhall *not* eat of it, *neither* ſhall "ye touch it." *Gen.* iii. 3. Sometimes it follows a negative at the end of a ſentence, and often, though not grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative. "Men come "not to the knowledge—till they come to "the uſe of reaſon, *nor* than *neither*." *Locke.*

NEI'THER, Pron. not either; not one nor the other; not this nor that.

NEPEN'THE, S. [from νη and πενθος, Gr.] in Antiquity, a magic potion or opiate, which rendered perſons inſenſible to, or made them forget all their pains and grief.

NE'PHEW, S. [*nefa*, Sax. *nepheu*, *neveu*, Fr.] a brother or ſiſter's ſon.

NEPHRI'TIC, Adj. [*nephritique*, Fr.] belonging to the kidnies, reins, or veſſels that convey the urine; troubled with the ſtone; good againſt the gravel and ſtone.

NE'POTISM, S. [*nepotiſme*, Fr. *nepotiſmo*, Lat.] fondneſs for nephews.

NERVE, S. [*nerf*, Fr. *nervus*, Lat.] in Anatomy, a round, white, long body, like a cord compoſed of ſeveral threads or fibres, deriving its origin from the brain or ſpinal marrow, and diſtributed through all parts of the body, ſerving as the organ of ſenſation or motion, and ſuppoſed by ſome anatomiſts to contain a juice called the animal ſpirits, or ſome electrical fluid, by means of which the impreſſion of objects is conveyed inſtantaneouſly to the brain, or the ſoul reſident therein. A ſinew or tendon. In Poetry, any thing which gives ſtrength, or is eſſential.

NE'RVELESS, Adj. faint; without ſtrength; weak.

NE'RVOUS, Adj. [*nervoſus*, Lat.] well-ſtrung; ſtrong; vigerous; relating to the nerves; having its ſeat in the nerves. Having weak or diſordered nerves, in medical cant.

NESS, a termination added to an adjective, by means of which it is changed to a ſubſtantive, ſignifying, ſtate, or quality in the abſtract. Thus *good* is changed into *goodneſs*. When uſed at the ends of the names of places, it is derived from *neſe*, Sax. a noſe, promontory or headland; as in *Inverneſs*.

NEST, S. [*neſt*, Sax. Belg. and Teut.] a bed or repoſitory formed by a bird or fowl for laying, hatching, and feeding her young in till able to provide for themſelves; any place where animals are produced; the young in a neſt; a receptacle, abode, or place of reſidence, uſed in a bad ſenſe. "A *neſt* of rogues." A collection of drawers, boxes, or of pockets, that communicate with each other, or belong to the ſame frame.

To NEST, V. A. to build neſts.

To NESTLE, V. N. to ſettle, harbour, or lie cloſe and ſnug like birds in a neſt. Actively, to houſe, as in a neſt; to cheriſh, as a bird does her young in a neſt. "She like his mo-"ther *neſtles* him." *Chapman.*

NET, S. [*net*, *nyt*, Sax.] a texture woven or knit with large interſtices, or meſhes, uſed as a ſnare for birds, fiſhes, &c.

NE'THER, Adj. [*neather*, *neother*, *nither*, Sax. *nedder*, Belg.] lower oppoſed to upper; ſituated in a lower place, or in the infernal regions.

NE'THERMOST, Adj. [the ſuperlative of *nether*] loweſt; below any other thing it is compared with.

NE'TTING, S. a piece of network.

NETTLE, S. [*netle*, Sax. *netel*, Belg.] a ſtinging herb.

To NETTLE, V. A. *nettelen*, Belg.] to ſting, irritate, or provoke.

NET'WORK, S. the work with which a net is made; any thing made with interſtices reſembling the meſhes of a net.

NE'VER, Adv. [*næfre*, Sax. from *ne* Sax. not, and *æfre*, Sax. ever] at no time, either paſt, preſent or to come; in no degree. "*Ne-*"*ver* the worſe." None or not a ſingle one. "He anſwered him to *never* a word." *Matt.* xxvii. 14. Johnſon obſerves that this word is uſed in a form of ſpeech, which though handed down by the beſt writers, and but lately cenſured, is juſtly reckoned a ſoleciſm; as in, "He is miſtaken though *never* ſo wiſe." Which ſhould properly be expreſſed; "He "is miſtaken, though ever ſo wiſe." Or elſe by ſupplying the ellipſis, thus, "He is miſ-"taken, though there *never* was a perſon ſo "wiſe." In this ſenſe, it ſhould be remarked, it always includes a compariſon, and is followed by *ſo*.

NEVERTHELESS, Adv. notwithſtanding.

NEURO'LOGY, S. [νευρον and λογος, Gr.] a diſcription of, or diſcourſe concerning the nerves.

NEURO'TOMY, S. [from νευρον and τεμω, Gr.] the anatomy of the nerves.

NEU'TER, Adj. [Lat. *neuter*, Fr.] indifferent; not engaged in or taking part with either ſide. In Grammar, applied to a noun which implies no ſex; applied to a verb, that which ſignifies neither action nor paſſion but ſome ſtate or condition of being; as, *I ſit*.

NEU'TER, S. one indifferent, or not engaged in any party.

NEU'TRAL, Adj. [Fr.] indifferent; nor acting; not engaged on either ſide; neithte

good nor bad. In Medicine, neither acid nor alkaline.

NEU'TRAL, S. one who does not act or engage on either ſide.

NEUTRA'LITY, S. a ſtate of indifference, in which a perſon or ſtate avoids every action that may proceed from friendſhip or hoſtility; a ſtate between good and evil.

NEU'TRALLY, Adv. in an indifferent manner; on neither ſide.

NEW, Adj. [*new*, *niw*, Sax. *niuga*, Goth. *novus*, Lat. νεος, Gr.] lately made or had; freſh; not uſed; modern; having the effect of novelty; not accuſtomed or familiar; renewed or repaired, ſo as to recover its firſt ſtate: freſh after any ceſſation or impediment; of no ancient extraction. Generally applied to things, in the ſame ſenſe as *young* is to perſons. In Compoſition, it ſignifies newly, or not long ago. "The *new* heal'd wound." *Shak.*

NEWCA'STLE *upon Tyne*, over which river, yielding excellent ſalmon, is a ſtately bridge of ſeven wide arches, with houſes on it; it is a mayor-town, and the capital of Northumberland. The ſituation is uneven, as being upon hillocks, and the declivity of them. It is cloſe built and populous, has a good quay between the town-wall and the river, and a vaſt trade in coals ſent to London, other parts of England, and abroad; as alſo in making of glaſs-bottles, ſalt, and excellent ale, with hardware and wrought iron; beſides no contemptible foreign traffic. The town revenue is conſiderable, and the houſes are moſtly of ſtone, with a few of brick or timber. In the upper or north part of the town reſide the polite inhabitants, with three genteel ſtreets. The river, all the way from Shiells to Newcaſtle, has a wide and ſafe channel, and the tide flows ſtrongly up far beyond the town. It gives title of Marquis and Duke to the Pelham family, the Lord Clare having been ſo created by George I. in 1715, ſoon after his acceſſion. The corporation ſends two members to parliament; lies about ſix miles above Shiells, 65 from Berwick, and 276 from London. Its markets are on Tueſday and Saturday, which are extremely well ſtored with all ſorts of proviſions, and reaſonably cheap.

NEWCA'STLE *under Line*, a mayor borough of Staffordſhire, upon a branch of the Trent, with large and well-paved ſtreets. Here is a manufacture of hats; the cloathing trade flouriſhes alſo, and the place is ſurrounded with coal-pits, the coals of which are called Peacock-coals, from their variegated luſtre. In the neighbourhood are made vaſt quantities of ſtone and earthen ware, black tea-pots, *&c.* A ſhrew is tamed in this town by putting a bridle in her mouth, and leading her about the ſtreets. It lies 12 miles from Stafford, and 149 from London. It returns two members to parliament.

NEWFA'NGLED, Adj. formed with a vain and affected love of novelty.

NEWFA'NGLEDNESS, or NEWFA'NGLENESS, S. a vain or fooliſh affectation of novelty.

NE'WEL, S. [*nawle*, Dan.] the compaſs round which a ſtair-caſe is carried.

NE'WLY, Adv. lately; not long ago.

NE'WNESS, S. freſhneſs; the quality of being lately made, diſcovered, or poſſeſſed.

NEWS, S. [without a ſingular] freſh account of ſomething; ſomething not heard before; papers which give an account of the tranſactions of the preſent times, both at home and abroad.

NE'WSMONGER, S. one who deals in news-papers; one who makes it his buſineſs to hear and tell news.

NE'WTON, [Sir Iſaac] deſcended from an ancient family in Lancaſhire, was born in the county of Lincoln, in 1642. At twelve years of age he was put to the free ſchool at Grantham, by his mother, who ſoon took him away again to initiate him betimes in taking care of his own affairs; but finding him very careleſs in things of that nature, and entirely devoted to his books, ſhe ſent him to Grantham again, from whence he went to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he entered in 1660, being then eighteen years of age. His genius for mathematics was ſo great, that he underſtood the elements of Euclid as ſoon as he read them, and could, by barely caſting his eyes on the contents of the theorems, make himſelf a perfect maſter of them. In 1664, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1666, being then retired from the univerſity on account of the plague, and ſitting in his garden, was led by a train of thoughts occaſioned by the fall of ſome bloſſoms, to thoſe diſcoveries relating to gravity, and the power by which the celeſtial bodies are retained in their orbits, which have ſince immortalized both his own memory and that of his country. In 1669, he was choſen profeſſor of mathematics in the univerſity of Cambridge, on the reſignation of Dr. Barrow; and in that year, and the two ſubſequent ones, read a diſcourſe of optical lectures, replete with ſuch diſcoveries on that ſubject, as both aſtoniſh and delight. In 1687, his *Mathematical Principles* were publiſhed, a book which, being too profound to be underſtood by every one, met with no ſmall oppoſition; but when it was once known, was ſo well received that nothing was heard from all quarters, but one general ſhout of admiration. This work ſeemed to be the production of a genius or celeſtial intelligence rather than of a man, in the opinion of the Marquis de l'Hoſpital, who uſed to aſk the Engliſh that viſited him, "Does Mr. Newton eat, drink, "or ſleep like other men? I repreſent him "to myſelf as one of the Genii, or a ce-

celestial intelligence entirely divested of matter." The same year as his *Principia*, &c. were published, he appeared one of the most zealous defenders of the privileges of the university of Cambridge, when attacked by king James II. and was on that account nominated one of the deligates of the university to the high commission court. In 1688 he was chosen one of their members for the convention parliament. In 1696 was made warden of the mint, in which office he was of signal service, when the money was called in to be recoined. In 1699 he was elected one of the members of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; in 1701 was chosen member of parliament for the university of Cambridge, and in 1703 was elected president of the Royal Society, and continued in the chair for twenty-three years without interruption. In the reign of king George I. he was well known at court, and admitted to the confidence of the Princess of Wales, *i. e.* the late Queen, who used often to propose difficulties on philosophic subjects to him, and to receive his answers. His health till his eightieth year, was generally settled, but about that time he began to be afflicted with an incontinence of urine; but for the five years, which preceded his death, he had great intervals of health or ease, which he procured by observing a strict regimen. But the circumstance which was the only one that could have persuaded us of his being mortal, seized him with such violence, that large drops of sweat run down his face; yet so illustrious was he for patience, that during his agonies, he never uttered the least complaint, nor expressed the least impatience, and as soon as he had a moment's ease, would smile and talk with his usual cheerfulness; after having been deprived of his senses for some hours, he died on the 20th of March, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and was intered with great solemnity in Westminster abbey. His stature was middling; his countenance pleasing, and venerable at the same time, especially when he took off his peruke, and shewed his white hairs; which he would often do with a degree of pleasure. He never made use of spectacles, and lost but one tooth in his life. His disposition was so meek, and his opinion of himself so humble, that he would rather have chosen to have stolen unknown through life, than to expose himself to those storms, to which genius and learning generally expose those that are illustrious for either. So great was his modesty, that the most malicious censurers could not charge him with vanity: so great his affability, that he always put himself upon a level with his company; so great his charity, that he would often strip himself to shew his generosity to his relations and others, chose to do his good offices himself, and thought a legacy no gift; his candour was so great that he was in love with virtue, wherever he met it, and esteemed those only to be true schismatics who were vicious and wicked; yet was he firmly attached to the established church; was a firm believer of the truth of revelation, and amidst the great variety of books he had before him, that which he studied most was the bible.

NEXT, Adj [the superlative of *near*; *next*, Sax.] nearest, applied to place. Immediately succeeding, applied to order. Nearest in degree.

NEXT, Adv. at the time or turn immediately succeeding.

NIB, S. the bill or neck of a bird; the point of any thing, generally applied to that of a pen.

To NIB, V. A. to cut the point of a pen.

NIBBED, Adj. having a point, having its point cut.

To NIBBLE, V. A. [*knibbilen*, Belg.] to bite by a little at a time; to eat slowly; to bite as a fish does a bait. Neuterly, to bite at. Figuratively, to carp at or find fault with. "*Nibbling* at one single passage." *Tillotson*.

NI'BBLER, S one that bites by a little at a time.

NICE, Adj. [*nese*, Sax.] accurate in judgment to a minute exactness and culpable delicacy; delicate; scrupulously cautious; squeamish; refined.

NI'CELY, Adv. in such a manner as discovers the greatest accuracy, delicateness, and the most scrupulous exactness.

NI'CENESS, S. the quality of being minutely exact, superfluously delicate, and excessively scrupulous.

NI'CETY, S. minute accuracy of thought or performance; squeamishness; minute observance, or critical exactness; delicate and cautious treatment; effeminacy. In the plural, dainties or delicacies in eating.

NICHE, S. [Fr.] a hollow in which a statue may be placed.

NICK, S. [*nick*, Teut.] that exact point of time in which a thing is most proper or convenient to be done; a notch cut in any thing; a lucky cast.

To NICK, V. A. to hit; to touch luckily; to perform at that point of time, which is most proper and convenient; to cut in nicks and notches; to suit like tallies cut in notches; to defeat or cozen; to disappoint by some trick

NI'CKNAME, S a name given a person or body of men in scoff and contempt.

To NI'CKNAME, V. A. to call by some reproachful name.

To NI'CTATE, V. N. [*nictatus*, Lat.] to wink.

NI'DGET, S. [corrupted from *nithing* or *niding*, Sax.] a term with which a person was formerly branded, who did not repair to

the royal ſtandard in times or danger; a coward.

NIDIFICA'TION, S. [*nidificatio*, Lat.] the act of building neſts.

NIDORO'SE, or NI'DOROUS, Adj. [*nidoreux*, Fr.] reſembling the ſmell or taſte of roaſted fat. "Incenſe or *nidorous* ſmells." *Bacon.*

NIDORO'SITY, S. eructation or belching, attended with the taſte of undigeſted roaſt meat.

NIDULA'TION, S. [*nidulatus*, Lat. from *nidulor*, Lat.] the time of remaining in the neſt.

NIE'CE, S. [pronounced *neece*; from *niece*, Fr. *neptis*, Lat.] the daughter of a brother or ſiſter.

NI'GGARD, S. [*ningrr*, Iſl.] a perſon who gives or ſpends little, and with great unwillingneſs.

NI'GGARD, Adj. ſpending or giving little, and with great reluctance; ſparing.

NIGGARDISH, Adj. ſomewhat inclined to avarice, or to give and ſpend grudgingly or ſparingly.

NI'GGARDLY, Adj. avaricious; ſparing; wary.

NI'GGARDLY, Adv. in a ſparing or grudging manner.

NIGGARDNESS, S. avarice.

NIGH, Prep. [*neah*, Sax. *neeway*, Goth. *nae*, Belg. *nahe*, Teut. *nihidan*, Perſ.] not far from.

NIGH, Adv. at no great diſtance; a place not far off.

NIGH, Adj. near, at no great diſtance. Allied cloſely by blood, applied to kindred.

NI'GHLY, Adv. nearly.

NIGHT, S. [*nahts*, Goth. *naht*, *night*, *nyht*, Sax.] the time when the ſun is below our horizon, and darkneſs is upon the face of the earth.

TO-NIGHT, Adv. [*ſoncht*, Sax.] this night.

NI'GHTED, Adj. blind. "His *nighted* "life." *Shak.* Black. "Caſt thy *nightly* "colour off." *Shak.*

NI'GHTFOUNDERED, Adj. loſt or diſtreſſed for want of knowing the way in the night.

NI'GHTINGALE, S. [*nectegale*, *nitchgale*, *nightegale*, Sax. *nachtgael*, Belg.] a ſmall bird that ſings in the night, and remarkable for its melody. A word of endearment.

NI'GHTLY, Adv. in the night; by night; every night.

NIGHTLY, Adj. done, acting, or happening by night.

NI'GHTMAN, S. one who cleanſes jakes, or carries away their ordure by night.

NI'GHTMARE, S. See *Mare*.

NIGHT-PIECE, S. a picture ſo coloured as to be ſuppoſed to be ſeen by candle-light, not by day-light; a deſcription of ſome ſcene in the night.

NI'GHTRAIL, S. [from *night* and *regl*, Sax.] a looſe cover thrown over the dreſs by night to keep it clean.

NI'GHTRULE, S. a tumult in the night, "What *nightrule* now." *Shak.*

NI'GHTSHADE, S. [*niht*, *ſcade*, Sax.] a plant of two kinds, one called the common, and the other deadly nightſhade.

NI'GHTSHINING Adj. glittering or ſhining by night.

NI'GHT-WALKER, S. one who roves in the night upon ill deſigns; a proſtitute, ſo called from her appearing and walking in the ſtreets by night.

NIGHT-WARD, Adj. approaching towards night.

NI'GHTWATCH, S. a part or time of night diſtinguiſhed by a change of the watch.

NIHI'LITY. S. [*nihilité*, Fr.] nothingneſs; the ſtate or quality of being nothing. "Pure *nihility* or mere nothing." *Watts.*

To NILL, V. A. [*nillan*, Sax.] to reject; to refuſe.

To NIM, V. A. [*niman*, Goth. and Sax.] to take. In cant language, to ſteal or take away what belongs to another.

NIMBLE, Adj. [from *niman*, Sax.] moving or acting with quickneſs or ſwiftneſs.

NI'MBLENESS, S. the quality of acting or moving with ſwifneſs, quickneſs, or expedition.

NIMBLEWITTED, Adj. too quick in diſplaying one's wit or eloquence.

NIMBLY. Adj. in a quick, ſwift, or active manner.

NIM'MER, S. [See *Nim*] a thief.

NIN'COMPOOP, S. [a corruption of the Lat. *non compos*] a fool or ſilly perſon.

NINE, S. [*niun*, Goth. *nigen*, *nigon*, Sax.] a number conſiſting of one more than eight, or one leſs than ten; a number conſiſting of 4 and 5 added together.

NI'NEFOLD, S. nine times; any thing repeated nine times.

NINE-PINS, S. a play wherein nine pieces of wood are ſet in a ſquare in three rows, and are knocked down with a bowl.

NI'NETEEN, Adj. [*nigontyn*, Sax.] a number conſiſting of nine and ten added together.

NI'NETEENTH, Adj. [*nigonteotha*, Sax.] next in order to the eighteenth, or eighteen beyond the firſt.

NINETY, S. [*niuntethenda*, Goth. nine times ten; ten added nine times.

NINTH, Adj. [*niunda*, Goth. *nigotha*, Sax.] an ordinal, implying that a thing is the next in rank, order, or number beyond the eighth.

NI'NETIETH, Adj. the ordinal of ninety, or the tenth nine times told.

NI'NNY, S. [*ninno*, Span. *nencio*, Ital.] a fool or ſimpleton. "Look like a *ninny*." *Swift.*

NIN'NYHAMMER, S. a ſimpleton or fool. "An old *ninnyhammer*." *Guard.* No 109.

To NIP, V. A. [*niipen*, *kniipen*, Belg, *niipen*, Teut.] to pinch off with the nails; to bite off with the teeth; to cut off by any ſlight means; to blaſt to pinch.

NIP, S. a pinch with the nails or teeth; a ſmall cut; a blaſt.

NI'PPERS, S. an inſtrument uſed to cut the nails with, ſomewhat reſembling a pair of pincers.

NI'PPLE, S. [*nepitellæ*, Ital.] the teat or round protuberance of the breaſt, which infants, *&c.* take into their mouths when ſucking.

NISI PRIUS, S [Lat. if not before] a judicial writ, ſo called from the firſt words in it; "*Niſi apud talem locum prius venerint*, *i. e.* unleſs the juſtices, to take the aſſizes, come to ſuch a place before that day;" by means of which all eaſy pleas may be tried in the country, before juſtices of aſſize: it is directed to the ſheriff to cauſe men to be impannelled to determine the cauſe there in order to eaſe the county, by ſaving the parties, jurors, and witneſſes, the charge and trouble of attending at Weſtminſter.

NIT, S. [*hnitu*, Sax. *neddea*, Brit.] the egg of a louſe or ſmall animal.

NI'TENCY, S. [*nitentia*, Lat.] luſtre; clear brightneſs; endeavour; elaſticity; ſpring to extend itſelf; from *nitor*, Lat. to endeavour. "*Nitency* to fly wider open." *Boyle.*

NI'TID, Adj. [*nitidus*, Lat.] bright; ſhining; glittering. "A clear and *nitid* yellow." *Boyle.*

NI'TRE, S. [Fr. *nitrum*, Lat. νιτρον, Gr.] a cryſtalline, pellucid, and ſomewhat whitiſh ſubſtance, of an acrid, bitteriſh taſte, impreſſing the ſenſation of a remarkable coldneſs upon the tongue, and properly called ſalt-petre. Though by means of fire, it affords an acid ſpirit, yet in its crude ſtate it contains no acidity at all. The earth from which it is made, both in Perſia and the Eaſt-Indies, is a kind of yellowiſh marl, found in the bare cliffs on the ſides of hills expoſed to the northern and eaſtern winds.

NI'TROUS, Adj. [*nitreux*, Fr.] impregnated with nitre; conſiſting of nitre.

NI'TRY, Adj. impregnated with or conſiſting of nitre.

NI'TTY, Adj. abounding in nits, or the eggs of lice, *&c.*

NO, Adj. [*na*, Sax. See *Nay*] a word uſed to ſignify denial, refuſal, and reſolution not to do or conſent. Sometimes it is uſed to confirm a former negative. "*Never* more this hand ſhall combat.— *No*, let the Grecian powers." *Dryden.* Sometimes it ſtrengthens a negative that follows it, "*No*, not the bow which ſo adorns the ſkies." *Waller.* In a period which conſiſts of ſeveral negative ſentences, it is placed in the firſt, and is anſwered by *nor* in the following ones; as, "*No*, I will not, *nor* am I able, if I would.

No, Adj. not any; none. It generally is placed in the firſt ſentence of a negative period, and anſwered by *nor* in the ſubſequent ſentences. "*No* man, *nor* woman, *nor* child *nor* beaſt.

To NOBILITATE, V. A. [*nobilitatus*, from *nobilito*, Lat.] to make noble; to ennoble.

NOBI'LITY, S. [*nobilitas*, Lat.] antiquity and dignity of family; the chief perſons of a kingdom, or thoſe who, by their honours and titles, are exalted above the commons; dignity; grandeur; greatneſs.

NOBLE, Adj. [Fr. *nobilis*, Lat.] of an antient and ſplendid family; belonging to the peerage; great; worthy; illuſtrious; exalted; elevated; ſublime; magnificent; ſtately; pompous; or becoming a nobleman. "A *noble* parade." Figuratively, free; generous; liberal.

NOBLE, S. a peer, or one of high rank. In Coinage, a piece of money valued at ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, ſo called from the purity of its gold.

NO'BLEMAN, S. one who by birth, office, or patent, is raiſed above a commoner.

NO'BLENESS, S. the quality which denominates any thing or perſon great, worthy, generous, magnanimous, or above the vulgar; ſplendour of deſcent or pedigree.

NO'BLESS, S. [*nobleſſe*, Fr.] nobility; the collective body of nobles or noblemen.

NO'BLY, Adv. of an ancient family, applied to deſcent; in a manner worthy of a perſon of ancient birth, high office, and lofty ſentiments; in a grand, magnificent, and ſplendid manner.

NO'BODY, S. not any one; no one.

NO'CENT, Adj. [*nocent* Lat.] guilty; criminal; hurtful; miſchievous.

NOCTA'MBULO, S. one who walks in the night in his ſleep.

NOCTI'DIAL, S. Adj. [from *noctis*, Lat. and *dies*, Lat. day] containing or conſiſting of a night and a day." "The *noctidial* day." *Holder.*

NO'CTUARY, S. [*noctu*, Lat.] an account of what paſſes by night. "In my *noctuary*." *Spect.* No. 586.

NOCTU'RN, S. [*nocturne*, Fr. *nocturnus*, Lat.] an office of devotion performed in the night.

NOCTU'RNAL, Adj. [*nocturnus*, Lat.] nightly; in the night.

NOCTU'RNAL, S. an inſtrument by which obſervations are made in the night.

To NOD, V. A. [*nod*, Brit. from *nodi*, Brit.] to decline or bend down the head, with a quick motion; to make a ſhort or ſlight

ſlight bow; to bend downwards by a quick motion; to give a ſign by bending the head downwards; to be drowſy.

NOD, S. a quick motion of the head downwards. "A drunken ſailor on a maſt— "ready with every *nod* to tumble down." *Shak.* A motion made with the head as a ſign, or to ſhew aſſent; the motion of the head in drowſineſs; a ſlight bow.

NO'DDER, S. one who makes nods.

NO'DDLE, S. [*knol*, Sax.] a head, uſed in contempt, and generally implying an empty head.

NO'DDY, S. [*naudin*, Fr.] a fool.

NODE, S. [*nodus*, Lat.] a knot; a knob; a ſwelling on a bone. In Aſtronomy, applied to the two points wherein the orbit of the moon interſects the ecliptic.

NODO'SITY, S. [*nodoſus*, Lat.] a complication, or ſomething in the nature of a knot.

NO'DOUS, Adj. [*nodſus*, Lat.] knotty or full of knots.

NO'DULE, S. [*nodulus*, Lat.] a ſmall knot.

NO'GGIN, S. [*noſſel*, Teut.] a ſmall mug.

NOI'ANCE, S. [See *Annoiance*] damage, hurt; miſchief or inconvenience. "To "keep it from *noiance*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

NOISE, S. any kind of ſound, generally applied to that made by brutes or inanimate bodies, and implying exceſſive loudneſs; an outcry, clamour, or boaſting and impertinent talk.

To NOISE, V. N. to ſound loud, or ſo as to be heard at a great diſtance. Actively, to ſpread by rumour, or report, generally followed by *abroad*.

NOI'SEFUL, Adj. loud.

NOI'SELESS, Adj. ſilent, or without ſound.

NOI'SINESS, S. loudneſs of ſound; loud clamour occaſioned by importunity.

NOI'SOME, Adj. [*noioſo*, Ital. *gnoiſto*, Pol.] noxious; unwholſome; offenſive; diſguſting.

NOI'SOMELY Adv. with ſuch a ſtench or ſteam, as is offenſive and unwholſome.

NOI'SOMENESS, S. the quality of occaſioning diſguſt.

NOI'SY, Adj. ſounding loud; clamorous.

NOLL, S. [*knol*, Sax.] a head. "An "aſs's *noll*." *Shak.*

NO'LI ME TANGERE, [Lat. do not touch me] a kind of cancerous ſwelling, which grows worſe by applications; a plant of the ſenſitive kind.

NOLI'TION, S. [*nolitio*, Lat.] the act of refuſing or rejecting, oppoſed to volition.

NO'MANCY, S. the art of foretelling the fate or fortune of a perſon from the letters which compoſe his name.

NOMENCLA'TOR, S. [Lat. *nomenclateur*, Fr.] a perſon who is ſo univerſally acquainted, as to be able to call almoſt every body by his name.

NOMENCLA'TURE, S. [*nomenclatura*, Lat.] the act of naming or telling the names of perſons or things: a vocabulary or dictionary.

NO'MINAL, Adj. [*nominalis*, Lat.] referring or relating to names rather than things; not real; merely titular.

NO'MINALLY, Adv. by name; with reſpect to its name; titularly.

To NO'MINATE, V. A. [*nominatus*, Lat. of *nomino*, Lat.] to name; to mention by name; to entitle; to ſet down, or appoint by name

NOMINA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of mentioning by name; the power of appointing by name.

NO'MINATIVE, S. [*nominatif*, Fr. *nominativus*, Lat.] in Grammar, the firſt caſe of all nouns that are declinable, from whence all the other caſes are derived: it is placed before a verb perſonal, and is called by grammarians the right caſe, in contradiſtinction to the others, which are termed oblique ones.

NON, Adv. an inſeparable particle, which ſignifies, when joined to words, the abſence or denial of what they would imply, without its being joined to them.

NO'NAGE, S. minority, or that ſpace of life which precedes the age preſcribed by the law for a perſon to act for himſelf.

NONCE, S. [from *once*] for once; on purpoſe.

NONCONFO'RMIST, S. one who refuſes to conform to, or join in the eſtabliſhed mode of worſhip.

NONCONFO'RMITY, S. the act of refuſing compliance; refuſal to join in, or conform to, the forms uſed in the eſtabliſhed worſhip.

NONE, Adj. [*nan*, *neane*, Sax.] not one or any; no. "'Tis *none* other." Nothing.

NON-E'NTITY, S. non-exiſtence; the quality of having no exiſtence; a thing that does not exiſt.

NON-EXI'STENCE, S. the ſtate or quality of not exiſting; a thing which has no exiſtence.

NONJU'RING, Adj. belonging to thoſe Engliſh who will not ſwear allegiance to the Hanoverian family.

NONJU'ROR, S. [from *non* and *jure*, Lat.] one who imagines that James II. was unjuſtly depoſed, and therefore refuſes to ſwear allegiance to any of the family, which have ſucceeded him in the Engliſh throne.

NONNA'TURALS, S. [without a ſingular] ſuch things as being neither naturally conſtitutive, nor deſtructive, do notwithſtanding both preſerve and deſtroy in certain circumſtances: theſe phyſicians call the *air*, *meat* and *drink*, *ſleep* and *watching*, *motion* and *reſt*, *retention* and *excretion*, and the *paſſions of the mind*.

NONPARE'IL, S. [*non* and *pareil*, Fr.] matchleſs excellencies; excellence not to be equalled. A kind of apple. In Printing, a very ſmall letter or type.

NONPLUS, S. a ſtate of embarraſſment and perp exity, in which a perſon cannot either do or ſay more.

To NO'NPLUS. V. A. to confound or perplex ſo, that the mind is at a ſtand, and cannot proceed, and the perſon cannot either ſpeak or do any more.

NONRE'SIDENCE, S. the act of not reſiding on an eccleſiaſtical benefice or living.

NONRE'SIDENT, S. one who neglects to live in his pariſh, applied to clergymen.

NONRESI'STANCE, S. the principle of not oppoſing the king in any caſe, though his exertion of power ſhould endanger the conſtitution.

NO'NSENSE, S. unmeaning and ungrammatical language; trifles, or things of no importance.

NONSE'NSICAL, Adj. having no meaning; conveying no ideas to the mind.

NONSE'NSICALNESS, S. the quality of having no meaning, or conveying no ideas.

NONSO'LVENT, S. one who cannot pay his debts.

NONSOLU'TION, S. failure of explaining.

To NONSU'IT, V. A. to ſet aſide an action at law, on account of ſome error in the plaintiff's proceedings.

NONSU'IT, S. the dropping or renouncing of a ſuit or action, upon the diſcovery of ſome error in the plaintiff's management, or his being abſent from court when called upon to hear the verdict, or being not ready for trial on the ſwearing of a jury.

NOODLE, S. [from *noddle*] a fool or ſimpleton.

NOOK, S. [*unhoeck*, Teut. *nocchio*, Ital.] a corner; a covert made by an angle of interſection.

NOON, S. [*non*, Sax. *naen*, Belg.] the middle hour of the day; the time when the ſun is at its greateſt height, or in the meridian: ſometimes uſed for the time when the moon is in the meridian, or at its greateſt height from the horizon.

NOON-DAY, S. mid-day, or the time when the ſun is in the meridian.

NOON DAY, Adj. about noon, or the time when the ſun is in the meridian.

NOON-TIDE, S. [from *non-tide*, Sax. the noon] the time when the ſun is in its meridian.

NOO'N-TIDE, Adj. about noon, or that time when the ſun is at its greateſt height from the horizon of a place.

NOOSE, S. a ſlip, or running knot, which, the more it is drawn, binds the faſter. Figuratively, a ſnare.

To NOOSE, V. A. to tie or catch in a nooſe; to entrap, or enſnare.

NOPE, S. a kind of bird called a bulfinch.

NOR, Conj. [from *na*, and *or*, Sax.] a particle uſed, in the ſecond branch of a negative propoſition. In Poetry, it is ſometimes uſed in the firſt branch, for *neither*. "I *nor* "love myſelf, *nor* thee." *Ben Johnſon*.

N'ORFOLK, in contradiſtinction to Suffolk, as lying N. and S. of each other; a county of England divided from the latter by the Waveney and Ouſe the Leſs; from Cambridgeſhire by Ouſe the Greater, and is waſhed by the German ocean on the N. and E. It is ſeparated from a ſmall part of Lincolnſhire on the W. by the Æſturium or Waſhes. It is fifty-ſeven miles long, and thirty-five broad; containing one city, 32 market-towns, and 711 villages, with about 283,000 inhabitants. The air is of various temperatures, as is the ſoil of diverſe qualities. The principal rivers are the Yare, Thyrn, Waveney, the Greater and Leſſer Ouſe, and the Bure The Ouſe is remarkable for its overflowings, called Eagre, particularly at the equinoxes. They have herring and mackerel in great plenty on the coaſts, and fiſh for them accordingly. This county was formerly ſo litigious, that the number of attorneys was reſtrained by ſtatute in the reign of king Henry VI. Their manufactures are woollen and worſted ſtuffs, with ſtockings. They have plenty of honey, &c. It lies in the dioceſe of Norwich, and gives title of Duke to the elder branch of the Howards, who ſtill continue Roman Catholics. It ſends two knights of the ſhire to parliament, and two members for each of the following places; namely, Norwich, which is the capital, Lynn-Regis, Great Yarmouth, Thetford, and Caſtleriſing.

NORTH, S. [Sax. *nordur*, Iſl. *nord*, Fr.] one of the four cardinal points in the horizon, which is neareſt the pole or oppoſite to the ſun in the meridian.

NORTH, Adj. ſituated to the north; northern.

NORTHA'MPTON, S. a mayor-borough, and the county-town of the ſhire of the ſame name, in England. It ſends two members to parliament, and ſtands at the confluence of the Nen with another rivulet, over which are two bridges. Here are four churches, of which Allhallows is a handſome edifice, beſides ſeveral public ſtructures, as the George inn, built by John Dryden, Eſq; and given the poor, the county hoſpital, &c. Its markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturdays; that for horſes eſpecially, there being ſeven annual fairs here exceeding any in England. Its principal manufactures are ſhoes and ſtockings. Northampton lies forty-four miles from Cambridge, and ſixty ſix from London. Here ſeveral parliaments have been held formerly. In this neighbourhood is the ancient royal palace of Holmby;

Holmby; but having belonged to the late dutcheſs of Marlborough, it is now occupied by a farmer.

NORTHA'MPTONSHIRE, S. one of the counties of England, and in the very center of the kingdom. It is bounded on the N. by the ſhires of Rutland, Lincoln, and Leiceſter, on the E. by thoſe of Huntingdon and Bedford, on the S. by Buckingham and Oxford, and on the W. by Warwickſhire. The air here is extremely pleaſant and healthy: ſo that in it are numerous ſeats and parks of the nobility and gentry. Its ſoil is very fruitful for agriculture and paſturage; but it is ſcarce of wood and coals. It abounds in ſheep, other cattle, &c. The country is level, and ſo populous, that from ſome places there is a view of no leſs than thirty ſteeples. Its principal rivers are the Nen, Welland, Ouſe, Leam, and Charwell. Beſides two knights for the ſhire, this county ſends two members to parliament each; namely, for Peterborough, Northampton, and Brackly, with one for Higham-Ferrers.

NO'RTH-EAST, S. [*nordeſt*, Teut.] the point between the north and eaſt.

NO'RTHERLY, Adj. towards the north.

NO'RTHERN, Adj. in the north.

NO'RTHING, S. in Navigation, the difference of latitude which a ſhip makes in ſailing towards the north.

NO'RTH-STAR, S. the pole-ſtar, or the laſt ſtar in the conſtellation named the little bear.

NO'RTHWARD, Adj. towards the north.

NO'RTHWARD, or NO'RTHWARDS, Adv. towards the north.

NO'RTH-WEST, the point or rhumb in the middle between the north and weſt.

NO'RTH-WIND, S. the wind that blows from the north.

NO'RWICH, S. built from the ruins of the Venta Icenorum, now Caſter, a large rich city, and the capital of Norfolk, at the confluence of the Winſden and Yare, which is navigable to Yarmouth, being about thirty miles, by water. This is the ſee of a biſhop, and a county of itſelf. It is governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. Here is a very conſiderable woollen manufacture, eſpecially in crapes and ſtuffs, firſt eſtabliſhed by the Flemings in the reign of king Edward III. afterwards brought to great perfection by the Walloons, who fled from the duke of Alva's bloody perſecution in the Netherlands, and were ſettled here by queen Elizabeth. This city has ſuffered greatly at different times, particularly by the famous rebellion of Kett the Tanner under king Edward VI. but its damages were repaired in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The city ſtands on the ſide of a hill N. and S. To Norwich are brought from Yarmouth vaſt cargoes of coals, wine, fiſh, oil, and all other heavy goods, by means of the river Yare. Norwich gives title of earl to the duke of Norfolk, and its ſee contains 1121 pariſhes in this county and Suffolk. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday. It lies about twenty miles from Yarmouth and the German ocean by land, and 108 from London.

NO'SE, S. [*næſe*, *noſe*, *noſu*, Sax. *nas*, Iſl.] that part of a human body which is prominent in the middle of the face, and is the organ of ſmelling, and the emunctory of the brain. The end of any thing which is perforated or hollow. "The *noſe* of a bellows." Scent, or the power of diſtinguiſhing or diſcovering by the ſmell, "We are not of-"fended with a dog for a better *noſe* "than his maſter." *Collier*. *To lead by the noſe*, ſignifies to drag by force, alluding to the manner of leading a bear, by means of a ring fixed to his noſe; to have ſo much influence over a perſon as to make him do what you pleaſe. *To thruſt one's noſe into the affairs of another*, is to concern ourſelves with the affairs of others without being invited, or to be officious, or a buſy body. *To put one's noſe out of joint*, is to deprive us of the affections of another.

NO'SEGAY. S. a bunch of flowers.

NO'SELESS, Adj. without a noſe; having no ſmell.

NOSLE, S. [a diminutive of *noſe*] the extremity of a thing which is hollow. "The "*noſle* of a pair of bellows."

NOSO'LOGY, S. [from νοσος, and λογος, Gr.] a diſcourſe concerning the nature and property of diſeaſes.

NOSOPOE'TIC, Adj. [from νοσος, and ποιεω, Gr.] producing diſeaſes. "The qua-"lities of the air are *noſopoetic*." *Arbuth.*

NO'STRIL, S. [from *nos*, Iſl. and *thryl*, Sax.] the hollow or cavity of the noſe thro' which we breathe, *&c.*

NO'STRUM, S. [Lat. it is our own] a medicine which is not made public, but remains a ſecret, with reſpect to its ingredients, with the inventor, or thoſe only to whom he diſcovers it.

NOT, Adv. [*nocht*, *niht*, Sax. *niet*, Belg. *nicht*, Teut.] a particle uſed in denoting denial and refuſal: in a negative propoſition it is placed in the firſt branch, and anſwered by *nor*.

NO'TABLE, Adj. [*notabilis*, Lat.] remarkable; worthy of notice on account of induſtry or diligence.

NO'TABLENESS, the quality of deſerving notice for diligence and induſtry.

NO'TABLY, Adv. in a remarkable manner; in ſuch an induſtrious manner, as deſerves notice.

NO'TARIAL, Adj. [from *notary*] taken by a notary; belonging to a notary.

NO'TARY, S. [*notaire*, Fr. *notarius*, Lat.] a perſon or ſcrivener who takes notes of

of any particulars which concern the public, and frames ſhort draughts of contracts, obligations, charter-parties, &c. A *notary public*, is one who publickly atteſts deeds, in order to make them authentic in other nations; and is principally employed by merchants in noting or making a mark on ſuch bills as are refuſed to be paid, and in making proteſts on that account.

NOTA'TION, S. [*notatio*, Lat.] to deſcribe any thing by figures and letters. In Arithmetic, the rule which teaches how to deſcribe any number by figures and letters, and to declare their value when ſo deſcribed.

NOTCH, S. [*nocchiar*, Ital.] a nick or hollow cut in any thing.

To NOTCH, V. A. to cut into ſmall hollows.

NOTE, S. [Fr. *nota*, Lat.] a mark or token; a notice; heed; reputation, fame, or character. Tune, applied to the voice, or inſtrumental muſic. A ſingle ſound, applied to muſic. A ſtate of being obſerved; a ſhort hint or minute; an abbreviation; a ſhort letter; an explanation at the bottom or in the margin of a book. A *promiſſory note*, is a writing under a perſon's hand, by which he engages to pay to another, or order, a ſum of money.

To NOTE, V. A. [*noto*, Lat. *noter*, Fr.] to obſerve; to remark; to take notice of; to ſet down; to mention; to charge with a crime publickly. In Traffic, to have a bill witneſſed by a notary public, that the perſon on whom it is drawn, refuſes to accept or pay it. In Muſic, to ſet down the characters uſed in muſic to expreſs any tune.

NO'TE-BOOK, S. a book in which notes or memorandums are ſet down.

NO'TED, Adv. remarkable; celebrated; univerſally known.

NO'TER, S. one who takes notice of any thing.

NO'THING, S. [*nathing*. Sax.] non-entity; negation of being; that which has no exiſtence; no other thing; no quantity or degree.

NO'TICE, S. [*notitia*, Lat.] a remark made by attention and obſervation; heed; regard; information or intelligence, either given or received.

NOTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of making known; any thing repreſented by marks or ſymbolical characters.

To NO'TIFY, V. A. [*notifier*, Fr. *notifico*, Lat.] to make known; to give information of, or publiſh.

NO'TION, S. [Fr. *notio*, Lat.] a thought; an idea or repreſentation of any thing in the mind; a ſentiment, or opinion.

NO'TIONAL, Adj. imaginary; exiſting only in the mind or idea.

NOTIONA'LITY, S. an empty, or groundleſs opinion. "Empty, talkative, *notionality*." *Glanv.*

NOTORI'ETY, S. [*notorieté*, Fr.] the quality of being univerſally known, uſed in a bad ſenſe.

NOTO'RIOUS, Adj. [*notorious*, Lat. *notoire*, Fr.] publickly known; evident or apparent; generally applied in a bad ſenſe.

NOTO'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a public, evident, or open manner, ſo as to produce contempt or infamy.

NOTO'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being univerſally or generally known, ſo as to expoſe to contempt and infamy.

NOTTING'HAM, a mayor-borough and county of itſelf, the capital of the ſhire of the ſame name. It is one of the pleaſanteſt places in England, on the aſcent of a rock, cloſe by the Trent, which is navigable by barges to it from the Humber and Hull; and over this river is a large ſtone-bridge of nineteen arches, and about a mile long, including the cauſeways; and near it is a caſtle of the ſame name, belonging to the duke of Newcaſtle, but much neglected at preſent. Here king Charles I. firſt erected the royal ſtandard in 1642. In it count Tallard was confined for ſeven years, after having been taken priſoner at the battle of Blenheim. The principal manufactures here are frame-knitting of ſtockings, ſome glaſs and earthen ware, particularly tea pots and cups. As they brew very good ale here, ſo they make the beſt malt, great quantities of which is ſent by land-carriage into the neighbouring counties. Here are three neat churches; the principal of theſe is St. Mary. This town has more gentlemen's houſes in it than any other of its bigneſs in Great Britain. It ſends two members to parliament, has very convenient cellarage in the rocks, gives title of Earl to the Finch family, with that of Winchelſea; and lies 34 miles from Lincoln, and 122 from London. Its markets are on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday.

NOTTI'NGHAMSHIRE, a county of England. It is bounded by Lincolnſhire on the E. Leiceſterſhire on the S. E. and S. by Derbyſhire on the W. and by Yorkſhire on the N. W. and N. It is forty-three miles long, and twenty-four broad. It contains nine market-towns, 168 pariſhes, 450 villages, with 95,000 inhabitants. The air is mild and healthy. It is watered by at leaſt twenty rivers, great and ſmall, the principal of which are the Trent and Idle. It lies in the dioceſe of York, and midland circuit, ſending two knights of the ſhire, with two members each for Nottingham, Eaſt Retford, and Newark upon Trent. In this county is the famous Sherwood foreſt; the road through which is pleaſant, and a hard bottom for thirty miles together, and in fabulous tradition celebrated among the common people, as the reſort of Robin Hood, and the ſcene of ſeveral of his exploits, &c.

NOTUS, S. [Lat.] the ſouth wind.

NO'TWITH-

NO'TWITHSTANDING, Conj. without any hindrance or obſtruction. "Their "gratitude made them, *notwithſtanding* his "prohibition, proclaim the wonders." *Dec. of Piety.* Although. "*Notwithſtanding* it "will weaken him." *Addiſ.* Nevertheleſs; however. "They that honour the law,— "are *notwithſtanding* to know." *Hooker.*

NO'VEL, Adj. [*novellus*, Lat.] new; lately made or done; unuſual. In Civil Law, joined as a ſupplement to the code; a differing in form or manner.

NO'VEL, S. [*novelle*, Fr.] an ingenius relation of an adventure or intrigue; a romance.

NO'VELIST, S. an innovator; an aſſerter of ſomething new; one who writes tales, called *novels*.

NO'VELTY, S. [*novcauté*, Fr.] newneſs; the ſtate of a thing unknown before.

NOVE'MBER. S. [Lat. *Novembre*, Fr.] the eleventh month of the year, reckoning January the firſt; but the ninth, when March was accounted the firſt.

NOVE'NARY, S. [*novenarius*, Lat.] a number or collection conſiſting of nine.

NOVE'RCAL, Adj. [*noverealis*, Lat.] becoming or like a ſtep-mother. Figuratively, cruel, or wanting the tenderneſs of a natural mother.

NOUGHT, S. [*necht*, *nobt*, *nawiht*, *nowit*, Sax. See *Naught.*] not any thing; nothing. *To ſet at nought*, ſignifies to ſlight, diſregard, ſcorn, or to look on a thing as of no value or importance.

NO'VICE, S. [Fr. *novitius*, Lat.] one not acquainted with any thing; a freſh man; one juſt entered into the rudiments or elements of any art or ſcience; one who is entered into a religious houſe or convent, but has not yet taken the vow.

NOVI'CIATE, S. [*noviciat*, Fr.] the ſtate of a novice; the time in which the firſt rudiments of any ſcience are taught; the time ſpent in a religious houſe, by way of trial, before taking the vow.

NOUN, S. [*nom*, Fr. *nomen*, Lat.] a word by which any thing, quality, or accident is expreſſed; or a word which, by mutual agreement, is uſed to expreſs any idea.

To NOURISH, V. A. [pronounced *nuriſh*; from *nourrir*, Fr.] to increaſe the dimenſions of any thing, or ſupport by food. Figuratively, to ſupport or maintain; to encourage or foment; to train up or educate. Neuterly, to increaſe in growth or ſtrength by means of food.

NOU'RISHABLE, Adj. capable of affording nouriſhment; capable of increaſing the growth, or ſupporting ſtrength; capable of having its growth or ſtrength ſupported by food.

NOU'RISHER, S. the perſon who ſupports or maintains; the thing or food which increaſes growth and ſupports ſtrength.

NOU'RISHMENT, S. that which is given or received in order to promote the growth, or ſupport the ſtrength of a perſon or thing; ſupport of ſtrength or growth; ſupply of neceſſaries.

NOW, Adj [*nu*, Sax. Preſ. Belg. and old Teut. *nauh*, Goth.] at this time; at the preſent time; a little while ago. When beginning ſeveral branches of a ſentence, it implies the preſent time in the firſt, and another time in the ſubſequent branches. In familiar ſpeech it implies the preſent ſtate of things. *Now and then*, implies, ſome time or another, or at different times.

NOW, S. the preſent moment.

NO'W-A-DAYS, Adv. in the preſent age.

NO'WED, Adj. [*nouë*, Fr.] in Heraldry, knotted or wreathed.

NO'WHERE, Adv. [*nowhær*, Sax.] not in any place.

NO'WISE, Adv. [from *no* and *wiſe*, Belg.] not in any manner or degree.

NO'XIOUS, Adj. [*noxius*, Lat.] hurtful; deſtructive; unwholeſome. In Law, guilty or liable to puniſhment. "*Noxious* in the eye "of the law." *Bramhall.*

NO'XIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being hurtful, miſchievous, deſtructive, or unwholeſome.

NO'XIOUSLY, Adv. hurtfully; in ſuch a manner as to be pernicious and unwholeſome.

NO'ZLE, S. [a diminutive of *noſe*] the noſe, ſnout, or end of any thing which is hollow. See *Noſle.*

To NU'BBLE, V. A. [from *knob*] to bruiſe with the fiſt.

NU'BLE, Adj. [Fr. *nubilis*, Lat.] fit for marriage.

NU'CLEUS, S. [Lat.] in Botany, the kernel or edible part of a nut, or ſtone fruit; any fruit contained within a huſk or ſhell. In Aſtronomy, the body of a comet, by ſome called its head, in contradiſtinction of its tail. The central parts of the earth and other planets. In Architecture, the middle part of the flooring of the ancients, conſiſting of a ſtrong cement, over which they laid the pavement, bound with mortar. In Surgery, any thing about which matter is gathered, and cloſely adheres.

NU'DITY, S. [*nudité*, Fr. from *nudus*, Lat.] nakedneſs.

NU'GATORY, Adj. [*nugatorius*, Lat.] trifling; inſignificant. "Too much addicted "to the *nugatory* art." *Bentley.*

NU'ISANCE, S. [Fr. pronounced *nuſance*] ſomething which is both pernicious and offenſive. In Law, any thing which damages or annoys the neighbourhood.

To NULL, V. A. [*nullus*, Lat.] to deprive of force or efficacy. To ſet aſide, applied to laws

NULL, Adj. [*nullus*, Lat.] void; of no force or efficacy.

NULL, S. ſomething that has no power or meaning. The marks, in cyphered writings, which ſtand for nothing, are *nulls*.

NULLIBIETY, S. [*nullibi*, Lat.] the ſtate of being no where.

To NULLIFY, V. A. to make void, or render of no force or efficacy.

NULLITY, S. [*nullité*, Fr.] want of force or efficacy; want of exiſtence.

NUMB, Adj. [Heb.] deprived of feeling in a great meaſure, and the power of motion; producing ſuch a chillneſs, as almoſt deprives of the power of motion and feeling.

To NUMB, V. A. to deprive, in a great meaſure, of the power of motion, and the ſenſe of feeling, by cold or a blow.

To NU'MBER, V. A. [*nombrer*, Fr. *numero*, Lat.] to count, reckon, or tell how many are contained in any collection or ſum.

NU'MBER, S. [*nombré*, Fr. *numerus*, Lat.] that ſpecies of quantity, which anſwers to the queſtion: "*How many.*" Any particular collection of units; many; more than one. Harmony, or proportion calculated by numbers. In Poetry, a verſe. In Grammar, the variation or termination of a noun, by which it ſignifies a ſingle one, or more than one.

NU'MBERER, S. one who counts how many ſingle ones or units are contained in any collection.

NU'MBERLESS, Adj. not to be counted; not to be expreſſed by numbers.

NU'MBNESS, S. the ſtate of being, in a great meaſure, deprived of the ſenſe of feeling, and the power of motion.

NU'MERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *numerabilis*, Lat.] capable of being counted, or expreſſed by figures.

NU'MERAL, Adj. [Fr. from *numerus*, Lat.] belonging to, or conſiſting of numbers.

NU'MERALLY, Adv. according to number.

NU'MERARY, Adj. [*numerus*, Lat.] any thing belonging to a certain number.

NUME'RATION, S. [Fr. *numeratio*, Lat.] the art of numbering. In Arithmetic, the rule which teaches to expreſs any number propoſed in figures, and to read any number written in figures.

NU'MERATOR, S. [Lat.] one that reads any number, or counts any collection; the upper figure in a vulgar fraction, which ſhews how many parts the integer is ſuppoſed to be divided into, as expreſſed by the fraction: thus in the fraction $\frac{7}{8}$, the figure 7 is the numerator.

NUME'RICAL, Adj. [*numerus*, Lat.] denoting number; belonging to number; the ſame not only in kind or ſpecies, but likewiſe in number.

NUME'RICALLY, Adv. with reſpect to number.

NU'MERIST, S. one that conſiders numbers as having ſome ſecret influence on perſons or things.

NUMERO'SITY, S. [*numeroſus*, Lat.] number; multitude; the ſtate of being numerous. Harmony, or agreeable flow, applied to verſe.

NU'MEROUS, Adj. [*numeroſus*, Lat.] containing or conſiſting of many.

NU'MEROUSNESS, S. the quality of conſiſting of many. The quality of exciting a ſenſation of harmony or melody, applied to verſe.

NU'MMARY, Adj. [from *nummus*, Lat.] relating to money.

NU'MMULAR, Adj. [*nummularius*, Lat.] relating to money.

NU'MSKULL, S. [probable from *numb*, inſenſible, and *ſkull*] a perſon of ſlow capacity; a dunce, or blockhead.

NU'MSKULLED, Adj. dull; ſtupid.

NUN, S. [*nun*, Sax. *nonne*, Fr.] a female belonging to a religious houſe, by her vow debarred from any converſe with the male ſex. In Natural Hiſtory, a kind of bird.

NU'NCIATURE, S. [from *nunciatus*, of *nuncio*, Lat.] the office of a nuncio.

NU'NCIO, S. [Ital.] a meſſenger; an envoy or ambaſſador from the Pope.

NU'NCUPATIVE, or NU'NCUPATORY, Adj. [*nuncupatif*, Fr. *nuncupativus*, Lat.] publickly or ſolemnly declared; pronounced or expreſſed by words.

NU'NNERY, S. [from *nun*] a houſe for the reception of religious females, who by vow are obliged to have no commerce with men.

NU'PTIAL, Adj. [Fr. *nuptialis*, Lat.] belonging to marriage.

NU'PTIALS, S. [it has no ſingular; from *nuptiæ*, Lat.] marriage.

NURSE, S. [*nourriſſe*, Fr.] a woman who brings up the child of another, or has the care of a ſick perſon; one that breeds, educates, or protects. "Rome, the *nurſe* of judgment." *Shak.* The ſtate of being nurſed. In Compoſition, applied to any thing that ſupplies nurture, food, or aliment.

To NURSE, V. A. [*nourrir*, Fr. or by contraction from *nouriſh*] to bring up the child of another perſon; to feed, keep, or maintain; to take care of a ſick perſon; to pamper, foment, encourage, or cheriſh.

NU'RSER, S. one that nurſes or takes care of the infant of another, or a ſick perſon; one that encourages or foments.

NU'RSERY, S. the act or office of bringing up the child of another, or attending a ſick perſon; that which is the object of a nurſe's care; a plantation of young trees to be tranſplanted; the place where young children are taken care of, and brought up; the place or ſtate where any thing is foſtered or brought up.

NU'RSLING,

NU'RSLING, S. [a dimunitive of *nurſe*] one that is brought up by a nurſe.

NU'RTURE, S. [contracted from *nourriture*, of *nourrir*, Fr.] food, diet, or any thing which ſupports life, or promotes growth.

To NU'RTURE, V. A. to educate, or bring up.

To NU'STLE, V. A. [corrupted from *nurſle*] to fondle or cheriſh.

NUT, S. [*hnut*, Sax. *noot*, Belg. *noce*, Ital. *nux*, Lat.] the fruit of a tree, conſiſting of a kernel covered by a hard ſhell; the worm of a ſcrew.

NU'TBROWN, Adj. brown as, or of the colour of, a nut kept long.

NU'TCRACKER, S. an inſtrument uſed in cracking the ſhells of nuts.

NU'TGALL, S. the excreſcence of an oak.

NU'THOOK, S. a ſtick with a hook at the end, uſed in pulling down the boughs of a tree to gather nuts.

NU'TMEG, S. [*nut* and *muguet*, Fr.] the kernel of a large fruit like a peach, ſeparated from the mace which ſurrounds it. It is of a roundiſh oval figure, of a compact or firm texture, furrowed in its ſurface, of an agreeable ſmell, and aromatic taſte. The male is long and cylindrical, but leſs aromatic than the female, which is ſhaped like an olive. The tree reſembles our pear-tree, its leaves have a fragrant ſmell whether green or dry, and the trunk or branches, when cut, produce a red liquor like blood.

NU'TRIMENT, S. [*nutrimentum*, Lat.] that which feeds or nouriſhes.

NUTRIME'NTAL, Adj. having the qualities of food; affording nouriſhment.

NU'TRI'TION, S. [Fr. *nutritio*, Lat.] the act or quality of ſupporting ſtrength, and increaſing growth.

NUTRI'TIOUS, Adj. [*nutrius*, from *nutrio*, Lat.] having the quality of ſupporting the ſtrength, or increaſing the growth.

NUTRI'TIVE, Adj [*nutritus*, Lat.] having the power to nouriſh.

NU'TRITURE, S. the power of nouriſhing.

NU'TSHELL, S. the hard ſhell or ſubſtance, which incloſes the kernel of a nut.

NU'T-TREE, S. a tree that bears nuts.

To NU'ZZLE, V. A. to nurſe or foſter; to go with the noſe down like a hog.

NYMPH, S. [*nympha*, Lat. from νυμφη, Gr.] in ancient Methology, a goddeſs of the woods, meadows, or waters. In Poetry, a young lady, generally applied to one that is a virgin.

NY'MPHAL, Adj. belonging to nymphs.

O.

O, The fourteenth letter of the alphabet, and the fourth vowel; is borrowed by us from the Saxon, and is written in that language, and in the Latin and Greek, from whence it is originally derived in the ſame form. When followed by an *a* ſervile, or an *a* not pronounced, or by an *e* at the end of a word, which is mute likewiſe, it is pronounced long; otherwiſe it is generally ſhort, excepting before *ll*, as in *droll*, which is pronounced *drole*. Among the Iriſh it is uſed at the beginning of the name of a family, as a character of dignity, and ſerves to diſtinguiſh thoſe houſes from the commonalty. Among the ancient Romans it is uſed as a numerical letter, ſignifying eleven, and, when a daſh was added at the top, thus $\overline{O}$, to ſignify 11,000. In Muſic, the great O is a note of time called a ſemibreve.

O, Interj. [*o*, Goth.] uſed to expreſs either wiſhing, exclamation, or a ſenſation of pain. Uſed ſubſtantively, for a circle. "Within "this wooden *O*." *Shak.*

OAF, S. [written likewiſe *auf*, *ofe*, and *olph*, and is a corruption of *alf*, *alve*, Belg.] a changeling; a perſon of weak underſtanding; a fool.

OA'FISH, Adj. ſtupid; ſilly; of a weak underſtanding.

OA'FISHNESS, S. the quality of being ſtupid, fooliſh, and of a weak underſtanding.

OAK. S. [*aac*, *ac*, *æc*, Sax. *eck*, Run.] in Botany, the *quercus*, a maſt bearing tree, ſo named from κερχω, Gr. to make rough, on account of the roughneſs of its bark. Linnæus places it in the 8th ſect. of his 21ſt claſs. The ſpecies are 20.

OA'K-APPLE, S. a kind of ſpungy excreſcence, which grows on an oak.

OA'KEN, Adj. [*æcan*, Sax.] made of oak.

OA'KEN-PIN. S. an apple ſo called from its hardneſs; it is a laſting fruit, yields excellent juice, and is like the Weſtbury-apple in nature, though not in form.

OA'KUM, S. ropes untwiſted, and reduced to hemp, which are made uſe of, when dipped in pitch, to caulk, or ſtop the leaks of ſhips.

OAR, S. [*are*, Sax. *aare*, Dan. *aar*, Iſl.] a long pole with a broad thin end, by which boats and other veſſels are rowed or moved along the water.

To OAR, V. N. to row. Actively, to move by rowing, or by means of oars.

OA'RY, Adj. reſembling an oar.

OA'T-CAKE, S. [from *oats*] a cake made of the meal of oats.

OA'TEN, Adj. [from *oats* and *en*] made of oats, or of the ſtalks of oats.

OATH, S. [*aith*, Goth, *ath*, Sax.] a ſolemn affirmation, wherein we apply to God as a witneſs of the truth of what we ſay. In judicial appeals of this nature, an oath contains likewiſe a clauſe, which becomes a curſe, in caſe of wilful falſity or perjury, as we beg to be ſaved only in proportion to the truth of our evidence.

OA'THABLE, Adj. capable of taking an oath. "You are not *oathable*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

OA'THBREAKING, S. perjury, or the violation of an oath.

OA'TMEAL, S. [generally pronounced *emeal*] flour made by grinding oats. In Botany, the name of an herb.

OATS, S. [*aten*, Sax. *cowefe*, Ruſſ.] a kind of bearded grain, of which a coarſe bread is made in ſome countries, and uſed likewiſe for food for horſes.

To OBDU'CE, V. A. [*obduco*, Lat.] to draw over as a covering.

OBDU'RACY. S. [from *obdurate*] a ſtate wherein a perſon is moved by no entreaties, intimidated by no threats, but remains impenitently wicked, or barbarouſly hard-hearted.

OBDU'RATE, Adj. [*obduratus*, Lat.] impenitently wicked; immoveably cruel.

OBDU'RATELY, Adv. in a ſtubborn, inflexible, or impenitent manner.

OBDU'RATENESS, S. the quality of being impenitent, inflexible, or obſtinate.

OBDU'RATION, S. hardneſs of heart; ſtubbornneſs.

OBE'DIENCE, S. [Fr. *obedientia*, Lat.] the performance of the commands of a ſuperior.

OBE'DIENT, Adj. [*obediens*, Lat.] performing or complying with the commands of a ſuperior

OBEDIE'NTIAL, Adj. [*obediential*, Fr.] according to the rules of obedience.

OBE'DIENTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to perform the commands of a ſuperior.

OBEI'SANCE, S. [*abaiſance*, Fr.] a bow, applied to a man; a courteſy, applied to a woman.

O'BELISC, or O'BELISK, S. [*obeliſcus*, Lat. from ὀβελὸς, Gr.] a pyramid very ſlender and high, having four faces, leſſening gradually upwards, till it terminates in a point, generally raiſed as an ornament in ſome public place. In Printing, a mark made in the margin of a book, uſed as a note, and formed thus †.

OBERA'TION, S. [*oberatus*, of *obero*, Lat.] the act of wandering about.

OBESE, Adj. [*obeſus*, Lat.] fat; corpulent.

OBE'SENESS, or OBE'SITY, S. [from *obeſe*] too great or exceſſive corpulency.

To OBE'Y, V. A. [*obeir*, Fr.] to perform the commands of a ſuperior.

OB'JECT, S [*object*, Fr. *objectum*, Lat.] that about which any of the ſenſes or mind is employed; ſomething apprehended and preſented to the mind by the ſenſes or imigination; the matter of an art or ſcience, of that about which it is employed. The *material object*, is the thing itſelf which is conſidered: thus the human body is the *material object* of medicine. The *formal object*, is the manner in which it is conſidered: thus the human body, conſidered with a view of healing it, is the *formal object* of medicine. In Grammar, a word which is governed by another: thus the accuſative is called the *object* of a verb tranſitive.

OB'JECT-GLASS, S. the glaſs of a teleſcope, or a microſcope, which is neareſt the thing to be viewed, and fartheſt from the eye.

To OBJECT, V. A. [*objecter*, Fr.] to oppoſe; to accuſe with a fault, crime, or ſomething not conſiſtent with reaſon.

OBJE'CTION, S. [Fr. *objectio*, Lat.] the act of placing any thing in oppoſition; the act of oppoſing any argument, or charging with a crime; an argument produced in oppoſition to ſomething already aſſerted; a fault found.

OBJE'CTIVE, Adj. [*objectif*, Fr.] belonging to or contained in the object. "*Objective* certainty is when the oppoſition is "certainly true in itſelf, and *ſubjective*, when "we are certain of it." *Watts.*

OBJE'CTIVELY, Adv. in the manner of an object; in the ſtate of oppoſition.

OBJE'CTIVENESS, S. the ſtate of being an object.

OBJE'CTOR, S. one who raiſes difficulties againſt an opinion or aſſertion.

OBJURGA'TION, S. [*objurgatio*, Lat.] reproof; reproach.

OBLA'TE, Adj. [*oblatus*, Lat.] flatted at the poles, applied to ſpheroid.

OBLA'TION, S. [*oblatio*, Lat.] any thing offered to God as a ſacrifice, or an act of worſhip.

To OB'LIGATE, V. A. [*obligatus*, Lat. of *obligo*, Lat.] to bind by contract, kindneſs, or duty.

OBLIGA'TION, S. [Fr. *obligatio*, Lat.] the neceſſity of doing or omitting any action in order to be happy; the binding power of any oath, vow, duty, or contract; an act which binds to ſome performance; a favour which binds a man to gratitude. In Law, a bond, wherein is contained a penalty conditioned for the payment of money.

OBLIGATORY, Adj. [*obligatoire*, Fr.] binding, or having the power to enforce the performance or omiſſion of ſomething; coercive.

To OBLI'GE, V. A. [pronounced *obleege*; *obliger*, Fr.] to bind, enforce, or compel to ſomething; to render the doing or not doing of ſomething neceſſary in order to ſome end; to pleaſe, or gratify. "The ſame duties that "*oblige*, their prince." *Addiſ.*

OBLIGE'E, S. the perſon bound by a written contract or bond.

OBLIGER,

OBLI'GER, S. he who binds by any contract.

OBLI'GING, Part. and Adj. [pronounced *obleeging*, from *obligans*, Lat.] civil; conferring a favour in such a manner as to render the receiver bound to make returns of gratitude.

OBLI'GINGLY, Adv. [pronounced *obleegingly*] in a kind, civil, and engaging manner.

OBLI'GINGNESS, S. [pronounced *obleegingneſs*] the quality of conferring a favour, or doing a kindneſs, ſo as to render the receiver indebted to make returns of gratitude; civility.

OBLI'QUE, Adj. [Fr. *obliquus*, Lat.] aſlant; not in a ſtrait line, or perpendicular direction; indirect. In Grammar, applied to all caſes of nouns, excepting the nominative.

OBLI'QUELY, Adv. in an indirect manner; in a direction which is neither perpendicular, nor in a ſtrait line; not in the direct or literal meaning.

OBLI'QUENESS, or OBLI'QUITY, S. [*obliquité*, Fr.] a deviation from natural rectitude; a deviation from a perpendicular or a right line; a deviation from moral rectitude, of the rules of morality.

To OBLI'TERATE, V. A. [*obliteratus*, Lat.] to efface or rub out any thing written; to wear out, deſtroy, or efface from the memory.

OBLITERA'TION, S. [*obliteratio*, Lat.] the act of effacing any thing written, or deſtroying any monumental inſcription, or rendering any thing forgotten, or not to be traced by the memory.

OBLI'VION, S. [*oblivio*, Lat.] the ſtate of the mind wherein it is unable to revive the traces or ideas of things once ſeen; forgetfulneſs. *An act of oblivion*, is an act wherein a general pardon is proclaimed for offences againſt a ſtate.

OBLI'VIOUS, Adj. [*obliviosus*, Lat.] cauſing forgetfulneſs.

OBLO'NG, Adj. [Fr. *oblongus*, Lat.] longer than broad.

OBLO'NGNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being broader than long.

O'BLOQUY, S. [*obloquor*, Lat.] cenſorious ſpeech; language by which any perſon or thing is repreſented to its diſadvantage; ſlander; the cauſe of reproach.

OBNO'XIOUS, Adj. [*obnoxius*, Lat.] ſubject; liable to be puniſhed; liable to be expoſed.

OBNO'XIOUSNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being ſubject, or being liable to puniſhment.

OBNO'XIOUSLY, Adv. in a ſtate of ſubjection, or in the ſtate of one liable to puniſhment.

To OBNU'BILATE, V. A. [*abnubulatum*, Lat.] to cloud; to make obſcure.

OBSCE'NE, Adj. [Fr. *obſcænus*, Lat.] immodeſt; ſmutty; raiſing unchaſte ideas; offenſive or diſguſting; inauſpicious; unlucky. "Birds *obſcene* take flight." *Dryd.*

OBSCE'NELY, Adv. in an immodeſt, unchaſte, or ſmutty manner.

OBSCE'NENESS, or OBSCE'NITY, S. [*obſcenité*, Fr.] impurity or immodeſty in thought, word, or deed.

OBSCURA'TION, S. [*obſcuratio*, Lat.] the act of darkening, or depriving of light; the ſtate of being deprived of light.

OBSCU'RE, Adj. [*obſcur*, Fr. *obſcurus*, Lat.] dark; gloomy. Not eaſily to be underſtood; perplexed or difficult, applied to writings. Not noted or famous. "He is an "*obſcure* perſon." *Atterb.*

To OBSCU'RE, V. A. [*obſcuro*, Lat.] to darken; to make leſs viſible. Figuratively, to render leſs eaſy to be underſtood, applied to the mind. To deprive of beauty or dignity, applied to rank.

OBSCU'RELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to ſhew want or privation of light; in a dark or gloomy manner; out of ſight; in a mean, private manner; in a ſtation neither conſpicuous or famous.

OBSCU'RENESS, or OBSCU'RITY, S. [*obſcurité*, Fr. *obſcuritas*, Lat.] a ſtate of darkneſs, or that wherein is a privation of light; privacy; a ſtate wherein a perſon lives unobſerved, or unknown. Darkneſs of meaning, applied to words.

OBSECRA'TION, S. [*obſecratio*, Lat.] intreaty or ſupplication.

O'BSEQUIES, S. [*obſeques*, Fr. from *obſequium*, Lat.] the funeral or burial rites performed by way of reſpect to a perſon at his interment. Milton and Craſhaw uſe it in the ſingular, which Johnſon ſuppoſes more proper, though the whole body of authors is againſt them. "With ſilent *obſequy*, and "funeral train." *Milt.* Agoniſt.

OBSE'QUIOUS, Adj. [from *obſequium*, Lat.] obedient; complaiſant in order to pleaſe or gratify.

OBSE'QUIOUSNESS, S. paſſive obedience, or compliance with the humours and wiſhes of another, in order to gain his eſteem.

OBSE'RVABLE, Adj. [from *obſervo*, Lat.] remarkable; deſerving notice,

OBSE'RVANCE, S. [Fr.] reſpect; religious or ceremonial reverence; the practice of any duty or command; a law or rule for practice or conduct; careful obedience; attention; regard.

OBSE'RVANT, Part. [*obſervans*, Lat.] attentive; careful; watchful; obedient; reſpectfully attentive; ſubmiſſive.

OBSERVA'TION, S. [Fr. *obſervatio*, Lat.] the act of taking notice of things and perſons and drawing inferences thereby; a remark; an animadverſion; a notion gained by conſidering perſons or things. In Sea Language, the act of taking the ſun or any ſtar's mer-

meridian altitude, to find the latitude of a place.

OBSERVA'TOR, S. [*obſervateur*, Fr.] one that conſiders a thing attentively, or makes remarks on any occurrence; one that makes obſervations concerning the heavenly bodies.

OBSERVA'TORY, S. a place built for making aſtronomical obſervations, or obſerving the heavenly bodies.

To OBSE'RVE, V. A. [*obſerver*, Fr. *obſervo*, Lat.] to watch; to look at; to regard or conſider with attention; to perceive by attention; to regard; to keep religiouſly. Neuterly, to apply the mind or eye with great attention; to be attentive.

OBSE'RVER, S. one who looks vigilantly or attentively at perſons, or things; one that remarks, looks on, or beholds; one who practiſes any rite, cuſtom or law.

OBSE'RVINGLY, Adv. with attention, heed, or care.

OBSE'SSION, S. [*obſeſſio*, Lat.] the act of beſieging. In Divinity, the firſt attack of Satan, antecedent to poſſeſſion.

OBSOLE'TE, Adj. [*obſoletus*, Lat.] not in uſe; worn out; unfaſhionable.

OBSOLE'TENESS, S. the quality of being no longer uſed or of being out of faſhion.

OB'STACLE, S. [Fr. *obſtaculum*, Lat.] ſomething which oppoſes the exertion of any power, either of body or mind.

OBSTE'TRIC. Adj. [*obſtetrix*, Lat.] belonging to a midwife.

OBSTETRICA'TION, S. performing the part of a midwife.

OB'STINACY, S. [*obſtination*, Fr. *obſtinatio*, Lat.] the act of refuſing to act or aſſent, notwithſtanding the moſt reaſonable and cogent motives.

OB'STINATE, Adj. [*obſtinatus*, Lat.] refuſing to act or aſſent; immovably reſolved.

OB'STINATELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to remain culpably fixed or reſolute; in ſuch a manner as to be inflexibly reſolute.

OB'STINATENESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being immovably fixed in opinion, or inflexibly reſolved either to omit or commit any action, notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt reaſons to the contrary.

OBSTIPA'TION, S. [*obſtipo*, Lat.] the act of ſtopping up any paſſage.

OBSTRE'PEROUS, Adj. [*obſtreperus*, Lat.] making a loud noiſe from a turbulent or obſtinate diſpoſition.

OBSTRE'PEROUSLY, Adv. in a noiſy or clamorous manner.

OBSTRE'PEROUSNESS, S. loudneſs, occaſioned by clamour, obſtinacy, or turbulence.

To OBSTRU'CT, V. A. [*obſtructus*, from *obſtruo*, Lat.] to block up any paſſage. Figuratively, to hinder, bar, or be in the way of; to oppoſe, or retard by oppoſing.

OBSTRU'CTION, S. [*obſtructio*, Lat.] any hindrance, difficulty, obſtacle, or impediment, which hinders the action of any body, or the exertion of the powers and faculties of the body or the ſoul. In Medicine, the ſtoppage, or blocking up any canal or paſſage in the human body, ſo as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, Adj. [*obſtructif*, Fr.] cauſing hindrance or impediment.

OBSTRU'CTIVE, S. any thing which hinders or impedes.

OB'STRUENT, Part. [*obſtruens*, Lat.] ſtopping or blocking up any paſſage.

OBSTUPEFA'CTIVE, Adj. [*obſtupefactus*, from *obſtupefacio*, Lat.] ſtupifying; or obſtructing the vigour of the mind. "The "force of it is *obſtupefactive*." *Abbot.*

To OBTA'IN, V. A. [*obtenir*, Fr. *obtineo*, Lat.] to gain, acquire, or procure by means of labour and diligence; to acquire by means of favours or intreaty. Neuterly, to continue in uſe; to be eſtabliſhed; to prevail or ſucceed.

OBTA'INABLE, Adj. capable of being procured.

OBTA'INER, S. one that acquires any thing by labour, conceſſion, or by means of his own entreaties, and the kindneſs of another.

To OBTE'ND, V. A. [*obtendo*, Lat.] to oppoſe; to hold out in oppoſition; to pretend; to make uſe of reaſon as a pretext; to impute to as the cauſe. "*Obtending* heav'n "for whate'er ills befal." *Dryd.* Seldom uſed.

To OBTE'ST, V. A. [*obteſtor*, Lat.] to beſeech or implore. "*Obteſt* his mercy." *Dryd.*

OBTESTA'TION, S. [*obteſtatio*, Lat.] the act of beſeeching or imploring.

OBTRECTA'TION, S. [*obtrectatus*, Lat.] the act of robbing a perſon of his character or reputation, by the imputation of falſe crimes; ſlander.

To OBTRU'DE, V. A. [*obtrudo*, Lat.] to force into any ſtate by violence or impoſture; to force by frequent importunity.

OBTRU'DER, S. a perſon that endeavours to make any thing paſs for what it is not, by impoſture and importunity. "The "*obtruders* of falſe ones." *Boyle.*

OBTRU'SION, S. [*obtruſus*, Lat.] the act of forcing in to any ſtate by violence or impoſture.

OBTRU'SIVE, Adj. inclined to force one's ſelf, or any thing elſe, upon another. "Not "obvious, not *obtruſive*, but retired." *Par. Loſt.*

To OBTU'ND, V. A. [*obtundo*, Lat.] to blunt, dull, quell, or deaden.

OBTURA'TION, S. [*obturatus*, Lat.] the act of ſtopping up any paſſage or aperture, by ſmearing ſomething over it.

OBTUSA'NGULAR, Adj. [from *obtuſus* and *angulus*, Lat.] having obtuſe angles, or angles larger than right ones.

OBTUSE, Adj. [*obtuſus*, Lat.] not pointed or ſharp; blunt. Figuratively, dull, ſtupified; not quick. "Thy ſenſes then *obtuſe*." *Par. Loſt.* Scarcely perceptible; confuſed. "An *obtuſe* ſound."

OBTUSELY, Adv. without an edge or point; in a dull, ſtupid, and almoſt inſenſible manner.

OBTU'SION, S. the act of dulling or blunting; the ſtate of being made ſtupid, or in a great meaſure deprived of ſenſation. "*Obtuſion* of the ſenſes." *Harvey*.

To OBVE'RT, V. A. [*obverto*, Lat.] to turn towards. "If its baſe be *obverted* to-"wards us." *Watts*.

To O'BVIATE, V. A. [*obviatum*, Lat. *obvier*, Fr.] to go to meet; to meet in the way; to prevent; to ſet aſide.

O'BVIOUS, Adj. [*obvius*, Lat.] meeting any thing; oppoſed in front to any thing. Figuratively, open; expoſed. "*Obvious* to "diſpute." *Par. Loſt.* Eaſily diſcovered, or plain, applied to ſentiments.

O'BVIOUSLY, Adv. without much ſtudy or thought; at firſt ſight; evidently; plainly.

O'BVIOUSNESS, S. the ſtate or quality of being evident, apparent, or eaſily diſcovered and underſtood by the mind.

To OBU'MBRATE, V. A. [*obumbratum*, Lat.] to ſhade, cloud, or render any thing leſs viſible.

OCCA'SION, S. [Fr. *occaſio*, Lat.] an incident, or thing which ſeems neither done or happening by deſign: an unforeſeen opportunity; an accidental cauſe; a proper time or reaſon for doing any thing; a caſual or unforeſeen need or exigence.

To OCCA'SION, V. A. [*occaſioner*, Fr.] to cauſe without deſign; to cauſe or produce; to influence or induce. "*Occaſions* men to "make ſeveral combinations." *Locke*.

OCCA'SIONAL, Adj. [*occaſionel*, Fr.] caſual; incidental; not made deſignedly or on purpoſe; producing without deſign; produced by occaſion, particular circumſtance, or by incidental exigence.

OCCA'SIONALLY, Adv. caſually, or on account of ſome preſent or unforeſeen emergency; incidentally.

OCCA'SIONER, S. one that cauſes or produces by deſign or accident.

OCCECA'TION, S. [*occæcatio*, Lat.] the act of blinding, or making blind.

OC'CIDENT, S. [*occidens*, Lat.] the weſt. "His bright-paſſage to the *occident*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

OCCIDE'NTAL, Adj. [*occidentalis*, Lat.] weſtern.

OCCI'DUOUS, Adj. [*occiduus*, Lat.] weſtern.

OCCI'PITAL, Adj. [*occipitalis*, Lat. placed in the hinder part of the head.

OCCI'PUT, S. [Lat.] the hinder part of the head.

To OCCLUDE, V. A. [*occludo*, Lat.] to ſhut up. "*Occluding* the pores." *Brown*. Not in uſe.

OCCLU'SE, Adj. [*occluſus*, Lat.] ſhut up; cloſed.

OCCU'LT, Adj. [*occulte*, Fr. *occultus*, Lat.] ſecret; hidden; unknown; undiſcoverable.

OCCULTA'TION, S. [*occultatio*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the hiding, or time of hiding a ſtar from our ſight, when eclipſed by interpoſition of the body of the moon, or ſome other planet between it and us.

OCCU'LTNESS, S. the ſtate of being ſecret, hid, or not diſcoverable.

OC'CUPANCY, S. [*occupans*, Lat.] the act of taking poſſeſſion.

OCCUPANT, S. [*occupans*, Lat.] one that takes poſſeſſion.

To OC'CUPATE, V. A. [*occupatum*, Lat. from *occupo*, Lat.] to poſſeſs, hold, or take up.

OCCUPA'TION, S. [Fr. *occupatio*, Lat.] the act of taking poſſeſſion; an employment, buſineſs, trade, or calling.

OCCUPI'ER, S. [from *occupy*] a poſſeſſor; one that takes poſſeſſion; one who follows any employment.

To OC'CUPY, V. A. [*occuper*, Fr. *occupo*, Lat.] to poſſeſs, keep, or take up; to employ or buſy; to follow as a trade or buſineſs, to uſe, employ, or expend. "All "the gold *occupied* in the work." *Exod.* xxxviii. Neuterly, to practiſe or follow any buſineſs.

To OCCU'R, V. N. [*occurro*, Lat.] to preſent to the memory or underſtanding; to appear in different places; to meet, claſh, or ſtrike againſt.

OCCU'RRENCE, S. [Fr.] an incident or common event; the ſtate of being often preſented to the mind, or happening often.

OCCU'RRENT, S. [*occurent*, Fr. *occurrens*, Lat.] any event or thing that happens.

OCCU'RSION, S. [*occurſus*, Lat.] a claſh or blow, occaſioned by the meeting of two bodies together.

O'CEAN, S. [Fr. *oceanus*, Lat. ὠκεανος, Gr.] the vaſt collection of ſalt and navigable water which encompaſſes the whole globe of the earth; its ſurface, according to Dr Keil's computation, is 85,490,506 ſquare miles, and ſuppoſing its depth at a medium to be one fourth of a mile, its whole quantity of water muſt be 21,372,626 and a half cubic miles. Any boundleſs or immenſe expanſe or idea. "The boundleſs *oceans* of eternity." *Locke*.

O'CEAN, Adj belonging to the main ſea. "Swim the *ocean* ſtream." *Par. Loſt.* Seldom uſed.

O'CHRE, S. [*ochre*, *ocre*, Fr. ὀχρα, Gr.] earth that has a rough and naturally duſty ſurface, ſlightly cohering, compoſed of fine ſoft clayey particles, readily diffuſed in water and of different colours.

O'CHREOUS, Adj. conſiſting of ochre.

O'CHREY

O'CHREY, Adj. abounding in ochre; having the qualities of ochre.

O'CTAGON, S. [from οκτω and γωνια, Gr.] in Geometry, a figure conſiſting of eight ſides and angles.

OCTAGO'NAL, Adj. having eight angles.

OCTA'NGULAR, Adj. [from *octo*, and *angulus*, Lat.] having eight angles.

OCTA'NGULARNESS, S. the quality of having eight angles.

OC'TANT, or O'CTILE, Adj. [*octo*, Lat.] in Aſtrology, applied to a planet in ſuch appoſition, with reſpect to another, that their places are only one eighth of a circle, or 48 degrees diſtant from each other.

OCTA'VE, S. [*octavus*, Lat.] the eighth day after ſome particular feſtival: according to Ainſworth, eight days together after a feſtival. In Muſic, an eighth, or harmonical interval conſiſting of eight tones or degrees of ſounds.

OCTA'VO, S. [Lat.] applied to a book, whoſe leaves are one eighth of a ſheet of paper.

OCTE'NNIAL, Adj. [from *octo*, and *annus*, Lat.] happening every eighth year; laſting eight years.

OCTO'BER, S. [Lat.] the tenth month in order from January.

O'CTONARY, Adj. [*octonarius*, Lat.] conſiſting of eight; belonging to the number eight.

OCTONO'CULAR, Adj. [from *octa*, and *oculus*, Lat.] having eight eyes. "Spiders, "for the moſt part, are *octonocular*." *Derh.*

OCTOPE'TALOUS, Adj. [from οκτω, and πεταλον, Gr.] having eight flower leaves.

O'CTOSTYLE, S. [from οκτω and στυλη, Gr.] the face of a building having eight columns.

O'CTUPLE, Adj. [*octuplus*, Lat.] eight fold.

O'CULAR, Adj. [*oculaire*, Fr. from *oculus*, Lat.] depending on the eye; known or diſcovered by the eye.

O'CULARLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be viſible to the eye; by means of the ſight.

O'CULATE, Adj. [*oculatus*, Lat.] having eyes; knowing or perceiving by the eye.

O'CULIST, S. [*oculus*, Lat.] one who profeſſes to cure the diſorders of the eyes.

O'CULUS, Beli, S. [Lat.] among modern jewellers, an accidental variety of the agate kind, having a grey horny ground, with circular delineations, and in the middle a ſpeck or ſpot, reſembling the ſight of the eye, whence it derives its name.

ODD, Adj. [*od*, *odid*, Brit. rare; *odene*, Ruſſ. *edne*, Sclav. *udda*, Swed.] not even; not to be meaſured by any even number; not to be divided into even numbers: ſomething more; ſomething exceeding a round number, or the number mentioned; particular; ſtrange; not minded; whimſical; fantaſtical; uncommon.

O'DDLY, Adv. in a ſtrange, ſingular, or unaccountable manner; in ſuch a manner as not to be divided into an even number.

O'DDNESS, S. [See *Oddly*] the ſtate of being uneven, or not to be divided into even parts or numbers; the quality of being ſingular, peculiar, ſtrange, or uncouth.

ODDS, S. the exceſs of two compared with each other; a ſtate wherein there are more chances againſt than for a thing; a quarrel, debate, diſpute, or difference.

ODE, S. [ωδη, Gr.] a lyric poem, written to be ſung to muſic; the leſſer kind is characteriſed by its ſweetneſs and eaſe; and the greater by the ſublimity of its ſentiments, the elevation of its raptures, and the quickneſs of its tranſitions.

O'DIOUS, Adj. [*odieux*, Fr. *odioſus*, Lat.] deſerving hatred; expoſe to hate; cauſing hate.

O'DIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cauſe hate.

O'DIOUSNESS, S. the quality which renders a perſon or thing the object of hatred; the ſtate of being hated.

O'DIUM, S. [Lat.] the quality of rendering a perſon culpable, or expoſing to hate. "She threw the *odium* of the fact on me." *Dryd.*

O'DORATE, Adj. [*odoratus*, Lat.] ſcented, or affecting the organ of ſmelling.

ODORI'FEROUS, Adj. [*odoriferus*, Lat.] affecting the organ of ſmelling; uſually applied to things that produce a ſweet ſcent.

ODORI'FEROUSNESS, S. the quality of exciting a ſweet ſcent; fragrants.

O'DOROUS, Adj. [*odorus*, Lat.] affecting the ſmell with a ſweet ſcent; fragrant.

O'DOUR, S. [*odeur*, Fr. *odor*, Lat.] a ſcent or ſmell, whether good or bad; but moſt properly applied to a ſweet one.

OE, a diphthong borrowed from the Greeks, pronounced like an *e*, but not properly belonging to our language.

OECONO'MICS, S. [pronounced *economics*; *economique*, Fr. from οικονομικος, Gr.] the management of houſhold affairs.

OECONOMIST, S. [*æconomus*, Lat. οικονομος, Gr.] one who manages a family; one who conducts his affairs with prudence and diſcretion.

OECONO'MY, S. [*æconomie*, Fr. *æconomia*, Lat.] the act of prudently managing a family or houſe; thriftineſs; good huſbandry.

OECUME'NICAL, Adj. [from οικουμενη, Gr.] general; reſpecting or including the whole habitable world.

OEDE'MA, S. [from οιδημα, Gr.] a ſwelling, confined by ſurgeons to a white, ſoft, inſenſible tumor, proceeding from cold and aqueous humors, ſuch as thoſe that happen to perſons in a dropſy.

OEDE'MATIC, or OEDE'MATOUS, Adj. of the nature of an oedema, or white, ſoft, inſenſible ſwelling.

OEI'LLAD, S. [*oiellade*, Fr.] a glance; a wink

a wink or token given by the eye. "She "gave *œillads*." *Shak.*

O'ER, contracted in poetry for *over*.

OESO'PHAGUS, S. [pronounced *esophagus*; from οισος and φαγω, Gr.] in Anatomy, the gullet, or membranous pipe or passage, whereby our food is conveyed from the mouth to the stomach.

OF, Prep. [Sax. *af*, Belg. *ab*, Lat. απο, Gr.] a particle used to express the genetive in English, and expresses property. "From Cor- "cyra, *of* Corcyra." *Shak.* Relating to; concerning. "All have this sense *of* war." *Smallridge.* Among. "Any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance" *Swift.* According to. "They do *of* right belong to you." *Tillotf.* Used with the reciprocal pronoun, it implies power, ability, choice, or willingness. "*Of* "himself is none: but that infinite." *Dryd.* Applied to families, being born of; extraction. "A man *of* an ancient family." *Clarend.* Sometimes it signifies the matter of which any thing is made. "The chariot was all *of* ce- "dar." When put before an indefinite expression of time, it gives an adverbial signification. "*Of* late." *i. e.* lately. In almost all these senses it seems to have been borrowed from, or used in imitation of, the Latin prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *ex*, and *de*.

OFF, Adv. [*af*, Belg.] Johnson observes, that the chief use of this word is to conjoin it with the verbs, *come*, *fly*, and *take*, and that it is generally opposed to *on*, and signifies motion, or the action of moving a thing from its place. When applied to measure, it signifies distance. "Scarcely *off* a mile." *Shak.* In Painting or Statuary, projection or relief. After *go*, it implies vanishing, abscene, or departure. Absolutely, it implies disappointment, defeat, or interruption: as, "The affair is *off*." When opposed to *on*, it implies in behalf or favour. When applied to any action, it implies change, alteration, or diversion. *Off hand*, signifies without study or premeditation.

OFF, Interj. an expression of abhorrance, or command to depart or go to a distance. "*Off!* or I fly for ever from thy sight." *Smith.*

OFF, Prep. supported by or making use of; opposed to *on* or *upon*. At a distance, applied to place.

OFF'AL, S. [*offa*, Lat. Skinner derives it from *off* and *fall*] waste meat, or that which is not eaten at table; carrion, or coarse flesh. Figuratively, refuse, or that which is of no value, and would otherwise be thrown away; any thing of no value.

OFFE'NCE, S. [*offensum*, Lat.] any thing which may cause disgust on account of being contrary to law, or the inclination of another; any thing that may injure or displease.

OFFE'NCEFUL, Adj. causing displeasure; injurious, or contrary to law.

OFFE'NCELESS, Adj. without doing injury or doing any thing that may cause displeasure.

To OFFE'ND, V. A. [*offendo*, Lat.] to cause displeasure; to do any thing contrary to a person's inclinations; to commit any thing that may occasion anger, displeasure, or be contrary to law. Neuterly, to transgress any law; to provoke anger; to be guilty of a transgression or violation of any rule.

OFFE'NDER, S. one who has done any thing contrary to a law, or has displeased another.

OFFE'NDRESS, S. a woman that does any thing contrary to law, or what may displease or injure another.

OFFE'NSIVE, Adj. [*offenſif*, from *offensus*, Lat.] causing anger, displeasure, or pain. Fit for assailing, opposed to defensive, and applied to arms.

OFFE'NSIVELY, Adv. in such a manner as to displease, cause uneasiness, or hatred; or to seem like an attack, opposed to defensively.

OFFE'NSIVENESS. S. the quality of causing displeasure, uneasiness, injury, or disgust.

To O'FFER, V. A. [*offero*, Lat. *offrir*, Fr.] to present to a person; to hold so as a person may receive. To sacrifice, when applied to the Deity. To bid, applied to price or value. To attempt; to propose. Neuterly, to be present, or to present itself; to make an attempt.

O'FFER, S. [*offre*, Fr.] the act of proposing an advantage to another; a proposal made to another for his choice or acceptance; the price bid for any commodity at a sale or market; an attempt or endeavour.

O'FFERER, S. one who makes a proposal; one who sacrifices, applied to the rites used in worship.

O'FFERING, S. any thing sacrificed on a religious account.

OFFE'RTORY, S. [*offertoire*, Fr.] the thing offered; the act of offering; the place where alms are offered in a church.

O'FFICE, S. [Fr. *officium*, Lat.] any public charge or employment; the peculiar end for which any thing is made or designed; an act of benevolence or good-will, proffered by a person of his own accord; an act of worship; a room in a house appropriated to a particular business; a place where business is transacted; from *officina*, Lat.

O'FFICER, S. a man employed by the public; a commander in an army; one who has the power of apprehending criminals, and arresting debtors.

O'FFICERED, Adj. supplied with commanders.

OFFI'CIAL, Adj. [Fr.] conducive; performing any office; belonging to any public charge.

OFFI'CIAL, S. a person commissioned

to judge causes in an ecclesiastical court.

OFFI'CIALTY, S. the charge or post of an official.

To OFFI'CIATE, V. N. to discharge any office, generally applied to acts of worship; to perform an office for another.

OFFICI'NAL, Adj. [*officina*, Lat.] among Apothecaries, used in the shops.

OFFI'CIOUS, Adj. [*officieux*, Fr. *officiosus*, Lat.] doing good offices, or acts of kindness, in a good sense. Assisting or intermeddling with the affairs of another, without being invited or welcome; forward, in a bad sense.

OFFI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to be too fond of assisting a person, or intermeddling in his affairs, without being asked or welcome. Kindly, or with unasked kindness, in a good sense. "Let thy goats *officiously* be nurst." *Dryd.*

OFFI'CIOUSNESS, S. too great a readiness to assist or oblige another, commonly used in a bad sense. Service in a good sense.

O'FFING, S. the act of steering to a distance from land.

O'FFSET, S. a sprout or shoot of a plant.

O'FF-SCOURING, S. a part rubbed off in cleaning or scouring; refuse.

O'FFSPRING, S. the thing propagated or generated; children; descendants; a production of any kind.

OFT, Adv. [Sax.] frequently; several times.

O'FTEN, Adj. [in the comparative, *oftener*, in the superlative, *oftenest*] many times; frequently.

O'FTENTI'MES, Adv. many times; more than once or twice; frequently.

O'FTIMES, Adv. many times; frequently.

OGE'E, or O'GIVE, S. in Architecture, a moulding, consisting of a round and a hollow, almost in the form of an S.

To OGLE, V. A. [*oogh*, Belg.] to view with side or stolen glances, in order to escape notice.

O'GLER, S. [*oogehler*, Belg.] one that views another by side or stolen glances.

OH, Interj. an exclamation made use of to express sorrow, pain, or surprize.

OIL, S. [*æl*, *elæ*, Sax. *hiule*, Fr. *oleum*, Lat.] a fat, unctuous, thin, and inflammable juice drawn from several bodies, either by expression or distillation.

OI'LINESS, S. greasiness; the quality approaching to, or resembling that of oil.

OI'L-MAN, S. one who trades in oils, pickles, &c.

OI'L-SHOP, S. a shop where oil, pickles, and other commodities, are vended.

OI'LY, Adj. fat; greasy; resembling oil.

To OIL, V. A. to smear with oil.

OI'LYPALM, S. a tree.

To OINT, V. A. [*oint*, Fr.] to anoint; to smear with something greasy.

OI'NTMENT, S. a medicine, made of unctuous, oily, or greasy substances.

O'KER, S. See *Ochre*.

OLD, Adj. [*eald*, *old*, Sax.] advanced in years, or beyond the middle age of life. Of long continuance, opposed to new. Ancient, opposed to modern. Subsisting before something else, opposed to last. Long practised, habituated to, or inveterate. In familiar or burlesque language, more than enough; a frequent repetition of the same thing. "He would have *old* turning the key." *Shak.* *Of old*, signifies long ago, or in times long past.

OLDFA'SHIONED, Adj. made in a form at present laid aside, or not used.

O'LDNESS, S. the quality of having lived or continued a great number of years; the quality of being impaired by age, or length of time.

OLEA'GINOUS, Adj. [*oleagineux*, Fr.] oily.

OLEA'GINOUSNESS, S. the quality or state of being oily.

OLEA'NDER, S. the plant rosebay.

OLEA'STER, S. [Lat.] the wild olive.

OLEO'SE, Adj. [*oleosus*, Lat.] oily.

OLFA'CTORY, Adj. [*olfactoire*, Fr.] having the sense of smelling.

OLIGA'RCHICAL, Adj. [*oligarchique*, Fr. *oligarchicus*, Lat.] belonging to an oligarchy.

O'LIGARCHY, S. [from ολιγος and αρχη, Gr.] a form of government, which places the supreme power in a small number, generally the nobles; an aristocracy.

O'LIO, S. [*olla*, Span.] a rich dish made of different sorts of meat.

O'LITORY, Adj. [*olitor*, Lat.] belonging to a kitchen garden.

OLIVA'STER, Adj. [*olivastre*, Fr.] darkly; brown; tawny. "*Olivaster* and pale." *Bac.*

O'LIVE, S. [Fr. *oliva*, Lat.] a tree producing an oblong fruit about the size of a damson, which is pickled: it is likewise famous for its oil, and was formerly used as an emblem of peace.

O'MBRE, S. [*hombre*, Span.] a game of cards played by three persons.

OME'GA, S. [Gr. the great or long *O*] the name of the last letter in the Greek alphabet, and therefore used figuratively in Scripture for the last, and, opposed to Alpha, the first letter of that alphabet, implies necessary existence, or that which existed from all eternity *a parte ante*, and shall exist in his own nature to all eternity to come. "I am *Alpha* and *Omega*." *Rev.* i. 8.

O'MELET, S. [*omelette*, Sax.] a pancake of eggs.

O'MEN, S. [Lat.] any sign or token by which a future event may be foretold.

O'MENED, Adj. containing prognostics, or signs by which future events may be foretold.

OME'NTUM, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the cawl.

O'MER, S. [Heb.] a Hebrew measure containing about three pints and an half English.

To

To O'MNIATE, V. A. [*ominatum*, Lat.] to ſhew ſomething future by ſome ſign or token.

OMINA'TION, S. a ſign by which ſomething future is foreſeen.

O'MINOUS, Adj. [from *omen*] foreſhewing ſome future ill, generally uſed in a bad ſenſe. Containing ſigns or tokens of ſomething either good or ill, in a neutral ſenſe.

O'MINOUSLY, Adv. with tokens of ſome future ill, commonly applied in a bad ſenſe.

O'MINOUSNESS, S. the quality of betokening ſome future ill or good.

OMIS'SION, S. [*omiſſus*, Lat.] the act of neglecting or forbearing to do ſomething that ought to be done; the act of leaving out in writing; a neglect.

To O'MIT, V. A. [*omitto*, Lat.] to leave out, or not to mention, applied to writing or ſpeaking. To neglect doing what ought to be done, applied to action.

OMI'TTANCE, S. forbearance. "*Omit-*"*tance* is no quittance." *Shak.*

OMNIFA'RIOUS, Adj. [*omnifarius*, Lat.] of all kinds or varieties.

OMNI'FIC, Adj. [from *omnis*, and *facio*, Lat.] creating all things. "The *omnific* "word." *Par. Loſt.*

OMNI'FORM, Adj. [*omniformis*, Lat.] of all ſhapes.

OMNI'GENOUS, Adj. [*omnis* and *genus*, Lat.] conſiſting of all kinds.

OMNI'POTENCE, or OMNI'POTENCY, S. [*omnipotentia*, Lat.] power capable of performing every thing that does not imply a contradiction; infinite power.

OMNI'POTENT, Adj. [*omnipotens*, Lat.] infinitely powerful.

OMNIPRE'SENCE, S. [*omnis*, and *præſens*, Lat.] a preſence which is every where, and excluded no where.

OMNIPRE'SENT, Adj. preſent every where.

OMNI'SCIENCE, or OMNI'SCIENCY, S. [*omnis*, and *ſcientia*, Lat.] the knowledge of all things; infinite knowledge.

OMNI'SCIENT, Adj. [*omnis*, and *ſciens*, Lat.] knowing every thing; of infinite knowledge.

OMNI'SCIOUS, Adj. [*omnis*, and *ſcio*, Lat.] knowing all things.

O'MOPLATE, S. [ωμος and πλατυς, Gr.] the ſhoulder blade, or the two bones, ſituated on the hind part of the upper ribs, one on each ſide.

OMPHALO'PTIC, S. [ομφαλος, and οπτικος, Gr.] an optic glaſs, convex on both ſides, and called a convex lens.

ON, Prep. [*on*, Sax. *aen*, Belg. *an*, Teut.] upon; ſupported by; or covered with; the ſubject of action; dependance or reliance, or the objection of dependance. "*On* God's "providence." *Smallridge.* The motive or occaſion of any thing; as ſoon as any thing is done. "*On* the receipt of a letter." *Dryd.* The period at which any thing happens, or is done on that day. In threats, it is put before the thing threatened, and implies it will be in danger for want of compliance. "*On* thy life." *Dryd.* The ſtate of any thing. "The heav'ns *on* fire." *Shak.* A condition of a bargain or ſale. "*On* more "eaſy terms." *Dryd.* Sometimes it is uſed to imply diſtinction or oppoſition. "The "Rhodians *on* the other ſide." *Knolles.* When uſed by contraction before *it*, it ſignifies *of*. "A gameſter has but a poor trade "*on't*." *Locke.*

ON, Adv. forward; in ſucceſſion or progreſs; without ceaſing; upon the body. "Her "patches and jewels *on*." *Prior.* Reſolution to advance, uſed eliptically for *go on.*

ON, Interj. a word of encitement or encouragement, to proceed, or attack, uſed eliptically inſtead of *go on.*

ONCE, Adv. [pronounced *wonce*] only one time; a ſingle time. Uſed with *at*, the ſame time; in an indiviſible point of time; formerly. "My ſoul had *once* ſome fooliſh "fondneſs for thee." *Addiſ.* It is to be remarked that this word ſeems to be rather a noun than an adverb, when it has *at* before it, or when it is joined with an adjective, as "*At once*, or *this once.*"

ONE. Adj. [*ains*, *ana*, *ain*, Goth. *an*, *ane*, *an*, Sax. *unus*, Lat.] ſingle; any thing expreſſed by an unit; any. Uſed with another, belonging to both. Oppoſed to *another*, different. Oppoſed to *other*, one of the two certain, or particular. Uſed with *day*, in a paſt ſenſe; otherwiſe it ſignifies ſome time to come, when uſed with a future tenſe. "Shall "*one* day faint." *Davies.*

ONE, S. followed with *ly one*, it implies ſingly, or a ſingle perſon. "Raiſing *one by one* "the ſuppliant crew." *Dryd.* A ſingle thing; a perſon; concord; agreement; a perſon of particular character. "*One* that loved me "wiſely." *Shak.* This word is uſed in the plural, either when it ſtands for perſons indefinitely; as, "The great *ones* of the world." Or when it relates to ſomething going before, or is uſed inſtead of a noun plural; as, "Theſe ſucceſſes are more glorious—than "ſuch ruinous *ones*." *Glanv.* Sometimes it is uſed before an impersonal verb, to ſignify any perſon, or man; this was by the Saxons expreſſed by *man*, as, "*Man brohte tha* "*beafold*." *Matt.* iv. 10. But as Dr. Hickes judiciouſly obſerves, our uſe of this word is either borrowed from the Italian *uno*, or *un*, Fr. "*One* wou'd imagine." *Atterb.*

ONE-EYED, Adj. having only a ſingle eye.

ONEIROCRI'TIC, S. [from ονειροκριτικος, Gr. *oniracritique*, Fr.] an interpreter of dreams.

ONEIROCRI'TICAL, Adj. belonging to the interpretation of dreams.

ONE-

ON'ENESS, S. unity; the quality of being ſingle; but one, or indiviſible in more. "Our God is one, or rather very *oneneſs*, and "meer unity." *Hooker.*

O'NEROUS, Adj. [*onereux*, Fr. *oneroſus*, Lat.] burthenſome. Figuratively, oppreſſive.

O'NION, S. [from *oignon*, Fr. *ognone*, Ital.] an aromatic, ſtrong-ſcented, bulbous, coated and orbicular root.

O'NLY, Adj. [from *one*, *onely*, or *one-like*, whence by contraction *onely*; *anlic*, Sax.] ſingle; without any other of the ſame kind or ſpecies; this above all other; this without any more.

O'NLY, Adv. ſimply; ſingly; barely; thus and no otherwiſe; ſingly, without any more.

ONO'MANCY, S. [from ονομα, and μαντια, Gr.] divination by names.

ONOMA'NTICAL, Adj. belonging to divination by names.

O'NSET, S. [from *on* and *ſet*] the firſt attack or aſſault.

ON'SLAUGHT, S. [from *on* and *ſlaughter*] attack; aſſault. "By ſiege and *onſlaught* "to inveſt." *Hudib.*

ONTO'LOGIST, S. [from *ontology*] a metaphyſician; or one who conſiders the properties of being in the abſtract.

ONTO'LOGY, S. [ων, and λογος, Gr.] the ſcience of the affections or properties of being generally, or in the abſtract; metaphyſics.

O'NWARD, Adv. [*ondweard*, Sax.] forward; in a forward ſtate; ſomewhat farther.

O'NYCHA, S. in Scripture, uſed both for the onyx ſtone, or an odoriferous ſnail or ſhell. Moſt of the commentators are for the laſt ſenſe. The ſhell is like that of the ſhell-fiſh called pupura. The animal or ſnail is fiſhed for in the eaſt in watery places where the ſpikenard grows, which is its food, and makes its ſhell ſo aromatic.

O'NYX, S. [ονυξ, Gr.] a ſemi-pellucid gem, an accidental variety of the agat kind: it is of a dark horny colour, with a plate of bluiſh white, and ſometimes of a red: when a plate of a reddiſh or fleſh colour lies on one or both ſides the white, it is called a ſardonyx.

OOZE, S. [either from *eaux*, Fr. or *wæs*, Sax.] ſoft mud; mire at the bottom of water, or ſlime; a ſoft flow, or ſpring. "From "his firſt fountain and beginning *ooze*." *Prior.* The liquor of a tanner's vat.

To OOZE, V. A. to flow by ſtealth; to flow gently; to ſlip away.

OOZY, Adj. miry; muddy; ſlimy.

To OPA'CATE, V. A. [*opacatus*, Lat.] darken, cloud, ſhade, or obſcure.

OPA'CITY, S. [*opacité*, Fr. *opacitus*, Lat.] cloudineſs; the ſtate of a body which cannot be ſeen through; the quality of being void of light.

OPA'COUS, Adj. [*opacus*, Lat.] dark; void of light: not to be ſeen through.

O'PAL, S. an elegant and ſingular ſtone, which, on account of its opacity and ſoftneſs, is ſcarcely to be reckoned among the pellucid gems. It is naturally bright, ſmooth, and gloſſy, and diſplays all its beauties without the art of a lapidary: in colour it reſembles the fineſt mother of pearl, conſiſting of a bluiſh or greyiſh white; but when turned differently to the light, reflects all the colours of the rainbow, amongſt which the green, blue, and red are particularly beautiful. The beſt ſtones come from the Eaſt-Indies.

OPA'QUE, S. [Fr. pronounced *opake*] dark; having no light in itſelf; not to be ſeen through.

To OPE, or O'PEN, V. A. [from *open*, Sax. *op*, Iſl.] to unlock; to uncloſe; to lay open; to cauſe a breach, by which a thing may be ſeen. "The cathedral church was "*opened* by an earthquake." *Addiſ.* To explain; to diſcloſe by degrees. In Law, to begin. "The *opening* of your cauſe." In Anatomy, to make an inciſion. Neuterly, to ſeparate or uncloſe; to ceaſe to be ſhut. In Hunting, to bark.

OPE, or O'PEN, Adj. [*opa* is uſed only by old authors, and by them only in its primary ſenſe] uncloſed; not locked or ſhut. Figuratively, plain; apparent; public; without art, diſguiſe, or reſerve. Applied to the ſeaſon, not cloudy or gloomy. Free, unconfined, or without cover, applied to the air. Expoſed, or without defence, applied to danger or injuries. Attentive, applied either to the eyes, or ears, and followed by *unto* or *upon*.

O'PENER, S. one that unlocks a door, and puts it in ſuch a ſtate that any perſon or thing may find paſſage. Figuratively, one that explains or interprets; any thing that ſeparates or divides.

OPEN-EYED, Adj. watchful. "*Open-*"*eyed* conſpiracy." *Shak.*

OPEN-HA'NDED, Adj. generous, liberal, or charitable.

OPEN-HEA'RTED, Adj. generous; candid; void of baſe reſerve.

OPEN-HE'ARTEDNESS, S. generoſity of ſentiment; liberality in giving.

O'PENING, S. a breach or hole. Figuratively, the ſight of a thing at a diſtance; a faint, imperfect, and confuſed knowledge.

O'PENLY, Adv. in ſight; plainly; without ſubterfuge, reſerve, or artifice.

OPEN-MOU'THED, Adj. greedy. Figuratively, clamorous; unable to keep a ſecret.

O'PENNESS. S. freedom from obſcurity or ambiguity; plainneſs; freedom from diſguiſe, ſubterfuge, or artifice.

O'PERA, S. [Ital.] a poetical tale or fiction, performed with vocal and inſtrumen-

tal muſic, and adorned with ſcenes, machines, and dancing.

O'PERABLE, Adj. [from *operor*, Lat.] capable of being done.

O'PERANT, Adj. [Fr.] active; having power to produce an effect. "The moſt *ope-* "*rant* poiſons." *Shak.* Obſolete.

To O'PERATE, V. A. [*operatus*, Lat.] to act; to produce an effect.

OPERA'TION, S. [Fr. *operatio*, Lat.] agency; influence; action; the power of producing an effect. Figuratively, an effect. In Surgery, that part of medicine, or the art of healing, which depends on the uſe of inſtruments. The motions or employment of an army.

O'PERATIVE, Adj. having the power of acting; efficacious.

OPERA'TOR, S. [*operateur*, Fr.] one that performs any cure by inſtruments or manual operations.

OPERO'SE, Adj. [*operoſus*, Lat.] laborious; full of trouble and tediouſneſs.

OPHI'TES, S. [from ὀφις, Gr.] marble of a duſky, greeniſh ground, with oblong, and uſually ſquare ſpots of a lighter green.

OPHTHAL'MIC, Adj. [*ophthalmique*, Fr.] belonging to the eye. In the plural, medicines for diſeaſes of the eyes.

O'PHTHALMY, S. [*ophthalmie*, Fr. from ὀφθαλμος, Gr.] a diſeaſe in the eye, conſiſting of an inflammation in its coats.

O'PIATE, S. a medicine that cauſes ſleep.

OPI'FICER, S. [*opifex*, Lat.] one that performs any work that requires and ſhews ſkill. "The divine *opificer*." *Bent.* This word is not yet generally received.

OPINA'TOR, S. [*opinatus*, Lat.] one who holds an opinion. "What kind of *opi-* "*nators*." *Hale.*

To OPI'NE, V. N. [*opinor*, Lat. *opiner*, Fr.] to be of opinion; to gueſs, or form a judgment on ſlight proofs.

OPI'NIATIVE, Adj. obſtinate in a notion or opinion already received; imagined, but not proved.

OPINIA'TOR, S. [*opiniatre*, Fr.] one fond of his own notions; one that adheres inflexibly to his own opinion.

OPINIA'TRE, Adj. [Fr.] obſtinate; ſtubborn; inflexibly adhering to his own opinion. "*Opiniatre* in diſcourſe." *Locke.*

OPI'NION, S. [Fr. *opinio*, Lat.] a perſuaſion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge; an aſſent of the mind, whereby it admits or receives any propoſition as true, upon arguments or proofs that are found to perſuade us to receive it as true, without certain knowledge that it is ſo; a favourable judgment.

OPI'NIONATIVE, Adj. fond of notions already eſpouſed or aſſented to; fond of one's own notions; not to be convinced of the falſehood of our ſentiments by any reaſons.

OPI'NIONATIVELY, Adv. in a ſtubborn or conceited manner.

OPI'NIONATIVENESS, S. the quality of adhering inflexibly to preconceived notions.

OPI'NIONIST, S. [*opinioniſte*, Fr.] a perſon fond, or conceited, of his own notions. 'Every conceited *opinioniſt*." *Glanvil.*

O'PIUM, S. [Lat.] a juice, produced from inciſions made in the white poppy, partly of a reſinous gummy kind; its colour is a dark, browniſh yellow: its ſmell dead, faint, unpleaſant; and its taſte very bitter and acrid. A moderate doſe makes the patient cheerful, as if he had drank wine, removes melancholy, and diſſipates all ſenſe of danger; but an immoderate doſe brings on a kind of drunkenneſs, which occaſions ſleep, and often terminates in death.

OPO'PONAX, S. a gum reſin, of a tolerable firm texture, of a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and an acrid, and extremely bitter taſte.

To OPPI'GNORATE, V. A. [*oppignoratum*, Lat. from *oppignero*, Lat.] to pledge, pawn, or give as a ſecurity.

OPPILA'TION, S. [Fr.] obſtruction; matter heaped together.

OPPI'LATIVE, Adj. [Fr.] obſtructive.

OPPO'NENT, S. [*opponens*, Lat.] one that oppoſes or reſiſts another. In the Schools, one who raiſes objections to the opinions or doctrines of another.

OPPORTUNE, Adj. [Fr. *opportunus*, Lat.] ſeaſonable; fit; at a time proper for performance, or putting in practice.

OPPORTU'NELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as was moſt proper for the performing of a thing, or rendering it ſucceſsful.

OPPORTU'NITY, S. the proper ſeaſon for doing a thing, or rendering it ſucceſsful.

To OPPO'SE, V. A. [*oppoſitum*, Lat.] to act againſt; to endeavour to hinder or reſiſt; to put in oppoſition; to offer as an antagoniſt or rival; to place as an obſtacle; to place in front; to raiſe objections in diſputations.

OPPO'SER, S. one who endeavours to fruſtrate the deſigns of another; an antagoniſt or rival; one that raiſes objections in a diſpute.

O'PPOSITE, Adj. [*oppoſitus*, Lat.] placed in front; facing each other; contrary; of a different kind; inconſiſtent with, or repugnant.

O'PPOSITE, S. one who endeavours to fruſtrate the views of another; an antagoniſt or enemy.

O'PPOSITELY, Adv. in ſuch a poſition as to front or face each other; from contrary parts or directions.

O'PPOSITENESS, S. the quality of facing or fronting; the quality of being contrary.

OPPOSI'TION, S. [Fr. *oppoſitio*, Lat.] ſituation of facing or fronting another; reſiſtance, or an endeavour to fruſtrate the views of another. Contrariety, applied to affection, intereſt, meaſure, or meaning. Competition, or rivalry.

To

To OPPRE'SS, V. A. [*oppreſſum*, Lat. from *opprimo*, Lat.] to cruſh or overcome by hardſhip; to overpower or ſubdue.

OPPRE'SSION, S. [Fr. *oppreſſio*, Lat.] the act of cruſhing, ſubduing, or overcoming by cruelty, ſeverity, or arbitrary exertion of power; the ſtate of being oppreſſed or overcome by the cruelty or ſeverity of another; hardſhip and calamity; dulneſs of ſpirits, or fatigue of body.

OPPRE'SSIVE, Adj. ſubduing or overcoming by acts of cruelty, tyranny, or ſeverity; heavy, or overcoming.

OPPRE'SSOR, S. [*oppreſſeur*, Fr.] one that harraſſes or afflicts another by unreaſonable burthens and ſeverity.

OPPRO'BRIOUS, Adj. [from *opprobrium*, Lat.] reproachful; ſcurrilous; cauſing infamy.

OPPRO'BRIOUSLY, Adv. in a reproachful or ſcurrilous manner.

OPPRO'BRIOUSNESS, S. the quality of uſing ſcurrilous or reproachful language; that which cauſes infamy or diſgrace.

To OPPU'GN, V. A. [*oppugno*, Lat.] to oppoſe, reſiſt, or attack.

OPPU'GNANCY, S. oppoſition.

OPPU'GNER, S. one that oppoſes or attacks any opinion.

O'PTATIVE, Adj. [*optativus*, Lat.] wiſhing. In Grammar, applied to that mood which expreſſes wiſhing or deſire.

O'PTIC, Adj. [*optique*, Fr. See *Optical*] uſed in ſeeing; producing ſight; relating to the ſcience of optics.

O'PTICAL, Adj. [ὀπτικος, Gr.] relating to the ſcience of optics.

O'PTIC, S. any inſtrument of ſight; the eye, or organ of ſight. In the plural, applied to the ſcience which explains the laws according to which viſion or ſeeing is performed.

OPTI'CIAN, S. one that is ſkilled in the nature and laws of viſion, or one that makes inſtruments to aſſiſt the ſight, or to explain the doctrine of viſion.

O'PTIMACY, S. [*optimatus*, Lat.] nobility; the body of nobles.

O'PTIMISM, S. [*optimiſme*, Fr. from *optimus*, Lat.] the doctrine that the preſent ſyſtem of things, or created beings, is the beſt that God could make.

O'PTIMIST, S. [*optimiſte*, Fr.] a perſon who holds the doctrine that the preſent ſyſtem is abſolutely beſt, and that a better could not poſſibly be.

OPTI'MITY, S. the ſtate of being beſt.

O'PTION, S. [*optio*, Lat.] choice.

O'PULENCE, or O'PULENCY, S. [Fr. *opulentia*, Lat.] a ſtate abounding in all the conveniencies and ornaments of life; wealth; riches; affluence.

O'PULENT, Adj. [Fr. *opulentus*, Lat.] rich; wealthy; abounding in every thing that can render life comfortable and ſplendid.

O'PULENTLY, Adv. richly; plentifully; ſplendidly.

OR, Conj. [*othhe*, *outher*, Sax. *oder*, Teut.] a particle uſed to ſignify diſtribution or oppoſition; ſometimes it anſwers to *either*. "He "muſt *either* fight *or* die." Before *elſe*, it is redundant, or has no meaning.

OR, S. [Fr.] in Heraldry, gold, or gold colour.

O'RACH, S. a plant.

O'RACLE, S. [Fr. *oraculum*, Lat.] an anſwer ſuppoſed to be given to a votary by the ancient deities, when aſked about the ſucceſs of a future event; ſomething delivered by ſupernatural wiſdom; the place where, or perſon of whom any determinations of heaven were given; any perſon or place where certain deciſions are obtained; one ſo famed for wiſdom, that his deciſions will not admit of diſpute.

To O'RACLE, V. A. to pronounce, utter, or deliver oracles. "By *oracling* abuſe the "Gentiles." *Par. Reg.*

ORA'CULAR, or ORA'CULOUS, Adj. uttering oracles; like an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSLY, Adv. in the manner of an oracle.

ORA'CULOUSNESS, S. the ſtate or quality of reſembling an oracle.

O'RAISON, S. [Fr. *oratio*, Lat. more frequently, but not ſo properly, written *oriſon*] a prayer.

O'RAL, Adj. [Fr. from *os*, *oris*, Lat.] delivered in words, or by the mouth, oppoſed to written.

O'RALLY, Adv. by mouth; without writing.

O'RANGE, S. [Fr. *aurentia*, Lat.] the fruit of a tree; a colour made of a yellow and red mixed together.

O'RANGERY, S. [*orangerie*, Fr.] a plantation of orange-trees.

O'RANGE-MUSK, S. a ſpecies of pears.

ORA'TION, S. [Fr. *oratio*, Lat.] a ſpeech made according to the laws of rhetoric.

O'RATOR, S. [*orateur*, Fr. *orator*. Lat.] a public ſpeaker; a perſon who can expreſs his ſentiments eloquently. A petitioner, when uſed in addreſſes made to the court of Chancery.

ORATO'RICAL, Adj. made according to the rules of rhetoric; becoming or belonging to an orator.

O'RATORY, S. [*oratoria*, Lat.] the art of ſpeaking ſo as to clothe one's ſentiments in a figurative diction, to warm the paſſions, and to gain the aſſent of the auditors; the exerciſe of eloquence. In the Romiſh church, a place ſet apart purely for praying.

ORB, S. [*orbe*, Fr. *orbis*, Lat.] any round or ſpherical body; a celeſtial body or planet. Figuratively, a wheel, or rolling body. "The *orbs* of his fierce chariot." *Par. Loſt.* A circle; a circular path deſcribed by any of the celeſtial bodies; a period, or revolution; a ſphere of action. The eye, ſo called on account of its form, and its furniſhing the body with light. "A drop ſerene hath

"quenched

"quenched their *orbs*." *Par. Loſt.*

ORBED, Adj. round; circular; formed into a circle; rounded.

ORBI'CULAR, Adj. [*orbiculaire*, Fr. *orbicularis*, Lat.] ſpherical, or of a round ſhape; circular; in the form of a circle.

ORBI'CULARLY, Adv. after the form of a circle; ſpherically; circularly.

ORBI'CULARNESS, S. the ſtate or quality of being circular.

O'RBIT, S. [*orbite*, Fr. *orbeta*, Lat.] the line or path deſcribed by a planet in its revolution.

O'RCHAL, S. a ſtone, of which a blue colour is made.

O'RCHARD, S. a garden or incloſure of fruit trees.

O'RCHESTRA, or O'RCHESTRE, S. [ορχηστρα, Gr. from ορχεομαι, Gr. *orcheſtre*, Fr.] in the ancient theatre, the lower part made in the form of a ſemicircle, and ſurrounded with ſeats; ſo called, becauſe in the Grecian theatre, they held their balls in this place. In the modern theatre, the place where the muſicians ſit.

To ORDA'IN, V. A. [*ordino*, Lat. *ordiner*, Fr.] to appoint or decree by public authority; to eſtabliſh or ſettle; to ſet in an office; to commiſſion to act as a clergyman.

ORDA'INER, S. one that appoints, decrees, or commiſſions another to aſſume an office.

O'RDEAL, S. [*ordæl*, *ordale*, Sax.] a method of proving the innocence of a perſon ſuſpected of any crime, uſed in the time of Edward the Confeſſor, and ſince as low as the times of king John and Henry III. wherein the perſon accuſed was obliged to paſs blindfold through a path croſſed by red hot bars of iron, or elſe ſwallow a certain quantity of water, in alluſion to the cuſtom obſerved by the Jews.

O'RDER, S. [*ordre*, Fr. *ordo*, Lat.] a method, or regular diſpoſition; the eſtabliſhed manner of performing a thing; the proper ſtate, applied to the mind or body; a command; a rule; regular government; a claſs or diviſion of the members of a ſtate; a religious ſociety; the office of a clergyman. In Aſtronomy, direct progreſs, oppoſed to retrograde motion. In War, an arrangement of the parts of any force, either by ſea or land; or the diſtance of one rank or file from another. In Architecture, a ſyſtem of the ſeveral members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilaſters; or a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, eſpecially of a column; or a certain rule for the proportions of the columns or other parts of a building.

To O'RDER, V. A. to regulate or conduct; to manage or procure; to direct or command; to commiſſion; to act as a clergyman.

O'RDERER, S. one that regulates, reduces to method, or diſpoſes in a regular manner.

O'RDERLESS, Adj. without order; in a confuſed manner.

O'RDERLINESS, S. the ſtate or quality of being diſpoſed regularly, or without the leaſt confuſion.

O'RDERLY, Adj. in a manner that is conſiſtent with rule.

O'RDINABLE, Adj. [*ordino*, Lat.] ſuch as may be appointed.

O'RDINAL, Adj. [Fr.] noting order.

O'RDINAL, S. a figure, noting order or place; a ritual.

O'RDINANCE, S. a law, rule, or precept, according to which anything ſhould be done; the obſervance of a command; an appointment.

O'RDINARILY, Adv. [from *ordinary*] according to eſtabliſhed or ſettled rules; commonly.

O'RDINARY, Adj. eſtabliſhed; uſual; common; mean; of low rank or value. Ugly, or not handſome, applied to the features.

O'RDINARY, S. an eſtabliſhed judge in eccleſiaſtic cauſes; a ſettled eſtabliſhment; an actual and conſtant office; a regular price of a meal; a place of eating where a perſon pays a ſettled price for eating; one who officiates as a chaplain at priſons. "The *ordinary* of Newgate."

To O'RDINATE, V. A. [*ordinatus*, Lat.] to appoint.

O'RDINATE, Adj. regular; methodical. *Ordinate figures*, are ſuch as have all their ſides and angles equal.

ORDINA'TION, S. [*ordinatio*, Lat.] an eſtabliſhed order or tendency, uſed with *to*. "An *ordination* to happineſs." *Norris.* The act of giving a perſon authority to act as a clergyman.

O'RDNANCE, S. cannon, or great guns.

O'RDONNANCE, S. [Fr.] the diſpoſition of figures in a picture.

O'RDURE, S. [*ordure*, Fr.] dung; excrements; filth.

ORE, S. [*or*, *ore*, *ora*, Sax.] metals unrefined. Figuratively, metal.

O'REWEED, or O'REWOOD, S. [*ora*, Sax. and *weed*] a weed growing upon the rocks at high water mark, or broken from the bottom of the ſea by rough weather, and caſt upon the next ſhore by the wind and ſurge.

O'RGAL, S. lees of wine.

O'RGAN, S. [*organe*, Fr. οργανον, Gr.] any thing formed and deſigned for ſome certain uſe, action, or operation. In Muſic, an inſtrument conſiſting of ſeveral pipes filled with wind by means of a pair of bellows, having ſtops, and played on by the fingers in the ſame manner as an harpſichord.

ORGA'NIC, or ORGA'NICAL, Adj. [*organique*, Fr. *organicus*, Lat.] conſiſting of various

various parts co-operating and communicating with each other; instrumental; made or designed for some certain end.

ORGA'NICALLY, Adv. by means of organs or instruments; by an organical disposition of parts.

O'RGANISM, S. the structure of the several parts of any animal, fabric, or machine, so as to operate to a certain end.

O'RGANIST, S. [*organiste*, Fr.] one who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZA'TION, S. [from *organize*, Fr.] construction in which the parts are so disposed as mutually to assist, to co-operate with, and be subservient to, each other.

To O'RGANIZE, V. A. [*organiser*, Fr.] to construct the parts of an animal, fabric, or machine, so that they shall be mutually subservient to, and co-operate with, each other.

O'RGAN-LOFT, S. the loft where an organ stands and is played upon.

ORGA'SM, S. [*orgasme*, Fr. οργασμος, Gr.] a sudden violence, impulse, or appetite.

O'RGIES, S. [it has no singular; *orgies*, Fr. *orgia*, Lat.] the mad rites performed at the feast of Bacchus. Figuratively, any frantic revels.

O'RIENT, Adj. [*oriens*, Lat. *orient*, Fr.] rising by the sun; eastern; bright; shining; glittering. "Morning light—more *orient* "in yon western cloud." *Par. Lost.*

O'RIENT, S. [Fr.] the east, or part where the sun first appears.

ORIE'NTAL, Adj. [Fr.] eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

ORIE'NTAL, S. an inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

ORIE'NTALISM, S. an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to those who live in the east.

ORIENTA'LITY, S. the state of rising or being in the east. "No power peculiar "to his *orientality*." *Brown.*

O'RIFICE, S. [*orificium*, Lat.] any opening or hole made by an instrument with a point.

O'RIGIN, or ORI'GINAL, S. [*origine*, Fr.] the beginning or first existence; a fountain, source, or that which gives beginning or existence; a first copy, or that from which any thing is transcribed, translated, or imitated: in this sense *original* only is used. Derivation or descent.

ORI'GINAL, Adj. [*originel*, Fr. *originalis*, Lat.] primitive or primary; first; pristine.

ORI'GINALLY, Adv. in its first state; primarily, or with regard to the first cause or right; at first.

ORI'GINALNESS, S. the quality or state of being the first or original.

ORI'GINARY, Adj. productive, or causing existence; that which has the first state. Seldom used.

To ORI'GINATE, V. A. to produce as a cause; to bring into existence.

ORIGINA'TION, S. [*originatio*, Lat.] the act of producing as a first cause, or of bringing into existence.

O'RION, S. [Ωριον, Gr.] a southern constellation, consisting of 39 stars.

O'RISONS, S. [not used in the singular; *oraison*, Fr. This word is accented by Milton and Crashaw on the first syllable; by Shakespeare both on the first and second, and by others on the second] prayers.

O'RLOP, S. [*overkop*, Belg.] the main deck of a ship.

O'RNAMENT, S. [*ornamentum*, Lat. *ornement*, Fr.] an embellishment, or any thing used purely for show, or to set off a thing.

ORNAME'NTAL, Adj. serving to set off a thing.

ORNAME'NTALLY, Adv. in such a manner as to embellish or set off.

ORNAME'NTED, Adj. embellished, adorned, or set off.

ORNA'TE, Adj. [*ornatus*, Lat.] fine, adorned. "So bedeck'd *ornate*, and gay." *Milt.* Agon.

ORNA'TENESS, S. finery.

O'RNATURE, S. decoration. *Ainsworth.*

ORNI'SCOPIST, S. [from ορνις and σκοπεω, Gr.] one who examines the flight of birds, in order to foretel some future event.

ORNITHO'LOGY, S. [from ορνις and λογος, Gr.] a discourse on birds.

O'RPHAN, S. [ορφανος, Gr.] a child who has lost either one or both of its parents.

O'RPHAN, Adj. deprived either of one or both parents by death.

O'RPHANAGE, or O'RPHANISM, S. [*orphelinage*, Fr.] the state of a child who has lost either one or both its parents.

O'RPIMENT, S. [*orpiment*, Fr. *auripigmentum*, Lat.] a foliaceous fossil, of a fine and pure texture, remarkably heavy, and of a bright and beautiful yellow, like gold, very tough, bending easily without breaking, melting readily, and soon burning away: it is used by painters for a gold colour.

O'RRERY, S. an instrument which represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies: first invented by Mr. Rowley, of Litchfield, and named from the earl of Orrery, that gentleman's patron

O'RRIS, S. [*oris*, Lat.] a plant or flower; a kind of gold or silver lace: from *orris*, old Fr.

ORTHODOX, Adj. [Fr. from ορθος, and δοκεω, Gr.] sound in opinion or doctrine, applied to religious principles.

O'RTHODOXLY, Adv. with a soundness of opinion or doctrine.

O'RTHODOXY, S. [from ορθος, and δοξα, Gr.] soundness of doctrine or opinion in matters of religion.

ORTHODRO'MICS, S. [from ορθος and δρομος, Gr.] right sailing, or the art of sailing in the arch of some great circle, which

is

is the shortest distance between any two points on the surface of the globe.

ORTHO'GONAL, Adj. [of ορθος, and γωνια, Gr.] right-angled.

ORTHO'GRAPHER, S. [ορθος, and γραφω, Gr.] one who spells according to the rules of grammar, or the general practice of the best authors.

ORTHOGRA'PHIC, or ORTHOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. rightly spelled; relating to the spelling; delineated according to the elevation, not the ground plots. In Geography, the *orthographic projection* of the sphere, is a representation of the several points of its surface on a plane, which cuts it in the middle, the eye being supposed to be placed at an infinite distance, vertical to one of its hemispheres.

OTRHO'GRAPHY, S. that part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelt; the art or practice of spelling. In Architecture, the elevation of a building. In Geometry, the art of expressing or drawing the fore-sight plan, or side of any object In Fortification, the profile or plan of any work.

ORTHOP'NOEA, S. [*orthopnée*, Fr. ορθος, and πνεω, Gr.] in Medicine, a disorder in which a person cannot breathe, unless he continues in an upright or erect posture.

O'RTIVE, Adj. [*ortive*, Fr.] relating to the raising of any planet or star.

O'RTOLAN, S. [Fr.] a small bird, accounted very delicious food.

ORTS, S. [from *orda*, Ir. a fragment] refuse; scraps of meat left on a plate; things left or thrown away.

ORVI'ETAN, S. [*orvietano*, Ital. so called from a mountebank of Orvieto in Italy] an antidote or medicine used to prevent the effects of poison.

OSCHEO'CELE, S. [from οσχεον, and κηλη, Gr.] a kind of hernia or rupture, wherein the intestines break into the scrotum.

OSCILLA'TION, S. [*oscillum*, Lat.] the act of moving backwards and forwards.

OSCI'LLATORY, Adj. [*oscillum*, Lat.] moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

O'SCITANCY, S. [*oscitantia*, Lat.] the act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

O'SCITANT, Adj. [*oscitans*, Lat.] yawning; unusually sleepy; sluggish; careless.

OSCITA'TION, S. [from *oscito*, Lat. to yawn] the act of yawning. Figuratively, carelessness.

OSCULA'TION, S. kissing.

O'SIER, S. [Fr.] a tree of the willow kind, growing by the water, the twigs of which are used in making baskets.

O'SMUND, S. a plant.

O'SPREY, S. [from *os*, Lat. a bone, and *prey*] the sea eagle, of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to choose which he pleases. *Hanmer.*

O'SSELET, S. [a diminutive of *os*, a bone] a little hard substance arising on the inside of an horse's knee, among the small bones.

O'SSICLE, S. [*ossiculum*, Lat.] a small bone.

OSSI'FIC, Adj [from *os*, and *facio*, Lat.] having the power of turning into bone.

OSSIFICA'TION, S. the act of changing the fleshy parts into bones; the state of a membranous part changed into bone.

O'SSIFRAGE, S. [*ossifrage*, Fr. *ossifraga*, Lat.] a kind of eagle, so called because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow.

To O'SSIFY, V. A. [from *os*, and *fio*, Lat.] to change into a bone.

OSSI'VORANT, Adj. [from *os*, and *voro*, Lat.] devouring bones.

O'SSUARY, S. [*ossuarium*, Lat.] a charnel house; a place where the bones of the dead are kept.

OST, or OOST, S. a vessel upon which hops or malt is dried.

OSTE'NSIVE, Adj. [*ostentif*, Fr. *ostensus*, Lat.] shewing.

O'STENT, S. [*ostentum*, Lat.] an appearance, air, or mien. "In a sad *ostent*." *Shak.* Show, or token. "Such fair *ostents* of love." *Shak.* A portent or prodigy, accented on the last syllable. "Frighted with this dire "*ostent*." *Dryd.* The two first senses are peculiar to Shakespear.

OSTENTA'TION, S. [Fr. *ostentatio*, Lat.] mere outward shew or appearance; a display of any thing, including vanity, or ambition.

OSTENTA'TIOUS, Adj. fond of shewing any thing which may give the public an advantageous opinion of one's wealth or abilities.

OSTENTA'TIOUSLY, Adj. shewing or displaying in such a manner as declares ambition or vanity.

OSTENTA'TIOUSNESS, S. the act of displaying with vanity or ambition.

OSTENTA'TOR, S. [*ostentateur*, Fr.] one that displays any advantage through ambition or vanity.

OSTEO'COLLA, S. [*ostéocolle*, Fr.] a spar generally coarse, concreted with earthy and stony matter, precipitated by water, and incrusted upon sticks, stones, &c. famous for bringing on callus in bones, but seldom used in modern practice.

OSTEO'LOGY, S. [οστεον, and λογος, Gr.] a discourse or description of bones.

O'STIARY, S. [*ostium*, Lat.] the mouth or opening at which a river discharges itself into the sea.

OST-

O'STLER, S. See *Hoſtler*.

O'STRACISM, S. [*oſtraciſme*, Fr. οστρακισμος, Gr. from οστρακον, Gr. a ſhell, on which the perſon's name was written who was to be baniſhed] a method taken by the Athenians to baniſh ſuch perſons in their ſtate whoſe great power, abilities, or merit, rendered them capable of attempting any thing which might endanger the conſtitution. Figuratively, baniſhment or public cenſure.

OSTRACI'TES, S. the common oyſter in its foſſile ſtate; a petrified oyſter.

O'STRICH, S. [*auſtruche*, *oſtruce*, Fr. *abeſtruz*, *aveſtruz*, Span. *ſtruzzuo*, Ital. *ſtrauſz*, Teut. *ſtruthio*, Lat.] a very large bird. Its wings are ſhort, and its neck about four or five ſpans; the feathers of its wings are in great eſteem as ornaments. They are hunted by way of courſe, for they never fly, but uſe their wings to aſſiſt them in running. They ſwallow bits of iron in the ſame manner as other birds do gravel or ſtones, to aſſiſt in digeſting their food. They lay their eggs on the ground, hide them under the ſand, and leave them to be hatched by the ſun. The ſtupidity of this bird is remarkable on two accounts: firſt, in covering its head with reeds, and thinking, that notwithſtanding its body is all that time expoſed, it cannot be ſeen. Secondly, the manner in which they are caught: they that go in purſuit of them draw the ſkin of an oſtrich's neck on one hand, which proves a ſufficient lure to catch them with the other. It is obſervable that they have ſo little brain, that the emperor Heliogabalus had the brains of 600 heads one night for his ſupper.

OTACOU'STIC, S. [from ωτα, and ακουω, Gr.] a medicine to cure deafneſs; an inſtrument uſed by the deaf to make them hear better.

O'THER, Pron. [*other*, *auther*, *authre*, Sax. *autre*, Fr. *altro*, Ital. *alter*, Lat.] applied to things, different, oppoſed to *this*. Applied to perſons, not one's ſelf, but ſomebody elſe. Uſed with *ſide*, the contrary. Uſed with *each*, it implies reciprocation, ſomething beſides, or more; the next. After *next*, it implies the third, joined with *day*. Sometimes it is uſed eliptically for an *other thing*, or ſomething different.

O'THERWISE, Adv. in a different manner; by other means or cauſes; in other reſpects.

O'TTER, S. [*oter*, *otyr*, Sax. *oter*, Belg. and Teut.] an amphibious animal that preys upon fiſh: the toes of its hinder feet are joined by a membrane like thoſe of a gooſe or a duck, but the fore feet have none; its teeth reſemble thoſe of a dog; and its tail, which is long and taper, that of a cat. It harbours in burrows, which it makes near the water ſide, and is ſometimes tamed, and uſed to drive fiſh into a net.

O'TWAY, (THOMAS) ſon of Mr. Humphry Otway, rector of Wolbeding in Suſſex, and was born at Trottin in that county, March 3, 1651. He received his firſt education at Wickham ſchool near Wincheſter, and became a commoner of Chriſt-church in Oxford in 1669, but quitted it without a degree. Upon his arrival in London, he commenced actor, but without ſucceſs. The ſpiritedneſs of his wit and converſation, however, ſoon made him admired, and gained him the favour of Charles earl of Plymouth, who procured him a coronet's commiſſion in the new-raiſed forces deſigned for Flanders; but nature perhaps denying him that courage and reſolution ſo requiſite to form the ſoldier, he ſoon returned to England in very mean circumſtances, and exchanged the chance of reaping laurels in the field for the equally uncertain and barren laurels of the muſes. His comedy has been cenſured for too much libertiniſm; but in tragedy he has generally obſerved the decorum of the ſtage, and has cloſely followed nature in his language, and therefore ſhines in the paſſionate parts more than any of our Engliſh poets. Mr. Charles Gildon, in his laws of poetry, ſtiles Otway a poet of the firſt rank; and tells us, with great juſtice, that he was perfect maſter of the tragic paſſions, and draws them every where with ſuch delicate and natural ſimplicity, as never fails to raiſe ſtrong emotions in the ſoul. His Orphan is a ſtriking inſtance of this force; for though the tragedy is not heightened by the importance of the characters, his inimitable ſkill in repreſenting the workings of the heart, and its affections, is ſuch, that the circumſtances are great from the art of the poet, rather than from the dignity of the perſons repreſented. Venice Preſerved is ſtill a greater proof of his influence over our paſſions, and the faculty of mingling good and bad characters, and involving their fortunes, ſeems to be the diſtinguiſhed excellence of this writer. Mr. Addiſon juſtly obſerves, that Otway has founded this tragedy on ſo wrong a plot, that the greateſt characters in it are thoſe of rebels and traitors. Had the hero of this piece diſcovered the ſame good qualities in the defence of his country, that he ſhewed for its ruin and ſubverſion, the audience could not enough pity and admire him: but as he is now repreſented, we can only ſay of him what the Roman hiſtorian ſays of Cataline, that his fall had been glorious, *ſi pro patriâ ſic concideſſet*, had he ſo fallen in the ſervice of his country. Great as our author's parts were, he had many enemies among his cotemporary poets, of whom Dryden was not the leaſt; who, tho' he was often heard to call Otway a barren illiterate man, yet was forced to confeſs, that he poſſeſſed a power which he wanted, *viz.* moving the paſſions. After ſuffering many eclipſes of fortune (chiefly owing to his own bad conduct) this excellent poet died of want at a public-

public-house on Tower-hill in 1685, and 33d year of his age. He was doubtless driven to this obscure retreat to avoid the persecution of his creditors; and as he durst not appear often abroad to sollicit assistance, and had no means of getting money, he was in the greatest distress. Compelled by his pressing necessity, Mr. Otway, whose delicacy would not permit him to run in debt to people nearly in the same circumstances with himself, at last ventured out of his lurking-place, almost naked, and shivering with cold, and went into a coffee-house on Tower-hill, where he saw a gentleman, of whom he had some knowledge, and of whom he solicited the loan of a shilling. The gentleman recollecting Mr. Otway, though in this extreme mean appearance, and shocked to see the author of *Venice Preserved* begging, compassionately put into his hand a guinea. Mr. Otway, having thanked his benefactor in the most submissive terms, retired, and changed the guinea to purchase a roll; but as his stomach was full of wind by long fasting, the first mouthful choaked him, and instantaneously put a period to his days. Thus, it is reported, Mr. Otway died.

O'VAL, Adj. [*ovale*, Fr. *ovum*, Lat.] oblong; resembling an egg when cut into two the long ways.

O'VAL, S. a roundish figure, whose length is greater than its breadth, and resembles an egg.

OVA'RIOUS, Adj. [from *ovum*, Lat.] consisting of eggs.

O'VARY, S. [*ovaire*, Fr. *ovarium*, Lat.] the part of the body of an animal, wherein the eggs are lodged, and impregnation is performed.

OVA'TION, S. [Fr. *ovatio*, Lat.] a lesser triumph among the Romans, allowed to those that defeated an enemy without much bloodshed, or conquered one less formidable.

OU'BAT, or OU'BUST, S. a hairy caterpillar.

OUCH, S. a spangle, or glittering ornament made of small plates of gold and silver, or of jewels. Obsolete. The *ouch of a boar*, is the blow given by the tusk of a boar; from *ocher*, Fr. to cut.

O'VEN, S. [*ofen*, *ofne*, Sax. *oven*, Belg. *ofen*, Teut.] an arched cavity heated with faggots, and used in baking.

O'VER, Prep. [*ufar*, Goth *ober*, *ofer*, *ofre*, *ouer*, Sax. *offoer*, Dan.] superior to, or above, applied to excellence, dignity, authority, or place. Across, or from one side to the other. "He leaped *over* the brook." Thorough. "All the world *over*." *Hanmer*. Some period before, joined with *night*.

O'VER, Adv. above the top; more than a quantity assigned; from side to side; from one to another; from a country beyond the sea; on the surface; past. *To read over*, is to read throughout. *O'er and o'er*, denotes repetition; to excess. *Over and above*, implies besides, or more than what was at first supposed, or immediately intended. *Over against*, opposite, or facing in front. In Composition its significations are various, but it generally implies excess, more than enough, or too much.

To O'VERABOUND, V. A. to abound more than enough.

To O'VERACT, V. A. to carry any character too far; to act more than enough.

To O'VERARCH, V. A. to cover with an arch.

To O'VERAWE, V. A. to keep in awe.

To O'VERBALANCE, V. A. to weigh down or preponderate.

O'VERBALANCE, S. something more than an equivalent.

To O'VERBEAR, V. A. to bear down; to repress or whelm.

To O'VERBID, V. A. to offer more for a thing than it is worth.

To O'VERBLOW, V. A. to drive away the clouds before the wind. Neuterly, to be past its violence.

O'VERBOARD, Adv. off, or out of a ship.

To O'VERBULK, V. A. to oppress by bulk. "To *overbulk* us all." *Shak.*

To O'VERBURDEN, V. A. to load with too great weight.

To O'VERCAST, V. A. to cloud, or darken; to cover, used by sempstresses for that kind of work with which they cover button holes; to rate too high.

To O'VERCHARGE, V. A. to oppress, cloy, or surcharge with too much food; to load or croud to excess; to rate too high; to fill too full; to load with too great a charge.

To O'VERCLOUD, V. A. to cover with clouds.

To O'VERCOME, V. A. [preter, *I overcame*, part. pass. *overcome*; from *overcomen*, Belg. *ofercumen*, Sax.] to subdue, conquer, or vanquish in battle or by calamity; to overflow.

O'VERCOMER, S. one that conquers an enemy, or any difficulty.

To O'VERDO, V. A. to do any thing to excess.

To O'VERDRESS, V. A. to adorn too much.

To O'VERFLOW, V. N. to be too full to be contained within the brim; to abound to excess. Actively, to fill beyond the brim; to deluge, drown, or cover with water. Figuratively, to overpower.

O'VERFLOW, S. the state of a vessel which has more liquor poured in it than is sufficient to fill it; such a quantity as flows over; too great an abundance.

O'VERFLOWING, S. the act of exceeding limits, applied to water. Too great a plenty or abundance.

O'VERFLOWINGLY, Adj. in such a manner

a manner as to exceed any limits.

O'VERFORWARDNESS, S. too great a quickneſs or forwardneſs.

To O'VERFREIGHT, V. A. [preter *overfreighted*, part. *overfraught*] to load too heavily.

To O'VERGO, V. A. to ſurpaſs, exceed, or excel.

To O'VERGORGE, V. A. to eat or ſwallow too much.

To O'VERGROW, V. A. [preter *overgrew*, part. paſſ. *overgrown*] to cover by growth; to riſe higher above. Neuterly, to grow beyond the uſual ſtandard, or natural ſize.

O'VERGROWTH, S. exceſſive growth.

To O'VERHALE, V. A. to ſpread over; to examine a ſecond time.

To O'VERHANG, V. A. to jut or hang over.

To O'VERHARDEN, V. A. to make too hard.

O'VERHEAD, Adv. aloft; above; in the cieling; over a perſon's head.

To O'VERHEAR, V. A. to hear thoſe who do not intend to be heard.

To O'VERHEAT, V. A. to heat to exceſs.

To O'VERJOY, V. A. to tranſport; to affect with too much joy.

O'VERJOY, S. exceſs of joy.

To O'VERLADE, V. A. to oppreſs with too heavy a burthen.

To O'VERLAY, V. A. to oppreſs by too much weight or power; to ſmother with too much or too cloſe covering; to cover the ſurface of a thing; to join by ſomething laid over.

To O'VERLEAP, V. A. to leap over, or acroſs.

O'VERLEATHER, S. the upper leather, or that part of a ſhoe which covers the foot. "My toes look through the *overleather*." *Shak.*

To O'VERLIVE, V. A. to live too long.

To O'VERLOAD, V. A. to burthen with too great a load.

To O'VERLOOK, V. A. to view from a higher place; to peruſe; to ſuperintend; to review; to neglect; to ſlight, as if it had never affected the ſight or mind.

O'VERLOOKER, S. one that ſees over any thing below; one that paſſes by a thing without obſerving it.

O'VERMASTED, Adj. having too much maſt.

To O'VERMATCH, V. A. to be too powerful; to conquer.

O'VERMATCH, S. one of ſuperior power.

O'VERMEASURE, S. ſomething more than meaſure.

O'VERMOST, Adj. higheſt, or ſuperior to others in authority.

O'VERMUCH, Adj. too much; more than enough.

O'VERMUCH, Adv. in too great a degree.

O'VERNIGHT, S. [this word is uſed only as a compound noun by Shakeſpeare; but by Addiſon as a noun and a prepoſition] the night before.

To O'VERNAME, V. A. to read the names in a liſt.

OVER-OFFI'CIOUS, Adv. too buſy; too fond of aſſiſting; too importunate.

To O'VERPASS, V. A. to paſs over or croſs; to overlook or ſlight; to omit in a reckoning; to omit without receiving.

O'VERPAST, Part. and Adj. gone; paſt.

To O'VERPAY, V. A. to pay too much.

O'VERPLUS, S. that which remains above what is ſufficient.

To O'VERPOISE, V. A. to outweigh.

O'VERPOISE, S. any weight which is heavier than, or out-ballances, another.

To O'VERPOWER, V. A. to conquer, or oppreſs by greater power.

To O'VERPRESS, V. A. to cruſh, or bear upon with irreſiſtible force.

To O'VERPRIZE, V. A. to value at too high a rate.

O'VER-RANK, Adj. too high a rank.

To O'VER-RATE, V. A. to rate or value too high.

To O'VER-REACH, V. A. to riſe above; to ſtretch one's ſelf too much in reaching; to deceive or impoſe upon by ſuperior cunning. Neuterly, to bring the hinder feet too far forwards, and ſtrike the toes againſt the fore ſhoes, applied to a horſe.

To O'VER-RULE, V. A. to influence, or force to a compliance by ſuperior authority; to govern with exceſs of authority. In Law, to ſuperſede, or reject as incompetent. "To *over-rule* a plea."

To O'VER-RUN, V. A. to wander through a country by force of arms; to exceed in running; to overſpread, or cover all over; to peſter or harraſs by numbers. In Printing, to be obliged to change the diſpoſition of the lines in corrections, becauſe the inſertions cannot be contained within the former compaſs. Neuterly, to flow over; to be more than full.

To O'VERSEE, V. A. to ſuperintend; to paſs by without taking notice; to omit.

O'VERSEEN, Part. miſtaken or deceived.

OVERSEE'R, S. one who is employed to ſee that others perform their duty; an officer employed to collect and take care of the money collected for the poor of a pariſh.

To O'VERSET, V. A. to turn the bottom of a veſſel upwards. Figuratively, to be hurried away by any impetuous paſſion. Neuterly, to fall off its baſis.

To O'VERSHADE, V. A. to make dark.

To O'VERSHADOW, V. A. to caſt a ſhadow over any thing; to ſhelter or protect.

To O'VERSHOOT V. N. to fly beyond the mark. Actively, to ſhoot beyond the mark; to venture too far; to go beyond one's abilities.

O'VERSIGHT, S. the office of a perſon employed to ſee that others perform their duty; a miſtake or error owing to inadvertence.

To O'VERSKIP, V. A. to paſs by leaping; to paſs over. Figuratively, to eſcape.

To O'VERSLEEP, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *overſlept*] to ſleep too long.

To O'VERSLIP, V. A. to paſs without doing or taking notice of.

O'VERSPENT, Adj. wearied or fatigued by too much labour.

To O'VERSPREAD, V. A. to cover, ſpread, or ſcatter over.

To O'VERSTAND, V. A. to ſtand too obſtinately upon conditions.

To O'VERSTOCK, V. A. to croud, or fill too full.

To O'VERSTORE, V. A. to ſtore with too much.

To O'VERSTRAIN, V. N. to ſtrain any part by making too violent efforts. Actively, to ſtretch too far.

To O'VERSWAY, V. A. to force to compliance by ſuperior authority.

To O'VERSWELL, V. A. to ſwell over, or riſe above.

O'VERT, Adj. [*ouvert*, Fr.] open; public; apparent.

O'VERTLY, Adv. openly.

To O'VERTAKE, V. A. to catch in purſuit; to come up to ſomething going before. To ſurprize, followed by *in*.

To O'VERTASK, V. A. to exact too great labour or duties.

To O'VERTAX, V. A. to tax too highly.

To O'VERTHROW, V. A. [preter *overthrew*, part. *overthrown*] to turn upſide down; to throw down or demoliſh; to deſtroy. To conquer or defeat, applied to an army.

O'VERTHROW, S. the ſtate of being thrown down, or tumbled upſide down; ruin; deſtruction; degradation; a defeat.

O'VERTHROWER, S. one that beats down, ruins, or defeats.

O'VERTHWART, Adv. oppoſite, or over againſt; croſſing any thing. Perverſe, applied to humour.

O'VERTHWARTNESS, S. perverſeneſs.

O'VERTOOK, preter and part. paſſive of *Overtake*.

To O'VERTOP, V. A. to riſe above the top. Figuratively, to excell or ſurpaſs; to make of leſs importance by ſuperior excellence.

To O'VERTRADE, V. A. to deal for more than one's ſtock will carry on.

To O'VERTRIP, V. A. to trip or walk light and nimbly over.

O'VERTURE, S. [*ouverture*, Fr.] an opening, or diſcloſure; a propoſal; a piece of muſic, uſually ending with a fugue.

To O'VERTURN, V. A. to throw down; to ruin; to ſubvert. Figuratively, to overpower, ſurmount, or conquer.

To O'VERVALUE, V. A. to rate at too high a price.

To O'VERWATCH, V. N. to watch too long.

To O'VERWEEN, V. N. to think too highly of one's ſelf.

O'VERWEENINGLY, Adv. with too much arrogance, or too good an opinion of one's ſelf.

To O'VERWEIGH, V. A. to weigh down; to weigh more; to be of more importance.

O'VERWEIGHT, S. the ſtate of a thing which is heavier than another; the quantity given above the net weight.

To O'VERWHELM, V. A. to cruſh under ſomething violent or heavy; to look gloomy; to beat down by force of water.

O'VERWHELMINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to beat down and overcome, applied primarily to water, and figuratively, to calamity, or the paſſions.

O'VERWISE, Adj. affectedly wiſe; conceited; wiſe to affectation.

O'VERWROUGHT, Adj. laboured too much; wrought all over.

O'VER-ZEALOUS, Adj. zealous too much.

OUGHT, S. [*owiht*, *owuht*, Sax.] any thing.

OUGHT, Verb Imperf. was bound to pay, or indebted; to be obliged by duty; to be fit or neceſſary.

O'VIFORM, Adj. [from *ovum*, and *forma*, Lat.] having the ſhape of an egg.

OVI'PAROUS, Adj. [from *ovum*, and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth eggs.

OUNCE, S. [*once*, Fr. *uncia*, Lat.] a weight, the twelfth part of a pound, containing twenty penny-weights in Troy weight. In Averdupoiſe weight, the ſixteenth part of a pound. In Natural Hiſtory, a lynx, or panther; from *once*, Fr. *onza*, Span.

OUPH, S. [See *Elf*] a fairy, or imaginary being called a goblin.

OUR, Pron. Poſſeſſive [*ure*, Sax. *vor*, Teut. and Iſl.] pertaining or belonging to us; of the ſame country with us. When the ſubſtantive goes before, we write *ours*. "Edmund, you ſhall be *ours*." *Shak.*

OU'RSELVES, Reciprocal Pron. [the plural of *myſelf*] we, excluſive of others. *Ourſelf* is uſed in the ſingular by kings.

OUSE, S. [*ooſt*, Teut.] tanner's bark.

OU'SEL, S. [*oſle*, Sax.] a blackbird. "The *ouſel* cock ſo black of hue." *Shak.*

To OUST, V. A. [pronounced *out*; *ouſter*, *oter*, Fr.] in Law, to put out, or deprive of. "*Ouſted* of his poſſeſſion." 3 *Cro.* 349.

OUT, Adv. [*ut*, *us*, Goth, *u*, Sax. *ut*, *uz*, *o*, Iſl.] not in a place, generally oppoſed to *in*. In a ſtate of diſcloſure. "The leaves are "*out*." *Bac.* Abſent from a place or home; from an inner to a more public part. Exhauſted, applied to liquors. Diſcarded by the court.

court. Loudly, or so as to be heard, after the verbs *speak*, *read*, *laugh*, &c. Let to another, applied to lands. In an error, applied to the judgment. At a loss, applied to the understanding. *Out at elbows*, signifies torn or worn in holes, applied to dress, or in a state of poverty, applied to condition. This word is used emphatically before *alas*, and after verbs signifying discovery.

OUT, Interj. an expression of abhorrence, and signifying, be gone immediately.

OUT OF, Prep. [Johnson observes, that *of* seems to be the preposition, and *out* only to modify the sense of *of*] from, applied to produce. Not in, or excluded from, applied to place. Beyond, applied to power. Not in, applied to season. From, applied to the thing or materials of which any thing is made. From or discharge, applied to duty. Inconsistent with, applied to character. Past, without, applied to hope. By means of, applied to cause. In consequence of. *Out of hand*, implies immediately, or without delay.

To OUT, V. A. [See *Ouſt*] to expel; to deprive.

OUT, in Composition, generally implies comparison, and signifies something beyond another, or more than usual.

To OUTA'CT, V. A. to act any part to excess.

To OUTBI'D, V. A. to bid or offer more than another.

OUTBI'DDER, S. one that bids or offers more than another.

OUTBO'UND, Adj. bound to sail to some foreign country.

To OUTBRA'VE, V. A. to bear down or disgrace by superior courage, insolence, or shew.

To OUTBRA'ZEN, V. A. to get the better of by impudence.

OUTBREAK, S. that which bursts outwards; an eruption.

To OUTBRE'ATHE, V. A. to weary by having longer or better breath; to expire, or breathe out.

OU'TCAST, Part. thrown away as a refuse; banished.

OU'TCAST, S. one rejected or expelled.

To OUTCRA'FT, V. A. to excel in cunning.

OU'TCRY, S. any loud noise made as a sign of distress, or a clamour made in detestation.

To OUTDA'TE, V. A. to antiquate.

To OUTDO', V. A. to excel, surpass, or perform beyond another.

OU'TER, Adj. that which is without, opposed to inner.

OU'TERLY, Adv. towards the outside.

OU'TERMOST, Adj. [superlative of *outer*] that which is at the greatest distance from the middle.

To OUTFA'CE, V. A. to brave, or bear down by a shew of magnanimity or impudence; to stare out of countenance.

To OUTFLY', V. A. to leave behind; to go beyond in flight.

OUTFO'RM, S. external appearance.

To OUTFRO'WN, V. A. to overbear by frowns; to frown down.

To OUTGO', V. A. [preter *outwent*, participle *outgone*] to surpass or excel; to go beyond, or leave behind; to over-reach.

To OUTGRO'W, V. A. to surpass in growth, or to grow too great or too large for any thing.

OUT'GUARD, S. one posted at a distance from the main body as a defence.

To OUTJE'ST, V. A. to surpass in jesting.

To OUTKNA'VE, V. A. to surpass in knavery.

OU'TLANDISH, Adj. belonging to a foreign country.

To OU'TLAST, V. A. to exceed in duration.

OU'TLAW, S. [*utlaga*, Sax.] one excluded from the benefit of the law.

To OU'TLAW, V. A. to deprive of the benefits of the law.

OUTLA'WRY, S. a decree by which any person is deprived of the protection of the laws, and cut off from the community.

To OUTLE'AP, V. A. to pass in leaping; to start beyond.

OUTLE'AP, S. a sally; flight; or escape.

OU'TLET, S. a passage outwards; a passage by which any thing may go out.

OU'TLINE, S. the contour, or line with which any figure is bounded; an extremity.

To OUTLI'VE, V. A. to live longer; to survive.

OUTLI'VER, V. A. a survivor, or one that lives longer than another.

To OUTLO'OK, V. A. to face down; to browbeat.

To OUTLU'STRE, V. A. to surpass in lustre or brightness.

OU'TLYING, Particip. and Adj. not in the common course; removed from something else.

To OUTMA'RCH, V. A. to leave behind in a march.

OU'TMOST, Adj. at the greatest distance from the middle.

To OUTNUMBER, V. A. to exceed in number.

OUTPA'RISH, S. a parish lying without the walls.

OUTPA'RT, S. a part remote from the center or main body.

To OUTPA'SS, V. A. to leave behind in walking or riding.

To OU'TPOUR, V. A. to send out.

To OU'TPRIZE, V. A. to exceed in the value set upon it.

To OU'TRAGE, V. A. [*outrager*, Fr.] to injure in a violent, contumelious, rough, or inhuman manner. Neuterly, to be guilty of exceſſes of turbulence and inhumanity.

OU'TRAGE, S. an open violence, or miſcief committed in a tumult; a commotion.

OUTRA'GIOUS, Adj. [*outrageux*, Fr.] violent; furious; exceeding reaſon or decency; enormous, or atrocious.

OUTRA'GIOUSLY, Adv. in a violent, furious, or boiſterous manner.

OUTRA'GIOUSNESS, S. fury; violence; raging diſorder and inhumanity.

To OUTRE'ACH, V. A. to reach beyond.

To OUTRI'DE, V. A. to paſs in riding.

OUTRI'GHT, Adv. immediately, or without delay; entirely; completely.

To OUTROO'T, V. A. to root out.

To OUTRU'N, V. A. to leave behind in running. Figuratively, to exceed.

To OUTSA'IL, V. A. to leave behind in ſailing.

To OUTSCO'RN, V. A. to bear down with ſcorn; to diſpiſe or ſlight.

To OUTSE'L, V. A. to ſell for more than another; to gain more than the true value.

To OUTSHI'NE, V. A. to emit luſtre; to excel in luſtre.

To OUTSHOO'T, V. A. to exceed in ſhooting; to ſhoot beyond.

OUTSI'DE, S. the ſurface, or that part, which is expoſed to ſight; the extreme part, or that which is fartheſt from the middle; external appearance. The part not within or incloſed, oppoſed to *inſide*.

To OUTSI'T, V. A. to ſit beyond the time of any thing.

To OUTSLE'EP, V. A. to ſleep beyond.

To OUTSPE'AK, V. A. to ſpeak ſomewhat beyond; to exceed.

To OUTSPORT, V. A. to ſport beyond.

To OUTSPRE'AD, V. A. to extend, or ſpread out.

To OUTSTA'ND, V. A. to ſupport or reſiſt; to ſtand beyond the proper time.

To OUTSTA'RE, V. A. to vanquiſh or exceed in ſtaring.

OUTSTREE'T, S. a ſtreet in the extremities of the town.

To OUTSTRE'TCH, V. A. to extend or ſpread out.

To OUTSTRIP, V. A. [derived by Skinner from *out* and *ſpritzen*, Teut. but Johnſon ſuggeſts, that it might have been originally *out-trip*, the *s* being afterwards inſerted] to go faſter or beyond another.

To OUTSWEE'TEN, V. A. to exceel in ſweetneſs.

To OUTSWEA'R, V. A. to overpower by ſwearing.

To OUT-TO'NGUE, V. A. to bear down by noiſe.

To OUT-TA'LK, V. A. to exceed in talking.

To OUTVA'LUE, V. A. to ſurpaſs in value.

To OUTVE'NOM, V. A. to excel in poiſon.

To OUTVI'E, V. A. to exceed or ſurpaſs.

To OUTVI'LLAIN, V. A. to exceed in villainy.

To OUTVO'ICE, V. A. to exceed in ſtrength of voice or clamour.

To OUTVO'TE, V. A. to exceed in number of voters.

To OUTWA'LK, V. A. to walk faſter than another.

OUTWA'LL, S. the outward part or wall of a building; external appearance. "I am "much more—than my *outwall*." *Shak.*

OU'TWARD, Adj. [*utweard*, Sax.] on the ſurface; expoſed to the ſight, oppoſed to inward. Foreign, oppoſed to inteſtine. Tending to the outparts.

OUT'WARD, S. external form or appearance.

QU'TWARD, or OU'TWARDS, Adv. to foreign parts. "*Outward* bound." To the outer parts.

OU'TWARDLY, Adv. externally, evidently, oppoſed to inwardly. In appearance only, oppoſed to *ſincerely*.

To OUTWEAR, V. A. to paſs tediouſly, applied to time. To laſt longer.

To OUTWE'IGH, V. A. to exceed in weight, value, or importance.

To OU'TWIT, V. A. to cheat or deceive with ſuperior cunning.

OUTWO'RK, S. that part of a fortification which is neareſt the enemy.

OUTWO'RN, Part. conſumed or deſtroyed by uſe.

OUTWROU'GHT, Part. exceeded in efficacy or art.

To OUTWO'RTH, V. A. to exceed in value.

To OWE, V. A. [*eg*, *aa*, Iſl.] to be indebted, or obliged to pay; to be obliged to a cauſe or benefactor; to derive from a cauſe.

OWING, Part. following as a conſequence; due as a debt or duty; imputable to as the agent.

OWL, S. [*ule*, Sax. *ugle*. Dan. *uule*, Belg. a bird with a round head, large eyes, remarkable for hiding itſelf all day, appearing by night, and catching mice.

OW'LET, S. [a diminutive of *owl*] a young owl.

OWN, S. [*agen*, Sax. *eggen*, Belg. *ain*, Scot. this word is generally added to the pronoun poſſeſſive, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *our*, *your*, *their*, and implies property. Sometimes it implies diſtinction, to diſtinguiſh it from that of any other, and ſometimes is uſed by way of oppoſition for ſomething peculiar to a perſon.

To OWN, V. A. to acknowledge; to confeſs to be one's property, or performed by

one; to poſſeſs, claim, or hold by right. To confeſs, oppoſed to deny.

OW'NER, S. one to whom any thing belongs.

OW'NERSHIP, S. property; lawful poſſeſſion.

OWRE, S. [*urus*, Lat.] a beaſt named a buffalo.

OX, S. [formerly written *oxe*, plural *oxen*; *exa*, Sax. *oxe*, Dan. and Iſl. *ox*, Belg.] the general name for black cattle; properly a caſtrated bull.

O'XFLY, S. a fly, ſo called from its troubling oxen.

O'XFORD, S. a city of England, and the capital of the county of the ſame name. It ſtands on a ſmall eminence on the banks of the Iſis, near its junction with the Charwell, and enjoys a healthy air. It is the ſee of a biſhop, with a celebrated univerſity; the principal officers of which are, a chancellor (alway a nobleman of the firſt rank) and a vice-chancellor, who is in orders, and the head of ſome college exerciſing the chancellor's power, and governing the ſtudents according to the ſtatutes, the conſtitution of which is remarkably regular, the diſcipline ſtrict, the endowments liberal; and, in ſhort, every thing well adapted for the education of youth: ſo that it is the principal ſeat of the muſes in Great Britain. The private buildings here are neat, and the public magnificent. The city, including the ſuburbs, is of a circular form, and about three miles in circuit; conſiſting chiefly of two principal ſtreets, which croſs each other in the center of the town. The greateſt trade of Oxford being in corn and malt, and the Iſis being navigable from hence to London, great quantities of theſe are ſent down the river to the metropolis, and receive in return coals, proviſions, *&c.* Here is the famous Bodleian library, in which are manuſcripts principally, all Dr. Ratcliff's library, *&c.* the Theatrum Sheldonianum for public ſolemnities; the Clarendon printing-houſe; the Arundelian marbles; the gallery for fine paintings; thirteen elegant pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral of Chriſt-church college; and twenty colleges, *viz.* 1. Univerſity College, founded by king Alfred. 2. Balial, by Sir J. Baliol, father of Baliol, king of the Scots, in the reign of Henry III. 3. Merton, by lord chancellor Merton, biſhop of Rocheſter, Edward I. 4. Oriel, founded by Edward II. 5. Exeter, by Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, Edward II. 6. Queen's by Rob. Eglesfield, B. D. Edward III. 7. New College, by William of Wickham, Edward III. 8. Lincoln, by Richard Fleming, biſhop of Lincoln, Henry VI. 9. All Souls, by H. Chicheley, archbiſhop of Canterbury, Henry VI. 10. Magdalen, by W. Wainfleet, biſhop of Winchester, Henry VI. 11. Brazen Noſe, by Smith, biſhop of Lincoln, and R. Sutton, Eſq; Hen. VII. 12. Corpus Chriſti, by R. Fox, biſhop of Winchester, Hen. VIII. 13. Chriſt Church, by Henry VIII. 14. Trinity, by Sir Thomas Pope, queen Mary. 15. St. John Baptiſt, by Sir Thomas White, merchant of London, queen Mary. 16. Jeſus, by queen Elizabeth. 17. Wadham, by Nic. and Dorothy Wadham, James I. 18. Pembroke, by Thomas Liſdale, Eſq; and Dr Whitwick, James I. 19. Worceſter was formerly called Glouceſter-hall, till lately it was endowed by Sir Thomas Coke, and made collegiate. 20. Hartford, which was Hart-hall till 1740, when it was erected into a college. All theſe are endowed with fellowſhips, ſcholarſhips, *&c.* and moſt of them enriched with libraries, and other donations, and adorned with beautiful chapels, gardens, groves, cloiſters, quadrangles, piazzas, ſtatues, and other ornaments. The halls, where gentlemen live at their own expence, except a few who have exhibitions or penſions, are, *viz.* St. Edmund, belonging to Queen's College; Magdalen, to Magdalen College; St. Alban's, to Merton; St. Mary's, to Oriel; and New Inn, to New College. Beſides theſe colleges and halls, there are ſchools, wherein exerciſes for the ſeveral degrees are performed, public lectures read, *&c.* This is a ſtately pile, and was firſt built by queen Mary; but the preſent fabric was chiefly raiſed by the contribution of Sir Thomas Bodley, whoſe library here is famous throughout all Europe for its number of books, printed and manuſcript. The number of ſtudents is generally about three thouſand, two thouſand of whom live at their own charges, and about one thouſand are ſupported by the revenues of the different colleges, beſides the ſervants belonging to the colleges and halls, which have each their rules and ſtatutes for government under their reſpective heads, with fellows and tutors. There are four terms in the year for public exerciſes, lectures, and diſputations, and ſet days and hours when the profeſſors of every faculty read their lectures, and in ſome of the colleges are public lectures for all who chuſe to attend them, with proper ſalaries for the readers. Beſides the chancellor and vice-chancellor already mentioned, there is, 1. A high ſteward, named by the chancellor, and approved by the univerſity. 2. Two proctors, who are maſters of arts, and choſe yearly in turns out of the ſeveral colleges, to keep the peace and puniſh diſorders 3. A public orator, who harangues princes and other great perſonages viſiting the univerſity. 4. A keeper of the archives. 5. A regiſter, who records all tranſactions relating to the univerſity. 6. Three ſquire beadles and three yeomen-beadles, who attend the vice chancellor in public. 7. A verger, who, on ſolemn occaſions, walks with the beadles before the vice chancellor with a ſilver rod in his hand. This may ſerve for a ſuccinct view of

the univerſity; for ſhould we deſcribe the innumerable curioſities, ſuch a detail would carry us beyond the limits preſcribed in this work. The city is governed by a mayor, &c. but ſubject to the chancellor or vice chancellor of the univerſity in all affairs of conſequence, even relating to the town; here parliaments have been frequently held; and the city gave title of earl to the family of the Veres for the ſpace of 500 years; but that family being long ſince extinct, the tittle was conferred by queen Anne, with the additional title of Mortimer, on the famous treaſurer Harley, in whoſe collateral deſcendants it ſtill continues. In a ſtately tower, in the front of the college gate, hangs the great bell called Tom, weighing near 17,000 *lbs.* being above ſeven feet in diameter, and near ſix feet high. It is tolled every night to give warning for ſhutting up all the gates of the colleges. The univerſity ſends two members to parliament, (a privilege given it, as alſo to Cambridge, by king James I.) and the city the like number. It lies ſixty miles S. W. of Cambridge, and fifty W. of London.

O'XFORDSHIRE, S. is an inland county, having Buckinghamſhire on the E. Glouceſter on the W. Northamptonſhire on the N. and Warwickſhire on the S. It is forty-two miles long, and twenty-ſix broad, containing 534,000 acres, 19,700 houſes, and 120,000 inhabitants, and has one city, fifteen market-towns, 280 pariſhes, and fourteen hundreds. Its air is ſweet and healthy; and though many parts produce corn, it abounds moſtly with meadows and paſtures, and formerly the hills were well covered with woods; but being cut down in the civil wars, fuel is ſince very ſcarce. It ſends nine members to parliament, *viz.* two for the county, two for the city, two for the univerſity, two for New Woodſtock, and one for Banbury.

O'XLIP, S. a flower, called likewiſe a cowſlip.

O'XSTALL, S. a ſtand for oxen.

OXTO'NGUE, S. a plant.

O'XYCRATE. [from ὀξυς, and κεραω, Gr.] a mixture of water and vinegar.

O'XYMEL, S. [from ὀξυς, and μελι, Gr.] a mixture of vinegar and honey.

OXYMO'RON, S. [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, in which an epithet of a contrary ſignification is added to a word; as in "*Painful* "pleaſure!"

OY'ER, S. [*oyer*, old Fr. to hear] in Law, heard: thus a court of *oyer* and *terminer*, is a place where cauſes are heard and determined.

O'YES, S. [*oyes*, Fr. hear ye] a word uſed and repeated three times by a public cryer in a court of juſtice, and in delivering a proclamation, to demand ſilence.

OY'STR, S. [*ooſtre*, Belg. *huitre*, Fr.] a ſhell-fiſh having two ſhells.

OY'STERWENCH, or OY'STERWOMAN, S. a woman who ſells oyſters. Figuratively, a low, mean, and vulgar woman.

O'ZIER, S. See *Oſier*.

PAC

P, A conſonant; the fifteenth letter of the Engliſh alphabet; ſounded by a ſlight compreſſion of the fore part of the lips: When it comes before an *h* it is pronounced like an *f*, before *t* it is ſometimes mute, or not ſounded, as in *accompt* and *receipt*; If we trace its form, it ſeems either to have been borrowed from the Hebrew ף, written forwards, after the European manner, or elſe from the Greek Π, written with the laſt leg ſhort, as may be ſeen on ſome Roman monuments, which in courſe of time was formed round; the Gothic character ſtrongly confirms this conjecture. The Saxon capital is the ſame with that which we uſe at preſent. Uſed as a numeral letter it ſtood for 100, but with a daſh on the top thus $\overline{P}$ for 400,000. Among medical writers it ſtands for *pugil*, or the eighth part of a handful. In Italian muſic it ſtand for *piano*, or ſoft, and ſhows that the force of the voice or inſtrument is to be leſſened. P P implies *piu piana*, more ſoft, and P P P *pianiſſimo*, the ſofteſt poſſible. P. M. in aſtronomy, ſtands for *paſt meridean*, or afternoon.

PA'BULAR, Adj. [*pabulum*, Lat.] affording aliment or food.

PABULA'TION, S. [*pabulum*, Lat.] the act of feeding or procuring provender.

PA'BULOUS, Adj. [*pabulum*, Lat.] affording aliment.

PA'BULUM, [Lat.] among phyſicians ſignifies ſuch parts of our common aliments as are neceſſary to recruit the animal fluids; alſo any matter that continues the cauſe of diſeaſe.

PACA'TION, S. [*pacatio*, Lat.] appeaſing, pacifying, or aſſuaging.

PACE, S. [*pas*, Fr. *paſſo*, Ital. *paſſus*, Lat.] a ſtep or ſingle motion of the foot in walking. The gait or manner of walking. Degree of quickneſs: hence to *keep pace with*, is to equal a perſon in faſtneſs, either in walking, riding; or to keep up with. A meaſure of five feet.

To PACE, V. N. to move on ſlowly. To move. Applied to horſes, to move by raiſing the feet on the ſame ſide together. Active, to meaſure by ſteps. To direct or go.

PACE, Adj. having a particular gait or manner of walking.

PA'CER, S. a horſe that raiſes the legs on the ſame ſide together.

PACIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of making peace. The act of appeaſing.

PACIFICA'TOR, S. [*pacificateur*, Fr.] a peace maker.

PACIFICA'TORY, Adj. tending to make peace.

PACI'FIC, Adj. [*pacifique*, Fr. *pacificus*, Lat.] mild; making peace; gentle.

PA'CIFIER, S. one who appeases or reconciles.

To PA'CIFY, V. A. [*pacifier*, Fr. *pacifio*, Lat.] to reconcile, appease, or quiet an angry person.

PACK, S. [Belg. and Teut.] a large bundle of any thing prepared for carriage; a burden or load; a certain number of cards, generally 52; a number of hounds hunting together; a number of persons united in some bad design; a great number or quantity.

To PACK, V. A. to bind up for carriage; to dispatch in haste, used with *off*.

To PACK, V. N. to tie up goods; to remove in haste; to associate in bad designs.

PA'CKCLOTH, S. [*packleed*, Belg.] a cloth in which goods are bundled or tied up.

PA'CKER, S. one that binds up goods for carriage.

PA'CKET, S. [*pacquet*, Fr. *pachetto*, Ital.] a small pack, bundle, or mail of letters; a vessel that carries a mail.

To PA'CKET, V. A. to bind up in parcels.

PA'CKHORSE, S. a horse employed in carrying burthens of goods.

PA'CKSADDLE, S. a saddle on which burdens are laid.

PA'CKTHREAD, S. strong thread used in packing or tying up parcels.

PA'CKWAX, S. the strong aponeurosis or membrane on the sides of the neck.

PACT, S. [Fr. *pactum*, Lat.] a contract, bargain, or covenant.

PACTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*pactio*, Lat.] settled upon condition.

PAD, S. [*paad*, Sax. whence *paath*, Sax. a path, *paiadah*, Per. the feet] the road; a foot path; an easy paced horse; a robber that infests the road on foot; a soft saddle, probably a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw; a kind of bolster made use of by crooked people to conceal their deformity.

To PAD, V. N. to travel gently. To rob on foot. To beat away smooth and level. To conceal any deformity with a kind of a bolster.

PA'DDER, S. one that robs on foot.

To PA'DDLE, V. N. [*patouiller*, Fr.] to row; to beat the water as with oars; to play with, or in the water; to finger.

PA'DDLE, S. [*patal*] a short oar used by a single rower in a boat; any thing broad like an oar.

PA'DDLER, S. one that plays with water.

PA'DDOCK, S. [*pada*, Sax. *padde*, Belg.] a great frog, or toad.

PA'DDOCK, S. a small inclosure for deer, corrupted from *park*, *parrack*, *paddock*.

PADELI'ON, S. [*pas de lion*, Fr. lion's foot] an herb.

PA'DLOCK, S. [from *padde*, Belg.] a lock hung on a staple to fasten a door, box, &c.

PÆ'AN, S. [from the Songs sung to Pæan or Apollo beginning with *Io Pæan*] a song of triumph.

PA'GAN, Adj. [*panganisi*, Sax. *paganus*, Lat. from *pagus*, Lat. a village, the villages continuing heathens after the cities were Christians] idolatrous; heathenish.

PA'GAN, S. an idolator.

PA'GANISM, [Fr.] the religion of idolators or heathens.

PAGE, S. [Fr. *pagina*, Lat.] one side of the leaf of a book; a young boy attending on a great person, generally used as a train-bearer.

To PAGE, V. A. to mark the pages of a book with figures; to attend as a page.

PA'GEANT, S. a statue in a public show; any show or spectacle of entertainment.

PA'GEANT, Adj. shewy, pompous, gaudy.

To PA'GEANT, V. A. to exhibit in show; to represent.

PA'GEANTRY, S. pomp; shew; ostentatious and gaudy splendor.

PA'GINAL, Adj. [*pagina*, Lat.] consisting of pages.

PA'GOD, S. an Indian idol, or temple of an idol.

PAID, Preter, and participle passive of *Pay*.

PAIL, S. [*paila*, Span.] a wooden vessel in which milk or water is carried.

PAIN, S. [*peine*, Fr. *pin*, Sax. *pein*, Teut. from *pæna*, Lat. or *pinian*, Sax. to punish] a punishment threatened; a sensation of uneasiness; uneasiness, applied to the mind. In the plural, labour; task; the throws of child-birth.

To PAIN, V. A. to make uneasy. Used with the reciprocal pronoun, to labour hard, or to hurt in making an effort.

PA'INFUL, Adj. miserable; afflictive; causing an uneasy sensation; difficult, or requiring great labour.

PA'INFULLY, Adv. with great pain, affliction, labour, or diligence.

PA'INFULNESS, S. the quality of exciting an uneasy sensation; grief.

PA'INIM, S. [*payen*, Fr.] an infidel, pagan, or idolator.

PA'INIM, Adj. idolatrous; heathenish.

PA'INLESS, Adj. without any uneasy sensation or trouble.

PAINSTA'KER, S. a laborious person.

PAINSTA'KING, Adj. labouring hardly and diligently.

To PAINT, V. A. [*peint*, Fr. from *peindre*, Fr. *pingo*, Lat.] to represent in colours; to cover with colours. Figuratively, to describe, to colour, or diversify; to lay colours on the face.

PAINT, S. colours made use of in representing likenesses.

PA'INTER, S. [*peintre*, Fr.] one who represents things in colours.

PA'INTING, S. the art of representing

things in colours. A picture; or resemblance formed with paint.

PA'INTURE, S. [*peinture*, Fr.] the art of painting. "*Painture* near adjoining." *Dryd.*

PAIR, S. [*paire*, Fr. *par*, Lat.] two things suiting one another. "A *pair* of gloves." A man and wife. Two of a sort; two similar parts joined together, and composing one thing. "A *pair* of bellows."

To PAIR, V. N. to unite in couples. To suit, or resemble.

PA'LACE, S. [*palais*, Fr. *palatium*, Lat.] a house in which a king or some great person resides. A splendid house.

PALA'NQUIN, S. a kind of covered carriage, used by persons of distinction, and supported on the shoulders of slaves in the East.

PA'LATABLE, Adj agreeable to the taste.

PA'LATE, S. [*palatum*, Lat.] the flesh that composes the upper part of the roof of the mouth. The organ of taste.

PALA'TIC, Adj. belonging to the palate or roof of the mouth.

PA'LATINE, S. [*palatin*, Fr. *palatinus*, Lat.] one invested with royal rights and privileges.

PA'LATINE, Adj. possessing royal privileges.

PALE, Adj. [Fr. *pallidus*, Lat.] of a white colour: Deprived of its colour; of a faint lustre; dim.

To PALE, V. A. to make whitish or pale.

PALE, S. [*palus*, Lat.] a narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a cross beam, to inclose grounds. Any inclosure, or district. In heraldry, a stake placed upright from the top of the chief to the point.

To PALE in, V. A. to inclose with pales. To encompass.

PA'LED, Adj. in Botany, applied to such flowers as have leaves surrounding a head or thrum; as the marygold.

PALE-EYED, Adj. having dim eyes.

PALE-FACED, Adj. having the face whitish, or without any colour.

PA'LELY, Adv. wanly, or without ruddiness.

PA'LENESS, S. want of colour. Want of lustre.

PA'LENDAR, S. a coasting vessel.

PA'LEOUS, Adj. [*paleo*, Lat.] husky, chaffy. "*Paleous* bodies." *Brown.*

PALE'ISTRICAL, Adj. [*palæstricus*, Lat. παλαιστρικος, Gr.] of or belonging to wrestling.

PA'LETTE, S. [Fr.] a light board with a hole through which the thumb passes, used by a limner to place his colours on.

PA'LFREY, S. [*palefroy*, Fr. *palafreno*, Ital. *palffrai*, Brit.] a small horse, used by ladies.

PA'LINDROME, S. a word or sentence that reads the same backwards or forwards, as *madam*.

PA'LINODE, PALINODY, S. a recantation.

PALISA'DE, PALISADO, S. [*palisade*, Fr. *palisado*, Span.] pales set by way of inclosure, or defence.

PA'LISH, Adj. something pale or wan.

PALL, S. [*pallium*, Lat. *palla*, Lat.] a cloak or mantle of state. A pontifical ornament, made of white wool, shorn from two lambs, offered by the nuns of St. Agnes, on the day of her feast. A covering of black velvet, sometimes edged with white silk, thrown over a coffin, when carried to the place of interment.

To PALL, V. A. to cover, hide, or conceal.

To PALL, V. N. [*pallu*, Brit. or from *pale*] to grow vapid, or tasteless. To damp, or dispirit. To impair or weaken. To cloy.

PA'LLET, S. [*paille*, Fr.] a small or mean bed.

PALL-MALL, S. [from *pila*, Lat. a ball, and *malleus*, Lat. a mallet; *paille*, *maille*, Fr. See MALL, and MELL] a play in which a ball is struck through an iron ring with a mallet.

To PALLIATE, V. A. [*palliatus*, from *pallio*, of *pallium*, Lat. a cloak] to cloak, cover, or extenuate any crime by excuses or favourable representations.

PALLIA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of covering or extenuating a crime. An imperfect and temporary cure.

PALLIATIVE, Adj. [*palliatif*, Fr.] extenuating by excuses and favourable representations.

PA'LLIATIVE, S. something that extenuates a crime or alliviates pain.

PALLID, Adj. [*pallidus*, Lat.] pale; wan; not high coloured.

PALLI'OGY, S. [παλιν, and λεγω, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, in which the same word is repeated.

PALM, S. [*palma*, Lat. *palmier*, Fr.] a tree whose branches are worn in token of victory. The hand spread out, or the inside of the hand. In measure, three inches.

To PALM, V. A. to conceal in the palm. To impose on, used with *upon*. To handle. To stroak with the hand.

PA'LMER, S. a pilgrim, so called from the custom of bearing branches of palm, by those who had visited the holy land. A crown encircling a deer's head.

PA'LMER-WORM, S. a worm covered with hair, so called from its resembling a palmer or pilgrim in wandering.

PA'LMETTO, S. a kind of palm tree with the leaves of which womens hats are made.

PALMIFE'ROUS, Adj. [*palma*, and *fero*, Lat.] bearing palmes.

PA'LMIPEDE, Adj. [from *palma*, and *pes*, Lat.] web-footed; having the toes joined by a membrane.

PA'LMISTER, S. [see PALMISTRY] one who professes palmistry.

PA'LMISTRY, S. [*palma*, Lat.] the art of telling fortunes by the lines of the palm. Juggling.

PA'LMY, Adj. bearing palms.

PALPABI'LITY, S. [*palpable*] the quality of being perceiveable by the touch.

PA'LPABLE, Adj. [Fr. *palpor*, Lat.] to be perceived by the touch. Groſs; coarſe; eaſily detected; plain or eaſily perceived.

PA'LPABLENESS, S. the quality of being perceived by the touch. Groſſneſs, plainneſs. The quality of being ſo plain, as almoſt to be felt.

PALPABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be perceived by the touch. So groſs or plain, as almoſt to be felt.

PALPA'TION, S. [*palpatio*, *palpor*, Lat.] to beat as the heart; to flutter.

To PA'LPITATE, V. A. [*palpitatus*, from *palpito*, Lat.] to beat like the heart; to flutter.

PALPITA'TION, S. [Fr.] the increaſed and ſenſible motion of the heart, occaſioned by fright or diſorder.

PA'LSGRAVE, S. [*paltſgrave*, Belg. *paltſgraff*, Teut.] a count or earl who has the ſuperintendance of a prince's palace.

PA'LSIED, Adj. [*palſy*] afflicted with the palſy.

PA'LSY, S. [*paralyſis*, Lat. from whence *paralaſy*, *palaſy*, and *palſy*] a diſeaſe, wherein the body or ſome of its parts loſe their motion, and ſometimes their ſenſation.

To PA'LTER, V. N. [from *paltron*, Fr.] to prevaricate; to ſhift or dodge.

To PALTER, V. A. to ſquander, to trifle.

PA'LTERER, S. an inſincere dealer or ſhifter.

PALTRINESS, S. meanneſs.

PA'LTRY, Adj. [*paltron*, Fr. a ſcoundrel, *paltrocca*, Ital. a mean proſtitute, *paltone*, Ital. a cheat] ſorry; worthleſs; contemptible; mean.

PALUDAMENT, S. [*paludamentum*, Lat.] a coat armour; an herald's coat.

PA'LY, Adj. of a whitiſh hue, deprived of redneſs. Uſed only in poetry.

PAM', S. [perhaps from *palma*, Lat. victory, as *trump* is from *triumph*] the knave of clubs.

To PA'MPER, V. A. [*pamberare*, Ital.] to fill with food, or feed luxuriouſly.

PA'MPHLET, S. [written by Caxton *paunflet*, from *par un filet*, Fr. by a thread] a ſmall book not bound.

To PAMPHLET, V. A. to write ſmall books or pamphlets.

PAN, S. [*ponne*, *panne*, Sax. *panme*, Dan. *panne*, Belg. *pfann*, Teut.] an earthen veſſel broad and hollow. The part of a gun lock that holds the powder. Any hollow or cavity. "The brain *pan*." The god of ſhepherds.

PANACE'A, S. [*panacée*, Fr. παναξεια, Gr.] an univerſal medicine.

PANACE'A, S. an herb.

PAN'CAKE, S. a kind of cake made in a frying-pan.

PANA'DO, S. [*panade*, Fr. *panada*, Ital. from *panis*, Lat. bread] food made by boiling bread till it is in a manner diſſolved in water.

PANCRA'TICAL, Adj. very ſtrong, or excelling in all the gymnaſtic exerciſes; almighty, all-powerful.

PANCHRE'STA, S. [παγχρηςα, Gr.] medicines that are efficacious in all diſeaſes.

PA'NCREAS, S. the part called the ſweetbread; a conglomerate gland, ſituated between the bottom of the ſtomach and the vertebræ of the loins, and affording a juice of great ſervice in aſſiſting digeſtion.

PANCREA'TIC, Adj. belonging to the pancreas.

PA'NCY, or PA'NSY, S. [perhaps corrupted from *panacey*, of *panacea*, Lat.] a flower of the violet kind.

PA'NDECT, S. a treatiſe that comprehends the whole of any ſcience. A digeſt of the civil law.

PANDE'MICK, Adj. [παν and δήμος, Gr.] incident to a whole people.

PA'NDER, S. [from *Pandarus*, the pimp in the ſtory of *Troilus* and *Creſſida*, and ſhould therefore be written *Pandar*] a pimp, or man that procures proſtitutes for another.

To PA'NDER, V. A. to pimp. To be ſubſervient to luſt or paſſion.

PA'NDERLY, Adj. pimping; reſembling pimps; mean.

PANDICULA'TION, S. [*pandiculans*, Lat.] the reſtleſſneſs, ſtretching and uneaſineſs, uſually attending the cold fits of an intermitting fever.

PA'NE, S. [*panean*, Fr.] a ſquare piece of glaſs.

PANEGY'RIC, S. [*panegyrique*, Fr.] an elogy, or piece written in praiſe of a perſon or thing.

PANEGY'RIC, PANEGY'RICAL, Adj. praiſing; in the nature of a panegyric.

PANEGY'RIST, S. [*panegyriſte*, Fr.] one that writes praiſe.

PA'NEL, S. [a diminutive of *paneau*, Fr.] a ſquare, or piece of any matter inſerted among others. A ſquare piece in a wainſcot.

PANG, S. [from *peir*, Fr. *pain*, or *bang*, Belg.] exceſſive pain: A ſudden and vehement pain or torture.

To PANG, V. A. to torment cruelly.

PA'NIC, Adj. [from *Pan*, who is ſuppoſed to occaſion groundleſs fear] violent without reaſon, applied to fear.

PA'NNADE, S. the curvetting, or prancing of a high-bred horſe.

PA'NNEL, S. [*panneel*, Belg. *panneau*, Fr.] a kind of clumſy ſaddle. In law, it ſignifies, the paper with the names of the jurors returned by the ſheriff; and in falconry, the ſtomach of a hawk.

PA'NNIC, PA'NNICLE, S. a plant of the millet kind.

PA'NNIER, S. [*panier*, Fr.] a baſket, or wicker veſſel hung on the ſide of a horſe.

PA'NOPLY, S. complete armour.

PA'NSY, S. a flower.

To PANT, V. N. [*panteler*, old Fr.] to fetch the breath ſhort, when frightened, or out of breath. To play with intermiſſion, applied to the wind. To wiſh or long for.

PANT, S. the motion of the heart.

PANTALOON, S. [*pantalon*, Fr.] a man's garmant, in which the breeches and ſtockings are all of a piece. *Hanmer.*

PAN'TESS, S. [*pantoiment*, Fr.] the difficulty of breathing in a hawk.

PANTHEOL'OGY, S. [παυθεολογια, Gr.] the whole ſum or body of divinity.

PAN'THEON, S. [πανθειον, Gr.] a Temple at Rome dedicated to all the Gods.

PA'NTHER, S. [*panthera*, Lat. *panthere*, Fr.] a large ſpotted wild beaſt, ſcarce ever tamed.

PA'NTILE, S. a gutter tile.

PA'NTINGLY, Adv. with a palpitation; breathing ſhort.

PA'NTLER, S. [*panetier*, Fr.] a perſon, who keeps the bread in a great family.

PA'NTOFLE, S. [*pantouffle*, Sax. *pantofula*, Ital.] a ſlipper.

PA'NTOMIME, S. one who can expreſs his meaning by actions. A farce, which conſiſts entirely in geſture and dumb ſhew.

PA'NTON, S. a ſhoe made to recover a narrow and hide-bound heel.

PA'NTRY, S. [*panetrie*, Fr.] the room in which victuals or pans are kept.

PAP, S. [*papa*, Ital. *pappe*, Belg. *papilla*, Lat.] the nipple of a breaſt. Food made for infants of bread boiled in milk or water, The pulp of fruit.

PA'PA, S. [*papa*, Lat.] a name of fondneſs uſed by a child to its father.

PA'PACY, S. [*papet*, Fr. from *papa*, Lat. a pope] the office or dignity of a pope.

PA'PAL, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the pope.

PAPA'VEROUS, Adj. [*papaverous*, from *papaver*, Lat.] belonging to, or reſembling poppies.

PA'PER, S. [*papier*, Fr. *papyrus*, Lat. the reed of the Nile, on which they wrote before the invention of paper] a ſubſtance on which we write or print, made of linen rags ground, macerated in water, and formed into thin ſheets by means of a ſieve. A piece of paper. A ſingle ſheet printed or written, uſually applied to journals, or eſſays publiſhed in ſingle ſheets.

PA'PER, Adj. any thing ſlight or thin; made of paper.

To PA'PER, V. A. to cover or wrap in paper. To regiſter.

PA'PESCENT, Adj. tending towards, or reſembling pap.

PA'PILLO, S. [Lat. *papilion*, Fr.] a moth of various colours, by ſome called a butterfly.

PA'PILIONA'CEOUS, Adj. in botany, applied to ſuch flowers as repreſent a butterfly, with its wings expanded.

PA'PILLARY, PA'PILLOUS, Adj. [*papilla*, Lat.] having emulgent veſſels reſembling paps.

PA'PIST, S. [*papiſte*, Fr.] one that adheres to the communion of the pope and the church of Rome.

PAPI'STICAL, Adj. popiſh: Adhering to the pope.

PA'PISTRE, S. popery: The doctrine of the church of Rome.

PA'PPOUS, Adj. [*ſappoſus*, Lat.] in botany, covered with a light thin down.

PA'PPY, Adj. ſoft; juicy: Eaſily divided.

PAPULOSI'TY, [*papuloſitas*, Lat.] fulneſs of bliſters or pimples.

PAR, S. [Lat.] the ſtate of equality or equal value.

PA'RABLE, S. [*parabola*, Lat.] a fable or ſtory made uſe of to convey ſome important truth, and originally borrowed from the hieroglyphic characters.

PARA'BOLA, S. [Lat.] in geometry, a conic ſection ariſing from a cone's being cut by a plane parallel to one of its ſides.

PARA'BOLIC, PARABO'LICAL, Adj. [*parabolique*, Fr.] expreſſed in parables or by a ſimilitude. In geometry, having the form or properties of a parabola.

PARABO'LICALLY, Adv. by way of parable, or ſimilitude. In the form of a parabola.

PARA'CENTESIS, [παραϰέντησις, Gr.] the operation, whereby any of the venters are perforated to diſcharge any matter; as in the Dropſy.

PARACE'NTRIC, PARACE'NTRICAL, Adj. deviating from the center.

PARACHRO'NISM, S. an error in chronology; a miſtaking the time of any incident or event in hiſtory.

PARACLE'TE, S. [παραϰλητος, Gr.] an Advocate, or Comforter. Generally applied to the third perſon in the Holy Trinity.

PARA'DE, S. [Fr.] an oſtentatious ſhow or diſplay. Military order. A place where troops are drawn up in battle array. A guard, or a poſture of defence.

PA'RADIGM, S. [Gr.] an example, or table.

PARADISIA'CAL, Adj. [*paradiſe*] ſuiting, reſembling, or forming paradiſe.

PA'RADISE, S. the garden of bliſs in which our firſt parents were placed. Any place which affords exquiſite pleaſure or happineſs.

PA'RADOX, S. a tenet contrary to a received opinion, and which at firſt appears abſurd.

PARADO'XICAL, Adj. of the nature of a paradox.

PARADO'XICALLY, Adv. after the manner of a paradox.

PARADOXO'LOGY, S. [from παραδοξος, and λεγω, Gr.] ſpeaking in paradoxes.

PARÆNE'SIS, S. [παραινεσις, Gr.] admonition; precept, or inſtruction.

PARAGO'GE, S. [Fr.] a figure whereby a ſyllable or letter is added to the end of a word

PA'RAGON, S. [Fr.] from *parage*, old Fr. *paragone*, Ital.] a model; ſomething ſuperlative excellent.

To PA'RAGON, V. A. to compare; to equal.

PA'RAGRAPH, S. [Fr.] a diſtinct part of a diſcourſe. In printing, a mark, uſed to ſignify the beginning of ſome other ſubject, and formed thus ¶.

PARAGRA'PHICALLY, Adv. with diſtinct breaks or ſentences.

PARALIP'SIS, S. [παραλειψις, Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, wherein that thing is let paſs, which nevertheleſs is intended to be inſiſted on at large.

PARALLA'TIC, PARALLA'TICAL, Adj. belonging to a parallax.

PA'RALLAX, S. the diſtance between the true and apparent place of the ſun, or any ſtar viewed from the ſurface of the earth.

PA'RALLEL, Adj. extended in the ſame direction, obſerving always the ſame direction, obſerving always the ſame diſtance. Having the ſame tendency, continuing the reſemblance through ſeveral particulars: like.

PA'RALLELS, S. lines continuing their courſe, and equally diſtant from each other. Lines on the globe, which diſtinguiſh the latitude. Direction conformable to that of another line. Reſemblance; likeneſs. A compariſon. Any thing reſembling another.

To PA'RALLEL, V. A. to place ſo as to keep the ſame direction with, or be at the ſame diſtance from another line. To correſpond to. To compare. To bear reſemblance to.

PARALLELISM, S. the ſtate of being parallel.

PARALE'LLOGRAM, S. [Fr.] in geometry, a right-lined quadrilateral figure, whoſe oppoſite ſides are parallel and equal.

PARALLELOGRA'MICAL, Adj. having the properties of a parallelogram.

PARALLELOPI'PED, S. a ſolid figure contained under ſix parallelograms, whoſe oppoſite ſides are equal and parallel.

PARA'LOGISM, S. a falſe argument.

PA'RALOGY, S. a falſe reaſoning.

PARALY'SIS, S. the palſy.

PARALY'TIC, PARALY'TICAL, Adj. affected with the palſy.

PARA'METER, S. a conſtant right line in each of the three conic ſections, called likewiſe the *latus rectum*.

PARAMOU'NT. Adj. [*paramont*, old Fr. or of *para* and *montar*, Span.] having the chief or higheſt authority. Eminent or of the higheſt order.

PARAMOU'NT, S the chief.

PA'RAMOUR, S. [from *par*, Fr. by, and *amour*, Fr. love] a lover. A miſtreſs.

PARANY'MPHE, S. [*paranymphe*, Fr.] a brideman. One that countenances or ſupports another.

PARAPE'GM, S. a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations, the riſing and ſetting of ſtars, and other aſtronomical obſervations were formerly engraven or delineated.

PA'RAPET, S. [Fr. *parapetto*, Ital.] a wall in a fortification breaſt high.

PARAPHIMO'SIS, S. a diſeaſe wherein the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans.

PAMPHERNA'LIA, S. [Lat.] goods in the wife's diſpoſal.

PA'RAPHRASE, S. a looſe interpretation, wherein regard is had only to an author's meaning, not to his words.

To PA'RAPHRASE, V. A. to tranſlate in a free manner, ſo as only to give the ſenſe of a paſſage, but not the literal meaning of every word.

PA'RAPHRAST, S. [παραφραστης, Gr.] a lax interpreter; one who expounds in many words.

PARAPHRA'STIC, PARAPHRA'STICAL, Adj. explained in a free or looſe manner.

PARAPHRENI'TIS, S. [παρα, and φρενιτις, Gr.] a madneſs accompanied with a continual fever; an inflammation of the diaphragm.

PARAPLEGI'A, S. [Gr.] a palſy which ſeizes all parts of the body below the head.

PARASA'NG, S. a Perſian meaſure of length.

PARASIO'PESIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, which ſignifies keeping ſilence.

PARASI'TIC, PARASI'TICAL, Adj. [*paraſitique*, Fr.] flattering or wheedling.

PA'RASOL, S. [Fr.] a ſmall canopy or umbrella uſed to defend the head from rain or the heat of the ſun.

PARASY'NAXIS, S. [Gr.] a conventicle.

PARATHESIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in grammar, where two or more ſubſtantives are put in the ſame caſe. In rhetoric, a ſmall hint of a thing. In printing, the matter contained within two crotchets, marked thus [].

To PA'RBOIL, V. A. [*pourbouiller*, Fr. or from *part boil*] to half boil.

To PA'RBREAK, V. N. to vomit.

PA'RCEL, S. [*parcelle*, Fr.] a ſmall bundle. A part taken ſeparately. A quantity or maſs. A number of perſons or things, uſed in contempt.

PA'RCEL, V. A. to divide into ſeparate portions. To make up into a ſum.

PA'RCENER, S. in law, applied to a man's ſiſters or daughters who become poſſeſſed as joint tenants or co-heirs of a man's eſtate, by his dying without iſſue male.

To PARCH, V. A. to ſcorch, or burn ſlightly. To dry up. Neuterly, to be ſcorched or dried.

PAR-

PA'RCHMENT, S. [*parchemin*, Fr. *pergamena*, Lat. becauſe invented by Eumenes at Pergamus] ſheep ſkins dreſſed and fit for writing.

PA'RCITY, S. [*parcitas*, Lat.] frugality; ſparingneſs.

PARD, PA'RDALE, S. [*pardus*, Lat. *pardalis*, Lat.] the leopard. In Poetry, any ſpotted beaſt.

To PA'RDON, V. A. [*pardonner*, Fr. *pardonare*, Ital.] to excuſe an offender, forgive a crime, or remit a penalty. *Pardon me*, is a phraſe of civil denial or ſlight apology.

PA'RDON, S. [Fr.] the act of forgiving an offender a crime, or of remitting a penalty.

PA'RDONABLE, Adj. capable of being forgiven.

PA'RDONABLENESS, S. the quality of being poſſible to be forgiven.

PA'RDONABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as may be forgiven.

PA'RDONER, S. one who forgives another.

To PARE, V. A. [*poridan*, Perſ. to cut] to cut off the outward coat or ſurface; to cut off extremities by little and little.

PAREG'BASIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, where the principal ſubject is departed from.

PAREGO'RICK, Adj. [παρηγορικος, Gr.] having the power, in Medicine, to comfort, mollify, or aſſuage.

PARE'NCHYMA, S. [παρέγχυμα, Gr.] a ſpongy or porous ſubſtance; a part through which the blood is ſtrained.

PA'RENT, S. [Fr. *parens*, Lat.] a father or mother.

PA'RENTAGE, S. extraction; birth; condition with reſpect to the rank of one's parents.

PARE'NTAL, Adj. becoming or belonging to parents.

PARENTA'TION, S. [from *parento*, Lat.] ſomething done or ſaid in honour of the dead.

PARE'NTHESIS, S. [Gr.] in Grammar, a ſentence, which may be left out without ſpoiling the ſenſe of the period; in Printing, marked thus ( ).

PARE'NTICIDE, S. [*parens* and *cædes*, Lat.] the killing a father or mother.

PA'RERGY, S. [παρὰ and ἔργον, Gr.] ſomething unimportant, or done by the bye.

PA'RGET, S. plaiſter laid on the roofs or cieling of a room.

To PA'RGET, V. A. to cover with plaiſter.

PARHE'LION, S. [παρὰ and ἥλιος, Gr.] a mock ſun.

PARI'ETAL, Adj. [from *paries*, Lat. a wall] conſtituting the ſides or walls.

PA'RING, S. the rind, or that which is pared off any thing.

PA'RIS, [in Lat. *Lutetia*, *Pariſiorum*, or *Pariſium*] a city in the middle of the government of the iſle of France, both its capital, and alſo that of the whole kingdom. It lies in a ſpacious plain on the Seine. This is a very large, populous, and ſtately city, built of a circular form, about two French leagues in diameter, and ſix in circuit, including the ſuburbs. It is reckoned to contain 912 ſtreets, great and ſmall, and upwards of 20,000 houſes, beſides religious ſtructures, colleges, halls, and ſhops; has 52 pariſhes, 56 monaſteries inhabited by friars, 78 by nuns, 14,000 coaches, and about 400,000 inhabitants: theſe conſume annually above 100,000 muids of corn, each muid 2600 pounds weight; 140,000 oxen or cows, 550,000 ſheep, 125,000 calves, and 40,000 hogs; 330,000 muids of wine, each equivalent to 300 of our quarts, beſides brandy, beer, and cyder. Though Paris ſtands on more ground than London, which may be much doubted ſince the great increaſe of new buildings in the latter, it is not ſo populous, London exceeding it by at leaſt 200,000 ſouls. The houſes of Paris are built of white hewn-ſtone, and uniform; the ſtreets are of a competent breadth, the ſoil of which is conveyed into a canal, and waſhed down by means of a large body of water conveyed from a neighbouring fountain. As almoſt every French nobleman has a palace, or hotel as they call it, in this city, with courts and gardens belonging to it, in this reſpect Paris ſurpaſſes anything of that kind to be met with in London. The Louvre, the Tuilleries, and other royal palaces here, are indeed large and ſpacious, but old and decayed buildings. Paris has three capital diviſions, namely, 1. The town, which lies to the N. of the Seine; 2. The city, which is entirely ſurrounded by the river, being in the center of all, is called L'Iſle du Palais, i. e. the iſland of the palace, as the royal palace takes up great part of it; and, 3. The univerſity, which lies to the S. of the Seine, together with twelve ſuburbs. The whole is further ſubdivided into twenty quartiers or wards. Paris is the ſee of an archbiſhop, the ſeat of the principal part of the kingdom, and other chief courts. Here is an univerſity and fifty-four colleges, but in only ten of theſe are public exerciſes performed. The Sorbonne is one of the fineſt colleges in Europe, and formerly very famous, by which name the whole univerſity is frequently ſignified; but it is at preſent very much on the decline, on account of its civil juriſdiction, and the other privileges it formerly enjoyed, being taken from it. Beſides the royal academy of ſciences, of much the ſame nature as our Royal Society, here is an academy for refining the French language; alſo academics of painting, ſculpture and architecture, with many others for the improvement of all mechanic arts and manufactures, as tapeſtry, moſaic works in plate iron, ſteel, braſs, embroidery, &c. The principal manufactures in Paris are gold and ſilver ſtuffs

ſtuffs, alſo lace of the ſame materials, tapeſtry, ribbans, linen, and glaſs. The moſt conſiderable palaces in Paris are the Louvre, behind which is the Tuilleries; beyond that is a fine walk called the Queen's walk, or La Cours de la Reine; the palace of Orleans or Luxemburg, the royal palace, with a palace where the parliament meets. Beſides theſe, there is the Baſtile, a priſon for ſtate-priſoners, and ſuch as are taken up by lettres-de-cachet; the arſenal; the King's library; the royal phyſic gardens; the royal obſervatory; the gobelins for all ſorts of manufactures; and the town-houſe, in the ſquare, called the Greve. Its principal churches are, the cathedral of Notre Dame, St. Genevieve, the abbey of St. Germain, with the church and nunnery of Val-de-Grace, &c. The firſt magiſtrate of Paris is called Prevot des merchands, or the provoſt of the merchants. In Paris are ten bridges, the three moſt conſiderable of which are the Pont-au-Change, the Pont-neuf, and the Pont royal. On both ſides of the Seine are very fine quays in ſeveral places: and in this city are upwards of twenty hoſpitals, of which the Hotel-Dieu is the largeſt, &c. In the ſquare called La Place des Victoires, is a noble ſtatue of Lewis XIV. but very much degraded by flattering inſcriptions, and the mean proteſtations, &c. uſed formerly, even to a degree of adoration, by the Duke de la Feuillade, who erected it. In the neighbourhood are the palaces of Verſailles, Trianon, Marli, St. Germain en Laye, &c. &c. "Paris, ſays Buſchin, is the center of all good taſte and recreation." But vanity and pleaſure, the other part of its character, reigning here in a ſuperlative degree, does not ſeem to entitle them to any great ſhare of the former. It lies 200 miles S. E. of London, 550 W. of Vienna, 680 N. E. of Madrid, 700 N. W. of Rome, and 1300 in the ſame direction from Conſtantinople. Lat. 48 deg. 50 min. N. long. 2 deg. 25 min. E.

PARISH, S. [*paroiſe*, Fr.] a diſtrict belonging to the ſame church, and under the care of the ſame prieſt.

PA'RISH, Adj. belonging to, or having the care of, the pariſh; maintained by the pariſh.

PARISHI'ONER, S. [*paroiſſien*. Fr. from *pariſh*] one that belongs to, or is an inhabitant of a pariſh.

PARISYLLA'BICAL, S. in grammar ſignifies having an equal number of ſyllables.

PA'RITOR, S. [*apparitor*] a beadle, or one that ſummons to attend in the court belonging to the civil law. See APPARITOR.

PA'RITY, S. [*parité*, Fr. *paritas*, Lat.] equality; likeneſs; reſemblance.

PARK, S. [*pearroc*, *pearruc*, Sax. *paerck*, *ꝑbirc*, Teut. *parc*, Fr.] a piece of ground incloſed and ſtored with deer or beaſts of chaſe.

To PARK, V. A. to incloſe, as in a park.

PARLE, S. [*parler*, Fr.] converſation. The act of treating by word of mouth.

To PA'RLEY, V. A. to treat by word of mouth; generally uſed in war of the treaties carried on by enemies during a ſuſpenſion of arms for that purpoſe. To *beat* or *ſound a parley*, ſignifies to give the ſignal for a conference, by beat of drum, or ſound of trumpet.

PA'RLEY, S. a treaty carried on by word of mouth.

PA'RLIAMENT, S. [*parlement*, Fr.] the aſſembly of the lords ſpiritual and temporal for debating of matters touching the commonwealth, and the making or correcting of laws.

PARLIAME'NTARY, Adj. enacted by, ſuiting, belonging to, or performed by the parliament.

PA'RLOUR, S. [*parlour*, Fr. *parlatorio*, Ital.] in monaſteries, a room where the religious receive thoſe that come to ſee them. In houſes, a room elegantly furniſhed for reception and entertainment.

PA'RLOUS, Adj. [perhaps from *parler*, to ſpeak, but Junius derives it from *perilous*, uſed in the ſame ſenſe as the Latin *improbus*] keen; ſprightly; waggiſh. "A *parlous* wit." *Dryd.*

PA'RLOUS, Adj. [from *peerleſs*] incomparable; matchleſs.

PA'RLOUSNESS, S. quickneſs; keenneſs of wit.

PARNA'SSUS, S. a craggy mountain of ancient Greece, rendered famous by the poets, and ſacred to Apollo and the muſes. It lies in the W. part of Achaia, the modern Livadia, a province of European Turkey, and N. of the gulph of Lepanto. Its high tops terminating in two points or pics, was hence of old called Biceps Parnaſſus. Between theſe abundance of water falls after rain or ſnow. Here is likewiſe a plentiful fountain continually iſſuing out from among the rocks, and ſuppoſed to be the ancient Caſtalia, of which the Pythian propheteſs and the poets, who pretended to inſpiration, uſed to drink, and whither they commonly went to bathe themſelves.

PARO'CHIAL, Adj. [*parochialis*, Lat.] belonging to a pariſh.

PA'RODY, S. [*parodie*, Fr.] a kind of writing, wherein the words of an author are applied to another ſubject; generally applied to the turning ſomething ſerious into burleſque.

To PA'RODY, V. A. to apply the words of an author to a different ſubject, generally in order to cauſe pleaſantry.

PAROE'MIA, S. [παροιμια, Gr.] a proverb. In rhetoric, a proverbial manner of ſpeaking.

PARO'LE, S. [Fr.] a word given by way of aſſurance. A promiſe given by a priſoner to go away.

PARONOMA'SIA, S. [Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure wherein words alike in ſound, but of a different ſenſe, are affectedly uſed. A pun.

PARONY'CHIA, S. [παρονυχία, Gr.] a preter-

preternatural ſwelling under the root of the nail; a whitlow.

PA'ROQUET, S. [*parroquet*, *perroquet*, Fr.] a ſmall kind of parrot.

PA'ROTID, Adj. ſalival, ſo named becauſe near the ears.

PA'ROTIS, S. [Gr.] a tumour in the glandules behind and about the ears.

PA'ROXISM, S. a ſevere fit of a diſeaſe in which it grows more violent and dangerous.

PA'RRICIDE, S. [Fr. *parricida*, Lat.] one who deſtroys a father; figuratively, one who invades his country, or one whom he ought particularly to reverence. The murder of a father, or one to whom reverence is due, from *parricidium*, Lat.

PARRICI'DIAL, PARRICI'DIOUS, Adj. relating to, or committing parricide.

PA'RROT, [*parroquet*, Fr.] a parti-coloured bird, of the hook-bill ſpecies, remarkable for its imitating the human voice.

To PA'RRY, V. N. [*parer*, Fr.] to put by thruſts in fencing.

To PARSE, V. A. [*pars*, Lat.] in grammar, to reſolve a ſentence into its different parts of ſpeech.

PARSIMO'NIOUS, Adj. [*parſimonius*, Lat.] frugal. Sparing to exceſs.

PARSIMO'NIOUSLY, Adj. in a frugal, ſparing, or covetous manner.

PARSIMO'NIOUSNESS, S. a diſpoſition of ſparing or ſaving.

PA'RSIMONY, S. [*parſimonia*, Lat.] the act of ſaving money.

PA'RSLEY, S. [*perſli*, Brit. *perſil*, Fr.] an herb, whoſe leaves are divided into wings, generally cut into ſegments, and growing on a branched rib.

PA'RSNIP, S. a root, of a light yellow colour.

PA'RSON, S. [derived either from *perſona*, Lat. becauſe he perſonates the pariſh, or from *parocheanus*, Lat. a pariſh prieſt] a clergyman; a pariſh prieſt; or teacher.

PA'RSONAGE, S. a benefice of a pariſh prieſt.

PART, [*pars*, Lat.] ſomething taken from and leſs than the whole; a portion; a number. A ſhare, or concern. A ſide or party. In the plural, qualities, powers, or faculties. Applied to the mind, accompliſhments.

PART, Adj. partly; in ſome meaſure.

To PART, V. A. [*partio*, Lat.] to divide. To ſeparate. To keep aſſunder. To quit each other. To take leave of. To have a ſhare.

PA'RTABLE, Adj. capable of having its parts ſeparated.

PA'RTAGE, S. [Fr.] diviſion; the act of ſharing. A word merely French.

To PARTA'KE, V. N. [pret. I *partook*, part. paſſive, *partaken*.] To ſhare. To have ſomething of the property, nature, claim or right; to be admitted to; not excluded: to combine, or enter into a deſign. Sometimes with *in* before, the thing partaken of.

PARTA'KER, S. a ſharer in any thing. An accomplice.

PA'RTER, S. one that ſeparates or divides.

PA'RTERRE, S. [Fr.] a level diviſion of ground; a flower-garden.

PA'RTIAL, Adj. [Fr.] inclined to favour one ſide more than another with reaſon.

PARTIA'LITY, S. [*partialité*, Fr.] the act of favouring one party more than another without juſt reaſon.

To PARTIALIZE, V. A. to make a perſon unreaſonably favour one ſide more than another.

PARTIALLY, Adv. with unjuſt or unreaſonable favour or diſlike.

PARTIBI'LITY, S. [from *partible*] poſſibility of being divided.

PA'RTIBLE, Adj. [from *part*] poſſible to be divided or ſeparated.

PARTI'CIPABLE, Adj. [from *participate*] ſuch as may be ſhared among ſeveral.

PARTICIPANT, Adj. [Fr.] ſharing; having a ſhare or part.

To PARTICIP'ATE, V. N. [*participatus*, of *participo*, Lat.] to enjoy in common with others. To have a part of more things than one; to receive part or ſhare.

PARTICIPATION, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of ſharing or enjoying ſomething in common with others. Diſtribution or diviſion in ſhares.

PARTICI'PIAL, Adj. [*participialis*, Lat.] having the nature of a participle.

PARTICI'PIALLY, Adv. after the manner of a participle.

PA'RTICIPLE, S. [*participium*, Lat.] a word which partakes of the nature both of a verb and an adjective, ſignifying time and action like the verb, and being declined with caſes like an adjective.

P'ARTICLE, S. [*particule*, Fr. *particula*, Lat.] any ſmall part or portion of a greater ſubſtance. In grammar, a word unvaried with caſes, whereby the mind ſignifies the connections it gives to the ſeveral affirmations and negations, that it unites in one continued reaſoning or negation.

PARTICULAR, Adj. [*particulier*, Fr.] ſingle or relating to a ſingle perſon. Any thing peculiar to, or which diſtinguiſhes a perſon or thing.

PARTI'CULAR, S. a ſingle inſtance or point. An individual or ſingle perſon. A minute detail of things enumerated diſtinctly. Diſtinct recital.

PARTICULARITY, S. [*particular*] the quality which diſtinguiſhes a perſon or thing from others, ſometimes including the idea of affectation. A diſtinct notice of particular circumſtances.

To PARTI'CULARIZE, V. N. [*particulariſer*, Fr.] to mention diſtinctly or minutely.

PARTI'CULARLY, Adv. diſtinctly; ſingly.

ingly. Above all others; in an extraordinary manner or degree.

PA'RTISAN, S. [*partiſan*, Fr.] a kind of pike or halberd. One who belongs to a faction; a commander of a party.

PARTI'TION, S. [Fr. *partitio*, Lat.] the act of dividing; the ſtate of being divided. Separation; diviſion; diſtinction. A part divided from the reſt. That by which different parts or chambers are ſeparated. The place or part where ſeparation is made.

To PARTI'TION, V. A. to divide into diſtinct parts.

PA'RTLET, S. a name given to a hen.

PA'RTLY, Adv. in part, in ſome meaſure or degree.

PA'RTNER, one that partakes or enjoys any thing in common with another. One who is joined in trade with another. One who dances with another.

PA'RTNERSHIP, S. joint intereſt or property. The union of two or more in the ſame trade.

PARTO'OK, preter of *partake*.

PA'RTRIDGE, S. [*pertris* Brit. *perdrix*, Fr. *perdix*, Lat.] a bird of game.

PARTURIENT, Adj. [*parturiens*, Lat.] ready to bring forth.

PARTURI'TION, S. [*parturio*, Lat.] the ſtate of being about to bring forth.

PA'RTY, S. a number of perſons united in one common deſign. One of two adverſaries. An accomplice or one concerned in an affair. A particular perſon. In war, a detachment of ſoldiers.

PARTY'COLOURED, Adj. having different colours.

PA'RTY-JURY, S. a jury conſiſting of half foreigners and half natives.

PARTY-MAN, S. a factious perſon, or one joined in a faction.

PARTY-WALL, a wall that ſeparates one houſe from another.

PA'RVIS, S. [Fr.] a church or church-porch; applied to the meetings in the inns of court, or to the diſputations in Oxford, where the ſtudents are placed oppoſite each other.

PA'RVITUDE, S. [*parvus*, Lat.] the quality of being ſmall or little.

PA'RVITY, S. [*parvus*, Lat.] littleneſs.

PAS, S. [Fr.] precedence; right of going foremoſt.

PA'SCHAL, Adj. [*paſchal*, Fr. *paſchalis*, Lat.] relating to the Paſſover or Eaſter.

PASH, S. [*paz*, Span.] a kiſs.

To PASH, V. A. [*perſſen*, Belg.] to ſtrike or cruſh.

PA'SQUE, S. a flower reſembling an anemony.

PA'SQUIL, PA'SQUIN, PASQUINA'DE, [S. from *paſquino*, a ſtatue at Rome to which they affix any ſatyr or lampoon they would have publickly known] a lampoon or writing in which a perſon is expoſed to ridicule.

To PASS, V. N. [*paſſer*, Fr. from *paſſus*, Fr. *paſſus*, Lat. a ſtep] to move from one ſtep to another. To make way through. To make a tranſition from one thing to another; uſed with *from*. To vaniſh; to be loſt. To be enacted. To exiſt; to be effected. To be ſupremely excellent. To omit. To be in a tolerable ſtate. To be ſpent or intervene, applied to time. To become current, applied to money. In fencing, to thruſt or make a puſh; in gaming, to refuſe playing or taking the lead. *To paſs away*, to be loſt, glide off or vaniſh. To excel, uſed as a contraction of *ſurpaſs*. To tranſgreſs or go beyond any limits. To ſend from one place to another, or to ſend to his proper pariſh. *To paſs by*, to decline puniſhing, to excuſe or forgive. *To paſs over*, to neglect or diſregard.

PASS, S. in war, a narrow entrance or defile. A paſſage or road. A permiſſion to go or come any where. An order by which vagrants are ſent to their proper pariſh. In fencing, a puſh or thruſt.

PA'SSABLE, Adj. [Fr.] that which may be paſſed or travelled; capable of being admitted or received. Indifferent, though not perfect.

PASSA'DO, S. [Ital.] in fencing, a puſh or thruſt.

PA'SSAGE, [Fr.] the act or ſtate of a perſon travelling. A road. Liberty of going in or coming out. Entrance or admiſſion to the mind. An occurrence; an unſettled ſtate; an incident; management, conduct. A ſingle ſentence or paragraph in a book.

PA'SSED, preter and participle paſſive of *paſs*.

PA'SSENGER, S. a perſon who is travelling in any vehicle either by land or water. A traveller.

PA'SSER, S. one that is upon the road, or goes by another.

PASSI'BILITY, S. [*paſſibilité*, Fr.] the quality of receiving impreſſions from external objects.

PA'SSIBLENESS, S. the quality of receiving impreſſions from external objects.

PA'SSING, participle, ſupreme, or ſurpaſſing others. Exceedingly.

PASSING-BELL, S. the bell which rings at the departure of a perſon.

PA'SSION, S. [Fr. *paſſio*, Lat.] any effect cauſed by an external agent. The receiving any action. A commotion of the ſoul ariſing from the manner in which it conſiders things as amiable or hateful. Anger, in a populous and vulgar ſenſe. Zeal, or ardour. Love. Eager deſire or fondneſs. In ſcripture, applied to the laſt agonies and ſufferings, which cloſed the life of our bleſſed Saviour.

PA'SSION-FLOWER, S. a flower ſo called from an imaginary reſemblance it bears to the Crown of thorns and other inſtruments of the paſſion of our bleſſed Saviour.

PA'SSION-WEEK, S. the week immediately

diately preceding Eaſter, ſet apart by the church to meditate on the ſufferings and crucifixion of our bleſſed Saviour.

PA'SSIONATE, Adj. [*paſſionne*, Fr.] moved by, or expreſſive of, paſſion. Eaſily moved to anger.

PA'SSIONATELY, Adv. with great affection, commotion of the mind, or anger. In an angry manner.

PA'SSIVE, Adj [*paſſif*, Fr. *paſſivus*, Lat.] receiving impreſſions; ſuffering, oppoſed to active; unreſiſting. In grammar, applied to ſuch verbs as ſignify paſſion or the effect of ſome action.

PA'SSIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to make no reſiſtance.

PA'SSIVENESS, S. the quality of bearing or ſuffering without reſiſtance.

PASSI'VITY, S. [*paſſivitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of being inſenſible.

PA'SSOVER, S. a feaſt inſtituted among the Jews in commemoration of the ſlaughter of the firſt-born of the Egyptians, when the angel *paſſed over* the houſes of the Iſraelites. The ſacrifice killed at the feaſt of the paſſover.

PA'SSPORT, S. [Fr.] a permiſſion to paſs.

PAST, [part. preter of *paſs*, *pas*, *piſt*, Perſ. *puſta*, Ruſſ.] ſomething which has been. Spent or expired.

PAST, Prep. beyond, applied to time or place; out of the reach of, applied to ſtate. Above, applied to meaſure.

PASTE, S. [*paſte*] any thing mixed ſo as to be moiſt and viſcous; flour and water boiled together, ſo as to form a cement. An artificial mixture made to repreſent precious ſtones.

To PASTE, V. A. to faſten with paſte.

PA'STEBOARD, S. a thick paper formed either of ſeveral ſheets paſted together, by paper macerated in water and caſt in moulds, or by old cordage pounded and caſt into forms. Adjectively, any thing made of paſteboard.

PA'STEL, S. an herb.

PA'STERN, S. [*paſturon*, Fr. from *pas*, Fr. a ſtep; *piadah*, Perſ. the feet] the knee of a horſe.

PA'STIL, S. [*paſtille*, Fr. of *paſtillus*, Lat.] a crayon for painting; a compoſition of perfumes; alſo a roll of paſte.

PA'STIME, S. [*paſſetemps*, Fr.] a ſport, diverſion, or amuſement.

PA'STOR, PA'STOUR, S. [*paſtor*, Lat. *paſteur*, Fr.] a ſhepherd. Figuratively, a clergyman.

PA'STORAL, Adj. [Fr. *paſtoralis*, Lat.] rural; reſembling ſhepherds. Figuratively, relating to a clergyman, or the care of ſouls.

PA'STORAL, S. a poem which contains ſome ſcene in the country, and in whoſe perſonages are people that live in thoſe parts.

PA'STRY, S. [*paſtiſſeri*, Fr.] the art of making pies. Pies, or baked paſte. The places where paſtry is made.

PA'STRY-COOK. S. a perſon whoſe trade is to make and ſell pies or tarts.

PA'STURABLE, Adj. fit for paſture.

PA'STURAGE, S. [Fr.] the buſineſs of feeding cattle; lands grazed by cattle; the uſe of paſture.

PA'STURE, S. [Fr. *paſtus*, Lat.] food, or the act of feeding. Ground on which graſs grows and cattle are fed.

To PA'STURE, V. A. to place in a paſture. Neuterly, to graze on the ground.

PA'STY, S. [*paſto*, Fr.] a pie made of raiſed cruſt without a diſh.

PAT, Adj. [*pas*, Belg.] fit, proper, or exactly ſuitable, applied either to time or place. A low word.

PAT, S. [*fat*, Brit. *pad*, Pol. a blow.] A light quick blow, or tap. A ſmall lump of matter beat into ſhape with the hand.

To PAT, V. A. to ſtrike ſlightly; to give a ſlight blow or tap.

PATACO'OL, S. [Span.] a Spaniſh coin worth 4s. and 8d. Engliſh.

To PATCH, V. A. [*pudzer*, Belg.] *pezzare*, Ital.] to cover by ſewing on a piece. To mend in a clumſy manner. To make up with ſhreds of different ſorts.

PATCH, S. [*pezzo*, Ital.] a piece ſewed on to cover a hole. A piece laid in, in moſaic work, or in work conſiſting of pieces of different colours. A ſmall piece of black ſilk worn by ladies on their faces as an ornament. A ſmall particle. A parcel of land. A paltry perſon, ſuppoſed to be a patch in the creation. "Thou ſcurvy *patch*." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe is obſolete.

PA'TCHER, S. one that patches; a botcher.

PA'TCH-WORK, S. work made of different colours.

PATE, S. [from *tete*, Fr. by corruption; or from *patina*, Lat. a pan, in which ſenſe we call the ſkull the *brain-pan*] the head.

PA'TED, Adj. headed; uſed in compoſition, as *long-pated*.

PATEFA'CTION, S. [*patefactio*, Lat.] act or ſtate of opening.

PA'TEN, S. [*patina*, Lat.] a plate. "*Patens* of bright gold." *Shak.*

PA'TENT, S. [Fr. *patens*, Lat.] a writ by which a perſon enjoys a right or privilege excluſive of others.

PA'TENT, Adj. containing a patent, or excluſive privilege. Any thing appropriated by letters patent.

PATENTEE', S. the perſon who has a letter patent.

PA'TER-NOSTER, S. [Lat. our father] the Lord's prayer, or religious ceremonies.

PATE'RNAL, Adj. [*paternel*, Fr. *paternus*, Lat.] having the relation or affection of a father. Received by deſcent from one's father.

PATE'RNITY, S. [*paternité*, Fr.] the relation of a father.

PATH, S. [*path*, *paat*, Sax. *put*, Ruſſ. *puut*, Dalm. *pad*, *pat*, Belg.] a road uſually travell-

travelled on foot. A track worn by frequent walking. A track or paſſage.

PATHE'TIC, PATHE'TICAL, Adj. [*pathetique*, Fr.] affecting the paſſions; affection.

PATHE'TICALLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to affect the paſſions.

PATHE'TICALNESS, S. the quality of affecting the paſſions.

PA'THICKS, S. [from παθεῖν, G.] Sodomites, or thoſe who ſuffer themſelves to be abuſed by men contrary to nature.

PATHLESS, Adj. untrodden. Without tracks or paths.

PATHOGNOMONI'CK, Adj. [παθος, and γνωμονικος, Gr.] ſuch ſigns of a diſeaſe as are proper and inſeperable, deſigning the real eſſence or nature of the diſeaſe; not ſymptomatic.

PA'THOLOGICAL, Adj. relating to the tokens or diſcoverable effects of a diſorder.

PA'THOLOGIST, S. one who treats of pathology.

PA'THOLOGY, S. [of παθος, and λεγω, Gr.] is that part of medicine, which relates to the diſtempers, with their cauſes, differences, and effects, incident to the human body.

PATHOPOE'IA, [παθοποιία, Gr.] the riſing of a paſſion. In rhetoric, a method by which the mind is excited to anger, hatred, compaſſion, &c.

PA'THWAY, S. a narrow way to be paſſed on foot.

PA'TIBLE, Adj. [from *patior*, Lat.] tolerable; ſufferable.

PA'TIBULARY, S. [*patibulaire*, Fr.] belonging to the gallows.

PA'TIENCE, S. [Fr. *patientia*, Lat.] the virtue of bearing injuries or affronts without revenge, miſery without complaint, and tortures without outcry.

PA'TIENT, Adj. [Fr. *patiens*, Lat.] enduring pain without complaint, or injuries and affronts without revenge.

PA'TIENT, S. that which receives impreſſions from external objects. A perſon who is viſited by a phyſician, apothecary, or ſurgeon.

PA'TIENTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to return no railing to reproaches, no revenge to affronts, and no complaints amidſt pains, diſtreſs, or tortures.

PA'TIN, S. [*patina*, Lat.] the cover of a chalice.

PA'TLY, Adv. in a convenient and opportune manner.

PATRIARCH, S. [*patriarche*, Fr. *patriarcha*, Lat.] one who governs by right of paternity. A father and ruler of a family. A biſhop, ſuperior to archbiſhops.

PATRIAR'CHAL, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to, or enjoyed by, patriarchs.

PATRIA'RCHATE, PATRIA'RCHSHIP, S. [*patriarchat*, Fr.] the office or dignity of a patriarch.

PATRIA'RCHY, S. the juriſdiction of a patriarch.

PATRI'CIAN, Adj. [*patricien*, Fr. *patricius*, Lat.] noble, oppoſed to common.

PATRI'CIAN, S. a nobleman.

PATRIMO'NIAL, Adj. [Fr.] poſſeſſed by inheritance.

PA'TRIMONY, S. [*patrimonium*, Lat.] an eſtate poſſeſſed by inheritance.

PA'TRIOT, S. one that makes the good of his country the conſtant motive of his actions or meaſures.

PA'TRIOTISM, S. a conſtant and unbiaſſed love for one's country.

To PATRO'CINATE, V. A. [*patrocinor*, Lat.] to defend or protect; to patronize.

PATROCINATION, S. defending, or protecting; maintaining any one's cauſe.

PATRO'L, S. [*patrouille*, *patouille*, old Fr.] the act of going the rounds in a garriſon to obſerve that the centinels perform their duty. The perſons who go the rounds in a garriſon or camp.

To PATRO'L, V. A. to go the rounds in a camp or garriſon.

PA'TRON, S. [Fr. *patronus*, Lat.] one who countenances, ſupports, or protects, generally applied to one who encourages an author. A guardian ſaint. An advocate or defender. One who has the gift of an eccleſiaſtical benefice.

PA'TRONAGE, S. [from *patron*] protection; ſupport; guardianſhip of ſaints.

PATRO'NAL, Adj. [from *patronus*, Lat.] guarding; ſupporting; defending.

PA'TRONESS, S. a female who defends, protects, encourages or ſupports; a female guardian ſaint.

To PA'TRONISE, V. A. to encourage, protect, or ſupport.

PATRONY'MIC, Adj. [*patronymique*, Fr. πατρωνυμικος, Gr.] a name given to a perſon expreſſing that of his father; as *Tydides*, applied to the ſon of Tydeus.

PA'TTEN, S. applied to a pillar, its baſe. A wooden ſhoe with an iron ring at its bottom, worn under a common ſhoe by women, to keep them out of the dirt and wet.

To PA'TTER, V. N. [*patte*, Fr. a foot, or from the ſound] to make a noiſe like the quick ſteps of many feet, or that of falling hail.

PA'TTERN, S. [Fr. *patroon*, Belg.] an original propoſed to be imitated or copied. A ſpecimen or part ſhown as a ſample of the reſt. An inſtance. Any thing cut out in paper for a model.

To PA'TTERN, V. A. [*patronner*, Fr.] to copy; to make an imitation of ſomething; to ſerve as an example to be followed.

PAU'CILOQUY, S. [*pauciloquium*, Lat.] ſpeaking little; ſparing in ſpeech.

PAU'CITY, S. [*paucitas*, from *paucus*, Lat. a few] fewneſs or ſmallneſs of number or quantity.

To PAVE, V. A. [*paver*, Fr. *pavio*, Lat.] to lay or floor with brick or ſtone. Figuratively, to make way for, or make a paſſage eaſy.

PA'VEMENT, S. a ſtone floor; ſtones or bricks laid for a floor.

PA'VER, PA'VIER; S. one who lays a road with ſtones.

PAVI'LION, S. [*pavillon*, Fr.] a tent.

To PAVI'LION, V. A. to furniſh with tents. To be ſheltered by a tent.

PAUNCH, S. [*panſe*, Fr. *panca*, Span. *pantex*, Lat.] the belly, or region of the guts.

To PAUNCH, V. A. to rip up the belly, or take out the entrails.

PAU'PER, S. [Lat. genitive, *pauperis*, Lat.] in Law, a poor man.

PAUSE, S. [Fr.] a ſtop or ceſſation from action or motion. A break or ſeparation between the words of a diſcourſe. A ſtop or interceſſion in muſic.

To PAUSE, V. N. to ſtop or ceaſe from action for a time. To deliberate.

PAW, S. [*pawen*, Brit. *pas*, *patte*, Fr. *pa*, *pay*, *pah*, Perſ.] the fore foot of a beaſt. Figuratively, and in contempt, the hand of a human creature.

To PAW, V. N. to draw the fore-foot along the ground. To ſtroke with the fore-foot. Figuratively, to handle roughly. To fawn or flatter.

PA'WED, Adj. having paws. Broad-footed.

PAWN, S. [*pand*, Belg. *pan*, Fr. *payandany*, Perſ.] ſomething given as a ſecurity for money borrowed. The ſtate of being a pledge. A common man at cheſs.

To PAWN, V. A. to give any thing as a ſecurity for money lent.

PA'WNBROKER, S. one that lends money upon goods.

To PAY, V. A. [*païer*, Fr. *apager*, Span. *paco*, Lat.] to diſcharge a debt. To recompence. To give the worth in money for any thing bought. To atone; to make amends by ſuffering. To beat.

PAY, S. wages or money given for ſervice.

PA'YABLE, Adj. [*paible*, Fr.] due or to be paid. Poſſible to be paid.

PA'Y-DAY, S. the day on which debts are diſcharged or wages are paid.

PA'YMASTER, S. one who is to pay; one from whom wages or money for goods ſold is to be received.

PA'YMENT, S. the act of a diſcharging a debt or promiſes.

To PAYSE, V. N. [uſed by Spencer for *poiſe*] to balance.

PAYSER, S. [for *poiſer*] one that weighs.

PEA, S. [*piſum*, Lat. *piſa*, Sax. *pois*, Fr.] a roundiſh ſeed growing in a pod.

PEACE, S. [*paix*, Fr. *pax*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein nations are in friendſhip with each other. A reſpite from war. Reſt from any commotion or diſturbance. Reconciliation. Silence.

PEACE, Interject. a word commanding ſilence.

PEA'CE-OFFERING, S. among the Jews, a ſacrifice offered for atonement, and to make reconciliation for a crime.

PEA'CEABLE, Adj. free from war, tumult, or diſturbance Not inclined to be quarrelſome or turbulent.

PEA'CEABLENESS, S. the quality of being quiet, or diſpoſed to peace.

PEA'CEABLY, Adv. without war, tumult, or diſturbance.

PE'ACEFUL, Adj. quiet. Inclined to peace. Mild. Undiſturbed.

PE'ACEFULLY, Adv. without diſturbance. In a mild or gentle manner.

PE'ACEFULNESS, S. quiet freedom from noiſe or diſturbance.

PE'ACE-MAKER, S. one who reconciles perſons at variance.

PE'ACE-PARTED, Adj. departed from this world in peace.

PEACH, S. [*peſche*, Fr. *malum perſicum*, Lat.] a roundiſh fleſhy fruit, covered with a downy coat, incloſing a rough or rugged ſtone.

To PEACH, V. A. [corrupted from *impeach*] to accuſe a perſon as an accomplice in a crime.

PE'ACHICK, S. the chicken or young of a peacock.

PE'ACOCK, S. [*pava*, Sax. *pavo*, Lat.] a fowl remarkable for the beauty of its feathers, and eſpecially thoſe of its ſtarry tail.

PE'AHEN, S. the female of the peacock.

PEAK, S. [*peac*, Sax. *pic*, *pique*, Fr.] the top of a hill or eminence. Any thing having a ſharp end or point. The riſing or projecting part of a head-dreſs or cap.

To PEAK, V. N. [*pequeno*, Span. little] to look ſickly, meagre, or ſneaking.

PEAL, S. [*gellere tympana*, Lat.] a ſucceſſion of loud ſounds, ſuch as the reports of a cannon, or the ringing of bells.

To PEAL, V. A. to ring a peal. To play ſolemnly and loud.

PEAR, S. [*poire*, Fr. *pyrum*, Lat.] a fleſhy fruit more pointed towards the foot-ſtalk than the apple, and hollowed at the extremity like a navel.

PEARL, S. [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Span. ſuppoſed to come from *ſpherula*] a kind of gem found in Indian herbs or oyſters, whoſe value increaſes in proportion to its roundneſs and ſize. In Medicine, a round ſpeck or film growing on the eye.

PE'ARLED, Adj. [from *pearl*] ornamented or ſet with pearls.

PEARL-GRASS, PEARL-PLANT, PEARL-WORT, S. a plant.

PE'ARLY, Adj. abounding with, or containing pearls. Reſembling pearls.

PE'ARMAIN, S. a kind of apple.

PE'ASANT, S. [*paiſant*, Fr.] one who works

works at husbandry.

PE'ASANTRY, S. rustics, or country people.

PE'ASCOD, PE'ASHEL, S. the cod or shell in which pease grow.

PEASE, S. [*pois*, Fr. when mentioned as a single body or grain we use *pea*, whose plural is *peas*; but used collectively for food, as a species, we use *pease*, from *peason*, Sax. *piso*, Ital. *pisum*, Lat.] food of peas.

PEAT, S. a kind of turf used for fire.

PE'BBLE, PE'BBLE-STONE, S. a stone growing in one homogeneous mass. Popularly, a small stone.

PE'BBLED, Adj. abounding with pebbles.

PECCABI'LITY, S. [from *peccable*] the state of being subject to sin.

PE'CCABLE, Adj. [*pecco*, Lat.] subject to sin.

PECCADI'LLO, S. [Span. *peccadille*, Fr.] a slight fault, crime, or offence.

PE'CCANCY, S. [*peccans*, Lat.] a bad quality.

PE'CCANT, Adj. [*peccans*, Lat.] guilty. Criminal. In Medicine, injurious to health. In Law, wrong, or contrary to form.

PECK, S. [*pocca*, Sax. *poke*, Isl. a bag] the fourth part of a bushel.

To PECK, V.A. [*pecquer*, Fr. *picken*, Belg.] to strike with the beak; to pick up with the beak; to strike with any pointed instrument; to quarrel and endeavour to expose, used with *at*.

PE'CKER, S. one that pecks. A kind of bird, called likewise a wood-pecker.

PE'CKLED, Adj. [corrupted from *speckled*] spotted; varied with spots.

PE'CTINAL, Adj. [*pecten*, Lat. a comb] made like a comb.

PE'CTINATED, Adj. inserted into one another, in the same manner as combs are by their teeth.

PECTINA'TION, S. the state of being pectinated.

PE'CTORAL, Adj. [*pectoralis*, Lat.] belonging to the breast.

PE'CTORAL, S. [Fr. *pectorale*, Lat.] a breast-plate.

PE'CULATE, PECULA'TION, S. [*peculat*, Fr. *peculatus*, Lat.] robbery of the public money.

PECULA'TOR, S. [Lat.] robber of the public.

PECU'LIAR, Adj. [*peculiaris*, Lat.] belonging to one, exclusive of others. Particular.

PECU'LIAR, S. an exclusive property. Something exempted from the ordinary jurisdiction.

PECULIA'RITY, S. the quality which distinguishes one person or thing from another.

PECU'LIARLY, Adv. in a manner not common to others.

PECU'NIARY, Adv. [*pecuniarius*, from *pecunia*, Lat. money] relating to, consisting of, money.

PED, S. [see PAD] a small pack-saddle, much less than a pannel. A hamper. A basket.

PE'DAGOGUE, S. [from παις, Gr. a boy, and αγω, Gr. to lead] one that teaches boys.

To PE'DAGOGUE, V. A. to instruct in a haughty manner.

PE'DAGOGY, S. [παιδαιγωγια, Gr.] the instruction; the mastership; discipline.

PE'DAL, Adj. [*pedalis*, Lat.] belonging to a foot.

PE'DALS, S. [*pedales*, Fr. *pedalis*, Lat.] the large pipes of an organ, so called, because played on by the foot.

PEDA'NEOUS, Adj. [*pedaneus*, Lat.] going on foot.

PE'DANT, S. [Fr.] a schoolmaster. A person vain and ostentatious of his learning.

PEDA'NTIC, PEDA'NTICAL, Adj. vainly ostentatious of learning.

PEDA'NTICALLY, Adv. with aukward and vain ostentation of learning.

PE'DANTRY, S. vain and aukward ostentation of learning.

To PE'DDLE, V. N. [commonly written *piddle*] to be busy about trifles.

PEDERE'RO, S. [*pedrero*, Span.] a small cannon, managed by a swivel. It is frequently written *paterero*.

PE'DESTAL, S. [*piedstal*, Fr.] the lower end of a pillar, or basis of a statue.

PE'DICLE, S. [*pedicule*, Fr. *pedis*, Lat.] in botany, the foot-stalk, or stalk by which a leaf or fruit is fixed to a tree.

PEDI'CULAR, Adj. [*pedicularis*, Lat.] having the phthyriasis, or lousy distemper.

PE'DIGREE, S. [from *pere* and *degre*, Fr. by Skinner] account of descent.

PE'DIMENT, S. [*pes*, *pedis*, Lat.] in architecture, a low pinnacle, usually in the form of a triangle, used to crown an ordinance, finish a frontispiece, and placed over gates, doors, windows, &c.

PE'DLER, S. [a contraction from a *petty-dealer*] one who travels the country with small commodities.

PE'DLERY, S. wares sold by pedlers.

PE'DDLING, Adj. petty-dealing.

PE'DOBAPTISM, S. [παιδος, and βαπτισμα, Gr.] infant baptism.

PE'DOBAPTIST, S. [παιδος, and βαπτιστης, Gr.] one that holds or practises infant baptism.

To PEEL, V. A. [*peler*, Fr. from *pellis*, Lat. a skin] to take off the peel or skin from fruit. To flay. To plunder, from *pilier*, Fr. to rob.

PEEL, S. [*pelure*, Fr. *pellis*, Lat.] the skin or thin rind. A broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to draw their bread, or to put it into the oven, from *pacelle*, Fr.

To PEEP, V. N. [Skinner derives this word from *ophaſſen*, Belg. to lift up. Cauſabon, from σπιπεύπρ, Gr.] to make the firſt appearance; to look through a crevice or hole ſlily, ſo as not to be perceived; to look cloſely and curiouſly.

PEEP, S. the firſt appearance; a ſly look through a crevice or hole.

PEE'P-HOLE, PEE'PING-HOLE, S. a hole through which a perſon may ſee without being ſeen.

PEER, S. [*pair*, Fr.] one of the ſame rank, or equal in excellence or endowments; a nobleman; a champion, or fellow.

To PEER, V. N. [contracted from *appear*] to come juſt in ſight; to look narrowly into.

PEERAGE, S. [*pairie*, Fr.] the dignity of a nobleman or peer; the body of peers.

PE'ERESS, S. a female of quality.

PE'ERLESS, Adj. without an equal.

PE'ERLESSNESS, S. the ſtate of being unequalled.

PE'EVISH, Adj. [ſuppoſed by Junius to be corrupted from *perverſe*; but by Skinner derived from *beeiſh*, in the ſame manner as we ſay *waſpiſh*] eaſily offended or made angry. Offended at trifles.

PE'EVISHLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be eaſily made angry.

PE'EVISHNESS, S. the quality of being eaſily made angry or uneaſy.

PEG, S. [*pegghe*, Teut.] a piece of wood driven into a hole inſtead of a nail; the pins of a muſical inſtrument by which its ſtrings are ſtrained. *To take a peg lower*, ſignifies to depreſs, or ſink.

To PEG, V. A. to faſten with a pointed piece of wood.

PE'KING, the principal province of all China, and on the moſt northern verge of the empire, being bounded on that ſide by the great wall which parts it from Tartary. It has the province of Honan on the S. Xanſi on the W. the bay or gulph of Vanghai, or the Yellow Sea on the E. It extends from lat. 35 to 41 deg. N. Peking is ſubdivided into eight ſmaller provinces, each of which has a capital from which it is denominated. The capital of the whole empire of China is Peking, and it has been the imperial ſeat for better than 300 years; but before the æra of the Tartar conqueſt, Nanking enjoyed that privilege. It lies about ſix miles S. of the famous Chineſe wall, which ſeparates China from Tartary, and has a communication, by means of the eaſtern ſea and a large canal, with ſome of the moſt conſiderable provinces in the empire, lying 200 miles W. of the Cang ſea, a bay of the great Eaſtern ocean. The walls of this city are about forty feet high, and flanked with towers; the circuit is about twenty miles. It conſiſts of two large cities, namely the Tartarian and the Chineſe, beſides ſuburbs. The number of inhabitants is computed at two millions. The principal ſtreets are 120 feet broad, and three miles long. The gates are nine, and of marble; being very high, and incloſing a large court with four ſtout walls, over which are ſtately caſtles, both on the city and the country ſide. All the ſtreets are equally crouded from the vaſt concourſe of people that reſort to the court, and the prodigious quantity of proviſions of all ſorts, beſides merchandiſe, that are pouring in from morning to night; and to this may be added the great ſtate which the Chineſe in general affect. The emperor's palace, with the gardens, lies in the middle of the Tartar city, being a magnificent ſtructure two miles long, and fronting the S. as all public buildings in this country do, and about a mile broad. This palace is ſurrounded with two ſtout walls, the outer of a prodigious height and thickneſs. Here are no coaches, but people are carried on horſeback, or in chairs; and even tradeſmen ride in their chaiſes, both for expedition and avoiding the dirt in the ſtreets, which renders them as inconvenient in winter as the duſt does in ſummer. The ſilks and China ware of various kinds, which are expoſed to ſale in the ſhops before the trades-people's houſes, from one end of the ſtreets to the other, make a very grand and beautiful appearance. In their houſes they uſe ſtoves with charcoal in cold weather, having no chimneys in them. But what is moſt ſurpriſing in this vaſt metropolis, is the incredible plenty and cheapneſs of all ſorts of goods. It ſtands in a fine, ſpacious, but ſandy plain, near the foot of the mountains, and has a numerous garriſon as well in the time of peace as war, beſides the ſtrong guard which is kept about the imperial palace. Lat. 40 deg. 15 min. N. long. 111 deg. 10 min. E.

PELF, S. [*peufe*, Norman, frippery, *ſelfa*, Sax. abundance of riches] money or riches.

PE'LICAN, S. [*peligan*, Fr. *pelicanus*, Lat.] a bird, of which one ſpecies lives upon fiſh, and the other on ſerpents and reptiles; its tenderneſs for its young is remarkable even to a proverb.

PE'LLET, S. [*pelote*, Fr. *pila*, Lat.] a little ball; a bullet or ball; a charge made of chewed paper, which is ſhot out of a popgun.

PE'LLETED, Adj. conſiſting of balls or bullets.

PE'LLICLE, S. [*pellicula*, a diminutive of *pellis*, Lat.] a thin ſkin; a thin film which gathers upon liquors.

PE'LLETORY, S. an herb.

PE'LL-MELL, Adv. [*peſle meſle*, Fr.] confuſedly; in a confuſed manner.

PELLS, S. [*pellis*, Lat.] Clerk of the *Pells*, an officer belonging to the Exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called *pellis acceptorum*, the roll of receipts.

PELLU'CID, Adj. [*pellucidus*, Lat.] clear from dregs; to be ſeen through.

PELLUCI'DITY, PELLU'CIDNESS, S. the quality of a body which renders it fit to be ſeen through, and free from dregs.

PELT, S. [*pellis*, Lat.] a ſkin or hide; the quarry of an hawk torn.

To PELT, V. A. [from *poltern*, Teut. according to Skinner, but according to Mr. Lye contracted from *pellet*] to ſtrike by throwing; to throw at.

PELT-MONGER, S. [*pelt* and *monger*] one who deals in raw hides.

PE'LTING, Adj. uſed by Shakeſpear to ſignify mean or paltry.

PE'LVIS, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, the lower part of the belly.

PE'MBROKE, S. the capital town of Pembrokeſhire in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays, and four fairs, on May 14, Trinity Monday, July 10, and September 25, for cattle, horſes, ſheep, and cloth. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the innermoſt creek of Milford Haven, over which there are two handſome bridges. It is a place of good account, and is inhabited by ſubſtantial people. It is ſurrounded with a wall with three gates, and has a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a rock. It is a corporation, with well-built houſes, two churches, and the title of an earldom, ſending one member to parliament. It is 10 miles S. E. of Haverford Weſt, and 214 W. by N. of London. Long. 12 deg. 35 min. lat. 51 deg. 45 min.

PE'MBROKESHIRE, S. a county of S. Wales, 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and is ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenſhire and Cardiganſhire. It contains 4320 houſes, 25920 inhabitants, 145 pariſhes, five market towns, and 16 caſtles, beſides blockhouſes. It ſends three members to parliament, one for the county, one for Pembroke, and another for Haverford-Weſt. The principal rivers are the Ilen, the Guala, the Gwin, and the Nevern, beſides ſeveral others of leſs note. The hills are barren, but the ſoil in the valleys and bottoms near the ſea are exceeding fertile: however, on many of the mountains, there are ſheep, goats, and cattle.

PEN, S. [*penna*, Lat.] an inſtrument made of a quill, ſplit to a certain height, and cut in a peculiar ſhape, uſed in writing; a quill or feather; a ſmall incloſure, or coop, from *pennan*, Sax.

To PEN, V. A. [*pennan*, Sax.] to coop or ſhut up in a ſmall incloſure; to write.

PE'NAL, Adj. [Fr. *pœna*, Lat.] denouncing or exacting puniſhment.

PE'NALTY, PENA'LITY, S. [*penalité*, Fr.] puniſhment; a forfeiture.

PENCE, the plural of *penny*, formed by contraction from *pennies*.

PE'NCIL, S. [*pencillum*, Lat.] a ſmall bruſh of hairs uſed by painters; a kind of pen made of black lead; any inſtrument uſed in writing without ink.

To PE'NCIL, V. A. to paint.

PE'NDANT, S. [Fr.] a jewel hanging looſe from the ear; any thing ſuſpended by way of ornament.

PE'NDENCE, S. ſlopeneſs.

PE'NDENCY, S. a ſtate of ſuſpence, or delay in a ſuit.

PE'NDENT, Adj. [*pendens*, Fr. wrote by ſome *pendant*, from the French] hanging; jetting over; ſupported above ground.

PE'NDING, Adj. [*pendente*, Fr.] during a ſuit that is not determined.

PENDULO'SITY, PE'NDULOUSNESS, S. the ſtate of hanging; ſuſpenſion.

PE'NDULOUS, Adj. [*pendulus*, Lat.] hanging.

PE'NDULUM, S. [*pendule*, Fr. *pendulus*, Lat.] any weight hung ſo as it may be eaſily ſwung backwards and forwards.

PE'NETRABLE, Adj. [Fr. *penetrabilis*, Lat.] ſuch as may be pierced; ſuch as may admit or be affected by moral and intellectual motives.

PENETRABI'LITY, S. the quality of being capable to be pierced, applied to body; the quality of being affected by motives, applied to the mind.

PE'NETRAIL, S. [*penetralia*, Lat.] interior parts.

PE'NETRANCY, S. [*penetrant*, Fr.] the power to pierce; ſharp, or ſubtle.

To PE'NETRATE, V. A. [*penetratus*, Lat. of *penetro*, Lat.] to pierce or enter beyond the ſurface; to affect the mind; to reach the meaning. Neuterly, to make way.

PENETRA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of piercing or entering into a body. Entrance or comprehenſion of any difficulty, applied to the underſtanding; acuteneſs, or ſagacity.

PE'NETRATIVE, Adj. piercing, ſharp, ſubtle, acute, or diſcerning; having the power to affect the mind.

PE'NGUIN, S. [*anſer magellanicus*, Lat.] a bird, which, though no higher than a gooſe, yet oftentimes weighs ſixteen pounds; a fruit in the Weſt-Indies of a ſharp acid flavour.

PENI'NSULA, S. [from *pene*, Fr. almoſt, and *inſula*, Lat. an iſland] a piece of land ſurrounded by water, excepting in one part, by which it is joined to the continent.

PENI'NSULATED, Adj. almoſt ſurrounded with water.

PE'NITENCE, S. [Fr. *penitentia*, Lat.] ſorrow for ſin, attended with amendment of life, and change of the affections.

PE'NITENT, Adj. [Fr. *penitens*, Lat.] ſorrowful for paſt ſins, and reſolutely bent on amending life.

PE'NITENT, S. one ſorrowful for paſt tranſgreſſions, and reſolute to abſtain from them for the future.

PENITE'NTIAL, Adj. expreſſing ſorrow for paſt ſins. Admitted to penance.

PENITE'NTIARY, S. one who proſcribes the rules and meaſures of penance. One who does penance. The place where penance is enjoined.

PE'NITENTLY, Adv. with repentance or ſorrow for ſin, and amendment of life.

PE'NKNIFE, S. a knife uſed in making pens.

PE'NMAN, S. one who profeſſes the art of writing. An author or writer.

PE'NNACHED, Adj. [*pennache*, Fr.] in botany, applied to flowers, the ground of whoſe leaves are naturally radiated and diverſified without confuſion.

PE'NNANCE, S. [*penence*, old Fr.] infliction or mortification either public or private, ſuffered as an expreſſion of repentance for ſin.

PE'NNANT, S. [*pennon*, Fr.] an enſign, colours, or ſmall flag. A rope for hoiſting things on board.

PE'NNATED, S. [*pennatus*, Lat.] winged; in botany, applied to thoſe leaves which grow exactly oppoſite to each other, on the ſame ſtalk.

PE'NNILESS, Adj. without money.

PE'NNY, S. [plural *pence*, from *penig*, Sax. *penninck*, Teut. *pending*, Dan. *penning*, Swed.] a ſmall coin in value four farthings, or the twelfth part of a ſhilling.

PE'NNYROYAL, S. an herb of a fragrant ſmell, uſed in medicine.

PE'NNY-WEIGHT, S. a weight containing 24 grains in troy weight.

PE'NNYWISE, Adj. ſaving ſmall ſums at the hazard of greater.

PE'NNYWORTH, S. as much as can be bought for a penny. A purchaſe. Something bought for leſs than it is worth. A ſmall quantity.

PENSYLVA'NIA, one of the Britiſh colonies in North America, ſo denominated from the proprietary Mr. Penn, who was of the people called Quakers, of which ſect there is here a majority. It lies between lat. 39 and 42 deg. N. and between long. 47 and 48 deg. W. It is bounded on the E. by Delaware river and bay, with the Atlantic ocean; on the N. and W. by Canada; and on the S. by Maryland; being about 200 miles long, and almoſt the ſame in breadth, but in ſome parts very narrow. The country is well watered, not only by the Delaware, but by other navigable rivers, which carry large ſhips up into this province. The original founder of this republic, as it were, namely, William Penn, made the moſt perfect freedom, both religious and civil, the baſis of this eſtabliſhment; ſo that there is a general toleration for all denominations of Chriſtians. The heirs of Penn (who firſt obtained the patent for it in 1680) appoint the governor and his council: but the houſe of repreſentatives are choſen by the freemen of the province. This flouriſhing province is inhabited by upwards of 250,000 people of different religions, nations, and languages; and among theſe are numbers of Germans, Dutch, Swedes, French refugees, &c. who yet live together in great harmony: and this has alſo its due influence on the rude Indians.

In this country there are trees, cattle, and grain of all ſorts. Its trade, with reſpect to Europe and America, conſiſts in horſes, pipe-ſtaves, ſalt pork, beef, and fiſh. They import in return from the Caribbee iſlands, rum, ſugar, molaſſes, ſalt, and wine; from Great-Britain, houſhold-goods, cloathing, hardware, tools, and toys.

If within five years after any law has paſſed in this province, the time limited for delivering a tranſcript of it, his Majeſty does not repeal it in ſix months from the delivery of ſuch tranſcript, the crown cannot do it afterwards.

Penſylvania is ſubdivided into ſix counties, namely, three upper and three lower. The upper are, Buckingham, Philadelphia, and Cheſter; theſe being the Penſylvania, ſo called in king Charles II's grant. The three lower counties are, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, the laſt of theſe being in ſome maps called Eſſex.

The upper counties end at Marcus-hook, four miles below Cheſter-town. The lower run along the coaſt near 100 miles. The river Delaware, both above and below the falls for a conſiderable way, is called the Treſhes; and near its mouth are marſhes, which are very fertile. The capital of Penſylvania is Philadelphia, the tracts twenty five to ſixty miles above, which are but thinly inhabited and planted.

PE'NSILE, Adj. [*penſilis*, Lat.] hanging, ſuſpended, or ſupported above ground.

PE'NSILENESS, S. the ſtate of hanging.

PE'NSION, S. [Fr.] a yearly allowance given to a perſon by the court.

To PE'NSION, V. A. to ſupport by an annual allowance.

PE'NSIONARY, Adj. [*penſionnaire*, Fr.] maintained by penſions or a ſtated allowance.

PE'NSIONER, S. one ſupported by voluntary allowance from another.

PE'NSIVE, Adj. [*penſif*, Fr. *penſivo*, Ital. πενθος, Gr.] ſorrowful; mournfully ſerious and thoughtful.

PE'NSIVELY, Adv. in a mournful and thoughtful manner.

PE'NSIVENESS, S. the quality of being mournfully thoughtful.

PENT, Part. paſſ. of *Penn*.

PENTACA'PSULAR, Adj. [πεντε, Gr. five, and *capſula*, Lat.] having five cells or cavities.

PE'NTACHORD, S. [Gr.] an inſtrument having five ſtrings.

PE'NTAGON, S. [Fr. from πεντε and γονια, Gr.] a mathematical figure having five angles.

PENTA'GONAL, Adj. having five angles.
PENTA'METER, S. [Lat.] a Latin verſe conſiſting of five feet.
PENTA'NGULAR, Adj. [πέντε, and *angular*] five cornered.
PENTAPE'TALOUS, Adj. [πέντε, and *petala*, Lat.] a flower conſiſting of five leaves.
PE'NTASPAST, Adj. [πέντε, and σπάω, Gr.] an engine with five pullies.
PENTA'STICK, S. [πέντε, and στιχος, Gr.] a compoſition conſiſting of five verſes.
PE'NTASTYLE, S. [πέντε, and στυλος, Gr.] in Architecture, a work in which are five rows of columns.
PE'NTATEUCH, S. the five books of Moſes, namely, Gen. Exod. Levit. Numb. and Deut.
PE'NTECOST, S. [Fr. πενηκοστη, fifty] a feaſt of the Jews, ſo called from its being celebrated the *fiftieth* day after the ſixteenth of Niſan: it is called by the Hebrews the feaſt of weeks, becauſe kept ſeven weeks after the Paſſover. The firſt fruits were offered at this time, and it was inſtituted to oblige the Iſraelites to repair to the temple, to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and to render thanks for the law which was given from Sinai the *fiftieth* day after their coming out of Egypt. It correſponds with the Chriſtians Whitſuntide, for which we ſometimes uſe it.
PE'NTHOUSE, S. [*pent*, from *pente*, Fr. an *houſe*] a ſhed hanging out aſlope from the main wall.
PE'NTICE, S. [*pendice*, Ital.] a ſloping roof; a ſhed.
PE'NTILE, S. a tile made for covering the ſloping part of a roof.
PENU'LTIME, S. [Lat.] the laſt ſyllable but one.
PENU'MBRA, S. [*pene*, almoſt, and *umbra*, Lat. a ſhadow] an imperfect ſhadow.
PENU'RIOUS, Adj. [*penuria*, Lat.] ſparing in expence from a groundleſs fear of poverty. Scanty.
PENU'RIOUSLY, Adv. in a niggardly, ſparing, and ſcanty manner.
PENU'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being ſparing in expences from an immoderate and groundleſs apprehenſion of poverty.
PE'NURY, S. [*penuria*, Lat.] want of money or neceſſaries.
PEO'NY, S. [*peonia*, Lat.] a plant which bears a red flower expanded in the form of a roſe, which turns to an oblong fruit or head, containing many ſeeds.
PE'OPLE, S. [pronounced *peeple*, from *peuple*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] a nation or community. The vulgar or commonalty.
To PE'OPLE, V. A. [*peupler*, Fr.] to fill with inhabitants.
PEPA'STICKS, S. [πεπαινω, Gr.] medicines which are good to help the rawneſs of the ſtomach, and digeſt crudities.
PE'PPER, S. [*piper*, Lat.] a warm ſpice, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies.

To PE'PPER, V. A. to ſprinkle with pepper. Figuratively, to beat or mingle, either with blows or ſhot.
PE'PPERMINT, S. mint remarkably hot.
PE'PPERWORT, S. a plant.
PE'PSIS, S. the concoction or fermentation of victuals and humours in a human body.
PE'PTIC, Adj. [πεπτικος, Gr.] what aſſiſts digeſtion.
PE'RACUTE, Adj. [*peracutus*, Lat.] very ſharp.
PERADVE'NTURE, Adv. [*par adventure*, Fr.] perhaps; by chance.
To PERA'GRATE, V. A. [*peragro*, Lat.] to travel or wander over.
PERAGRA'TION, S. the act of paſſing through any ſtate or ſpace.
To PERA'MBULATE, V. A. [*perambulo*, Lat.] to walk through; to ſurvey by paſſing through.
PERAMBULA'TION, S. the act of paſſing through or wandering over; a travelling ſurvey.
PE'RCEANT, Adj. [*perçant*, Fr.] piercing; penetrating.
PERCE'IVABLE, Adj. that which is properly an object of the ſenſe or underſtanding, and may be diſcovered by either.
PERCE'IVABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to be diſcovered by the ſenſes or mind.
To PERCE'IVE, V. A. [*percevoir*, Fr. *percipio*, Lat.] to diſcover by means of the ſenſes or underſtanding. To know, or obſerve.
PERCEPTIBI'LITY, S. the ſtate of being diſcovered by the mind or ſenſes. The power of perceiving.
PERCE'PTIBLE, S. [Fr.] ſuch as may be perceived by the mind or ſenſes.
PERCE'PTIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as may be perceived by the ſenſes or mind.
PERCE'PTION, S. [Fr. *perceptio*, Lat.] the act, paſſion, or impreſſion, whereby the mind becomes conſcious of any thing. The act or power of perceiving. An idea or notion.
PERCE'PTIVE, Adj. [*perceptus*, Lat.] having the power of perceiving.
PERCH, S. [*perca*, Lat. *perche*, Fr.] a fiſh of prey, with a hooked or hog back, armed with ſtiff briſtles: its ſkin is covered with thick hard ſcales; it has two fins on its back, and carries its teeth in its mouth. A meaſure containing 5 yards and a half, from *perche*, Fr. *perrica*, Lat. A ſtick on which birds ſupport themſelves when they rooſt, from *perche*, Fr.
To PERCH, V. N. [*perchen*, Fr.] to ſit on a ſtick like a bird at rooſt. Actively, to place on a perch.
PERCHA'NCE, Adv. perhaps; peradventure.
PE'RCHERS, S. Paris candles anciently

uſed in England; alſo the larger ſort of wax-candles, uſually placed upon the altars.

PERCI'PIENT, Adj. [*percipiens*, Lat.] conſcious of the preſence or impreſſion of an object.

PERCI'PIENT, S. one that has the power of perceiving.

To PE'RCOLATE, V. A. [*percolatus*, from *percolo*, Lat.] to ſtrain through.

PERCOLA'TION, S. the act of purifying by ſtraining.

To PERCU'SS, V. A [*percuſſus*, Lat] to ſtrike.

PERCU'SSION, S. [Fr. *percuſſio*, Lat.] the act of ſtriking; a ſtroke.

PERCU'TIENT, Adj. [*percutiens*, Lat.] ſtriking; having the power to ſtrike.

PERDI'TION, S. [Fr. *perditio*, Lat.] deſtruction; death; loſs or ruin. In ſcripture, eternal death or deſtruction.

PE'RDUE, Adv. [*perdue*, Fr. a forlorn hope, or advanced centinel] cloſe and undiſcovered.

PE'RDULOUS, Adj. [from *perdo*, Lat] loſt; thrown away.

PERDU'RABLE, Adj. [Fr.] laſting; long continued. Not in uſe.

PERDU'RABLY, Adv. in a laſting manner.

PERDURA'TION, S. [*perduro*, Lat.] long continuance.

To PERE'GRINATE, V. N. [*peregrinus*, Lat.] to travel into foreign countries.

PEREGRINA'TION, S. [*peregrinus*, Lat.] travel or abode in foreign countries.

PE'REGRINE, Adj. foreign; not native; not domeſtic.

To PERE'MPT, V. A. [*peremptus*, Lat.] in Law, to cruſh, to kill.

PERE'MPTORILY, Adj. [from *peremptory*] abſolutely; ſo as to cut off further delay or debate.

PERE'MPTORINESS, S. [from *peremptory*] poſitiveneſs that will not admit of diſpute or contradiction.

PERE'MPTORY, Adj. [*peremptoire*, Fr *peremptus*, Lat. ſkilled] poſitive, ſo as to admit of no delay, diſpute, or contradiction.

PERE'NNIAL, Adj. [*perennis*, Lat.] laſting through the year; perpetual or unceaſing.

PERE'NNITY, S. [*perennitas*, Lat.] the quality of laſting the year round.

PE'RFECT, Adj. [*perfectus*, Lat.] free from defect with reſpect to parts, compoſition, ſkill, or abilities.

To PE'RFECT, V. A. [*perfectus*, from *perficio*, Lat.] to compleat or finiſh any thing; to ſupply defects; to inſtruct completely.

PERFE'CTION, S. [Fr. *perfectio*, Lat.] the ſtate of enjoying every thing that belongs to a thing free from redundancy or defect; a ſupreme excellence; an attribute, applied to the Deity.

To PERFE'CTIONATE, V. A. to make perfect.

PERFE'CTIVE, Adj. conducing to complete, or to remove all defects.

PERFE'CTIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to remove all defects.

PE'RFECTLY, Adv. in a manner free from defects.

PE'RFECTNESS, S. the quality of enjoying every thing belonging to its ſtate or nature.

PERFI'DIOUS, Adj. [*perfidus*, Lat.] acting contrary to the faith or confidence repoſed in one.

PERFI'DIOUSLY, Adv. in a manner inconſiſtent with the confidence placed in one.

PERFI'DIOUSNESS, S. the quality of betraying a perſon who confides in us.

PE'RFIDY, S. [*perfidie*, Fr. *perfidia*, Lat.] breach of faith; the act of betraying thoſe who confide in one.

To PERFLA'TE, V. A. [*perflo*, Lat.] to blow through.

PERFLA'TILE, Adj. blowing through or ſtrongly.

PERFLA'TION, S. [from *perflate*] the act of blowing through.

To PE'RFORATE, V. A. [*perforatus*, Lat. from *perforo*, Lat.] to pierce or bore a hole with a tool.

PERFORA'TION, S. the act of piercing or boring; a hole made by boring.

PERFO'RCE, Adv. by violence.

PERFO'RM, V. A. [*performare*. Ital.] to execute, act, or to do; to accompliſh a deſign or undertaking. Neuterly, to ſucceed in an attempt; to act on the ſtage, or play a piece of muſic.

PERFO'RMANCE, S. the execution of a deſign; the completion of a promiſe; a work or compoſition; an action, or ſomething done.

PERFO'RMER, S. one that executes or performs any thing, generally applied to an artiſt who gives a ſpecimen of his ſkill in public.

To PE'RFRICATE, V. N. [*perfrico*, Lat.] to rub over.

PERFU'ME, S. [*parfume*, Fr.] an agreeable odour, compoſed by art, and uſed to give other things a fragrant ſcent. Fragrance.

To PERFU'ME, V. A. to make a thing ſmell agreeably by art; to ſcent.

PERFU'MER, S. one who makes and ſells artificial odours.

PERFU'NCTORILY, Adv. [*perfunctoriè*, Lat.] in a careleſs or negligent manner.

PERFU'NCTORY, Adv. [*perfunctorius*, Lat.] care eſs; ſlight; negligent.

To PERFU'SE, V. A. [*perfuſus*, Lat] to overſpread; to tincture or ſpread through.

PERHA'PS, Adv. [*per*, and *haps*] peradventure; it may be ſo.

PE'RIAPT, S. [περιάπτω, Gr.] a charm, which,

which, being tied about the neck, is believed to expel all diſeaſes.

PERICA'RDIUM, S. [Lat. from περι, and καρδια, Gr.] a thin membrane reſembling a purſe, and containing the heart in its cavity; its uſe is to contain a quantity of clear water to keep the heart moiſt.

PERICA'RPIUM, S. [Lat.] in Botany, a thin membrane encompaſſing the fruit or grain of a plant.

PERICRA'NIUM, S. [Lat.] a thin and nervous membrane, of exquiſite ſenſe, which covers the cranium or head immediately, and invelops all the bones in a human body.

PERI'CULOUS, Adj. [*periculoſus*, Lat.] dangerous; hazardous.

PERIE'RGY, S. [περι, and ἐργον, Gr.] needleſs caution or trouble in an operation.

PERIGEE', PERIGE'UM, S. [from περι, *peri*, Gr. about, and γη, *gee*, Gr. the earth] a point wherein a planet is at its neareſt poſſible diſtance from the earth.

PERIHE'LIUM, S. that part of a planet's orbit wherein it is neareſt to the ſun.

PE'RIL, S. [Fr. *periglio*, Ital. *perikel*, Belg. *periculum*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein a perſon is expoſed to loſs, diſeaſe, or death; a danger threatened.

PE'RILOUS, Adj. [*perileux*, Fr.] expoſed to a danger or calamity.

PE'RILOUSLY, Adv. in a dangerous manner.

PE'RILOUSNESS, S. dangerouſneſs.

PERI'METER, S. [*perimetré*, Fr.] the compaſs or ſum of all the ſides that bound any figure.

PE'RIOD, S. [*periode*, Fr. περιοδος, Gr.] a circuit. A ſpace of time in which any revolution of the planets is performed, which begins again. A ſtated number of years, days, or hours, in which things are performed and repeated. The end or concluſion. The ſtate at which any thing terminates. Duration. In grammar, a complete ſentence from one full ſtop to another. In Printing, a pauſe or mark, denoting a complete ſentence, thus (.)

PERIO'DIC, PERIO'DICAL, Adj. [*periodique*, Fr.] making a circuit or revolution. Happening or returning at a ſtated time.

PERIO'DICALLY, Adv. at ſtated times.

PERIO'STEUM, S. [περι, Gr. and οστεον, Gr.] a membrane of exquiſite ſenſe, covering all the bones.

PERI'PHERY, S. [περι, Gr. and φερω, Gr.] the circumference.

To PE'RIPHRASE, V. A. [*periphraſer*, Fr.] to expreſs by circumlocution.

PERIPHRA'SIS, S. [Gr.] the act of expreſſing the ſenſe of one word by many; as when we ſay, the loſs of life, for *death*.

PERIPNEU'MONY, S. [περι, and πνευμων, Gr.] an inflammation of the lungs.

To PE'RISH, V. N. [*perir*, Fr. *perio*, Lat.] to die; to be deſtroyed. Actively, to deſtroy, decay, or impair.

PE'RISHABLE, Adj. liable to periſh or decay.

PE'RISHABLENESS, S. liableneſs to decay or deſtruction.

PERISTA'LTIC, Adj. [*periſtaltique*, Fr. περιστελλω, Gr.] applied to the vermicular or wavering motion of the guts, by which the excrements are preſſed downwards and voided.

PERISTE'RION, S. the herb vervain.

PERISTY'LE, S. [Fr.] a circular range of pillars.

PERISY'STOLE, S. [Gr.] the pauſe or interval between the two motions of the heart or pulſe.

PERITO'NEUM, S. [Gr.] a thin, ſoft membrane, which encloſes all the bowels in the lower belly.

To PE'RJURE, V. A. [*perjuro*, Lat.] to ſwear a thing a perſon knows to be falſe.

PE'RJUROR, S. one that ſwears falſely.

PE'RJURY, S. the act of ſwearing falſely.

PE'RRIWIG, S. [*perruque*, Fr.] hair woven on thread ſewed on a cawl, and worn by a perſon inſtead of his own hair.

To PE'RRIWIG, V. A. to dreſs in falſe hair.

PE'RRIWINCLE, S a ſmall ſhell-fiſh, a kind of ſea ſnail. In Botany, a plant.

To PERK, V. N. [from *perch*] to hold up the head with an affected briſkneſs. To dreſs or adorn.

PE'RMANENCE, PE'RMANENCY, S. the quality of continuing long in the ſame ſtate.

PE'RMANENT, Adj. [*permanens*, Lat.] durable, continuing, laſting.

PE'RMANENTLY, Adv. in a durable manner.

PE'RMEABLE, Adj. [from *permeo*, Lat.] ſuch as may be paſſed through.

To PE'RMEATE, V. A. [*permeatus*, Lat.] to paſs through.

PERMEA'TION, S. the act of paſſing through.

PERMI'SCIBLE, Adj. [from *permiſceo*, Lat.] ſuch as may be mixed.

PERMI'SSIBLE, Adj. [*permiſſus*, Lat.] what may be permitted.

PERMI'SSION, S. [Fr.] a grant; allowance. Leave to do any thing.

PERMI'SSIVE, Adj. [*permiſſus*, Lat.] granting or giving leave; not hindering tho' not approving.

PERMI'SSIVELY, Adv. by bare allowance, without hindrance or approbation.

To PERMI'T, V. A. [*permitto*, Lat.] to allow, grant, or ſuffer, without commanding, authoriſing, or approving.

PERMI'T, S. a written warrant for ſending goods from one place to another.

PERMI'TTANCE, S. allowance. Want or forbearance of oppoſition.

PERMI'XTION, S. [from *permiſtus*, Lat.] the act of mingling; the ſtate of being mingled.

PERMUTA'TION, S. [Fr. *permutatio*, Lat.] the exchange of one thing for another.

To PERMU'TE, V. A. [*permuto*, Lat.] to exchange.

PERNI'CIOUS. Adj. [*pernicieux*, Fr. *perniciosus*, Lat.] miſchievous in the higheſt degree; deſtructive.

PERNI'CIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to deſtroy or ruin.

PERNI'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being deſtructive.

PERNI'CITY, S. [*pernix*, Lat.] ſwiftneſs. "Great ſwiftneſs or *pernicity*." *Ray*.

PERORA'TION, S. [*peroratio*, Lat.] the concluſion of an oration.

To PERPE'ND, V. A. [*perpendo*, Lat.] to ponder on or conſider attentively.

PERPENDI'CULAR, Adj. [*perpendiculaire*, Fr. *perpendicularis*, Lat.] croſſing any thing at right angles. Straight or upright.

PERPENDI'CULAR, S. a line croſſing the horizon at right angles.

PERPENDI'CULARLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cut another line at right angles. In the direction of a ſtrait line up and down.

PERPENDICULA'RITY, S. the ſtate of being perpendicular.

PERPE'NSION, S. [from *perpend*] conſideration.

To PE'RPETRATE, V. A. [*perpetratus*, Lat.] to commit any crime.

PERPETRA'TION, S. the act of committing any crime. Figuratively, a crime.

PERPE'TUAL, Adj. [*perpetuel*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.] never ceaſing; continual.

PERPE'TUALLY, Adv. without interminſion or ceaſing.

To PERPE'TUATE, V. A. [*perpetuer*, Fr. *perpetuus*, Lat.] to make perpetual; to eternize; to continue without ceſſation or intermiſſion.

PERPETUA'TION, S. the act of making immortal, or preſerving from oblivion.

PERPETU'ITY, S. [*perpetuité*, Fr.] duration to all futurity. Something which has no end.

To PERPLE'X, V. A. [*perplexus*, Lat.] to diſturb with doubts, ambiguities, or difficulties. To make difficult. To torment or vex.

PERPLE'X, Adj. [Fr. *perplexus*, Lat.] difficult; ambiguous; intricate.

PERPLE'XEDNESS, S. the quality which renders the judgment unable to determine. Intricacy; anxiety of mind.

PERPLE'XITY, S. [*perplexitas*; Lat.] anxiety; entanglement; intricacy.

PE'RQUISITE, S. [*perquiſitus*, Lat.] ſomething given to a perſon as a gratuity.

PERQUISI'TION, S. [*perquiſitus*, Lat.] an accurate enquiry; a ſtrict and thorough ſearch.

PE'RRY, S. [*poire*, Fr. a pear] cyder made of pears.

To PE'RSECUTE, V. A. [*perſecutor*, Fr. *perſecutus*, Lat.] to ſubject to pains, loſſes, or impriſonments on account of opinions; to purſue with malice; to trouble a perſon with inceſſant importunity.

PERSECU'TION, S. the act of inflicting penalties, or ſubjecting to puniſhments for opinions; the ſtate of being perſecuted.

PE'RSECUTOR, S. [*perſecuteur*, Fr.] one that inflicts pains, penalties, or loſſes, on account of his opinions. One that harraſſes another with malice.

PERSEVE'RANCE, S [Fr. formerly accented on the ſecond ſyllable] ſteadineſs or continuance in any purpoſe, deſign, or opinion, notwithſtanding oppoſition.

PERSE'VERANT, Adj. conſtant; perſiſting.

To PERSEVERE, V. N. [*perſeverer*, Fr. *perſevero*, Lat.] to perſiſt in an attempt, notwithſtanding oppoſition.

PERSEVE'RINGLY, Adv. with perſeverance.

PE'RSIA, S. a vaſt empire in Aſia, lying between lat. 25 and 45 deg. N. and between long. 45 and 67 deg. E. It is upwards of 1200 miles in length, and almoſt the ſame in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by part of Ruſſia, the Caſpian ſea, and the country of the Uſbeck and independent Tartars; on the E. by the Mogul empire, from which a ridge of mountains and the Indus divide it; on the S. it has the Arabian ſea, which is a part of the ocean and the Perſian gulph; and on the W. it has Georgia and Aran, or ancient Armenia, from which the rivers Kar and Aros part it; and likewiſe the Tigris and Euphrates, which ſeparate it from the Turkiſh empire in Aſia. Anciently Perſia comprehended, beſides ſeveral ſmaller ſtates, the three powerful nations of Media, Perſia, and Parthia. Its limits on the ſide of India have been extended further weſtward by the late Kouli Kan, who added to Perſia all the Indian provinces on the W. ſide of the Indus; and theſe the Great Mogul confirmed to him, upon relinquiſhing, in 1739, his conqueſt of the provinces lying E. of that river. The bounderies of Perſia, on the ſide of Turkey, cannot be exactly aſcertained; for though the Tigris near its mouth forms part of the weſtern limits, the Turks and Perſians are not agreed with regard to the provinces that lie further N. on that river. The temperature of the air, in Perſia, varies according to the poſition of the different provinces. It is generally extreme hot in ſummer, as lying under the tropic of Cancer; and even the winds are ſo hot for three months in the year, that there is hardly any ſtirring abroad about noon, without endangering life: for blowing from the eaſtward over vaſt ſands, they occaſion a heat equal

to that of an oven; but then these winds are refreshed by cool breezes in the afternoon. This sultriness is particularly found along the sea-coasts of the southern provinces; and it often proves mortal to Europeans, particularly such as are addicted to intemperance. In Persia they have very little water, and hardly a river large enough to carry a boat. Sometimes a traveller does not meet with water for whole days together: but no place husbands it better than they do here; for they collect all their little streams and springs and turning them into one channel, direct their course towards their towns, cultivated fields and gardens, sometimes for the space of forty or fifty miles. The country is very much incumbered with mountains, some of which are very high, and rocks generally barren, without tree or herbage: but they have several fertile valleys, where lie their large towns; particularly the part on the Caspian sea cannot be exceeded by any country in fruitfulness: but in other regions the barrenness is chiefly owing to the scarcity of its present inhabitants, and likewise to their sloth, for anciently there was not a more plentiful country in the world than Persia. Its principal produce is rice, wheat, and barley; the melons here are excellent, and in great quantities, having no less than twenty different species, which the common people feed on in the season: also cucumbers, delicious apricots, and large peaches. They have several sorts of wine. The palm-tree is carefully cultivated, especially in the gardens, which besides produce a great variety of roots and vegetables. The dates are delicious, and, being laid in heaps, they candy themselves. The country produces rhubarb, senna, and many other mineral drugs; they have also pistachio-nuts and other fruits. The Persians are more luxurious in their eating than the Turks; and make use of ice even in winter, but never of snow. A great many take opium. The horses of Persia are the finest in all the East: their camels and dromedaries are the most useful animals for transporting of merchandise over the sandy deserts, some of them carrying near a thousand weight, and travelling for several days without water; they have mules, oxen, buffaloes, and two sorts of asses; the one slow and heavy, like ours, and another light and graceful; likewise large flocks of sheep and goats. They are sometimes visited with locusts, which fly so thick, that the sky is darkened by them; and they destroy all the fruits of the earth where they alight. They have a multitude of hawks, eagles, and other birds of prey, which they teach to fly at game, and even wild beasts, with the assistance of dogs; so that nothing but wild boars escape them. Their manufactures are embroidery, especially gold, and silver, on cloth, silk, or leather. Silk is the staple commodity of Persia, of which they make taffeties, tabbies, sattins, stuffs mixed with silk, cotton, camel or goats hair. Their gold velvet, especially the curled sort, is very elegant.

To PERSI'ST, V. N. [*persisto*, Lat. *persister*, Fr.] to continue firm and resolute in an undertaking or opinion, notwithstanding opposition.

PERSI'STANCE, PERSI'STANCY, S. steadiness; constancy; obstinacy; obduracy; contumacy.

PERSI'STIVE, Adj. steady; not receeding from a purpose; persevering.

PE'RSON, S. [*personne*, Fr. *persona*, Lat.] a thinking intelligent being that has reason or reflection, and can consider itself as itself, *i. e.* the same thinking thing in different times, or places. An individual or particular man or woman. A human being. A man or woman. In person one's self, opposed to a deputy or representative. External appearance. Character. In grammar, the quality of the noun which modifies a verb.

PE'RSONABLE, Adj. handsome or of good appearance. In law, one that may maintain any plea in a court of justice.

PE'RSONAGE, S. [Fr.] a man or woman of some rank or eminence. Air, stature, or external appearance. A character assumed or represented.

PE'RSONAL, Adj. [*personel*, Fr. *personalis*, Lat.] belonging to men or women, opposed to things. Peculiar, proper to; relating to one's private character or action. Present, opposed to representative. Personal estate. In law, something moveable, or appendant to the person. In grammar, applied to a verb which has the modifications of three persons in each number.

PERSONA'LITY. S. the existence or individuality of any one.

PE'RSONALLY, Adv. in one's own person; particularly. With regard to individuality to any one.

To PERSONA'TE, V. A. [from *persona*, Lat.] to represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for another. To act or represent on the stage. To counterfeit. To resemble. To describe.

PERSONA'TION, S. counterfeiting of another person.

PERSONIFICA'TION, S. [from *personify*] the application of action to things, as in Milton. "Confusion heard his voice." *Par. Lost.*

To PE'RSONIFY, V. A. to represent things and abstract ideas as if they were persons.

PERSPE'CTIVE, S. [*perspectif*, Fr. *perspectus*, Lat.] a spying glass; a glass through which things are viewed. The science by which

which things are ranged in painting in their proper proportions. A view or viſto.

PERSPE'CTIVE, Adj. optic, or relating to the ſcience of viſion.

PERSPICA'CIOUS, Adj. [*perſpicax*] quick in ſeeing or diſcovering.

PERSPICA'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of perceiving or diſcovering quickly.

PERSPICA'CITY, S. [*perſpicacité*, Fr.] quickneſs of ſight.

PERSPI'CIENCE, S. [*perſpiciens*, Lat.] perfect knowledge; the act of looking ſharply.

PE'RSPICIL, S. [*perſpicillum*, Lat.] an optic glaſs.

PERSPICU'ITY, S. [*perſpicuité*, Fr.] applied to the mind, eaſineſs to be underſtood or comprehended. The quality of being tranſparent.

PERSPI'CUOUS, Adj. [*perſpicuus*, Lat.] clear; tranſparent; ſuch as may be ſeen through. Eaſy to be underſtood.

PERSPI'CUOUSLY, Adv. clearly, not obſcurely.

PERSPI'CUOUSNESS, S. the quality of being eaſily underſtood or ſeen through.

PE'RSPIRABLE, Adj. [from *perſpire*] ſuch as may be forced through the pores of the ſkin.

PERSPIRA'TION, S. the act of emitting or forcing through the ſkin.

PERSPI'RATIVE, Adj. performing the act of perſpiration.

To PERSPI'RE, V. N. [*perſpiro*, Lat.] to emit or force through the pores of the ſkin. To be excreted by the ſkin.

To PERSTRI'NGE, V. A. [*perſtringo*, Lat.] to touch ſlightly; to gaze, or glance upon.

PERSUA'DABLE, Adj. ſuch as may be perſuaded.

To PERSUA'DE, V. A. [*perſuader*, Fr. *perſuadeo*, Lat.] to prevail upon, convince, or bring over to any opinion by arguments. To inculcate by arguments.

PERSUA'DER, S. one that influences by arguments.

PERSUA'SIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *perſuaſibilis*, Lat.] to be influenced by arguments.

PERSUA'SIBLENESS, S. the quality of being influenced by arguments.

PERSUA'SION, S. the act of influencing the paſſions by arguments. Any argument or motive that works upon the paſſions. The ſtate of being perſuaded.

PERSUA'SIVE, Adj. having the power of influencing the paſſions.

PERSUA'SIVELY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to influence the paſſions.

PERSUA'SIVENESS, S. the quality of influencing the paſſions.

PERSUASORY, Adj. [*perſuaſorius*, Lat.] having the power to influence the paſſions.

PERT, Adj. [Brit. and Belg. *appert*, Fr.] lively or briſk. Saucy or petulant.

PERSULTA'TION, S. in Surgery, ſignifies the burſting of blood through the veſſels.

To PERTAIN, V. N. [*pertineo*, Lat.] to be long or relate to. Uſed with *to*.

PERTEREBRA'TION, S. [*per* and *terebratio*, Lat.] the act of boring through.

PERTERREFA'CTION, S. [*perterrefacio*, Lat.] affrighting greatly; a great fright.

PERTINA'CIOUS, Adj. [*pertinax*, Lat.] obſtinate; ſtubborn; not to be convinced, or daunted.

PERTINA'CIOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner, as not to be convinced or daunted.

PERTINA'CIOUSNESS, PERTINA'CITY, S. obſtinacy. Stubbornneſs. Reſolution. Conſtancy.

PE'RTINACY, S. [*pertinax*, Lat.] obſtinacy, ſteadineſs, or conſtancy.

PE'RTINENCE, PE'RTINENCY, S. [*pertinens*, Lat.] related to the matter in hand; proper or ſuitable to the purpoſe. Relating or regarding. Uſed with *to* or *into*.

PE'RTINENT, Adj. [*pertinens*, Lat.] oppoſite; ſuitable to the purpoſe. Relating; regarding; concerning.

PE'RTINENTLY, Adv. to the purpoſe.

PE'RTINENTNESS, S. the quality of ſuiting, or being oppoſite to what is applied to.

PERTI'NGENTLY, S. [*pertingens*, Lat.] the act of reaching to.

PERTI'NGENT, Adj. reaching to; touching.

PE'RTLY, Adv. in a briſk, lively, ſaucy ſenſe, or petulant manner.

PE'RTNESS, S. ſprightlineſs, rudeneſs without ſenſe or modeſty.

PERTRA'NSIENT, Adj. [*pertranſiens*, Lat.] paſſing, or ſtriking through, as a colour does in a precious ſtone.

To PE'RTURB, PERTU'RBATE, V. N. [*perturbatus*, Lat.] to diſquiet, diſorder, or put into confuſion, applied to the mind.

PERTURBA'TION, S. [Fr. *perturbatis*, Lat.] any thing which deſtroyes the tranquility of the mind, or raiſes a commotion of the paſſions. Diſorder. Confuſion.

PERTURBA'TOR, S. [*perturbateur*, Fr. *perturbator*, Lat.] one that raiſes commotions.

PERTU'SED, Adj. [*pertuſus*, Lat.] bored; punched; pierced with holes.

PERTU'SION, S. the act of piercing or punching. A hole made by piereing.

To PERVA'DE, V. A. [*pervado*, Lat.] to paſs through any aperture. To extend throughout the univerſe.

PERVA'SION, S. the act of penetrating or paſſing through.

PERVER'SE, Adj. [*pervers*, Fr. *perverſus*, Lat.] diſtorted. Obſtinate in the wrong. Petulant.

PERVE'RSELY, Adv. with intent to vex. Spitefully. Croſsly.

PER-

PERVE'RSENESS, S. the ſtate or quality of obſtinately oppoſing, with an intent to vex.

PERVE'RSION, [Fr.] change from better to worſe. The miſapplication of the ſenſe or words of an author.

PERVER'SITY, S. the quality of doing any thing purely to vex or croſs one another.

To PERVE'RT, V. A. [*perverto*, Lat. *pervertir*, Fr.] to miſapply or diſtort wilfully from the true end, meaning or porpuſe. To turn from right to wrong.

PERVE'RTER, S. one that changes any thing from good to bad, or wilfully diſtorts an author's meaning.

PERVE'RTIBLE, Adj. that may be eaſily perverted.

PERVESTIGA'TION, S. [*perveſtigatio*, Lat.] diligent ſearch or enquiry.

PERVICA'CIOUS, Adj. [*pervicax*, Lat.] ſpiteſully or peeviſhly obſtinate; headſtrong; ſtubborn.

PERVICA'CIOUSLY, Adv. with ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PERVICA'CITY, PERVICA'CIOUSNESS, PERVICA'CY, S. [*pervicacia*, Lat.] ſpiteful obſtinacy.

PE'RVIOUS, Adj. [*pervius*, Lat.] admitting paſſage; capable of being paſſed through.

PER'VIOUSNESS, S. the quality of permitting paſſage through.

PERU, S. a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by Popayan, on the W. by the S. Sea, on the S. by Chili, and on the E. by a ridge of prodigious high mountains, called the Cordilleras-de-los-Andes, being about 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and 125 in breadth from E. to W. between the Andes and the S. Sea; but in other places it is much broader, and according to ſome 300 miles. It never rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder is, unleſs towards the top of the above mountains, all the tops of theſe mountains are covered with ſnow to a very great hight, and there are ſeveral volcanoes, which burn continually. The beſt houſes in this country are made of a ſort of reeds like bamboe-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. However, they have a ſort of galleries or balconies, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole ſtructure groan. Peru is inhabited by the Spanirds, who conquered it, and the native Americans. Theſe laſt that live among the foreſts, form as it were ſo many ſmall republics, which are directed by a Spaniſh prieſt, and by their governor, aſſiſted by other original natives, that ſerve as officers. They have no diſtruſt, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, calibaſhes, and a ſort of aloes, of which they make thread, and ſeveral other ſmall matters which they trade with, and which might be eaſily ſtolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The ſame man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, conſtructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large houſe is to be built for common uſe, every one lends a helping hand. Their ſkins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards, nor hair on any part of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarſe. Thoſe that are not much expoſed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the reſt. The natives who live at Quito ſeem to be of a different temper; for they are all extremely idle, and ſo ſtupid, that they will ſit whole days together upon their heels, without ſtirring or ſpeaking. Their garment is a ſort of a ſack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their maſters as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and the Spaniards there ariſes a third kind, called Meſtices, who are illegitimate: however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the perſons who carry on all trades. It was ſaid above that it never rains, but this muſt be underſtood of the ſouth parts; for in the north, where the mountains are not ſo high, it often rains exceſſively; inſomuch that thoſe who go thither in ſearch of gold, are often carried off by the unwholeſomeneſs of the climate. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; however, ſome of their phyſical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent uſe, and are well known in druggiſts ſhops, particularly the jeſuits bark, and Peruvian balſam. The Spaniards have introduced many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive here very well, and the fruits they produce are very delicious. This country is divided into five great audiences, which are Quito, De los Reyes, and De las Charcas. I believe we hardly need take notice of the mines of gold and ſilver, and the prodigious riches that are brought from thence, becauſe they are ſo generally known.

PE'RUKE, S. [*peruque*, Fr.] a wig, or falſe hair worn either as an ornament or to conceal baldneſs.

To PERUKE. V. A. [from the Noun] to dreſs with adſcititious hair.

PERUKE-MAKER, S. a maker of perukes; a wig-maker.

PERU'SAL, S. [of *peruſe*] the act of reading.

To PERU'SE, V. A. [from *per*, and *uſe*, Lat.] to read. Figuratively, to obſerve or examine.

PERU'SER, S. one that reads or examines.

PESA'DE, S. [Fr.] a motion made by a horſe in raiſing and lifting up his fore quarters, and keeping his hind legs upon the ground, without ſtirring.

PE'SSARY,

PE'SSARY, S. [*peſſaire*, Fr.] a medicine of an oblong form made to thruſt up the uterus, &c.

PEST, S. [*peſte*, Fr. *peſtis*, Lat.] a plague; any thing miſchievous or deſtructive. Alſo a gang or number.

To PE'STER, V. A. [Fr.] to diſturb, perplex or harraſs with numbers or violence. To encumber.

PE'STEROUS, Adj. [from *peſter*] encumbering; cumberſome.

PE'STHOUSE, S. an hoſpital for perſons affected with the plague.

PESTI'FEROUS, Adj. infectious like the plague. Deſtructive.

PE'STILENCE, S. a contagious and mortal diſtemper.

PE'STILENT, Adj. [Fr. *peſtilens*, Lat.] produciug plagues; miſchievous; deſtructive. In familiar language, uſed to expreſs the ſuperlative degree.

PESTILE'NTIAL, Adj. [*peſtilentiel*, Fr.] partaking of the nature of the plague. Contagious; deſtructive.

PESTILLA'TION, S. [*peſtillum*, Lat.] the act of breaking, or pounding in a mortar.

PE'STLE, S. [*peſtillum*, Lat.] an inſtrument uſed to pound with in a mortar. *Peſtle of pork*, a gammon of bacon.

PET, S. [from *diſpite*, Fr. *impetus*, Lat. or *petit*, Fr. becauſe it ſignifies only a ſlight reſentment] a ſlight fit of anger or reſentment.

PE'TAL, S. [*petalum*, Lat.] in botany, the fine coloured leaves which compoſe the flowers of the plants.

PE'TALOUS, Adj. having flower leaves.

PE'TAR, PETA'RD, S. [*petard*, Fr. *petardo*, Ital.] an engine of metal, ſhaped like a hat, covered with fine powder, covered with a madreir or plank, to which it is faſtened by a rope running through the rings or handles round its rim, and is uſed to blow up gates, &c.

PETE'CHIAL, S. [*petechiæ*, Lat.] marked with peſtilential ſpots.

PETERBOROUGH, S. a town or city of Northamptonſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, a market on Saturdays, and two fairs, on July 10, and October 2, for all ſorts of ſtock-wrought timber, and cheeſe. It is ſeated on the river Nen, over which there is a bridge that leads into Huntingdonſhire, in marſhy ground. It is not a large place, for it has but one pariſh church beſides the cathedral; but the market-place is ſpacious, and the ſtreets regular. It ſends two members to parliament. The cathedral was formerly a monaſtery, and is a majeſtic ſtructure, full of curious work, and has a large choir. It is 38 miles S. of Boſton, and 76 N. by W. of London. Long. 17 deg. 20 min. lat. 52 deg. 33 min.

PETERSBURG, S. a large handſome city of Ruſſia, and in Ingria, built by Peter the Great, czar of Muſcovy, in 1703, and is the capital town of the whole empire. It is of prodigious extent, and contained not long ago 60,000 houſes, great and ſmall. It is ſeated in an iſland, which lies in the middle of the river Nieva, where the land has been conſiderably raiſed. The fort has ſix baſtions, and oppoſite to it, on terra firma, is a crowned work. There are built here many palaces, a college, a military ſchool, and an exchange. Trade flouriſhes greatly here, becauſe it is the ſeat of the emperors, and becauſe foreigners have the ſame priviledges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated, and there are packet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants alſo carry on a trade with the Chineſe and Perſians. They have woollen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing ſaltpetre, brimſtone, and elaboratories for fireworks. Here are alſo yards for making ropes, cables, and takling for ſhips; a foundery, where cannon and mortars are caſt; as alſo a printing houſe. Some ſtreets of this city are regular and well built; and among the moſt elegant ſtructures may be reckoned the great chancellor's houſe, that of the vice-chancellor, count Gallowin's, and ſome others. They are moſtly brick, plaiſtered over; and though the climate is ſo very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. An Italian architect, who has been ſettled here many years, has contributed not a little to the beauty of the city. The ſummer palace and gardens lie to the E. where there are fine walks and choice ſtatues. Near it is the theatre, which was erected in the room of the wooden one, burnt to the ground. The exhibitions are French comedies, and Italian operas; and all foreigners of diſtinction are invited to partake of theſe diverſions, as well as to balls, maſquerades, and concerts, which are frequently given at court. There are 20 Ruſſian churches, and 4 Lutheran, beſides thoſe of the Calviniſts, Dutch, Engliſh, and Roman Catholics; and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 100,000, moſt of whom came to ſettle here from other countries, there being not many original Ruſſians among them. It is 355 miles N. W. of Moſcow, 550 N. E. of Vienna, 525 N. E. of Copenhagen, 300 N. E. of Stockholm, and 1250 N. E. of Paris. Long. 47 deg. 58 min. lat. 54 deg. 56 min.

PE'TERWORT, S. a plant differing from St. John's wort, only in having a pyramidical ſeed veſſel divided into five cells.

PE'TIT, Adj. [Fr. pronounced *petty*] ſmall; trivial; inconſiderable.

PETI'TION, S. [*petitio*, Lat.] an humble addreſs in writing for ſome place or favour. Prayer; or a branch or article of a prayer.

To PETI'TION, V. A. to make an humble addreſs for a favour.

PETI'TIONARY, Adj. begging a favour in an humble manner; containing petitions or requeſts.

PETI'TIONER, S. one that delivers an humble addreſs in writing for ſome favour.

PETI'TORY, Adj. [*petitorius*, Lat. *petitoire*, Fr.] petitioning; claiming the property of any thing.

PE'TRE, S. [*petra*, Lat. a ſtone] nitre or ſalt-petre.

PETRE'SCENT, Adj. [*petreſcens*, Lat.] growing or turning into ſtone.

PETRI'FIC, Adj. [*petrificus*, Lat.] having the power to change to ſtone.

PETRIFA'CTION, S. the act of changing or turning into ſtone. Something made ſtone.

PETRIFA'CTIVE, Adj. [*petrifacio*, Lat.] having the power to turn into ſtone.

To PE'TRIFY, V. A. [*petrifier*, Fr. from *petra*, a ſtone, and *fio*, Lat. to become] to change to ſtone. Neuterly, to become ſtone.

PETRO'L, PETRO'LEUM, S. [*petrole*, Fr.] a black, liquid bitumen, floating on the water of ſprings.

PE'TTICOAT, S. [*petty* and *coat*] a ſmall coat. The lower part of a woman's dreſs, which is tied round, and hangs down from her waiſt.

PETTIFO'GGER, S. [corrupted from *pettivoguer*, of *petit* and *voguer*, Fr.] a perſon who is of no repute, and deals only in trifling cauſes in the law.

PETTINESS, S. ſmallneſs. Inconſiderableneſs.

PE'TTISH, Adj. eaſily provoked to ſlight anger.

PE'TTISHNESS, S. the quality of being ſoon provoked to anger.

PE'TTITOES, S. [*petty* and *toe*] the feet of a ſucking pig. The toes, in burleſque.

PE'TTO, S. [Ital.] the breaſt. Figuratively, in private.

PE'TTY, Adj. [*petit*, Fr.] ſmall; inconſiderable; inferior.

PE'TULANCE, PE'TULANCY, S. [*petulance*, Fr. *petulantia*, Lat.] ſaucineſs; peeviſhneſs; wantonneſs

PE'TULANT, Adj. [Fr. *petulans*, Lat.] perverſe; ſaucy; wanton.

PEW, S. [*puye*, Belg.] a ſeat incloſed in a church.

PE'WETT, S. [*pieuwit*, Belg.] a water fowl. The lapwing.

PE'WTER, S. [*peauter*, Belg.] an artificial metal, made of braſs, lead, and tin. Diſhes and plates made of pewter. Adjectively, any thing made of pewter.

PE'WTERER, S. one that deals in things made of pewter.

PHÆNO'MENON, S. [Gr.] an appearance in the works of nature or the heavens. Any thing that ſtrikes by its novelty.

PHAGE'DENA, S. [φαγέδαινα, Gr.] an ulcer, where the ſharpneſs of the humours eats away the fleſh.

PHAGEDE'NICK, PHAGEDE'NOUS, Adj. eating, corroding.

PHA'LANX, S. [Lat.] a large ſquare battalion of infantry, ſet cloſe to each other, with their ſhields joined, and pikes turned croſs ways.

PHANTA'SM, PHANTA'SMA, S. [Gr.] ſomething appearing only to the imagination.

PHANTA'STIC, PHANTA'STICAL, Adj. ſee FANTASTICAL.

PHA'NTOM, S. [*phantome*, Fr.] a ſpectre or apparition. A fancied viſion.

PHARISA'ICAL, Adj. [from the Phariſees, a religious ſect among the Jews remarkable for their hypocriſy] like a Phariſee; hypocritical; having an external appearance of religion, but inwardly vicious.

PHARMACE'UTICAL, PHARMACE'UTIC, Adj. [φαρμακευτικος, from φαρμακευω, Gr.] relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

PHARMACO'LOGIST, S. [φάρμακον, and λέγω, Gr.] one who writes upon drugs.

PHARMACO'LOGY, S. [φάρμακον and λεγω, Gr.] the knowledge of drugs and medicines.

PHARMACOPOE'IA, S. [φάρμακον, and ποιεω, Gr.] a diſpenſatory; a book containing rules for the compoſition of medicines.

PHARMACO'POLIST, S. [φάρμακον and πολεω, Gr.] an apothecary; one who ſells medicines.

PHARMACY, S. [φαρμακον, Gr.] the art of chooſing, preparing, and mixing medicines.

PHA'SELS, S. kidney beans.

PH'ASIS, S. [Gr. plural *phaſes*] the ſeveral appearances of illumination obſerved in the planets. The ſeveral manners in which the planets appear illuminated by the ſun.

PHASM, S. [φάσμα, Gr.] appearance; phantom.

PHE'ASANT, S. [*faiſan*, Fr. *phaſianus*, Lat. from *Phaſis*, the river of Colchos] a kind of wild cock of exquiſite taſte.

To PHEE'SE, V. A. [perhaps it ſhould be written *feaſe*] to curry or comb.

PHE'NIX, S. [*phœnix*, Lat.] a bird, of which there is ſuppoſed to be but one exiſtent, from whoſe aſhes a young one is ſaid to proceed.

PHENO'MENON, S. [*phenomene*, Fr. being naturalized it has changed its *æ* in an *e*] ſee PHÆNOMENON.

PHI'AL, S. [*phiale*, Lat.] a ſmall bottle of a cylindrical form.

PHILADELPHIA, S. the capital town of Pen-

Penſylvania in North America, and in a county of the ſame name. It is an oblong ſquare, two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the high ſtreet runs from the middle of one front to another. In the centre of the town is a ſquare of ten acres, ſurrounded by the town-houſe, and other public buildings. In each quarter there is another ſquare of eight acres. The high ſtreet is 100 feet wide, and parallel to it there are eight ſtreets, which are croſſed by twenty more at right angles, all of them being 30 feet wide. It is ſeated between the rivers Delawar and Schuylkill, which are cloſe to it at each end; and there is a fine quay next to the Delawar, to which ſhips of 4 or 500 tons may come up. There are wet and dry docks for building and repairing ſhips, magazines, warehouſes, and all manner of conveniencies for importing and exporting merchandizes. The houſes are moſt of them built with brick; but there are many more ſtill wanting to compleat the plan. The town-houſe was erected in 1732, in which there are large rooms for the aſſembly and ſupreme court. The public offices are kept in the wings. The other public buildings are the court-houſe, two quakers meeting-houſes, two for the preſbyterians, and one for the baptiſts. There are alſo a church for the Engliſh ſervice, one for the Dutch Lutherans, one for the Dutch Calviniſts, and one for the Moravians; beſides a maſs-houſe, an academy, a quakers ſchool-houſe, the city alms-houſe, the quakers alms houſe, the hoſpital, the priſon, and the work houſe. In the year 1749, the dwelling-houſes were carefully computed, and found to be 2076. Long. 303 deg. 35 min. lat. 40 deg. 50 min.

PHILA'NTHROPHY, S. [φιλεω, Gr. to love, and ανθρωπος, Gr. a man] good-natured; the love of mankind.

PHILI'PPIC, S. [from the invectives of Demoſthenes againſt Philip of Macedon] applied to any invective oration.

PHILO'LOGER, S. [φιλολογος, Gr.] one who makes language his chief ſtudy.

PHILOLO'GICAL, Adj. belonging to the ſtudy of grammar, or language.

PHILO'LOGIST, S. a grammarian, critic, or one that underſtands language.

PHILO'LOGY, S. [*philologe*, Fr. φιλολογια, Gr.] criticiſm; the ſtudy of language.

PHI'LOMEL, PHILOME'LA, S. [*philomela*, Lat.] the nightingale.

PHI'LOMOT, Adj. [corrupted from *feuille mort*, Fr. a dead leaf] of the colour of a dead leaf.

PHILO'SOPHEME, S. [Gr.] principle of reaſoning; theorem.

PHILO'SOPHER, S. [*philoſophie*, Fr. *philoſophus*, Lat.] a perſon who makes the nature of things or moral duties his ſtudy. *Philoſopher's ſtone*, a ſtone ſuppoſed by alchymiſts to turn every thing it touched into gold.

PHILOSO'PHIC, PHILOSO'PHICAL, Adj. [*philoſophique*, Fr.] belonging to a philoſopher; formed by philoſophy; ſkilled in philoſophy.

To PHILOSO'PHIZE, V. A. to reaſon from, or enquire into, the cauſes and effects of things.

PHILO'SOPHY, S. [*philoſophie*, Fr. *philoſophia*, Lat.] the knowledge of nature and morality, founded on reaſon and experience. An hypotheſis or ſyſtem for explaining natural effects. Reaſoning.

PHILOSTOR'GY, S. [φιλος, and ςοργη, Gr.] natural affection; the love of parents towards their children.

PHILOT'IMY, S. [φιλος, and τιμη, Gr.] love of honour.

PHILOX'ENY, S. [φιλος, and ξενια, Gr.] hoſpitality; kindneſs to ſtrangers.

PHI'LTER, S. [*philtre*, Fr. φιλτρον, Gr.] ſomething to cauſe love.

To PHILTER, V. A. to charm to love.

PHIZ, or PHYZ, S. [formed by contraction from *phyſiognomy*] the face, viſage or countenance.

PHLEBO'TOMIST, S. [from φλεψ, Gr. and τεμνω, Gr.] one that opens a vein, or lets blood.

To PHLEBO'TOMIZE, V. A. to open a vein, or let blood.

PHLEBO'TOMY, S. the act of opening a vein, or letting blood.

PHLEGM, S. [*phlegme*, Fr φλεγμα, Gr.] the watery humour of the blood, which is ſuppoſed to produce ſluggiſhneſs.

PHLE'GMAGOGUES, S. [φλεγμα, and ἄγω, Gr.] a purge of the milder ſort, ſuppoſed to evacuate phlegm, and leave the other humours.

PHLE'GMATIC, S. abounding in water or phlegm. Dull, cold.

PHLE'GMON, S. [Gr.] an inflammation.

PHLE'GMONOUS, Adj. inflammatory; burning.

PHLE'ME, S. [from *phlebotomus*, Lat. ſometimes written *fleam*] a pointed inſtrument placed on the vein of a horſe and driven into it with a blow in bleeding.

PHLOGI'STON, S. [from φλεγω, Gr.] the inflammable part of any body.

PHO'NICS, S. φωνη, Gr.] the doctrine of ſounds.

PHONOCA'MPTICK, Adj. [φωνη, and κάμπτω, Gr.] having the power to inflect or turn the ſound, and by that to alter it.

PHO'SPHOR, PHO'SPHORUS, S. [Lat.] the morning ſtar. A chemical ſubſtance, which when rubbed or expoſed to the air takes fire.

PHRASE, S. [φρασις, Gr.] A mode of ſpeech particular to a language. An expreſſion. Stile.

To PHRASE,

To PHRASE, V. A. to ſtile, call, name, or expreſs.

PHRASEO'LOGY, S. [from φρασις, Gr. and λεγω, Gr.] ſtile. A phraſe-book.

PHRENE'TIC, PHRE'NTIC, S. [φρενετικος, Gr.] frantic.

PHRENI'TIS, S. [Gr.] madneſs.

PHRE'NSY, S. [*phrenſie*, Fr.] madneſs. Often written *frenzy*.

PHTHARTI'CKS, [φθαρτικα, Gr.] corrupting medicines.

PHTHIRI'ASIS, S. [Gr.] the louſy diſeaſe.

PHTHI'SICAL, pronounced *tiſical* [*phtyſique*, Fr.] coughing, conſumptive.

PHTHI'SIC, S. [φθισις, Gr.] a conſumption.

PHTHI'SIS, S. [Gr.] a conſumption.

PHILA'CTERY, S. [φυλακτηριον, Gr.] a bandage on which was written ſome ſentence from the Old Teſtament, worn by the Jews on their wriſts and foreheads.

PHY'SIC, S. [φυσικη, Gr. nature, this word originally ſignified natural philoſophy; but has been transferred to medicine] the ſcience or art of healing. Medicines. In common language, a purge. In the plural, natural philoſophy.

To PHY'SIC, V. A. to apply medicines.

PHY'SICAL, Adj. [*phyſique*, Fr.] relating to natural philoſophy. Belonging to medicine or the ſcience of healing. Medicinal or aſſiſting health.

PHY'SICALLY, Adv. according to nature; according to the principles of natural philoſophy.

PHYSI'CIAN, S. [*phyſicien*, Fr.] one who preſcribes remedies for any diſorder.

PHY'SICOTHELOGY, S. [from φυσις, Gr. nature, and *theologia*, Lat.] a view of the works of nature in ſuch a light as to diſplay the attributes of the deity.

PHYSIO'GNOMER, PHYSIO'GNOMIST, S. [*phiſionomiſte*, Fr.] one who judges of the temper or future fortune of a perſon by the features of his face.

PHYSIO'GNOMY, S. [*phyſionomie*, Fr.] the act of diſcovering the temper, and foreknowing the fortune of a perſon, by the features of his face. The caſt of the face.

PHYSIOLO'GICAL, Adj. [from *phiſiology*] relating to the knowledge of the nature of things.

PHYSIO'LOGIST, S. one verſed in natural philoſophy.

PHYSIO'LOGY, S. [φύσις, and λέγω, Gr.] the doctrine of the conſtitution of the works of nature.

PHYTI'VOROUS, Adj. [φυτὸν, Gr. and *voro*, Lat.] that eats graſs or any vegetable.

PHYTO'GRAPHY, S. [φυτὸν, and γραφω, Gr.] a deſcription of plants.

PHY'TOLOGY, S. [φυτὸν, and λογα, Gr.] the doctrine of plants; a botanical diſcourſe.

PI'ACLE, S. [*piaculum*, Lat.] an enormous crime.

PIA'CULAR, PIA'CULOUS, Adj. [*piacularis*, *piaculum*, Lat.] expiatory; having the power to atone; ſuch as requires expiation; criminal; atrociouſly bad.

PIA-MATER, S. [Lat.] a thin and delicate membrane, which lies under the dura mater, and covers immediately the ſubſtance of the brain.

PIA'NET, S. a bird; the leſſer woodpecker; the magpie.

PIA'STER, S. [*piaſtra*, Ital.] an Italian coin valued at about five ſhillings ſterling.

PIA'ZZA, S. [Ital.] a walk under a roof ſupported by pillars.

PI'CA, S. a particular ſize of type uſed by Printers, there is likewiſe double Pica and ſmall Pica; the following ſentence is printed in ſmall Pica.

"Mankind was born to wonder."

The next in Pica.

"God is above all things."

But the following words in double Pica.

Double Pica.

PICAROO'N, S. [*picare*, Ital.] a robber. A murderer.

PI'CCAGE. S. [*piccagium*, Low Lat.] money paid at fairs, for breaking ground for booths.

To PICK, V. A. [*picken*, Belg.] to cull; to chooſe. To gather from different places, and with much induſtry. To ſeparate from any thing that is uſeleſs or filthy. To clean by gathering off gradually. To pierce or ſtrike with a beak or ſharp inſtrument, from *piquer*, Fr. To rob privately, joined to *pocket*. *To pick a hole in one's coat*, is uſed proverbially for ſeeking occaſion of expoſing, or finding fault with another. Neuterly, to eat ſlowly and by ſmall morſels. To do any thing leiſurely.

PICK, S. a ſharp pointed inſtrument.

PI'CKAPACK, Adv. [formed by reduplication, from *pack*] upon one's back, or after the manner of a pack.

PI'CKAXE, S. an axe with a ſharp point.

PI'CKBACK, Adj. [corrupted from *pickpack*, or *pickapack*] or the back.

PI'CKED, Adj. ſharp pointed.

To PICKE'ER, V. A. [*piccare*, Ital.] to pirate; to rob; to make a flying ſkirmiſh.

PI'CKER, S. a ſharp pointed inſtrument.

PI'CKEREL, S. [a diminutive of *pike*] a ſmall pike.

PI'CKERELWELD, S. a water plant.

PI'CKLE, S. [*peckel*, Belg.] any kind of ſalt, or ſour liquor, in which things are preſerved.

ſerved. A thing kept in ſour liquor. A condition or ſtate.

To PI'CKLE, V. A. to preſerve in ſalt or ſour liquor. To ſeaſon or imbrue with any thing bad.

PI'CKLEHERRING, S. [ſee JACK-PUDDING] a merry andrew. An arch rogue.

PI'CKLOCK, S. an inſtrument by which locks may be opened without a key. A perſon who opens locks without a key.

PI'CKPOCKET, PICKPURSE, S. one that ſteals any thing privately out of a perſon's pocket.

PI'CKTOOTH, S. an inſtrument uſed to clean teeth.

PI'CKTHANK, S. a perſon who is officious purely to curry favour with another.

PICT, S. [*pictus*, Lat.] a perſon who paints.

PICTO'RIAL, Adj. [from *pictor*, Lat.] produced by a painter.

PI'CTURE, S. [*pictura*, Lat.] a reſemblance of perſons or things in prints or colours. The ſcience of painting. Any reſemblance or repreſentation.

To PI'CTURE, V. A. to repreſent by painting. To repreſent.

To PI'DDLE, V. N. [derived by Skinner from *pecciolo*, Ital or *petit*, Fr. little; and Johnſon ſuppoſes it comes from *peddle*, which Skinner ſays, ſignifies to deal in ſmall things] to pick at table; to eat ſqueamiſhly; to trifle, and attend to ſmall parts rather than the main.

PI'DDLER, S. one that picks a bit here and there at table; one that eats ſqueamiſhly.

PIE, S. any cruſt baked with ſomething in it. A magpie or parti-coloured bird, from *pie*, Fr. *pica*, Lat.

PI'EBALD, Adj. [from *pie*] of various colours.

PIECE, S. [Fr. pronounced *peece*] a patch. A fragment; or part of a whole. A picture. A compoſition or performance of ſome artiſt. A ſingle great gun or hand gun. A coin. Applied to potions, and ending a ſentence, it ſignifies *each*. "One ear *apiece*." *More of a piece with*; implies reſemblance of the ſame kind or ſort.

To PIECE, V. A. to enlarge by the addition of ſomething. To join or unite. To increaſe or ſupply ſome defect by addition; followed by *out*.

PI'ECELESS, Adj. not made of ſeperate parts or pieces.

PIE'CER, S. one that pieces.

PIE'CEMEAL, Adv. [*picemel*, Sax.] in pieces. Adjectively, divided; ſingle.

PI'ED, Adj. [from *pie*] variegated or compoſed of different colours.

PI'EDNESS, S. variegation; diverſity of colour.

PI'ELED, Adj. [perhaps from *peeled*, or bald, or *piled*] having ſhort hair. Bald.

PI'EPOWDER, S. [from *pie*, Fr. a font, and *pouldre*, Fr. duſty] a court held in fairs for redreſs of all diſorders committed therein.

PIER, S. [*pierre*, Fr.] the columns which ſupport the arch of a bridge.

To PIERCE, V. N. [*percer*, Fr.] to penetrate or enter. To affect or touch the paſſions. To enter or dive.

PIE'RCER, S an inſtrument uſed in boring holes. That part by which inſects make holes in bodies.

PIE'RCINGLY, Adv. in a ſharp and affecting manner.

PIE'RCINGNESS, S. the power of piercing.

PI'ETY, S. [*pietas*, Lat. *pieté*, Fr.] diſcharge of our duty to God, or our parents.

PIG, S. [*bigge*, Belg. *pig*, Brit. little] the young of a ſow. An oblong maſs of lead or unforged iron.

To PIG, V. A. to farrow or bring forth young, applied to a ſow.

PI'GEON, S. [Fr.] a fowl or bird bred tamely in cotes or houſes.

PIGEONLI'VERED, Adj. ſoft; mild; void of ſpleen or reſentment.

PI'GGIN, S. [ſee PIG] a ſmall veſſel or hand-pail.

PIGHT, [old Preter. and Part Paſſ. of *pitch*] pitched; determined; fixed.

PI'GMENT, S. [*pigmentum*, Lat.] colour to be laid on any body.

PI'GMY, S. [*pigmæus*, Lat.] a ſmall nation fabled to have been devoured by cranes. Figuratively, a perſon of low ſtature; any thing inconſiderable.

PIGNORA'TION, S. [*pignora*, Lat.] the act of pledging.

PI'GNUT, S. an earth nut.

PI'GSNEY, S. [from *piga*, Sax. a girl] a word of fondneſs to a girl. Uſed by Butler for the eye of a woman, perhaps improperly.

PI'GRITUDE, S. [*pigritudo*, Lat.] lazineſs; ſlothfulneſs.

PIKE, S. [*pique*, Fr. from the ſharpneſs of its ſnout] the longeſt-lived freſh-water fiſh; it is ſolitary, melancholy, and bold. A long lance uſed by foot ſoldiers, before the invention of bayonets. A fork uſed in huſbandry. Among turners, two iron ſpikes or ſprigs between which any thing is faſtened.

PI'KED, Adj. [*pique*, Fr.] ſharp; ending in a point.

PI'KEMAN, S. a ſoldier who bore a pike.

PI'KESTAFF, S. the wooden ſtaff, or the frame of a pike.

PI'LA'STER, S. [*pilaſtre*, Fr. *pilaſtro*, Ital.] in architecture, a ſquare column, ſometimes inſulated or ſet within a wall, and only ſhowing a fourth part of its thickneſs.

PILCH, S. [ſee PILCHER] a kind of clout of flannel, uſed to keep infants from wetting their beds by urine.

PI'LCH-

PI'LCHARD, S. a fiſh like an herring, but ſmaller.

PI'LCHER, S. [*pellis*, Lat.] any coat or garment made of ſkins, or lined with furr. A furred gown.

PILE, S. [Fr. *pyle*, Belg.] a ſtrong piece of wood or ſtake drove in the ground to make a foundation firm. A heap. Any thing heaped together to be burned. An edifice or building. A hair, from *pilus*, Lat. the nap of cloth or velvet. One ſide of a coin, the reverſe of a croſs.

To PILE, V. A. to heap. To fill with ſomething heaped.

PI'LEATED, Adj [*pileus*, Lat.] in the form of a cover or hat.

PI'LER, S. one who accumulates.

To PI'LFER, V. A. [*piller*, Fr. or from *pelf*] to ſteal. Neuterly, to practice petty theft.

PI'LFERER, S. one who ſteals petty things.

PI'LFERY, S. petty theft.

PI'LGRIM, S. [*pilgrim*, Belg. *bilgram*, *belgerin*, Teut. *pelegrin*, *peregrin*, Fr. *pellegrino*, Ital. *peregrinus*, Lat.] one who travels on a religious account.

To PI'LGRIM, V. N. to wander; followed by *up and down*.

PI'LGRIMAGE, S. a journey on a religious account.

PILL, S. [*pilula*, Lat. *pilule*, Fr.] a medicine made into a round maſs like a pea.

To PILL, V. A. [*piller*, Fr.] to rob or plunder. To ſtrip off the bark, uſed for *peel*. Neuterly, to be ſtript away; to come off in flakes or ſcoriæ.

PI'LLAGE, S. [Fr.] plunder. The act of plundering.

PI'LLAGER, S. a plunderer; a ſpoiler.

PI'LLAR, S. [*pilier*, Fr. *pilar*, Span. *piloſtro*, Ital. *piler*, Brit. and Arm.] a column. A ſupporter.

PI'LLARED, Adj. ſupported by columns. Reſembling a column.

PI'LLION, S. [from *pillow*] a ſoft ſaddle uſed by women in riding behind a horſeman. The part of the ſaddle that touches the horſe.

PI'LLORY, S. [*pillori*, Fr.] a frame erected on a pillar, having three holes, through which the head and hands of a criminal are put, when he is expoſed to the public.

To PI'LLORY, V. A. to expoſe in a pillory.

PI'LLOW, S. [*pyle*, Sax. *peluwe*, Belg. *pulvinus*, Lat.] a bag of down or feathers laid under the head when a perſon ſleeps.

To PI'LLOW, V. A. to reſt or ſupport any thing on a pillow.

PI'LLOWBIER, PI'LLOWEASE, S. the cover of a pillow.

PILO'SITY, S. [from *piloſus*, Lat.] hairineſs.

PI'LOT, S. [*pilote*, Fr. *piloot*, Belg.] one who ſteers or conducts a ſhip.

To PI'LOT, V. A. to ſteer, or conduct a ſhip.

PI'LOTAGE, S. [Fr.] pilot's ſkill; knowledge of coaſts. A pilot's hire.

PIME'NTO, S. [*piment*, Fr.] a kind of ſpice, from its round figure, named Jamaica pepper.

PIMP, S. [*pinge*, Fr. *pinco*, Ital.] one who provides a proſtitute for another. One who provides gratifications for the luſt of another.

To PIMP, V. A. to provide a harlot for another.

PI'MPERNEL, S. a plant.

PI'MPING, Adj. [*pimp*, *menſch*, Belg. a weak man] little; petty; worthleſs; mean.

PI'MPLE, S. [*pompelde*, Fr. *pwmple*, Brit.] a ſmall red puſtule.

PI'MPLED, Adj. having red puſtules.

PIN, S. [*eſpingle*, Fr. *ſpina*, Lat. *ſpilla*, Ital. or from *perum*, low Lat.] a ſhort piece of wire with a ſharp point and round head, uſed by women in faſtening their cloaths. To hold things together; a peg. That which locks the wheel to the axle, called a linch-pin; an iron inſtrument uſed in faſtening bars and window-ſhutters. The pegs of a muſical inſtrument. The center. "The very *pin* of his heart."—*Shak.* A horney induration, or inflammation of the coats of the eye. *Rolling-pin*, a piece of wood of a cylindrical form, uſed in rolling paſte.

To PIN, V. A. to faſten with pins. To join. To confine as in a pinfold, from *pindan*, Sax.

PI'NCERS, S. [*pincette*, Fr.] an inſtrument conſiſting of two legs moving on a rivet, with which nails are drawn, or any thing held faſt. The claws of an animal.

To PINCH, V. A. [*pincer*, Fr. *paugeſidan*, Perſ.] to ſqueeze between the fingers or teeth. To hold hard with an inſtrument. To ſqueeze till the fleſh is painted or livid. To preſs between hard bodies. To diſtreſs or affect with pain. To drive to difficulties, to try thoroughly; to ſqueeze out what is contained. Neuterly, to ſpare, or be frugal.

PINCH, S. a painful ſqueeze with the fingers or between hard bodies. A gripe. Oppreſſion. Difficulty or diſtreſs. As much as can be taken up between the tops of the fingers.

PI'NCUSHION, S. a ſmall bag ſtuffed with bran or wool, in which pins are ſtuck.

PINDA'RICK, Adj. a ſort of poetry, in imitation of Pindar, whoſe ſtrains were lofty, and almoſt inimitable.

PI'NDUST, S. ſmall particles of metal made by cutting pins.

PINE, S. [*pinus*, Lat. *pin*, Fr.] a tree which bears ſeeds in ſquamous cones.

To Pine, V. A. [*pinian*, Sax. *piien*, Belg.] to languiſh or wear away with any kind of

miſery. To languiſh with deſire. Neuterly, to waſte with grief. To grieve for or bemoan in ſilence.

PI'NE-APPLE, S. a juicy fruit of a delicious flavour, ſo called from its reſembling the cone of a pine-tree.

PI'NEAL, Adj. [*pineale*, Fr.] reſembling a pine-apple; an epithet given by Deſcartes, on account of its form, to the gland he imagined to be the ſeat of the ſoul

PINFEA'THERED, Adj. having feathers reſembling pins. Unfledged.

PI'NFOLD, S. [from *pindan*, Sax. to ſhut up, and *fold*] a place in which ſheep are kept.

PI'NGUID, Adj. [*pinguis*, Lat.] fat; unctuous.

PI'N-MONEY, S. money allowed a wife for her private expences.

PI'N-HOLES, S. a ſmall hole made by a pin.

PI'NION, S. [*pignon*, Fr.] the joint at the extremity of a wing. A wing. A feather or quill; the tooth of a ſmaller wheel, anſwering to that of a larger. Fetters for the hands.

To PI'NION, V. A. to bind the wings or the elbows cloſe to the ſides. To ſhackle. To bind to.

PINK, S. [*pince*, Fr. from *penk*, Belg. an eye] a ſmall fragrant flower, of the gilliflower kind. An eye, generally applied to a ſmall one. Any thing ſupremely excellent. A reddiſh colour, reſembling that of a pink.

To PINK, V. A to pierce with ſmall holes like oylet holes. Neuterly, to wink with the eyes; from *pincken*, Belg.

PI'NNACE, S. [*pinaſſe*, Fr. *pinnacia*, Ital. *pinaça*, Span.] a boat belonging to a ſhip of war.

PI'NNACLE, S. [Fr. *pinna*, Lat.] a turret, or elevation above the reſt of the building. A high ſpiring point.

PI'NNER, S. [from *pinna* or *pinnion*] the lappet of a head-dreſs, which hangs down looſe.

PINT, S. [*pint*, Sax. *pinte*, Fr.] in liquid meaſure half a quart. In medicine a pound or twelve ounces.

PIONEE'R, S. [*pionier*, Fr. from *peon*, Fr. which comes from *pee*, contracted from *pedito*, a foot ſoldier, formerly employed in digging] a ſoldier employed in levelling roads, throwing up works, or ſinking mines.

PI'ONY, S. a large red flower, expanded in the form of a roſe.

PI'OUS, Adj. [*pius*, Lat. *pieux*, Fr.] careful of the duties owed to God or our parents. Religious.

PI'OUSLY, Adv. with great devotion.

PIP, S. [*pipps*, Belg *pipie*, Fr.] a defluxion, or horny pellicle which grows on the tip of the tongue in birds and fowls. A ſpot on cards, perhaps from *pictus*, Lat. painted.

To PIP, V. N. [*pipio*, Lat.] to chirp or cry like a bird.

PIPE, S. [*pib*, Brit. *pipi*, Sax.] any long hollow body or tube. A tube of clay, through which the ſmoak of tobacco is conveyed into the mouth. An inſtrument of wind muſick. The organs of voice or reſpiration. The key of the voice. An office in the Exchequer, ſo called, becauſe the whole receipt is conveyed into it by means of divers ſmall *pipes*, quills, or channels, as water into a ciſtern. A liquid meaſure containing two hogſheads.

To PIPE, V. N. to play on a pipe or wind inſtrument. To have a ſhrill ſound.

PI'PER, S. one that plays on the pipe.

PI'PE-TREE, S. the lilac-tree.

PI'PING, Adj. weak, feeble, ſickly. Hot or boiling, applied to water.

PI'PKIN, S. [a diminutive of *pipe*] a ſmall earthen boiler.

PI'PPIN, S. [*puppynghe*, Belg.] a ſharp apple, ſuppoſed by ſome to derive its name from the pips or ſpots with which its ſkin is marked.

PI'QUANT, Adj. [Fr.] pricking; ſtimulating; ſharp; tart; pungent; ſevere.

PI'QUANCY, S. [from *piquant*] ſharpneſs; tartneſs.

PIQUE, S. [Fr. pronounced *peeque*] an offence taken. Ill-will. Point or punctilio.

To PIQUE, V. A. [*picquer*, Fr. pronounced *peck*] to affect with envy or malice by ſome offence. To offend. Uſed with the reciprocal pronouns, and followed by *in* or *upon*; to value or fix reputation upon.

PIQUEE'RER, S. a robber; a plunderer.

PI'QUET, S. [*picquet*] a game at cards played by two perſons, with only 32 cards, all the duces, threes, fours, and fives being laid aſide In fortification, ſharp at one end, uſually ſhod with iron, uſed in laying out ground and meaſuring its angles; or driven into the ground by the tents to tie the horſes to; and likewiſe uſed to faſten the cords of tents; whence to plant the *picket*, implies to encamp.

PI'RACY, S. [*piraterie*, Fr. *piratica*, Lat.] the act of robbing or committing acts of violence on the high-ſea.

PI'RATE, S. one that robs at ſea. A perſon who ſteals, or clandeſtinely prints the copies of an author or bookſeller.

To PI'RATE, V. A. to publiſh a ſpurious edition in oppoſition to the proprietor of a book.

PIRA'TICAL, Adj. robbing on ſea; like a pirate.

PISCA'TION, S. [*piſcatio*, Lat.] the act or practice of fiſhing.

PI'SCARY, S. a privilege of fiſhing.

PI'SCATORY, Adj. [*piſcatorius*, Lat.] relating to fiſhes.

PISCI'VOROUS, Adj. [*piſces* and *voro*, Lat.] eating fiſh.

PISH, Interj. a word uſed to expreſs contempt.

To PISH, V. N. to expreſs contempt by an hiſſing and inarticulate ſound.

PI'SMIRE, S. [*piſmiere*, Belg. *mur*, Perſ. *myra*, Sax.] an ant.

To PISS, V. N. [*piſſer*, Fr. *piſſen*, Fr.] to make water or urine.

PISS, S. urine.

PISS A-BED, S. one that makes urine in bed. A yellow flower growing in the graſs.

PI'SSBURNT, Adj. of a browniſh colour, as if ſtained by urine.

PISTA'CHIO, S. [*piſtachia*, Span. *piſtacchi*, Ital. *piſtache*, Fr.] a dry fruit, of an oblong figure, pointed at each end, with a double ſhell, containing a kernel of a green colour.

PISTI'LLATION, S. [*piſtillum*, Lat.] the act of pounding in a mortar.

PI'STOL, S. [*piſtole*, *piſtolet*, Fr.] a ſmall hand-gun.

To PISTOL, V. A. to ſhoot with a piſtol.

PI'STOLE, S. [Fr.] a gold coin ſtruck in Spain and Italy, generally valued at about ſixteen ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling.

PISTO'LET, S. [diminutive of *piſtol*] a little piſtol.

PI'STON, S. [Fr.] that part of a pump or ſyringe on which the ſucker is fixed.

PIT, S. [*pit*, Sax. *putte*, Belg. *puzza*, *put*, old Teut. *puteus*, Lat.] a hole in the ground. The grave. The ground on which cocks fight. The middle and lower part of a theatre, fronting the ſtage. Any hollow of the body, from *pis*, old Fr. Hence the arm-pit. A dent made by the finger, or cauſed by the ſmall pox.

To PIT, V. A. to ſink into hollows.

PI'TAPAT, S. [perhaps from *pas a pas*, Fr. ſtep by ſtep, or *patte*, *patte*, Fr.] a fluttering motion or palpitation, applied to the heart. A light quick ſtep.

PITCH, S. [*pic*, Sax. *pix*, Lat.] a black gummy juice, drawn, and inſpiſſated by fire from the pine-tree. Any degree of height, from *pitts*, Fr. the higheſt riſe. Degree, rate, ſize.

To PITCH, V. A. [*apicciare*, Ital.] to fix upon. To order regularly. To throw headlong; to ſmear with pitch; to darken. To pave. Neuterly, to light or drop from a high place. To fall headlong. To fix a choice or tent.

PI'TCHER, S. [*pecher*, Scot.] an earthen veſſel, or water pot. An inſtrument to pierce the ground in which any thing is to be fixed.

PI'TCHFORK, S. a fork by which corn or hay is thrown into waggons.

PI'TCHINESS, S. blackneſs. The quality of reſembling pitch.

PI'TCHY, Adj. ſmeared with pitch; having the qualities of pitch. Black; dark; diſmal.

PI'T-COAL, S. a coal dug out of pits.

PI'TEOUS, Adj. [*pity*] ſorrowful; exciting pity; tender; compaſſionate; wretched. Paltry.

PI'TMAN, S. one that works in the pit in ſawing timber.

PI'TSAW, S. a ſaw uſed by two men, one of which is in a pit.

PI'TEOUSLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to cauſe pity.

PI'TEOUSNESS, S. the quality of exciting or expreſſing pity.

PI'TFALL, S. a pit dug and covered, into which a perſon falls unexpectedly.

PITH, S. [*pitte*, Belg.] the ſoft part in the midſt of wood. Marrow. Strength. Force. Energy. Weight. Moment. The quinteſſence or chief part.

PI'THILY, Adv. with force or energy.

PI'THINESS, S. force or energy.

PI'THLESS, Adj. without pith, force, or energy.

PI'THY, Adj. conſiſting of pith, applied to wood; ſtrong or energetic, applied to ſtile.

PI'TIABLE, Adj. [*pitoyable*, Fr.] deſerving pity.

PI'TIFUL, Adj. moving compaſſion; compaſſionate; paltry; contemptible. The laſt ſenſe is moſt in uſe.

PI'TIFULLY, Adv. in a mournful, compaſſionate, and contemptible manner.

PI'TIFULNESS, S. mercy, or compaſſion. Deſpicableneſs.

PI'TILESSLY, Adv. without pity or mercy.

PI'TILESSNESS, S. want of compaſſion.

PI'TILESS, Adj. wanting pity or compaſſion.

PI'TTANCE, S. [*pittance*, Fr *pietantia*, Ital.] an allowance of meat in a monaſtery. A ſmall portion.

PI'TUITE, S. [Fr. *pituita*, old Lat.] phlegm.

PITUI'TOUS, Adj. [*pituitoſus*, Lat. *pituiteux*, Fr.] conſiſting of, or full of phlegm.

PITY, S. [*pitie*, F. *pieta*, Ital.] the quality of feeling or compaſſionating the pains of one another. A ground or object of pity.

To PITY, V. A. to ſympathiſe, or feel the miſfortunes of another. Neuterly, to be compaſſionate.

PI'VOT, S. [Fr.] a pin on which any thing turns.

PIX, S. [*pixis*, Lat.] a cheſt in which the conſecrated hoſt is kept in churches. A cheſt wherein pieces of every coin are depoſited for trial by aſſay-maſters.

PLA'CABLE, Adj. [*placabilis*, Lat.] willing or poſſible to be appeaſed.

PLACABI'LITY, PLA'CABLENESS, S. the quality of being willing or eaſy to be appeaſed.

PLA'CARD, PLA'CART, S. [*plakaert*, Belg. *placard*, Fr.] a declaration or manifeſto.

To PLA'CATE, V. A. [*placeo*, Lat.] to appeaſe; to reconcile. This word is uſed in Scotland.

PLACE, S. [Fr. *piazze*, Ital. *platea*, Lat.] that part of immoveable ſpace which any body poſſeſſes. The relation of diſtance between any thing, and any two or more points, conſidered as keeping the ſame diſtance one with another. A ſeat or reſidence. A paſſage in a book. Exiſtence or ſtate of operating. Rank. Prudence. An office or public employment. Room. Ground. A kind of area ſurrounded with houſes, ſometimes called a court.

To PLACE, V. A. to put into any place, rank or condition. To fix or eſtabliſh. To put out at intereſt, applied to money.

PLA'CID, Adj. [*placidus*, Lat.] gentle, quiet. Kind, mild.

PLACID'ITY, S. [*placiditas*, Lat.] quietneſs; peaceableneſs.

PLA'CIDLY, Adv. in a gentle, kind, or mild manner.

PLA'CIT, S. [*placitum*. Lat.] a decree.

PLA'CKET, or PLA'QUET, S. a petticoat.

PLA'GIARISM, S. [from *plagiary*] theft, or the act of ſtealing the thoughts of, or the works of an author, without owning it.

PLA'GIARY, S. one who makes uſe of the thoughts of an author as if they were his own.

PLAGUE, S. [*plaghe*, Belg. *plage*, Teut. *plager*, Dan. *plaga*, Lat. πλαγη, Gr.] a mortal and contagious diſeaſe. A ſtate of miſery. Any thing eminently troubleſome.

To PLAGUE, V. A. to inflict with a mortal diſeaſe. To vex, torment, or teaze.

PLA'GUILY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to torment or vex much. A low word.

PLA'GUY, S. vexatious or troubleſome.

PLAICE, S. [*plate*, Belg.] a flat fiſh.

PLAID, S. [Scot. *plat*, Ruſſ. *plaſh*, Scalv. *plaſt*, Boh. *plaſh*, Dalm. *plaſſz*, Pol. a ſhort cloak] a ſtriped or variegated cloth. An outer looſe weed formerly worn by the highlanders in Scotland, but forbidden by act of parliament.

PLAIN, Adj. [*planus*, Lat.] ſmooth; level; free from rigidneſs. Void of ornament. Artleſs. Unlearned. Open. Mere. Evident, clear, applied to truths. Not varied by art, applied to muſic.

PLAIN, Adv. eaſily diſcovered. Diſtinctly, articulately, applied to pronunciation. In a ſimple, open, rough, but ſincere manner.

PLAIN, S. level ground.

To PLAIN, V. A. [from the noun] to level; to make even.

PLA'INDEALING, Adj. acting without artifice.

PLA'INDEALING, S. conduct free from artifice.

PLA'INLY, Adv. levelly; flatly; without ornament, gloſs, or artifice. Evidently; clearly.

PLA'INNESS, S. the quality of being ſmooth or level. The quality of being free from ornament, deceit, fraud, or obſcurity.

PLAINT, S. [*plainte*, Fr.] an open expreſſion of ſorrow and grief. A complaint.

PLA'INTFUL, Adj. complaining audibly ſorrowful.

PLAI'NTIFF, S. [*plaintif*, Fr.] one that commences a ſuit againſt another.

PLAI'NTIF, Adj. complaining. "*Plaintif* of a wound." *Prior*. Not in uſe.

PLAI'NTIVE, Adj. expreſſive of ſorrow, or complaint.

PLA'INWORK, S. needle-work without any embroidery.

PLAIT, S. [corrupted from *plight*, or *plygit*, of *ply*, to fold] a fold or double.

To PLAIT, V. A. to fold or double. To weave or braid, applied to hair.

PLA'ITER, S. he that plaits.

PLAN, S. [Fr.] a ſcheme, form or model. A plot of any building or form of any thing, laid down on paper.

To PLAN, V. A. [from the noun] to ſcheme; to form in deſign.

PLA'NARY, Adj. belonging to a plane.

PLA'NCHED, Adj. [from *planch*, Fr.] made of boards. "A *planched* gate." *Shak.*

PLA'NCHER, S. [Fr.] a board or plank.

PLAN'CHING, S. in carpentry, the laying the floors in a building.

PLANE, S. [*planus*, Lat. *Plain* is uſed in popular language, and *plane* in geometry] a level ſurface. An inſtrument uſed in ſmoothing or levelling the ſurface of boards.

To PLANE, V. A. [*planer*, Fr.] to make level. To ſmooth with a plane.

PLA'NET, S. [*planeta*, Lat. *planette*, Fr. from πλαναω, Gr.] a ſtar, which changes its ſituation in the heavens and round an orbit.

PLA'NETARY, Adj. [*planetaire*, Fr.] of the nature of a planet. Belonging to, or under the dominion of a planet.

PLANE'TICAL, Adj. pertaining to planets.

PLA'NETSTRUCK, Adj. blaſted. Lunatic.

PLA'NIFOLIOUS, Adj. [*planus* and *lium*, Lat.] in botany, having plain leaves ſet together in circular rows round a center.

PLANIL'OQUY, S. [*planiloquium*. Lat.] ſpeaking plainly.

PLANIME'TRY, S. [*planus* and τρέω] the menſuration of plain ſurfaces.

PLANIPE'TALOUS, Adj. [*planus*, and πέταλον] flat leaved, as when the ſmall flowers are hollow only at the bottom, and flat upwards, as dandelion and ſuccory.

To PLA'NISH, V. A. to beat, poliſh, or make ſmooth by a hammer.

PLA'NISHER, S. one who beats plate ſmooth, or raiſes it in various forms by means of a hammer.

PLA'NISPHE

PLA'NISPHERE, S. [*planus*, Lat. and *ſphere*] a ſphere projected on a plane.

PLANI'TY, S. [*planitas*, Lat.] evenneſs, plainneſs.

PLANK, S. [*planche*, Fr.] a thick, long and ſtrong board.

To PLANK, V. A. to cover with plank.

PLANOCO'NICAL, Adj. [*planus* and *conus*] level on one ſide and conical on others.

PLA'NOCONVEX, S. [*planus* and *convexus*] flat on the one ſide and convex on the other.

PLANT, S. [Fr. *planta*, Lat.] an organical body, deſtitute of ſenſe, produced by the earth, to which it adheres by its roots, and receives its nature from it. A ſapling.

To PLANT, V. A. to ſet in the earth in order to grow. To place or fit. To ſettle a country. To direct properly, applied to cannon.

PLA'NTAGE, S. an herb.

PLA'NTAIN, S. [Fr.] an herb. A tree in the Weſt-Indies.

PLA'NTAL, Adj. belonging to plants.

PLANTA'TION, S. the act or practice of planting. A place planted. A colony. Introduction or eſtabliſhment.

PLA'NTER, S. one that ſets or cultivates any vegetable. One that ſpreads or introduces a doctrine or religion.

PLASH, S. [*plaſche*, Belg. *platz*, Dan.] a puddle or ſmall piece of ſtanding water. Wet occaſioned by diſhing water in walking, or by ſome accident.

To PLASH, V. A. to interweave branches. To wet by daſhing water.

PLASM, S. [πλασμα, Gr.] a matrix in which any thing is caſt.

PLA'STER, or PLA'ISTER, S. [*plaiſtre*, Fr.] a ſubſtance made of water and lime, &c. with which walls are covered. A glutinous ſalve, from *emplaſtrum*, Lat. formerly written in Engliſh *emplaſter*.

To PLA'STER, or PLAIST, V. A. [*plaſtrer*, Fr.] to cover with plaiſter. To cover as with plaiſter. To cover with ſome glutinous ſubſtance or emplaſter.

PLAI'STERER, S. one who undertakes or profeſſes plaiſtering.

PLA'STIC, Adj. [πλαστικος, Gr.] having the power of giving form to.

PLASTOG'RAPHY, S. [πλασογραφια, Gr.] a counterfeiting, or falſe writing.

PLA'STRON, S. [Fr.] a piece of leather ſtuffed, uſed by perſons to receive the thruſts made in learning to fence.

To PLAT, V. A. to weave.

PLAT, S. [properly *plot*, from *plat*, Sax.] a ſmall piece of ground.

PLATE, S. [Belg.] a piece of metal beat into breadths. Wrought ſilver. A ſmall ſhallow veſſel on which meat is eaten, from *plat*, Fr.

To PLATE, V. A. to cover with plates. To beat into thin pieces.

PLA'TEN, S. among printers, the flat part of a preſs which makes the impreſſion.

PLA'TFORM, S. [*plat*, Fr. and *form*] the ſketch of any thing delineated on an horizontal or plain ſurface. A place laid out after a model. The level place before a fortification. A ſcheme or plan.

PLA'TICK aſpect, in aſtrology, is a ray caſt from one planet to another, not exactly, but within the orbit of its own light.

PLATOO'N, S. [a corruption of *peloton*, Fr.] a ſmall ſquare body of forty or fifty muſketeers, drawn out of a battalion of foot, when they form the hollow ſquare.

PLA'TTER, S. a large diſh of wooden or earthen-ware.

PLA'UDIT, PLAU'DITE, S. [from *plaudite*, Lat.] a demand of applauſe made by a player, when he left the ſtage; applauſe. A ſhout.

PLAUSI'BILITY, S. [*plauſibilité*. Fr.] appearance of right, though not ſo.

PLA'USIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *plauſibilis*, Lat.] ſuch as gains approbation from its appearing true or right, when it is really not ſo.

PLA'USIBLENESS, S. the quality of appearing true or right, when it is not ſo.

PLA'USIBLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to appear right when not ſo.

PLA'USIVE, Adj. [from *plaudo*, Lat.] applauding; plauſible.

To PLAY, V. N. [*plegan*, Sax.] to exerciſe one's ſelf in ſports, pleaſures, or paſtimes. To toy. To be diſmiſſed from work. To deceive by an aſſumed character, uſed with *upon*. To game. To move wantonly. To act a part in a drama. To act or aſſume any character. To touch a muſical inſtrument.

PLAY, S. diſmiſſion from work. Amuſement. A dramatic performance in which characters are introduced and perſonated. Game. Action. The act of touching or ſounding a muſical inſtrument. A ſtate of agitation or motion. Liberty of acting.

PLA'YBOOK, S. a book containing dramatic compoſitions.

PLA'YDAY, S. a day in which work is abſtained from.

PLA'YER, S. one that performs any character on the ſtage. One engaged in gaming.

PLA'YFELLOW, S. a companion in any ſport or amuſement.

PLA'YFUL, Adj. fond of ſport or diverſion.

PLA'YGAME, S. [*play* and *game*] play of children.

PLA'YHOUSE, S. [*play* and *houſe*] houſe where dramatic performances are repreſented.

PLA'YPLEASURE, S. [*play* and *pleaſure*] idle amuſement.

PLA'YSOME, Adj. [*play* and *ſome*] wanton; full of levity.

PLA'YTHING, S. a toy or thing to play with.

PLA'YWRIGHT, S. a writer of plays.

PLEA, S. [*plaid*, old Fr.] the act or form of pleading. Any thing urged in defence, excuſe, or vindication.

To PLEACH, V. A. [*pleſſer*, Fr.] to bend or interweave. "With *pleacht* arts." *Shak.* Obſolete.

To PLEAD, V. N. [*plaider*, Fr.] to argue before a court of juſtice. To ſpeak for or againſt. Actively, to defend, to alledge in favour or argument.

PLEADABLE, Adj. [from *plead*] capable to be alledged in plea.

PLEA'DER, S. [*plaideur*, Fr.] one who argues in a court of juſtice. One who ſpeaks for or againſt.

PLEADING, S. [from *plead*] act or form of pleading.

PLEA'SANCE, S. [*plaiſance*, Fr.] gaiety or merriment.

PLEA'SANT, Adj. [*plaiſant*, Fr.] giving delight. Grateful to the ſenſes. Good humoured. Gay, or lively. Trifling or more apt to make a perſon ſmile than produce conviction.

PLEA'SANTLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to give delight. In good humour. Lightly, or ludicrouſly.

PLEA'SANTNESS, S. the quality which excites delight, gaiety, or pleaſure.

PLEA'SANTRY, S. gaiety. A ſprightly expreſſion; lively talk.

To PLEASE, V. A. [*plaire*, Fr. *placeo*, Lat.] to delight, gratify, humour, ſatisfy, or content. *To be pleaſed*, is uſed to imply, to like or conſent. To gain approbation. Neuterly, to give pleaſure; to gain approbation.

PLEA'SINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to give ſatisfaction or delight.

PLEAS'EMAN, S. a pickthank; an officious fellow.

PLEA'SURABLE, Adj. [*pleaſure*] affording great delight.

PLEA'SURE, S. [*plaiſir*, Fr.] the delight which ariſes in the mind from contemplation or enjoyment of ſomething agreeable. Gratification of the paſſions or ſenſes. Approbation. The dictates of the will; choice.

To PLEA'SURE, V. A. to pleaſe or gratify. Though ſupported by authorities, thought by Johnſon an inelegant word.

PLEBE'IAN, S. [*plebeian*, Fr. *plebeius*, Lat.] one of the common or lower people.

PLEBE'IAN, Adj. conſiſting of mean people. Vulgar; low.

PLEDGE, S. [*pleige*, Fr. *pieggeo*, Ital.] any thing given by way of ſecurity.

To PLEDGE, V. A. to give as a ſecurity. To invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

PLE'DGET, S. [*plaggbe*, Belg.] a ſmall maſs of lint, uſed for wounds.

PLE'IADS, or PLE'IADES, S. [Lat. and Gr.] a northern conſtellation.

PLE'NARILY, [from *plenary*] in a full or complete manner.

PLE'NARY, Adj. [*plenus*, Lat.] full or complete.

PLE'NILUNARY, Adj. [*plenilunium*, Lat.] pertaining to the full moon.

PLE'NIPOTENCE, S. [*plenus* and *potentia*, Lat.] fullneſs of power.

PLENIPO'TENT, Adj. [*plenipotens*, Lat.] inveſted with full power.

PLENIPOTEN'TIARY, S. a perſon inveſted with diſcretionary or full power.

PLE'NIST, S. [*plenus*, Lat.] one that denies a vacuum, or holds that all ſpace is occupied by matter.

PLE'NITUDE, S. [*plenitudo*, Lat.] fullneſs, oppoſed to emptineſs, Repletion, Abundance, or exceſs. Completeneſs.

PLE'NTEOUS, Adj. abounding, copious; in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLE'NTEOUSNESS, S. fruitfulneſs. The quality of abounding.

PLE'NTIFUL, Adj. copious, abounding in large quantities. Fruitful.

PLE'NTIFULLY, Adv. in a large, copious, or abundant manner.

PLE'NTIFULNESS, S. the ſtate of being in great quantities.

PLE'NTY, S. abundance. A quantity more than enough. A ſtate in which every want may be ſupplied.

PLE'ONASM, S. [*pleonaſme*, Fr. *pleonaſmus*, Lat.] in rhetoric, a figure in which more words are uſed than are neceſſary.

PLE'THORA, S. [from πληθωρα, Gr.] the ſtate in which the veſſels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural ſtate of health.

PLE'THORETICK, PLETHO'RICK, Adj. [from *plethora*, Lat.] having a full habit.

PLE'THORY, S. the fullneſs of the veſſels.

PLE'VIN, S. [*pleuvine*, Fr.] in law, a warrant or aſſurance.

PLEU'RISY, S. [*pleuriſie*, Fr.] an inflammation of the pleura.

PLEU'RITIC, PLEURI'TICAL, Adj. diſeaſed with a pleuriſy.

PLI'ABLE, Adj. [Fr. from *plier*, Fr. to bend] eaſy to be bent, or prevailed upon.

PLI'ABLENESS, S. eaſineſs to be bent.

PLI'ANCY, S. the quality of being eaſily bent.

PLI'ANT, Adj. [Fr.] bending. Eaſy to take from. Compliant or eaſily perſuaded.

PLI'CATURE, PLICA'TION, S. [*plica*, Lat.] fold; double.

PLI'ERS, S. [from *ply*] an inſtrument by which any thing is held in order to bend it.

To PLIGHT, V. A. [*plichen*, Belg.] to pledge or give as a ſecurity. To braid or weave, from *plico*, Lat. whence to *ply* or bend, and *plight*, *pleight*, or *plait*, a fold.

PLIGHT, S. a condition or ſtate. Good caſe. A pledge.

PLINTH, S. [πλινθις, Gr.] in architecture, the ſquare member which ſerves as a foundation to the baſe of a pillar.

PLO'CE, S. a figure in rhetoric, in which a word, by way of emphaſis, is ſo ſeperated, that it expreſſes not only the thing ſignified, but alſo the quality of it.

To PLOD, V. A. [*ploeghen*, Belg. to labour] to toil, or labour hard. To ſtudy cloſely and in a dull manner.

PLO'DDER, S. a dull, heavy, and laborious man or ſtudent.

PLOT, S. [*plot*, Sax. Sclav. Pol. Boh. and Dalm. *plotne*, Boh. *pleth*, Brit.] a ſmall extent of ground. A plantation. A form or plan. A conſpiracy, or ſecret deſign formed againſt another. The intrigue of a play. A ſtratagem. Contrivance.

To PLOT, V. N. to form ſchemes againſt another. To contrive.

PLO'TTER, S. conſpirator; contriver.

PLO'VER, S. [*pluvier*, Fr. *pluvialis*, Lat.] a kind of bird called a lapwing.

PLOUGH, S. [*plog*, Sax. and Dan. *ploegh*, Belg.] an inſtrument uſed in huſbandry, to cut furrows in the ground to receive the ſeed. Alſo a kind of plane.

To PLOUGH, V. N. to turn up the ground in furrows by a plough. To cut or divide, applied to navigation. To tear in furrows.

PLOU'GHER, S. [from *plough*] one who ploughs or cultivates ground.

PLOU'GHMAN, S. [*plough* and *man*] one that attends or uſes the plough. A groſs ignorant ruſtic. A ſtrong laborious man.

PLOU'GHMONDAY, S. the Monday after twelfth-day.

PLOU'GH-SHARE, S. that piece of iron which immediately follows the coulter.

To PLUCK, V. A. [*plucian*, Sax. *plecken*, Belg. *placken*, Teut.] to pull with nimbleneſs and force. To ſtrip off feathers, applied to fowls. *To pluck up a heart or ſpirit*, ſignifies to aſſume courage.

PLUCK, S. a quick and forcible pull. Alſo the heart, liver and lights of an animal, from *pluſca*, Pol. *pluzhe*, Sclav. *pluchya*, Dalm. *plyce*, Dalm. *plughke*, Erſe. The lungs.

PLUG, S. [*plugge*, Swed. *plugghe*, Belg.] a ſtopple, or any thing driven by force into another.

To PLUG, V. A. to ſtop with a plug.

PLUM, S. [*plum*, *plyme*, *plumbleda*, Sax. *blumm*, *blome*, Dan. ſometimes written *plumb*] it has a bell-ſhaped empalement of one leaf cut into five points, five large roundiſh petals, and from twenty to thirty ſtamina. Its germen is roundiſh, ſupporting a ſlender ſtyle crowned by an orbicular ſtigma, and afterwards turns into a roundiſh fruit, whoſe ſkin is covered with a fine duſt or bloom, and includes a ſtone; the ſpecies are 33. A raiſin or grape dried. In city cant, for the ſum of 100,000 pounds.

PLU'MAGE, [Fr.] feathers.

PLUMB, S. [*plomb*, Fr. *plumbum*, Lat.] a plummet or piece of lead let down at the end of a line.

PLUMB, Adj. ſtrait down; perpendicularly to the horizon

To PLUMB, V. A. to ſound or ſearch by a line with a weight at its end. To regulate or meaſure any work by a line or weight at its end.

PLU'MBER, S. [*plombier*, Fr.] one who manufactures or works upon lead.

PLU'MCAKE, S. a cake that has raiſins in it.

PLUME, S. [Fr. *pluma*, Lat.] the feather of a bird. A ſet of feathers worn as an ornament. Figuratively, pride. A token of honour or prize

To PLUME, V. A. to pick, cleanſe, and adjuſt the feathers. To ſtrip off feathers, from *plumer*, Fr. Figuratively, to ſtrip or plunder. To place as a plume. To adorn with a plume. To pride one's ſelf in any thing.

PLUME-ALLUM, S. [*alumen plumoſum*, Lat.] a kind of aſbeſtos

PLUMI'GEROUS, Adj. [*pluma* and *gero*, Lat.] having feathers; feathered.

PLUMI'PEDE, a fowl that has feathers on its feet.

PLU'MMET, S. [from *plumb*] a weight of lead on a ſtring, by which depths are meaſured, and ſtraitneſs and perpendicularity is determined. Any weight. A kind of pencil made of common lead, uſed in drawing lines in writing-books.

PLUMO'SITY, S. the ſtate of having feathers.

PLU'MOUS, Adj. [*plumeux*, Fr. *plumoſus*, Lat.] feathery; reſembling feathers

PLUMP, Adj. ſleek; full of fleſh. Fat.

PLUMP, S. a cluſter; ſeveral joined in one maſs.

PLUMP, Adv. with a ſudden fall.

To PLUMP, V. A to fatten, ſwell, or make large. To fall like lead or a ſtone into water.

PLU'MPER, S. ſomething held in the mouth to ſwell out the cheeks.

PLU'MPNESS, S. the ſtate of being fleſhy, fat, or in good caſe.

PLU'MY, Adj. [*pluma*, Lat.] covered with feathers.

To PLU'NDER, V. A. [*plunderen*, Belg. *plundern*, Teut. *plyaderer*, Dan.] to deprive a perſon of his property, either as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

PLU'NDER, S. ſpoils gotten from an enemy in war.

PLU'NDERER, S. one who takes away the property of another as an enemy in war, or as a thief.

To PLUNGE, V. A. [*plonger*, Fr.] to force ſuddenly under water or in any liquor. To put ſuddenly into a different ſtate. Neu-

terly, to fall or ruſh into any hazard or diſtreſs.

PLUNGE, S. the act of putting or ſinking under water; difficulty; diſtreſs.

PLU'NGEON, S. a ſea bird.

PLU'NKET, S. a kind of blue colour.

PLU'RAL, Adj. [*pluralis*, Lat.] implying more than one. In grammar, a variation of a noun, by which it ſignifies in Engliſh and Modern languages more than one.

PLURA'LIST. S. [*pluraliſte*, Fr.] one that holds more than one eccleſiaſtical benefice with cure of ſouls.

PLU'RALITY, S. [*pluralité*, Fr.] the ſtate of being or having a great number. A number more than one. More than one eccleſiaſtical living. A majority.

PLU'RALLY, Adv. in a ſenſe implying more than one.

PLU'RIES, S. is a writ iſſued out after two former writs that had no effect. The firſt called *Capias*; the ſecond *Sicut alias*; and the third *Pluries*.

PLUSH, S. [*peluche*, Fr.] a kind of ſhaggy cloth or ſilk.

PLUSHER, S. a ſea-fiſh, reſembling a dog fiſh, which preys upon pilchards.

PLU'VIAL, PLU'VIOUS, Adj. [from *pluvia*, Lat.] rainy; relating to rain.

PLU'VIAL, S. [*pluvial*, Fr.] a prieſt's cope.

To PLY, V. A. [*plien*, old Belg.] to work at any thing with diligence and aſſiduity. To employ with diligence. To practice diligently. To ſolicit importunately. Neuterly, to work or proffer ſervice. To go in haſte. To buſy one's ſelf. To bend, from *plier*, Fr.

PLY, S. a bent, turn, form, caſt, or bias. A plait or fold.

PLYMOUTH, S. the antient *Tamaræ Oſtium*, at the junction of the Plym and Tamar, a borough and fine ſea-port of Devonſhire, the largeſt and ſafeſt in England, with two harbours capable of containing 1000 ſail, and very ſtrongly fortified. It lies between two large inlets of the ſea, in the bottom of a bay, near the entrance to which is Edyſtone light-houſe, &c. Here is a royal yard, with a dry and wet dock for building and repairing of ſhips; alſo a charity-ſchool, four hoſpitals, and a work-houſe, where above 100 poor children are retained. Colonel Jory was a generous benefactor to this place. On the coaſt is a good pilchard fiſhery, and with theſe a trade is carried on to the Streights and Weſt Indies. It is a mayor-town, very populous, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is plenty of water brought hither at the coſt of the famous ſailors Sir Francis Drake, Sir John and Sir Richard Hawkins, all three natives of this country. Here are two fine churches, with two or three meeting houſes. It gives title of earl to a branch of the Hickman family. The weekly markets are Monday, Thurſday, and Saturday. Its annual fairs are on January 25, and September 21, for horned cattle, and wollen-cloth. It lies 42 miles from Exeter, and 215 from London. Lat. 50 deg. 26 min. N. long 4 deg. 27 min. W.

PNEUMA'TIC, PNEUMA'TICAL, Adj. [from πνευμα, Gr.] moved by the wind; belonging to the wind.

PNEUMA'TICS, S. a branch of mechanics, which comprehends the doctrine or laws according to which air is condenſed, rarified or gravitates. In the ſchools, the doctrine of ſpirits.

PNEUMATOCE'LE, S. [Gr.] a windy rupture in the ſcrotum.

PNEUMATOL'OGY, S. [πνευμα, and λεγω, Gr.] the doctrine of ſpiritual exiſtence.

PNEUMATO'SIS, S. [Gr.] the generation of animal ſpirits, which is performed in the cortical ſubſtance of the brain.

To POACH, V. A. [*œufs pochez*, Fr.] to boil ſlightly or in the ſhell. To ſtab, kill, or pierce. Neuterly, to ſteal or kill game. To be damp.

PO'ACHARD, S. a kind of water fowl.

PO'ACHER, S. one who ſteals game.

PO'ACHINESS, S. marſhineſs; dampneſs. A cant word.

POA'CHY, Adj. damp; marſhy.

POCK, S. [*pocca*, Sax.] a puſtule raiſed by the ſmall-pox.

PO'CKET, S. [*poche*, Fr.] a ſmall bag ſown to, or worn on the inſide of cloaths.

To PO'CKET, V. A. [*pocheter*, Fr.] to put in the pocket. *To pocket up*, is to connive at; to do any thing clandeſtinely.

PO'CKET-BOOK, S. a book carried in the pocket, and uſed in taking minutes or memorandums.

PO'CK-HOLE, S. a pit or ſcar made by the ſmall-pox.

PO'CKINESS, S. the quality of being affected with the pox.

PO'CKY, Adj. affected with the pox.

POCU'LENT, Adj. [*poculum*, Lat.] fit for drink.

POD, S. [*bod*, *bæde*, Belg. a little houſe] the capſule or caſe of ſeeds.

PODA'GRICAL, Adj. [from *podagra*, Lat.] afflicted with the gout; gouty; relating to the gout.

PODGE, S. a puddle.

POEM, S. [*poeme*, Fr *poema*, Lat.] the work or compoſition of a poet.

PO'ESY, S. [*poſie*, Fr. *poeſis*, Lat.] the art of writing in verſe. A ſhort conceit engraved on a ring.

PO'ET, S. [*pocte*, Fr. *poeta*, Lat.] an author who invents or compoſes in verſe.

POETA'STER, S. [Lat.] an ignorant pretender to poetry.

PO'ETESS, S. a woman who compoſes or writes in verſe.

POE'TIC, POE'TICAL, Adj. [*poetique*, Fr.] expreſſed in verſe; having all the harmony of numbers and fertility of invention that conſtitute a poet or poem.

POE'TICALLY, Adv. with all the harmony of numbers and fertility of invention that conſtitute a poem or poet.

To PO'ETIZE, V. N. [*poetiſer*, Fr.] to write like a poet.

PO'ETRY, S. [ποιήτρα, Gr.] the art of compoſing pieces in verſe. Pieces in verſe.

POI'GNANCY, S. [from *poignant*] ſharpneſs. The power of raiſing a biting ſenſation in the palate. Aſperity, or the power of irritating, applied to writings.

POIGNANT, Adj. [Fr.] ſharp, applied to taſte. Severe or painful, Satirical; keen, applied to writings.

POINT, S. [*point*, *poinct*, Fr. from *punctum*, Lat.] the ſharp end of any inſtrument. A ſtring with a tag at the end. An headland or promontory. The ſting of an epigram. An indiviſible part of ſpace. A quantity that has no parts. A moment, applied to time. A part required of time or ſpace; a critical moment. Degree or ſtate. One of the degrees into which the horizon or mariner's compaſs is divided. A particular place to which any thing is directed. Reſpect or regard. An aim, or the act of aiming or ſtriking. The object of a perſon's wiſh or action. A particular inſtance or example. A ſingle poſition or aſſertion. A note or tune. "A *point* of war." *Shak.* *Point blank*, directly alluding to an arrow's being ſhot to the *point blank*, or white mark. A mark uſed to diſtinguiſh the diviſions of a diſcourſe, thus (.)

To POINT, V. A. to forge or grind to a ſharp end or point. To direct towards an object. To direct the eye or notice. To ſhow by directing the finger towards an object. To direct towards a place, from *pointer*, Fr. To diſtinguiſh words or ſentences by marks or ſtops. To ſhow, applied to hounds.

POI'NTED, Part. ſharp at the end. Epigrammatical or abounding in wit.

PO'INTEDLY, Adv. [from *pointed*] in a pointed manner.

POI'NTEDNESS, S. [from *pointed*] ſharpneſs; pickedneſs with aſperity; epigrammatical ſmartneſs.

POI'NTEL, any thing on a point.

POI'NTER, S. any thing uſed to ſhow or direct with. A dog that diſcovers game to ſportſmen.

POI'NTLESS, Adj. Blunt. Dull.

POISE. See POIZE.

POI'SON, S. [Fr.] in medicine, an animal, vegetable or mineral body, which deſtroys life though taken in ſmall quantities. Venom.

To POI'SON, V. A. to kill with any mineral, animal, or vegetable ſubſtance. To corrupt or taint.

POI'SNER, S. [from *poiſon*] one who poiſons; a corrupter.

POI'SONOUS, Adj. deſtructive, pernicious.

POI'SONOUSLY, Adv. [from *poiſonous*] venomouſly.

POI'TREL, S. [*poitrel*, *poitrine*, Fr. *pettorale*, Ital. *pectorale*, Lat.] armour for the breaſt. A graving tool.

POIZE, S. [*poids*, Fr.] weight, force, or tending towards the center. Balance, or the ſtate of a balance in which both ſcales continue even. A regulating power.

To POIZE, V. A. [*peſer*, Fr.] to balance or hold in equilibrio. To counter-balance. To oppreſs with weight, followed by *down*.

POKE, S. [ſee POCKET] a pocket or ſmall bag.

To POKE, V. A. [*poka*, Swed.] to feed in the dark. To ſearch for any thing with a long inſtrument or pole.

PO'KER, S. an iron-bar uſed to ſtir fires with.

PO'LAND, S. a large kingdom, almoſt ſquare, and about 700 miles either way. It is bounded on the N. by Pruſſia, Livonia, Courland, Ruſſia, and the Baltic; on the E. by another part of Ruſſia and Little Tartary; on the S. by the river Moldaw, Tranſylvania, Upper Hungary and Walachia, being ſeparated from the two laſt but one by the Carpathian mountain; and on the W. by Sileſia, Brandenburgh, and Pomerania. The country is almoſt level throughout, with exceeding fruitful fields, fine meadows, and pleaſant woods. In general it produces all ſorts of grain, particularly wheat and rye, ſeveral hundred ſhip-loads of which are annually exported by the Dutch to ſuch countries as have a ſcarcity of corn; here they have alſo cattle in great numbers, with which they ſupply Germany; likewiſe ſalt, honey, wax, wool, and other uſeful commodities, as flax, hemp, and hides, with manufactures of linen and leather, which they export, as well as maſts and naval ſtores; bringing home in return, wine, ſpices, cloth, ſilk, and rich ſtuffs, fine linens, pearls, gems, ſilver, copper, tin, ſteel, furs, &c. But the balance of trade is much againſt them, having very few ſhips or port-towns beſides Dantzick. They have ſome mines of iron, lead, quickſilver, vitriol, and ſulphur: yet they make more advantage of their ſalt mines and ſprings than of any other. Long. from 34 deg. to 50 deg. lat. from 47 deg. 50 min. to 56 deg. 30 min.

POLAR, Adj. [*polair*, Fr. *polaris*, Lat.] found near the pole. Lying near the pole.

POLARITY, S. tendency or direction towards the pole.

POLE, S. [Fr. *polus*, Lat. the extremity of the axis of the earth. A long ſtaff, from *palus*, Lat.] a tall piece of timber driven into the ground. A meaſure containing five yards and an half. An inſtrument of meaſuring.

To POLE, V. A. to furnish with poles.

POLE-AXE, S. an axe fixed to a long pole.

POLE-CAT, S. [or *polish-cat*, so called from their abounding in Poland] a kind of wild cat remarkable for stinking.

PO'LEDAVIES, S. a sort of coarse cloth.

POLE'MIC, POLE'MICAL, Adj. [πολεμικος, Gr.] controversial; relating to dispute.

POLEMIC, S. a disputant.

POLE'MOSCOPE, S. [πόλεμος, and σκοπέω, Gr.] in optics, is a kind of crooked or oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

POLESTAR, S. a star near the pole, by which mariners compute their N. latitude. Figuratively, any guide or director.

PO'LICE, [Fr.] the regulation or government of a city or country, as far as it respects the inhabitants

PO'LICED, Adj. regulated or formed into a society.

PO'LICY, S. [πολιτεια, Gr. *politia*, Lat.] the art of government as it respects foreign powers. Prudence in the management of affairs. A stratagem. A warrant for money in the public funds. An instrument or paper signed by any single person or company to indemnify from losses by sea or fire.

To PO'LISH, V. A. [*polio*, Lat. *polir*, Fr.] to smooth by rubbing. To make elegant or well behaved, applied to manners. To make perfect, complete, or elegant. Neuterly, to answer the act of polishing; to receive a gloss.

PO'LISH, S. a gloss made by rubbing. Elegance applied to manners.

POLISHER, S. the person or instrument that makes smooth or gives a gloss.

PO'LITE, Adj. [*politus*, Lat.] glossy; smooth; also neat, well-behaved, genteel.

POLI'TELY, Adv. in an elegant or well-bred manner.

POLI'TENESS, S. the quality of behaving with elegant complaisance.

POLITIC, Adj. [πολιτικος, Gr.] civil; in this sense *political* is generally used, excepting when we say the *body Politic*. Prudent, artful, cunning. Skilled in the interest of various states.

POLI'TICAL, Adj. [πολιτικος, Gr.] relating to the public administration of affairs; cunning.

POLI'TICALLY, Adv. [from *political*] with relation to public administration. Artfully; politicly.

POLITICA'STER, S. a petty ignorant pretender to politics.

POLITI'CIAN, S. one skilled in government, or in the interest of the various states of the world. One of artifice or deep contrivance.

PO'LITICS, S. [*politique*, Fr.] the art of governing and well-regulating states.

PO'LITURE, S. the gloss given by the act of polishing.

PO'LITY, S. [πολιτεια, Gr.] a form of government; a civil institution.

POLL, S. [from πολος, Gr.] the head; the back part of the head. A list of persons or heads. A fish generally called a chub or chevin.

To POLL, V. N. to lop the tops of trees. To pull off hair from the head; to clip short. To mow or crop. To plunder. To take a list or register of persons. To enter one's name in a list or register at an election, as a voter.

PO'LLARD, S. a tree-lopped. A clipped coin. The chub-fish. Also small bran.

PO'LLEN, S. fine powder or meal on flowers. A kind of fine bran.

PO'LLER, S. a plunderer. One that enters his name as a voter at an election.

POLL-EVIL, S. a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in a horse's poll, or nape of the neck between the ears near the mane.

PO'LLOCK, S. a kind of fish.

To POLLU'TE, V. A. [*pollutus*, from *polluo*, Lat.] to render unclean in a religious sense. To defile. To taint with guilt. To corrupt by some bad mixture.

POLLU'TION, S. the act of profaning any holy thing or place, by some indecency. The state of being defiled.

POLTRO'ON, S. a person who is afraid of danger. A dastardly coward.

PO'LY, S [*polium*, Lat.] an herb.

PO'LY, [from πολυ, Gr.] a prefix often found in compound words, signifies many.

POLY'ACOUSTICK, S. [πολυς and ακουω, Gr.] any thing that multiplies or magnifies sounds.

POLY'ANTHOS, S. [πολυς, and ἄνθος, Gr.] a plant.

POLYE'DRICAL, POLY'EDROUS, Adj. [from πολυεδρος, Gr. *polyedre*, Fr.] having many sides.

POLYGAMIST, S. [from *poligamy*] who has more than one wife at once.

POLY'GAMY, S. [from πολυ, and γαμος, Gr.] the state of having more wives than one at once.

PO'LYGLOT, Adj. [πολυγλωττος, Gr. *polyglotte*, Fr.] having many languages.

PO'LYGON, Adj. [from πολυς, γωνια, Gr.] a figure of many angles.

PO'LYGONAL, Adj. [from *polygon*] having many angles.

PO'LYGRAM, S. [πολυς and γραμμα, Gr.] a figure consisting of a great number of lines.

POLY'GRAPHY, S. [πολυς, and γραφη, Gr.] the art of writing in several unusual manners or cyphers.

POLY'LOGY, S. [πολυς, and λογος, Gr.] talkativeness.

POLY'MATHY, S. [πολυς and μάθημα, Gr.] the knowledge of many arts and sciences; also an acquaintance with many different subjects.

POLY'PHONISM,

POLY'PHONISM, S. [πολὺς, and φωνὴ, Gr.] multiplicity of ſound.

POLY'PETALOUS, Adj. [πολυ, and πεταλον] having many petals or flower leaves.

PO'LYPOUS, Adj. [from *polypus*, Lat.] of the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

PO'LYPUS, S. [from πολυς, Gr. and πους] any thing with many roots or feet. In medicine, a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries. A ſwelling in the noſtrils. In natural hiſtory, an animal with many feet, approaching very near to a vegetable, which when cut into pieces, by growth ſupplies every part with thoſe members it wants to make it a complete animal.

PO'LYSCOPE, S. πολὺς, and Σκοπέω, Gr.] a multiplying glaſs.

POLY'SPAST, S. [*polypaſte*, Fr.] a machine conſiſting of many pullies.

POLY'SPERMOUS, Adj. [πολὺς, and Σπέρμα, Gr.] thoſe plants are thus called, which have more than four ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.

POLY'SYLLABIC, POLY'SYLLABICAL, Adj. [from *polyſyllable*] having many ſyllables.

POLYSY'LLABLE, S. πολυς, Gr. and συλλαβη] a word conſiſting of many ſyllables.

POLY'SYNDETON, S [Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure by which a copulative is often repeated.

POLYTHE'ISM, S. [πολυς, Gr. and θεος] the belief of many gods.

POMACE, S [*pomaceum*, Lat.] the droſs of cyder preſſings.

POMA'DE, S. [Fr *pomada*, Ital.] a fragrant ointment.

PO'MANDER, S. [*pomme d'ambre*, Fr.] a ſweet ball. A perfumed ball, or powder.

POMA'TUM, S. [Lat. from *pomum*, Lat. an apple an ointment, ſo called from its formerly having apples as one of its ingredients.

To POME, V N. [*pommer*, Fr.] to grow to a round head like an apple.

POME'CITRON, S. A citron apple.

POMEGRA'NATE, S. [*pomum granatum*, Lat.] a fruit ſo called from the grains of ſeeds with which it abounds.

PO'MEROY, PO'MEROYAL, S. [Fr.] an apple.

PO'MFRET, [the reverend Mr. John] was ſon of the reverend Mr. Pomfret, rector of Luton in Bedfordſhire, and he himſelf was preferred to the living of Malden in the ſame county. He was liberally educated at an eminent grammar-ſchool in the country, from whence he was ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge but to what college is not certain; here he wrote moſt of his poetical pieces, took the degree of maſter of arts, and very early accompliſhed himſelf in moſt kinds of polite literature. A gentleman who writes under the name of Philalethes, and who was an intimate friend of Pomfret's, has cleared his reputation from the charge of fanaticiſm, which ſome of his malicious enemies brought againſt him. It was ſhortly after his leaving the univerſity, that he was preferred to the living of Malden abovementioned, and was, ſays that gentleman, ſo far from being tinctured with fanaticiſm, that I have often heard him expreſs his abhorrence of the deſtructive tenets maintained by that people, both againſt our religious and civil rights. This imputation, it ſeems, was caſt on him by there having been one of his ſurname, though not any way related to him, a diſſenting teacher, and who publiſhed ſome rhimes upon ſpiritual ſubjects. About the year 170 , Mr. Pomfret came up to London, for inſtitution and induction, into a very conſiderable living, but was retarded for ſome time by a diſguſt taken by Dr. Henry Compton, then Biſhop of London, at theſe four lines in the cloſe of his poem entitled, *The Choice*.

And as I near approach'd the verge of life,
Some kind relation (for I'd have no wife)
Should take upon him all my worldly care,
While I did for a better ſtate prepare.

But the biſhop was ſoon convinced that this aſperſion againſt him, was no more than an effort of malice, as Mr. Pomfret at that time was really married. The oppoſition which his enemies made to him had, in ſome meaſure, its effect; for by the obſtructions he met with, he was obliged to ſtay longer in London than he intended, and as the ſmall pox then raged in the metropolis, he ſickened of them, and died in London, in the 36th year of his age. Mr. Pomfret publiſhed his poems in 1699, to which he has prefixed a very modeſt and ſenſible preface. His poetical compoſitions conſiſt chiefly of 1. The Choice. 2. Cruelty and Luſt, an epiſtolary eſſay, founded upon the famous ſtory which happened in the reign of king James II. Kirk, who was that prince's general againſt the duke of Monmouth, was ſolicited by a beautiful lady in behalf of her huſband, who then lay under ſentence of death. The inhuman general conſented to grant the fair petitioner her requeſt; but at no leſs a price than that of her innocence. The lady doated on her huſband, and maintained a hard ſtruggle between virtue and affection, the latter of which at laſt prevailed, and ſhe yielded to his guilty embraces. The next morning Kirk, with unparalleled brutality, deſired the lady to look out at the window of his bedchamber, when ſhe was ſtruck with the horrid ſight of her huſband upon a ſcaffold, ready to receive the blow of the executioner; and before ſhe could reach the place where he was, in order to take a laſt embrace, her huſband was no more. 3. Several epiſtles to his friends under affliction. 4. Upon the divine attributes. 5. A proſpect of death. 6. Upon the general conflagration, and the enſuing judgment.

There

There were two pieces of our author's publiſhed after his death by his friend Philalethes; the firſt of theſe is entitled Reaſon; the other is entitled Dies Noviſſima, or the laſt epiphany, a pindaric ode on Chriſt's ſecond appearance to judge the world. This is all the account we are favoured with of the life and writings of Mr. Pomfret; a man not deſtitute either of erudition or genius, of unexceptionable morals, though expoſed to the malice of antagoniſts. As he was a prudent man, and educated to a profeſſion, he was not ſubject to the uſual neceſſities of the poets; but his ſphere being ſomewhat obſcure, and his life unactive, there are few incidents recorded concerning him.

POMI'FEROUS, Adj. [*pomifer*, Lat.] in botany, applied to ſuch plants as bear a large fruit, covered with a thick, hard rind.

PO'MMEL, S. a round ball or knob. The knob that balances the blade of a ſword. The protuberant part of a ſaddle before.

To PO'MMEL, V. A. [from *pommeler*, Fr. to variegate] to beat with any thing thick and bulky. To beat black and blue. To punch.

POMP, S. [*pompe*, Fr. *pompa*, Lat.] ſplendor attending perſons in high life; Grandeur. A ſplendid and oſtentatious proceſſion.

POMPHO'LIX, S. a white, light, and friable ſubſtance found in cruſts on the domes of furnaces, and the covers of crucibles in which braſs is made.

PO'MPION, S. [*pompon*, Fr.] a pumpkin.

PO'MPON, POMPOO'N, S. [Fr.] an ornament worn by ladies in the fore-part of their hair.

PO'MPOUS, Adj. [*pompeux*, Fr.] grand; ſhowy; ſplendid.

PO'MPOUSNESS, S. magnificence; ſplendor; ſhowineſs; oſtentatiouſneſs.

POND, S. a ſmall collection of ſtanding water.

To PONDER, V. A. [*pondero*, Lat.] to weigh in the mind; to conſider. To think or muſe.

PO'NDERABLE, Adj. [from *pondero*, Lat.] capable to be weighed; meaſurable by ſcales.

PONDERA'TION, S. [from *pondero*, Lat.] the act of weighing.

PONDERO'SITY, S. [from *ponderous*] weight. The quality of being heavy.

PO'NDEROUS, Adj. [from *pondus*, Lat.] heavy, weighing much. Of importance or moment. Forcible or vehement.

PO'NDEROUSNESS, S. the quality of weighing much.

PO'NENT, Adj. [*ponente*, Ital.] weſtern.

PO'NIARD, S. [*poignard*, Fr. *pugio*, Lat.] a dagger or ſhort ſword.

To PO'NIARD, V. A. to ſtab with a poniard.

PONK, S. a nocturnal ſpirit; a hag.

PO'NTAGE, S. [*pons*, *pontis*, bridge] duty paid for the reparation of bridges.

PO'NTIFF, S. [*pontife*, Fr. *pontifex*, Lat.] a high prieſt or pope.

PONTI'FICAL, Adj. belonging to the high prieſt. Belonging to the pope. Bridge-building, from *pons*, Lat. a bridge, and *facio*, Lat. to make. "By wonderous art—*pontifical*." *Par. Loſt.* Peculiar to Milton in the laſt ſenſe, and perhaps intended as a ſatyrical pun againſt popery.

PONTI'FICAL, S. [*pontificale*, Lat.] a book of pontifical rites and ceremonies.

PONTI'FICATE, S. [*pontificat*, Fr. *pontificus*, Lat.] the office and dignity of a pope.

PO'NTIFICE, S. [*pons* and *facio*, Lat.] bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.

PO'NTON; PONTOO'N, S. [Fr.] a floating-bridge, made of two boats, placed at a diſtance from each other, planked over, together with the interval between them, with rails on the ſides, and uſed in paſſing both horſes and cannon, &c. over a river. The boats uſed in making a floating-bridge.

PO'NY, S. [perhaps from *puny*, or *puiſne*, Fr.] a ſmall horſe.

POOL, S. [*palus*, Lat.] a lake, or large collection of deep and ſtanding water. A reſervoir of water ſupplied by ſprings and diſcharging the ſurplus by ſluices.

POOP, [*poup*, Fr. *puppis*, Lat.] the higheſt or uppermoſt part of a ſhip's hull or ſtern.

POOR, Adj. [*pauvre*, Fr. *pauper*, Lat.] in want of money or the neceſſaries of life. Applied to value, of ſmall worth, trifling. Mean, contemptible. Humble, or unimportant, applied to opinion. Mean, low, abject. A word of tenderneſs, implying a perſon or thing to be an object of pity and affection. "*My poor child.*" Wretched. Unfit for any purpoſe. *The poor*, uſed collectively the loweſt order of a community, who have neither riches, intereſt, nor power. Barren or dry, applied to ſoil. Without ſpirit, or ſtrength, applied to liquors.

POO'RLY, Adv. without money, intereſt, power, or the neceſſaries of life. With ſmall ſucceſs, ſtrength, worth, or importance.

POOR-JOHN, S. a kind of fiſh.

POOR'NESS, S. want of money, power, intereſt, dignity, or the neceſſaries of life. Want of fruitfulneſs, applied to ſoil.

POP, S. a ſmall, ſmart, and quick ſound.

To POP, V. N. to make a ſmall and quick ſound. To move or enter with a quick, ſudden, and unexpected motion.

POPE, S. [*papa*, Lat.] the biſhop of Rome, who claims ſovereign power over all eccleſiaſtics and civil governors, as being the vicegerent of God; the immediate ſucceſſor of St. Peter; endowed with infallibility, and inveſted with the keys of heaven and hell. A fiſh, likewiſe called a ruff, reſembling a perch in ſhape, but never grows bigger than a gudgeon.

POPE, [Alexander] deſcended of a good family by both his parents, born June 8, 1688, in

in London, where his father was then a considerable merchant. He was taught to read very early by an aunt, and learned to write without any assistance, by copying printed books, which he executed with great neatness and exactness. The family being of the Romish religion, he was put, at eight years of age, under the direction of one Taverner, a priest, who taught him the rudiments of the Latin and Greek tongues together. He imbibed these elements of classical learning with the greatest facility, and at the first sight of the poets discovered at once both the peculiar bent of his inclination, and the excellency of his genius. About this time accidentally meeting wich Ogilby's translation of Homer, he was so much struck with the force of the story, that notwithstanding the badness of the versification, Ogilby became a favourite book. The Ovid of Sandys fell next in his way, and it is said, that the raptures these translations gave him were so strong, that he spoke of them with pleasure all his life after. From this private tutor he was sent to a popish seminary at Twyford, near Winchester, whence he was removed to a school at Hyde-park-corner. He was now about ten years of age, and being carried sometimes to the playhouse, the sight of those theatrical representations put him upon turning the chief events in Homer into a kind of play, made up of a number of speeches from Ogilby's translation, connected by verses of his own. He persuaded the upper boys to act this piece; the master's gardener represented the character of Ajax, and the actors were dressed after the prints of his favourite Ogilby, which indeed make the best part of that book, being designed and engraved by artists of note. In the mean time, he was so unfortunate as to lose, under his two last masters, what he had acquired under the first. In this condition, at 12 years of age, he retired with his parents to Binfield, in Windsor-Forest, and, at his first coming, it is said, was put under another priest for a few months, but with as little success as before; so that he resolved to become his own master. This country retreat, however, suited his melancholy and reflective temper; and it was about this time that he wrote his Ode on solitude, which appears as the first-fruits of his poetical genius. It was here too that he first perused the writings of Waller, of Spencer, and of Dryden. But on the first sight of Dryden he abandoned the rest, having now found an author whose cast was extremely congenial with his own. His works he studied with equal pleasure and attention; placed them before his eyes as a model: in short, he copied not only his harmonious versification, but the very turns of his periods. And hence it was that he became enabled to give to rhyme all the hormony of which it is capable. Binfield being near East-Hampstead, where Sir William Trumbull then resided, our young genius was introduced into the acquaintance of that gentleman, who being struck with admiration at his extraordinary parts, and pleased with his good sense, gave him great encouragement. In the mean time, master Pope was not wanting to himself, in improving his talents for poetry. At 14 years old he had composed several elegant pieces. At 15 he had acquired a ready habit in the two learned languages, to which he soon after added French and Italian. He now thought himself able to undertake an epic poem, and set about writing his Alcander this year; but the performance, as might be expected, was a glaring proof of childish folly. However, he had sense and modesty enough to keep it in his study; and in his riper years spoke of it with frankness and ingenuity, that does more than atone for the forwardness of his attempt. And the following year, 1704, he entered upon a task more suitable to his age, his Pastorals, which brought him into the acquaintance of some of the most eminent wits of that time. He communicated these first to Mr. Wycherly, who was highly pleased with them, and sent a copy of them to Mr. Walsh. This introduced him into the acquaintance of that gentleman, who proved a very sincere friend to him, and having immediately discerned that our poet's chief talent lay not so much in striking out new thoughts of his own, as improving those which he borrowed from the ancients, and an easy versification, told him, among other things, that there was one way left open for him to excel his predecessors, and that was correctness; observing, that though we had several great poets, yet none of them were correct; he therefore advised him to make that his study. The advice was not lost: Mr. Pope received it very gratefully, and observed it very diligently. This year, 1704, he wrote also the first part of his Windsor Forest, though the whole was not published till 1710, with a dedication to lord Landsdown, whom he mentions as one of his earliest acquaintance. Mr. Wycherly was another. To these, besides Bolingbroke and Walsh, he adds Congreve, Garth, Swift, Talbot, Somers, and Sheffield, as persons with whom he was not only conversant, but beloved. At the age of 18, he was grown so high in the esteem of Mr. Wycherly, that he thought him capable of correcting his poems which had been damned, so as they might appear again in print. Pope complied with the request, and executed it with equal freedom and judgment. But the faults proved too many for the author of them to be told of; he was old, became jealous, and construed his young master's ingenuity and plain-dealing, into want of respect. Not only the design of publishing was dropt, but all correspondence with the corrector suspended. This ungenerous return was lively resented by Mr. Pope. And though Wycher-

ley was prevailed with afterwards, by the mediation of a common friend, to reſume the correſpondence, yet this went no further than bare complaiſance. However, ſome time after Mr Wycherley's death, his poems being republiſhed by ſome mercenary hand, 1728, our author in the following year printed ſeveral letters that had paſſed between them, in vindication of Mr. Wycherley's good name, againſt ſome miſconſtructions prefixed to that edition. Our poet's conduct, throughout this whole trying affair, was greatly above his years. His eſſay on criticiſm, though wrote ſo early as 1708, yet placed him among thoſe of the firſt rank in his art. He was not yet 20 years old, ſo that every body ſtood amazed to find ſuch a knowledge of the world, ſuch a maturity of judgment, and ſuch a penetration into human nature, as are there diſplayed; inſomuch that it became a ſubject for the criticks to diſplay their profoundeſt ſkill in accounting for it. Mr. Pope's genius ripening thus early, was owing, it is ſaid, to a happy conjuncture of concurring circumſtances. He was happily ſecured from falling into the debaucheries of women and wine, (the too frequent bane of hopeful youth) by the weakneſs and delicacy of his conſtitution, and the bad ſtate of his health. The ſenſual vices were too violent for ſo tender a frame; he never fell into intemperance or diſſipation, which is of the greateſt conſequence in preſerving the faculties of the mind in due vigour. But how triumphant ſoever may be the merit of the eſſay on criticiſm, yet it was ſtill ſurpaſſed in a poetical view by The rape of the lock. This poem took its birth from an incidental quarrel that happened between the two noble families of lord Petre, and Mrs. Fermor, both of our author's acquaintance, and of the ſame religion. His lordſhip, in a party of pleaſure, carried it ſo far, as to cut off a favourite lock of the lady's hair. This, tho' done in a way of gallantry, was ſeriouſly reſented, as being indeed a real injury. Hence there preſently grew mutual animoſities, which being ſeen with concern by a common friend to all; that friend requeſted Pope to try the power of his muſe on the occaſion, intimating that a proper piece of ridicule was the likelieſt means to extinguiſh the riſing flame. Pope readily complied; and the juncture requiring diſpatch, his firſt deſign was compleated in leſs than a fortnight, which being ſent to the lady, had more than the propoſed effect. Pleaſed to the higheſt degree with the delicacy of the compliment paid to her, ſhe firſt communicated copies of it to her acquaintance, and then prevailed with our author to print it; as he did, tho' not without the caution of concealing his name to ſo haſty a ſketch. But the univerſal applauſe which the ſketch met with, put him upon enriching it with the machinery of the Sylphs; and in that new dreſs the two cantos, extended to five, came out the following year 1712, uſhered by a letter to Mrs. Fermor; to whom he afterwards addreſſed another, which is eſteemed far ſuperior to any of Voiture. This year he publiſhed his Temple of Fame, having, according to his uſual caution, kept it two years in his ſtudy. That object of the univerſal paſſion was full upon his thoughts at that time. He had been from the firſt ſetting out in full ſtretch after it, and ſaw it now within his reach; accordingly we find him in high ſpirits, diverting himſelf with the ladies, to one of whom he ſent a copy of his Temple, with an humorous epigram; by the letter which accompanied this, it appears, that he had now began to tranſlate Homer's Iliad, and made a great progreſs in it, and in 1713, he gave out propoſals for publiſhing that tranſlation by ſubſcription. He had been preſſed to this undertaking ſome years before by ſome of his friends, and was now greatly encouraged in the deſign by others. And the ſucceſs was ſuch, as muſt needs anſwer, if not exceed his moſt ſanguine expectation; he acquired a conſiderable fortune by a noble ſubſcription, that did honour to the kingdom. He ſaw all parties and denominations join in it, notwithſtanding the underhanded practices of ſome pretended friends, who in vain oppoſed the ſtream: at the head of which was found Mr. Addiſon. Our author had long an awful veneration for that rival, the conſciouſneſs of which ſerved to ſet a keener edge upon his reſentment now; but though the ſenſe of ſo much treachery and falſeneſs tingled in every vein, yet he managed it with the niceſt prudence, and at laſt revenged it by a ſatire, which does honour to himſelf. Thus with admirable temper and ſpirit he preſerved his dignity; and keeping his mind attentive to every means that might render his tranſlation more perfect, he took a journey, a little before the death of queen Anne, to Oxford, to conſult ſome books in the Bodleian and other libraries there; and the firſt part of his propoſal was delivered to the ſubſcribers the following year. His finances were now put into ſuch a flouriſhing ſtate, that he reſolved to place himſelf nearer his friends in the capital; in that view, the ſmall affair at Binfield being ſold, he purchaſed a houſe at Twickenham, whither he removed with his father and mother before the expiration of this year. His father ſurvived this removal only two years. He was buried at Twickenham, and his ſon erected a monument to his momery, with an inſcription celebrating his innocence, probity, and piety. As the old gentleman was a Roman catholic, he could not purchaſe, nor put his money to intereſt on real ſecurity, and as he adhered to the intereſt of king James, he made it a point of conſcience, not to lend it

to the new government; ſo that though he was worth near 20,000 pounds when he left off buſineſs, from the ſame principles at the revolution; yet afterwards living upon the ſtock, he left our poet to the management of ſo narrow a fortune, that any one falſe ſtep would have been fatal. In 1717, Mr. Pope publiſhed a collection of all his poetical pieces; he gave his edition of Shakeſpear, in 1721. The Iliad being finiſhed, he undertook the Odyſſey. And that work being compleated in 1725, the following year was employed, in concert with his aſſociates, dean Swift and doctor Arbuthnot, in printing ſeveral volumes of miſcellanies. About this time he narrowly eſcaped loſing his life, as he was returning home in a friend's chariot; which, on paſſing a bridge, happened to be overturned, and thrown with the horſes into the river; the glaſſes were up, and he not able to break them, ſo that he was in immediate danger of drowning, when the poſtilion, who had juſt recovered himſelf, came to his relief, broke the glaſs which was uppermoſt, took him out, and carried him to the bank; but a fragment of the broken glaſs cut one of his hands ſo deſperately, that he loſt the uſe of two of his fingers. His ſatire of the Dunciad came out in 1727. Our poet had bore the inſults of his enemies full 10 years before he hazarded a general battle; he was all that while climbing the hill of Parnaſſus, during which, he could not forbear ſome ſlight ſkirmiſhes, and the ſucceſs of theſe was of uſe, in ſhewing him his ſuperior ſtrength, and thereby adding confidence to his courage; but he was now ſeated ſafely on the ſummit. Beſides, he had obtained, what in his own opinion is the happieſt end of life, the love of valuable men; the next felicity he declares, was to get rid of fools and ſcoundrels; and to that end, he ſuddenly fell upon them with his irreſiſtible pen. The poem cautiouſly made its firſt appearance as a maſked battery in Ireland; nor, indeed, was the triumph compleated, without the aſſiſtance of our author's undoubted ſecond, dean Swift. It made a new appearance, printed at London, in 1728. This edition was preſented to the king and queen by Sir Robert Walpole. In 1729, by the advice of lord Bolingbroke, he turned his pen to ſubjects of morality, and accordingly we find him, with the aſſiſtance of that friend, at work this year upon his Eſſay on man. His Ethic epiſtles came out ſeparately in the courſe of the two following years. The clamour raiſed againſt one of theſe, put him upon writing ſatires, in which he ventured to attack the characters of ſome perſons of high rank. The affront was reſented in ſuch a manner, as provoked him to let looſe the whole fury of his ſatirical rage againſt them, which was poured forth in proſe and verſe. After this he continued writting ſatires till the year 1739, when he entertained ſome thoughts of undertaking an epic poem; which, however, proved abortive. In the interim, ſeveral of his familiar letters having ſtole into public, without his privity, he publiſhed a genuine collection of them in 1737. About this time he fell into the acquaintance of the preſent biſhop of Glouceſter, (then Mr. Warburton) who had publiſhed a vindication of the Eſſay on Man, againſt Mr. Crouſaz, a French writer; and that poem was publiſhed in 1740, with his learned friend's commentary. In 1742, our author added a fourth book to the Dunciad; and in the year after, his whole poem came out together, as a ſpecimen of a more correct edition of his works, which he had then reſolved to give the public, but did not live to compleat this deſign. He laboured under great deformity of perſon, and had all his life been ſubject to an habitual head ach: that hereditary complaint was now greatly increaſed by a dropſy in his breaſt, under which he expired May 30, 1744, in the 56th year of his age. His body was depoſited, purſuant to his own requeſt, in the ſame vault with thoſe of his parents. Lord Orrery, late lord Cork, obſerves, "that if we "may judge of him by his works, his chief "aim was to be eſteemed a man of virtue; "his letters are written in that ſtile; his "laſt volumes are all of the moral kind. "His proſe writings are little leſs harmonious than his verſe; and his voice, in com- "mon converſation, was ſo naturally muſi- "cal, that Southern uſed to call him the "little nightingale. His manners were de- "licate, eaſy, and engaging; and he treated "his friends with a politeneſs that charm- "ed, and a generoſity that was much to "his honour. Every gueſt was made happy "within his doors, pleaſure dwelt under his "roof, and elegance preſided at his table." Mr. Pope bequeathed a little before his death, to Dr. Warburton, the property of all ſuch of his works then printed, as he had written, or ſhould write commentaries upon, and had not been otherwiſe diſpoſed of or alienated.

PO'PEDOM, S. [from *pope*, and *dom*, Sax.] the office or dignity of a pope.

PO'PERY, S. the mode of worſhip, in which the pope is acknowledged the head of the church.

PO'PESEYE, S. the gland in the middle of the thigh ſurrounded with fat; perhaps ſo called from its being as tender as the eye, and when pierced with any inſtrument, attended with immediate death.

PO'PGUN, S. a gun made of a piece of wood bored through, which is charged with pellets of hemp or brown paper, and played with by children.

PO'PINJAY, S. [*papegay*, Belg. *papagayo*, Span.] a parrot, or wood pecker. A trifling fop.

PO'PISH, Adj. belonging to the pope, or popery.

POP'LAR,

PO'PLAR, S. [*peuplier*, Fr. *populus*, Lat.] a tree.

POPP'Y, S. [*popig*, Sax. *papaver*, Lat.] a plant, with a reddiſh flower, which grows in the fields among corn.

PO'PULACE, PO'PULACY, S. [Fr.] the vulgar or loweſt rank of people.

PO'PULAR, Adj. [*populaire*, Fr. *popularis*, Lat.] vulgar or of the loweſt order, applied to rank. Suited to the capacity of the common people. Beloved by the people. Studious of the favour of the people.

POPULA'RITY, S. the quality of being beloved by the people.

PO'PULARLY, Adv. in a popular manner, according to vulgar conception.

To PO'PULATE, V. N. [*populus*, Lat.] to breed or increaſe people.

POPULA'TION, S. the ſtate of a country, with reſpect to the number of its inhabitants.

POPULO'SITY, the quality of abounding in people.

PO'PULOUS, Adj. [*populoſus*, Lat.] abounding in people; well inhabited.

PO'PULOUSNESS, S. the quality of abounding in people.

PO'RCELAIN, S. china or china ware; a compoſition of a middle nature between earth and glaſs. An herb.

PORCH, S. [*porche*, Fr. *porticus*, Lat.] a roof ſupported by pillars before a door. A portico or covered walk.

PO'RCUPINE, S. [*porceſpine*, or *epic*, Fr. *porceſpino*, Ital.] an animal when full grown of the ſize of a cat; its neck is ſhort and thick, its noſe blunt, and noſtrils very large, in form like ſlits; its upper lip is cleft like that of a hare, and its whiſkers are like thoſe of a cat; its eyes are ſmall, and its ears very like thoſe of the human ſpecies; its legs are ſhort, the hinder feet have five toes, and the fore feet only four; its tail is four or five inches long, beſet with ſpines in an annular ſeries; its body is covered with quills, which on the ſhoulders, ſides, belly, and thighs, are black, and on the back, hips, and loins, brown, variegated with black.

PORE, S. [Fr. πορος, Gr.] a paſſage or aperture in the ſkin; any narrow paſſage. The ſmall interſtices between the particles of matter which conſtitute bodies.

To PORE, V. N. [πορος, Gr.] to look at with great intenſeneſs.

PO'REBLIND, Adj. [commonly written *purblind*] near ſighted; ſhort-ſighted.

PO'RINESS, S. the quality of abounding in pores.

PORIS'TICK *method*. In mathematics, is that which determines when, by what means, and how many different ways a problem may be ſolved.

PORK, S. [*porc*, Fr. *porcus*, Lat.] ſwine's fleſh.

PO'RKER, S. a full grown hog. A pig.

PO'RKET, S. a young hog.

PO'RKLING, S. a young pig.

POROSITY, S. [from *porous*] the quality of having pores.

PO'ROUS, Adj. [*poreux*, Fr.] having ſmall apertures or interſtices between the particles.

PO'ROUSNESS, S. the quality of having pores.

POR'PHYRE, PORPHYRY, S. [πορφυρα, Gr.] a kind of marble of a brown or red colour, frequently interſperſed with white ſpots.

POR'POISE, POR'PUS, S. [*porc*, *peiſſon*, Fr.] the ſea hog.

PORRA'CEOUS, Adj. [from *porrum*, Lat.] greeniſh.

PORRE'CTION, S. [*porrectio*, Lat.] the act of ſtretching forth.

POR'RIDGE, S. [from *por*, *poleac*, Sax. *porrum*, Lat. a leek] broth or liquor made by boiling meat in water, with leeks and other herbs.

POR'RINGER, S. [from *porridge*] a veſſel in which broth is eaten. Uſed for a headdreſs in Shakeſpear's time, from its reſembling a porringer; in the ſame manner as a *trencher* or *trencher-cap*, is ſo called at Oxford, &c. from its reſembling a *trencher*.

PORT, S. [Fr. *portus*, Lat.] a harbour or ſafe ſtation for ſhips. A gate, from *port*, Sax. *porte*, Fr. *porta*, Lat. an aperture in a ſhip through which the guns are put out. Carriage or behaviour. A kind of wine ſo called, from Oporto.

To PORT, V. A. [*porto*, Lat. *porter*, Fr.] to carry in form.

PO'RTABLE, Adj. [*portabilis*, Lat.] that which may be carried; ſuch as may be endured.

PO'RTABLENESS, S. the quality of being portable.

PO'RTAGE, S. [Fr.] the price of carriage. A port-hole.

PO'RTAL, S. [*portal*, Fr. *portalla*, Ital.] a gate. The arch under which a gate opens.

PO'RTANCE, S. [from *porter*, Fr.] mien; port; demeanor.

PORTA'TIVE, Adj. [Fr.] that may be carried from place to place.

PORTCU'LLIS, PORTCLU'SE, S. [*porteculoiſſe*, Fr from *porta clauſa*, Lat.] a machine like a harrow, hung over the gate of a city, to let down to keep an enemy out.

To PORTCU'LLIS, V. A. to bar or ſhut up.

PO'RTED, Adj. [*porter*] borne in a certain regular or ſolemn manner.

To PORTE'ND, V. A. [*portendo*, Lat.] to foreſhow or betoken.

PORTE'NSION, S. the act of foretokening.

PORTE'NT, S. [*portentum*, Lat.] an omen or prodigy, foreſhowing ſomething ill.

PORTE'NTOUS, Adj. [*portentoſus*, Lat.] betokening ſomething ill.

PO'RTER, S. [*portier*, Fr.] one that has the charge of a gate. One who carries burthens, from *porteur*, of *porter*, Fr. *porto*, Lat. to carry. A kind of liquor much uſed in London, ſo called, becauſe drank chiefly by porters, &c.

PO'RTERAGE, S. money paid or due to a porter for carrying.

PO'RTGLAVE, S. [*porter* and *glavie*, Fr. and Erſe] a ſword-bearer.

POR'TICO, S. [Ital. *perticus*, Lat.] a covered walk, whoſe roof is ſupported by pillars.

PO'RTION, S. [Fr. *portio*, Lat.] a part; a part aſſigned a perſon. A dividend. A fortune given to a child, or paid at, before, or after marriage.

To PO'RTION, V. A. to divide among ſeveral. To endow with a fortune.

PO'RTIONER, S. one that divides.

PO'RTLAND, a peninſula in Dorſetſhire, which is of great ſtrength both by nature and art, being ſurrounded with inacceſſible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a ſtrong caſtle called Portland Caſtle, built by king Henry VIII. There is but one church in the iſland, and that ſtands ſo near the ſea, that it is often in danger from it. But this peninſula is chiefly noted for the free-ſtone which is got here, and greatly employed in London for building the fineſt ſtructures, and particularly St. Paul's church was built therewith. Long. 15. lat. 50. 30.

PO'RTLINESS, S. dignity of mein or air.

PO'RTLY, Adj. of noble mien or air. Bulky.

PO'RTMAN, S. an inhabitant or burgeſs, as thoſe of the cinque ports.

PORTMA'NTEAU, S. [*portemanteau*, Fr.] a cheſt or kind of bag, in which cloaths are carried.

PO'RTOISE, S. in ſea language, applied to a ſhip which riſes with her yards ſtruck down to the deck.

PO'RTRAIT, S. [*poutrait*, Fr.] a picture drawn from the life.

To PO'RTRAIT, V. A. [*pour traire*, Fr.] to draw from the life. *Portracy* is moſt proper.

PO'RTRAITURE, S. [Fr.] a picture or reſemblance drawn from the life.

To PORTRA'Y, V. N. [*pourtraire*, Fr.] to paint, or adorn with pictures.

PO'RTO BELLO, or St. PHILIP DE PORTO BELLO, a town of Darien, on Terra Firma Proper, on the narroweſt part of the iſthmus, which joins North and South America. Here is a large commodious harbour, from its extent and ſecurity denominated the Fine Harbour by Chriſtopher Columbus. It has good anchorage and ſhelter for ſhipping; and, though its entrance is very wide, it is well defended by Iron Caſtle, which ſtands on the N. point thereof. The S. ſide is full of rifts and rocks, the middle of the channel has from nine or ten to fifteen fathom water, and a good bottom. On the S. ſide of the harbour is Gloria caſtle, to the E. of which begins the town, having before it a point of land which projects into the harbour. On this point ſtood fort St. Jerom. All theſe were demoliſhed in 1739, by admiral Vernon and commodore Brown, who took this town and port with ſix ſhips only. North-weſt of Gloria caſtle is the anchoring place for large ſhips; but ſmaller veſſels come further up; and 150 toiſes from St. Jerom's fort W. 1-4th N. is a ſand-bank, on which is only a fathom and a half of water.

PO'RT-ROYAL, a ſea-port town of America, in the iſland of Jamaica. It was once one of the fineſt ſea-port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; but it is now but a ſmall place, and yet it conſiſts of three handſome ſtreets, with ſeveral croſs lanes, and a fine church. The harbour is one of the beſt in the world, and 1000 ſhips may ride therein, ſecure from every wind that can blow. It is ſix miles E. of Spaniſh-town, and as much by water S. E. of Kingſton. Long. 300. 35, lat. 17. 30.

PO'RTSMOUTH, S. a mayor-town and ſea-port town of Hampſhire. It is the key of England on that ſide, and a regular fortification, at the entrance of a creek of Portſey iſland, which is about fourteen miles in circuit, and ſurrounded at high tides by the ſea water, of which ſalt is made here; alſo joined to the continent by a bridge, where was anciently a ſmall caſtle and town called Port Ferus or Portcheſter, at which Veſpaſian landed: it lay at the upper end of the creek, but upon the retiring of the ſea, the inhabitants followed it; and this gave riſe to the building of the preſent town. Here is one of the principal chambers for building and laying up the royal navy, being furniſhed with wet and dry docks, and vaſt magazines of naval and military ſtores, &c. It has a good counterſcarpe and double moat, with ravelines in the ditch, double paliſadoes and works for covering the place where moſt acceſſible. The town is ſtrong on the land ſide, by the fortifications round the docks and yards; beſides more ground has been lately purchaſed for additional works. The leaſt number of men continually employed in the yard is 1000; which number is greatly increaſed in time of war. In ſhort, the docks and yards are a kind of marine corporation within themſelves. The ſite of Portſmouth is low, and ſo full of water and ditches as to be reckoned agueiſh. The ſtreets are not over clean, and conſequently the effluvia not very ſavoury; but the continual reſort of ſeamen, ſoldiers, &c. render it always full of people. The inns and taverns are perpetually crowded; but the landlords bills are not the moſt moderate.

The place is in want of fresh water; and though situated in a plentiful country, yet the great consumption makes all sorts of provisions dear; as are also lodgings and fuel. Here is a garrison and deputy-governor. The town sends two members to parliament. The church is large and fair. From the watch-house on the top of the steeple is a fine prospect of the harbour, as well as of Spithead, where ships ride before they come in, lying between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight. Here is a fine new quay for laying up cannon. A thousand sail of ships may ride safe in the harbour, the mouth of which, not so broad as the Thames at Westminster, is secured on the Gosport side by four forts, and a platform of above twenty great guns level with the water, and on the other side by South-sea castle. The markets here are on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, with a fair on July 10, for shoemakers, hatters, milliners, mercers, cutlers, cabinet-makers, linen and woollen-drapers, silversmiths, apparel ready made, and bed-furniture, &c. On the adjoining heath a suburb has been built, which for number of inhabitants and beauty of the houses, is like to outstrip the town itself; here the sailors are entertained by the ladies of pleasure, as they are at Amsterdam, &c. and is independent of the garrison. Portsmouth gave title of duchess to king Charles IId's favourite mistress Louisa de Querouaille. It lies twenty miles S. of Winchester, and seventy-two S. W. of London. Lat. 50 deg. and 48 min. N. long. 1 deg. 6 min. W.

PO'RTUGAL, the Roman Lusitania, a kingdom in Europe, which is bounded northwards by Galicia, in Spain, and divided from it by the river Minho next the sea, and by some small rivers and hills further inland towards the E. The W. and S. sides are washed by the Atlantic ocean, including the little kingdom of Algarve on the S. And on the W. the river Guadiana parts the last-mentioned kingdom from Andalusia: whence drawing a line northwards, Portugal confines on Andalusia, Spanish Estramadura, and Leon. Its whole extent from N. to S. is about 300 miles, that is, from lat. 37 to 42 deg. N. and 118 in breadth from E. to W. namely, about the middle; which is from long. 7 to 9 deg. W. and where narrowest next Algarve, about 60. This kingdom of Portugal has stood now above 600 years, in a succession of 24 princes; the first of which, Alphonso, began his reign 1140. Its monarchs are absolute at home, and own no superior abroad: in both their power is despotic, and their will the only law. The Portuguese dominions abroad were formerly very extensive and rich, but they have been very much curtailed by the Dutch. They still, however, possess in America the vast province of Brasil, being so in length along the sea though extremely narrow towards the inland. The produce and profits of it are reckoned very considerable in sugar, tobacco, ginger, cotton, indigo, hides, and dyers-wood, &c. They have also the Azores or Tercera islands, and that of Madeira W. of Portugal: in Africa the Cape Verd islands, the fort of Mazageo, on the coasts of Barbary; Mina and Arquin on those of Guiney, with several more on the coasts of Congo and Angola; Mozambique on those of Zanguebar: and in Asia, Goa, Diu, Daman and Chaul, on those of Tonquebar; and on the coast of China the town of Macao; but this last, though mostly inhabited by Portuguese, is entirely subject to the Chinese.

PO'RY, Adj. [from *pore*] full of pores.

To POSE, V. A. to perplex or confound with a difficulty.

PO'SER, S. one that puzzles with difficulties.

POSITED, Adj. [*positus*, Lat.] placed.

POSI'TION, S. [Fr. *positio*, Lat.] the state of being placed. Situation. A principle laid down. In grammar, the state of being placed before two consonants or a double consonant.

POSI'TIONAL, Adj. respecting position.

PO'SITIVE, Adj. [*positif*, Fr. *positivus*, Lat.] capable of being affirmed. Real; absolute. Stubborn in opinion. Settled by arbitrary appointment. Certain.

PO'SITIVELY, Adv. absolutely; certainly.

PO'SITIVENESS, S. actualness. Confidence in opinion.

POSITIVI'TY, S. confidence; stubbornness in opinion. "Courage and *positivity*." *Watts*. A low word.

PO'SITURE, S. [*positura*, Lat.] the manner in which a thing is placed.

PO'SNET, S. [from *bassinet*, Fr.] a little bason or porringer.

PO'SSE, S. [Lat.] an armed power; from *posse comitatus*, Lat. the power of a shire.

To POSSE'SS, V. A. [*possessus*, Lat.] to enjoy. To have in one's power; to enjoy as a master. To seize.

POSSE'SSION, S. the state of having in one's hands or power. The thing enjoyed by a person.

POSSES'SIVE, Adj. having possession. Plurally, in grammar, Adjectives, which signify the possession of, or inheritance in some thing.

POSSE'SSOR, S. [*possesseur*, Fr. *possessor*, Lat.] an owner, or proprietor; one that has any thing in his hands.

PO'SSET, S. [*posca*, Lat.] milk curdled with treacle, wine, or any acid.

To PO'SSET, V. A. to turn or curd milk with wine, treacle, or acids.

POSSIBI'LITY, S. [*possibilité*, Fr.] the quality of being to be done by the exertion of power.

PO'SSIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *possibilis*, Lat.] ha

ving the power to be done. Not inconsistent with the nature of things.

PO'SSIBLY, Adv. to be done by any power existing; perhaps.

POST, S. [*poste*, Fr.] a hasty messenger; one employed in carrying letters. A quick and expeditious manner of travelling. A situation, or seat. A military station. Place or office. A piece of timber set up erect.

To POST, V. N. [*poster*, Fr.] to travel with speed. Actively, to fix on a post in disgrace. To place or fix. In commerce, to enter the articles on their proper sides in a ledger.

PO'STAGE, S. money paid for the carriage of letters, or any thing conveyed by a post.

PO'ST-BOY, S. one that carries letters.

To PO'STDATE, V. A. [*post*, Lat. after, and *date*] to date later or after the real time.

POSTDILU'VIAN, Adj. [*post*, and *diluvium*, Lat.] after the flood.

PO'STER, S. a courier; or one sent in haste.

POSTE'RIOR, Adj. [*postérieur*, Fr. *posterior*, Lat.] happening, or placed after; following. Backwards. In the plural used for the hinder parts.

POSTERIO'RITY, S. [*postériorité*, Fr.] the state of being after in the order of time.

POSTE'RITY, S. [*postérité*, Fr. *posteritas*, Lat.] those that are born or live after. Descendants.

PO'STERN, S. [*postèrne*, Fr. *posterne*, Belg.] a small narrow gate or door.

POSTEX'ISTENCE, S. future existence.

POSTHA'STE, S. hurry, or the haste of a postboy.

POST-HOUSE, S. an office where letters are taken in.

POSTHU'MOUS, Adj. done, or published after one's death.

PO'STICK, Adj. [*posticus*, Lat.] backward.

PO'STIL, S. [*postille*, Fr. *postilla*, Lat.] gloss; marginal notes.

To PO'STIL, V. A. [from the noun] to gloss; to illustrate with marginal notes.

POSTI'LLER, S. [from *postil*] one who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

POSTI'LLION, S. [*postillon*, Fr.] one who rides on the first pair of six horses belonging to a coach, in order to guide them.

POSTLI'MINOUS, Adj. [*postliminium*, Lat.] done or contrived afterwards.

POSTMA'STER-GENERAL, S. he who presides over the posts or letter-carriers.

POSTMERI'DIAN, Adj. [*postmeridianus*, Lat.] being in the afternoon.

PO'ST-OFFICE, S. [*post*, and *office*] office where letters are delivered to the post; a post-house.

To POSTPO'NE, V. A. [*postpono*, Lat.] to put off or delay.

POSTRIDU'AN, Adj. [Lat.] done the next day after.

PO'STSCRIPT, S. [*post*, and *scriptum*, Lat.] a part added to, or written after the letter.

To PO'STULATE, V. A. [*postulatus*, Lat.] to beg or assume as true, without proof.

PO'STULATE, S. [*postulatum*, Lat.] a position assumed without proof.

PO'STULATION, S. the act of assuming as true, without proof.

POSTULA'TORY, Adj. assuming without proof.

PO'STURE, S. [Fr.] place, or situation. The manner in which the parts of the human body are placed. Figuratively, state or disposition.

POSTULA'TUM, S. a position assumed without proof.

PO'STUREMASTER, S. one who surprises by uncommon attitudes or contortions of his body.

PO'SY, S. [contracted from *poesy*] the motto of a ring. A bunch of flowers.

POT, S. [Fr. and Belg. *potte*, Isl. *potto*, Ital.] a vessel in which meat is boiled. A vessel, &c. to hold drink, or infuse tea in. A vessel to make urine in. *To go to pot*, implies to be destroyed or devoured.

To POT, V. A. to preserve in pots: to inclose in pots.

PO'TABLE, Adj. [Fr. *potabilis*, Lat.] fit for drinking. Such as may be drank.

PO'TAGER, S. [from *pottage*] a vessel to eat pottage in. A porringer.

POTA'RGO, S. a West-India pickle.

PO'TASH, S. [*potasse*, Fr.] an impure, fixed, alcaline salt, made by burning vegetables.

POTA'TION, S. [*potatio*, Lat.] draught, drinking bout.

POTA'TOS, S. [*potados*, Span.] an esculent root.

POTBE'LLIED, Adj. having a belly swelling out like a pot.

POTBE'LLY, S. a swelling belly.

To POTCH. V. A. to thrust; to push. From *pocher*, Fr. to poach; to boil slightly.

PO'TENCY, S. [*potentia*, Lat.] power: efficacy; strength.

PO'TENT, Adj. [*potens*, Lat.] powerful; strong. Having great authority.

PO'TENTATE, S. [*potentat*, Fr.] a prince, or one enjoying sovereign power.

POTE'NTIAL, Adj. [*potenciel*, Fr. *potentialis*, Lat.] existing only in power, not in act. Efficacious, powerful. In grammar, applied to that mood which denotes the possibility of doing a thing.

POTENTIA'LITY, POTEN'TIALNESS, S. possibility.

POTE'NTIALLY, Adv. in power or possibility, opposed to actually or positively. Inefficacy, opposed to actualness.

PO'TENTLY, Adv. powerfully.

PO'TGUN, S. [corrupted from *popgun*] a gun which makes a small smart noise.

POT-HA'NGER, S. a hook or branch on which a pot is hung over the fire.

PO'THECARY, S. a corruption of APOTHECARY.

PO'THER, S a buſtle, tumult, or hurry.

To PO'THER. V. A. to make a buſtling and ineffectual attempt.

PO'THERB, S. an herb fit for the pot.

PO'THOOK, S. hooks to faſten pots or kettles. Alſo ill formed, or ſcrawling letters or characters.

PO'TION, S. [Fr. *potio*, Lat.] a draught of phyſic.

PO'TSHERD. S. a fragment of a broken pot.

PO'TTAGE, S. [*potage*, Fr.] broth, or any thing boiled for food.

PO'TTER, S. [*potier*, Fr.] a maker of earthen ware.

PO'TTER's-ORE, S. an ore very eaſily vitrefied, and uſed by potters in glazing their veſſels.

PO'TTING, S. drinking.

PO'TTLE, S. [from *bottle*] a liquid meaſure containing four pints.

POT-VA'LIANT, Adj. made daring by exceſſive drinking.

POUCH, S. [*poche*, Fr.] a ſmall bag or pocket. Figuratively, the belly.

To POUCH, V. A. to put in the pocket. To ſwallow. To pout, or hang down the lip.

PO'VERTY, S. want of money or neceſſaries. Meanneſs, or want of ornament, applied to ſtile.

POU'LDAVIS, S. a kind of ſail-cloth. AINS.

POULT, S. [*poulet*, Fr.] a young chicken or turkey.

POU'LTERER, S. one who ſells fowls.

POU'LTICE, POU'LTIVE, S. a ſoft medicine, applied to aſſwage a ſwelling or inflammation. "*Poultices* allay pains." *Temple.*

POU'LTRY, S. [*poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Lat.] domeſtic fowls.

POUNCE, S. [*ponzene*, Ital.] the claw or talons of a bird of prey. The powder of gum ſandarach, uſed to prevent paper from ſinking.

To POUNCE, V. A. [*pongonare*, Ital.] to pierce or make holes. To pour or ſprinkle through holes. To ſeize with the talons.

POUNCED, Adj. furniſhed with claws or talons.

POUND, S. [*pond*, *pund*, Sax. *pondo*, Lat.] a weight conſiſting of twelve ounces in Troy, and ſixteen ounces in Avoirdupoiſe weight. A ſum conſiſting of twenty ſhillings ſterling. An incloſure or priſon in which ſtrayed beaſts are confined.

To POUND, V. A. to beat to pieces with a peſtle. To ſhut up or confine ſtrayed cattle.

POU'NDAGE, S. a certain ſum deducted from every pound ſterling. A payment or tax rated according ſo the weight of the commodity.

POU'NDER, S. [*pundere*, Sax.] the name of a very large pear. Any perſon or other thing denominated from a certain number of pounds; hence a *ten pounder*.

To POUR, V. A. to let liquor out of a veſſel into ſome other place. To let out or give vent to. Neuterly, to flow in ſtreams. To ruſh tumultuouſly.

POU'RER, S. one that pours.

POUT, S. a kind of fiſh: a cod fiſh. A kind of bird.

To POUT, V. N. [*bouter*, Fr.] to look ſullen or expreſs diſcontent by thruſting out the lips. To gape, or be prominent.

POW'DER, S. [*poudre*, Fr.] duſt, or any thing beat into ſmall particles. Gunpowder. A ſcented duſt uſed for the hair.

To POW'DER, V. A. to reduce to duſt or pound ſmall. To ſprinkle the hair with white or grey duſt. To ſalt or ſprinkle with ſalt. Neuterly, to come or attack in a violent and tumultuous manner, uſed with *upon*.

PO'WDER-HORN, S. [*powder*, and *horn*] a horn caſe in which powder is kept for guns.

PO'WDER-MILL, S. [*powder*, and *mill*] the mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

POW'DER-ROOM, S. that part of a ſhip in which the gunpowder is kept.

POW'DERING-TUB, S. a tub in which meat is ſalted. A place in which a perſon is phyſicked for any venereal taint.

PO'WDERY, Adj. [*poudreux*, Fr.] duſty; friable.

POW'ER, S. [*pouvoir*, Fr.] command; influence, or dominion. Ability; force. Strength. The moving force of an engine. Natural ſtrength. A faculty of the mind. Government, or the right of governing. A ſovereign, or one inveſted with command or dominion. A divine or ſpiritual being. An army or military force.

POW'ERFUL, Adj. inveſted with command or authority. Efficacious; forcible.

POW'ERFULLY, Adv. in a forcible, efficacious, or mighty manner.

POW'ERFULNESS, S. the quality of being poſſeſſed with force, efficacy, or might.

POW'ERLESS, Adj. weak or unable to force or produce an effect.

POX, S. the venereal diſeaſe.

PRA'CTICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being practiſed. performed, or aſſailed.

PRA'CTICABLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as may be performed.

PRA'CTICAL, Adj. [*practique*, Fr. *practicus*, Lat.] relating to action, oppoſed to ſpeculative.

PRA'CTICALLY, Adv. in a manner relating to action; by practice.

PRA'CTICALNESS, S. the quality of being the ſubject of action.

PRA'CTICE, S. [πρακτικος, Gr.] the habit of doing any thing. Uſe or cuſtom. Dexterity acquired by frequent action. Actual performance

performance, or action distinguished from speculation. The exercise of any profession, especially that of medicine.

PRA'CTICK, Adj. [πρακτικ©, Gr.] relating to action; not merely theoretical. Sly; artful.

To PRACTISE, V. A. [*pratiquer*, Fr.] it should be remarked that the substantive is spelt with a *c*, as *practice*, and the verb with an *s*, as in *practise*] to do frequently. To reduce to action, opposed to profess. To use or repeat in order to acquire habit or dexterity. Neuterly, to transact or negociate secretly. To exercise any profession.

PRA'CTISER, S. one that does any thing frequently or habitually.

PRACTI'TIONER, one engaged in the actual exercise of any art. One that uses tricks or stratagems.

PRÆCO'GNITA, S. [Lat.] things that must be known in order to understand some thing else.

PRAGMA'TIC, PRAGMA'TICAL, Adj. [*pragmatique*, Fr. πραγμα, Gr.] meddling; impertinently busy; performing or doing without either being asked or welcome.

PRAGMA'TICALNESS, S. [from *pragmatical*] the quality of intermeddling without right or call.

PRAGUE, one of the nine circles in the eastern division of Bohemia, an empire of Germany. Its capital of the same name, and indeed of the whole kingdom as well as the ancient seats of the kings of Bohemia; in Latin *Praga*, the ancient *Morobundum*, *Rubienum*, and *Cusurgis*. It lies in a pleasant and fruitful country, admidst gardens and fine fields, surrounded with palaces and pleasure-houses, and on the Muldaw, which river divides it into two parts. This is one of the largest cities in Europe, being about twelve miles in circuit, and next to London, Paris, and Constantinople, the most populous. It has 100 churches besides nine Jewish synagogues, and a famous university, which stands in the old town, and was founded in 1358, by the emperor Charles IV. being the only one in Bohemia, with 1409 students commonly now in it. But when the celebrated John Huss was rector here in 1409, it is alledged to have had no less than 44,000. And afterwards, when the emperor Charles V. would have retrenched the privileges of the students, 24,000 of them are said to have left it in one week, and 16,000 more soon after. Here are several monasteries and colleges, of which there is a very magnificent one belonging to the jesuits near the bridge, from the belfry of whose church is the best prospect of the city, and in and about it there is no less than 2000 of that order. Prague has been often taken and plundered, the besiegers bombs having also greatly damaged its structures. The last time but once this happened, namely, in 1744, the king of Prussia had almost battered down the town in six days open trenches, after which the place surrendered to him. But in his attempt upon it in 1758, after sitting down for a short time before it, he was obliged to raise the siege, a considerable reinforcement having been thrown into the place.

PRAISE, S. [*prijs*, Belg. *pr ijs*, Teut.] an acknowledgment made of the exellency or perfection of any person or action Fame. A tribute of gratitude. A ground or reason for commendation.

To PRAISE, V. A. to commend, celebrate or display the exellencies or merit of any person or thing. To attribute honour and excellency in worship.

PRAIS'ER, S. one that applauds or commends.

PRAISEWO'RTHY, Adj. deserving commendation, honour or praise.

PRAME, S. a flat-bottomed boat.

To PRANCE, V. N. [*pronken*, Belg.] to spring and bound in high mettle. To ride in an ostentatious manner. To move in a showy manner,

To PRANK, V. A. [*pronken*, Belg.] to dress out ostentatiously, or in a showy manner.

PRANK, S. a mad action or frolic.

To PRATE, V. N. [*praten*, Belg.] to talk much and to little purpose.

PRATE, S. excessive talking to little purpose.

PRA'TINGLY, S. with tittle tattle; with loquacity.

PRA'TTIQUE, S. [Fr. *prattica*, Ital.] a licence for a master of a ship to traffick in the ports of Italy upon a certificate that the place from whence he came, is not annoyed with any infectious disease.

To PRA'TTLE, V. N. to talk much on trifling subjects.

PRA'TTLE, S. the act of speaking much on trifling subjects to little purpose.

PRAVITY, S. [*pravitas*, Lat.] a state wherein a thing has lost its perfection.

PRAWN, S. a fish resembling a shrimp, but somewhat larger and of a different colour.

To PRAY, V. N. [*prier*, Fr. *pregare*, Ital. *precari*, Lat.] to ask the deity for something wanted. To entreat in a submissive and earnest manner. *I pray, or beg*, is sometimes used elliptically for *I pray you*, in a slightly ceremonious manner of introducing a question. Actively, to ask as a supplicant or entreat in a ceremonious manner.

PRA'YER, S. [*priere*, Fr.] a petition or request made to heaven. An entreaty, or submissive and earnest request.

To PREACH, V. N. [*preschen*, Fr. *prædico*, Lat.] to pronounce a discourse on some sacred subject. To deliver in a sacred speech. To inculcate with earnestness and solemnity.

PRE'ACHER, S. [*preſcheur*, Fr.] one who diſcourſes publickly on religious ſubjects; one who inculcates any thing with earneſtneſs or vehemence.

PRE'ACHMENT, S. a diſcourſe affectedly grave or devout.

PREA'MBLE, S. [*preambule*, Fr.] ſomething done by way of introduction. An overture on the drum.

PRE-APPREHE'NSION, S. an opinion formed before examination.

PRE'BEND, S. [*prebende*, Fr. *prebenda*, Ital. originally an allowance given to canons] a ſtipend or allowance granted in the cathedral churches. A perſon who has a prebend or ſtipend in a cathedral.

PRE'BENDARY, S. one who has a ſtipend in a cathedral,

PRECA'RIOUS, Adj. [*precarius*, Lat. *recaire*, Fr.] uncertain.

PRECA'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being uncertain, becauſe depending on the will of another.

PRECAU'TION, S. [*precaution*, Fr.] a meaſure or hint given to prevent ſomething.

To PRECAU'TION, V. A. [*precautioner*, Fr.] To give warning before hand.

PRECEDA'NEOUS, Adj. [*præcedaneus* Lat.] previous; beforehand.

To PRECE'DE, V. A. [*præcedo*, Lat.] *preceder*, Fr.] to go before in order of time or place.

PRECE'DENCE, PRECE'DENCY, S. [*præcedens*, Lat.] the act or ſtate of going before in order of time, place, or dignity. Superiority.

PRECE'DENT, Adj. [Fr. *præcedens*, Lat.] former; going before.

PRE'CEDENT, S. [the adjective for diſtinction is accented on the ſecond, and the ſubſtantive on the firſt ſyllable] any thing that is an example or rule for future times. Any thing of the ſame kind done before.

PRECE'NTOR, S. [*præcentor*, Lat. *precenteur*, Fr.] one that ſings firſt or leads a choir.

PRE'CEPT, S. [*precepte*, Fr. *præceptum*, Lat.] a rule given by a ſuperior. A direction or command.

PRECE'PTIAL, Adj. conſiſting of precepts.

PRECE'PTIVE, Adj. [*præceptivus*, Lat.] containing or giving rules or commands.

PRECE'PTOR, S. [*precepteur*, Fr.] one that inſtructs, and has the care of youth.

PRECE'SSION, S. [*præceſſus*, Lat.] the act or ſtate of going before.

PRECINCT, S. [*præcinctus*. Lat.] an outward limit or boundary. A ward.

PRECIO'SITY, PRE'CIOUSNESS, S. value; any thing of high price.

PRE'CIOUS, Adj. [*precieux*, Fr. *pretioſus*, Lat.] valuable; of great worth. Coſtly, or of great price.

PRE'CIPICE, S. [*præcipitium*, Lat, from *præceps*, Lat.] a headlong ſteep; a ſteep place from which a perſon cannot deſcend without falling down headlong.

PRECI'PITANCE, PRECI'PITANCY, S. raſh, haſte, or hurry.

PRECI'PITANT, Adj. [*præcipitans*, Lat.] falling or ruſhing headlong: raſhly hurried. Too haſty.

To PRECI'PITATE, V. A. [*præcipitatus*, Lat. *precipiter*, Fr.] to throw down headlong. To haſten unexpectedly, raſhly, or blindly.

PRECI'PITATE, Adj. falling as from a ſteep place; headlong; raſhly, hurried. Haſty, violent.

PRECI'PITATE, S. a corroſive medicine, made by precipitating mercury.

PRECIPITA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of throwing down headlong or from a precipice. A violent motion downwards. A raſh tumultous and blind haſte or hurry. In chemiſtry, the act of making a thing ſubſide as a ſediment.

PRECI'PITOUS, Adj. [*præcipitis*, Lat.] headlong; ſteep. Haſty; ſudden. Raſh; heady.

PRECI'SE, Adj. *præciſus*, Latin] exact; ſtrict; nice; having ſtrict and determinate limitations. Formal; finical.

PRECI'SELY, Adv. [from *præciſe*] exactly; nicely accurately. With ſuperſtitious formality; with too much ſcrupuloſity.

PRECI'SENESS, S. the quality of being too nice or exact.

PRECI'SIAN, S. one who limits or reſtrains. One nice or exact to exceſs.

PRECI'SION, S. [Fr.] an exact limitation.

PRECI'SIVE, Adj. *preciſus*, Lat.] exactly limiting ſo as to cut off all occaſions for diſpute.

To PRECLU'DE, V. A. [*præcludo*, Lat.] to ſhut out, exclude, or hinder beforehand.

PRECO'CIOUS, Adj. [*præcocis*, Lat. *precoce*, Fr.] ripe before the time.

PRECO'CITY, S. [from *precocious*] ripeneſs before the time.

To PRECO'GITATE, V. A. [*præcogito*, Lat.] to conſider or ſcheme beforehand.

PRECOGNI'TION, S. [*præcognitio*, Lat.] fore knowledge.

PRECONCEI'T, S. [*præ*, and *conceit*] an opinion previouſly formed.

To PRECONCE'IVE, V. A. [*preconcevoir*, Fr. *præ*, and *concipio*, Lat.] to form an opinion before due examination.

PRECONCE'PTION, S. an opinion formed before examination.

PRECO'NTRACT, S. [formerly accented on the laſt ſyllable] a contract made before another.

To PRECO'NTRACT, V. A. to contract or bargain beforehand.

PRECUR'SE, S. [*præcurſus*, Lat.] the act or ſtate of forerunning.

PRECUR'SOR,

PRECUR'SOR, S. [*præcurſor*, Lat, *præcurſeur*, Fr.] one who goes before another. An harbinger.

PREDA'CEOUS, Adj. [*præda*. Lat.] living by prey.

PRE'DAL, Adj. robbing; plundering.

PRE'DATORY, Adj. [*prædatorius*, Lat.] plundering; hungry; ravenous; preying.

PREDECE'SSOR, S. [*predeceſſeur*, Fr.] one that enjoys any place, or was in any ſtate before another. See ANCESTOR.

PREDESTIN'ARIAN, S. one that holds the doctrine of predeſtination.

To PREDE'STINATE, V. A. [*præ*, and *deſtinatus*, Lat. *predeſtiner*, Fr.] to doom or appoint by an irreverſible decree.

PREDESTINA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act or doctrine of appointing to any ſtate by an irreverſible and unconditional decree.

PREDESTINA'TOR, S. one that holds predeſtination, or the prevalence of pre-eſtabliſhed neceſſity.

To PREDESTINE, V. A. [*præ* and *deſtine*] to decree beforehand.

PREDETE'RMINATION, S. [Fr.] the act of determining beforehand.

To PREDETE'RMINE, V. A. [*præ* and *determine*] to doom or confine by previous decree.

PRE'DIAL, Adj. [*prædium*, Lat.] in law, conſiſting of farms.

PRE'DICABLE, Adj. [Fr.] *prædicabalis*, Lat.] ſuch as may be affirmed of any thing.

PRE'DICABLE, S. [*predicabile*, Lat.] in logic, a general quality which may be affirmed of any thing.

PRE'DICAMENT, S. a claſs or order of beings or ſubjects ranged according to their natures. A claſs or kind.

PRE'DICANT, S. [*prædicans*, Lat.] one that affirms any thing.

To PREDICATE, V. A. [*prædicatus*, Lat.] to affirm any thing of another thing.

PRE'DICATE, S. [*prædicatum*, Lat.] that which is affirmed or denied of the ſubject.

PREDICA'TION, S. [*prædicatio*, Lat.] the act of affirming.

To PREDI'CT, V. A. [*prædictus*, Lat.] to tell or ſhow beforehand.

PREDI'CTION, S. [Fr. *prædictio*, Lat.] a declaration of ſomething future.

PREDIGE'STION, S. digeſtion performed too ſoon.

To PREDISPO'SE, V. A. to adapt beforehand to any particular purpoſe.

PREDISPOSI'TION, S. the act or ſtate of adapting before to any purpoſe.

PREDO'MINANCE, PREDO'MINANCY, S. [*præ*, and *dominium*, Lat.] prevalence. Superior influence.

PREDO'MINANT, Adj. [Fr.] prevalent, or having a ſuperior influence.

To PREDO'MINATE, V. A. [*prædominatus*. Lat.] to prevail; to have a ſuperior influence: to be aſcendant.

To PRE'-ELECT, V. A. to chooſe beforehand.

PRE'-EMINENCE, S. [Fr.] a ſuperior ſtate of excellence. Priority of place, power, or influence.

PRE'-EMINENT, Adj. [Fr.] having excellence ſuperior to others.

PRE'-EMPTION, S. [*præcmptio*, Lat.] the right of purchaſing before others.

To PRE'-ENGAGE, V. A. to engage before.

PRE'-ENGAGEMENT, S. a prior or precedent obligation.

To PREEN, V. A. [*prijnen*, Belg. to dreſs] to trim the feathers.

To PRE-ESTA'BLISH, V. A. to eſtabliſh or ſettle beforehand.

PRE-ESTA'BLISHMENT, S. ſettlement beforehand.

To PRE-EXI'ST, V. N. to exiſt before.

PRE-EXI'STENCE, S. the ſtate of exiſting before its union with the body, applied to the ſoul.

PRE-EXI'STENT, Adj. [Fr. *præ-exiſtens*, Lat.] exiſting before.

PRE'FACE, S. [Fr. *præfatio*, Lat.] ſomething uſed as preparatory, or introductory. A diſcourſe prefixed to a book.

To PRE'FACE, V. N. [*praefari*, Lat.] to ſay ſomething by way of introduction. To introduce by ſomething going before.

PRE'FATORY, Adj. ſerving to introduce.

PRE'FECT, S. [*præfectus*. Lat.] a governor or commander.

PREFE'CTURE, S. [Fr.] a government.

To PREFE'R, V. A. [*preferer*, Fr. *præfero*, Lat.] to regard, eſteem, or value more than another; uſed with *above*, *before*, or *to*, before the thing leſs eſteemed. To exalt or raiſe in dignity. In law, to exhibit a bill or accuſation.

PRE'FERABLE, Adj. [Fr.] to be choſen, eſteemed, or valued more than ſomething elſe.

PRE'FERABLY, Adv. in preference; in ſuch a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

PRE'FERENCE, S. [Fr.] the act of eſteeming more, or chooſing before another; uſed with *to*. *before*, *over*, or *above*, before the thing diſregarded.

PREFERMENT, S. advancement to a higher poſt or ſtation. A place of honour or profit. The act of eſteeming or chooſing one thing rather than another.

To PREFI'GURATE, V. A. [*præ*, and *figuratus*, Lat.] to ſhow by ſome precedent, figure or repreſentation.

PREFIGURA'TION, S. an antecedent repreſentation.

To PREFI'GURE, V. A. to ſhow by ſome figure or token before.

To PREFI'NE, V. A. [*præfinio*, Lat.] to limit beforehand.

To PREFI'X, V. A [*praefixus*, Lat.] to appoint beforehand. To ſettle. To fix, place, or ſet before another thing.

PREFI'X, S. [*praefixum*, Lat.] Some particle put before a word, to vary its ſignification

PREFI'XION, S. [*prefixion*. Fr. from *prefix*] the act of prefixing.

To PERFO'RM, V. A, [*prae*, and *form*] to form beforehand.

PREFU'LGED, Adj. [*praefulgidus*, Lat.] very bright.

PRE'GNANCY, S. [*pragnans*, Lat.] the ſtate of being with child: fruitfulneſs of invention, applied to the mind.

PRE'GNANT, Adj. [Fr. *praegnans*, Lat.] teeming; breeding; big with young. Fruitful or cauſing fertility. Full of conſequences. Evident; clear. Eaſy to produce.

PREGUSTA'TION, S. [*prae*, and *guſtio*, Lat.] the act of taſting before another.

To PREJU'DGE, V. A. to determine any queſtion, or condemn before examination.

To PREJU'DICATE, V. A. [*prae*, and *judico*, Lat.] to determine beforehand to diſadvantage.

PRE'JUDICATE, Adj. [*prae*, and *judicatus*, Lat.] formed before examination.

PREJUDICA'TION, S. the act of judging before hand.

PREJU'DICE, S. [Fr. *praejudicium*, Lat.] a judgment or opinion formed before examination, either in favour or againſt a perſon or thing. A miſchief, damage, or detriment.

To PRE'JUDICE, V. A to prepoſſeſs a perſon with a good or bad opinion of a perſon or thing before he can ſee or examine To be of diſſervice or hurt by means of preconceived opinions.

PREJUDI'CIAL, Adj [Fr.] hindering, injuring, or hurting by preconceived opinions.

PRE'LACY, S. [from *prelate*] the dignity of a perſon of the higheſt poſts in the church. The order of biſhops.

PRE'LATE, S. [*prelat*, Fr. *praelatus*, Lat.] a clergyman of the higheſt order.

PRELA'TION, S. [*prelatus*, Lat.] preference; ſetting of one above the other.

PRE'LATURE, PRE'LATURESHIP, S [*praelatura*, Lat.] the ſtate or dignity of a prelate.

PRELE'CTION, S. [*praelectio*, Lat.] reading; lecture.

PRELI'BATION, S. [*praelibatus*, Lat.] a taſte beforehand.

PRELI'MINARY, Adj. [*prelimimaire*. Fr] previous or introductory.

PRELI'MINARY, S. ſomething by way of introduction.

PRE'LUDE, S. [Fr.] ſome ſhort ſlight of muſick played before a full concert. Something introductory or ſhewing what is to follow.

To PRELU'DE, V. N. [*preluder*, Fr. *praeludo*, Lat.] to ſerve as an introduction; to be previous to.

PREMATU'RE, Adj. [*premature*, Fr. *praematurus*, Lat.] ripe too ſoon. Formed too ſoon or too haſtily.

PREMATU'RELY, Adv. [from *premature*] too early; too ſoon; with too haſty ripeneſs.

PREMATU'RENESS, PREMATU'RITY, S. [from *premature*] too great haſte; unſeaſonable earlineſs.

To PREME'DITATE, V. A. [*premediter*, Fr. *praemeditatus*, Lat.] to contrive, form, or think of beforehand.

PREMEDITA'TION, S. the act of thinking on, or contriving beforehand.

To PREME'RIT, V. A. [*praemereor*, Lat.] to deſerve before.

PRE'MIER, Adj. [Fr.] firſt or chief.

To PRE'MISE, V. A. [*praemiſus*, Lat] to explain or lay down beforehand.

PRE'MISES, S. [*praemiſſa*, Lat.] propoſitions, ſuppoſed, laid down, or proved before. In law, houſes, lands, or places mentioned before.

PRE'MIUM, S. [Lat.] ſomething given to induce, to bind or make a bargain

To PREMO'NISH, V. A. to warn before.

PREMONI'TION, S. [*praemonitus*, Lat.] a notice or warning given beforehand.

PREMONI'TORY, S. [from *præ*, and *moneo*, Lat.] previouſly adviſing.

To PREMO'NSTRATE, V. A. [*prae*, and *monſtro*, Lat.] to ſhow beforehand.

PRE'MUNI'RE, S. [Lat. in common diſcourſe accented on the firſt ſyllable] a writ, whereby a penalty is incurred for breaking ſome ſtatute. A penalty incurred. A diſficulty or diſtreſs.

PREMUNI'TION, S. [from *praemunio*, Lat.] an anticipation of objection.

To PRENO'MINATE, V. A, [*praenomino*, Lat.] to forename.

PRENO'MINATION, S. [*præ*, and *nomino*, Lat.] the privilege of being named firſt.

PRENO'TION, S. fore-knowledge. A prejudice or pre-conception.

PRE'NTICE, S. contracted from *apprentice*.

PRENUNCIA'TION, S. [*praenuncio*, Lat.] the act of telling before.

PREO'CCUPANCY, S. [from *preoccupate*] the act of taking poſſeſſion before another,

To PREO'CCUPATE, V. A. [*preoccuper*, Fr. *praeoccupatus*, Lat.] to anticipate, or prevent. To prepoſſeſs or prejudice.

To PREO'CCUPY, V. A. to prepoſſeſs; to occupy by anticipation or prejudice.

To PRE'OMINATE, V. A. [*prae*, and *ominor*, Lat.] to prognoſticate; to gather from omens any future event.

PRE'OPINION, S. [*prae*, and *opinio*, Lat. opinion antecedently formed; prepoſſeſſion.

To

To PREORDA'IN, V. A. to ordain or decree beforehand.

PREO'RDINANCE, S. [*prae*, and *ordinance*] antecedent decree; first decree.

PREORDINA'TION, S. [from *preordain*] the act of preordaining.

PREPARA'TION, S. [*preparatio*, Lat.] the act of making any thing fit for any purpose beforehand. Measures taken beforehand. A ceremonious introduction. In medicine, any thing made by gradual labour.

PREPA'RATIVE, S. that which fits beforehand, or is done as means for something else.

PREPA'RATIVE, Adj. [*preparatif*, Fr.] having the power of qualifying or fitting.

PREPARA'TORY, Adj. [*preparatoire*, Fr.] necessary before. Introductory to.

To PRE'PARE, V. A. [*preparer*, Fr. *praparo*, Lat.] to fit, qualify, adjust or make ready beforehand, for any purpose. In medicine, to make by a regular process.

PREPEN'SE, PRE'PENSED, [*præpensus*, Lat.] weighed, contrived, or intended beforehand.

To PREPO'NDER, V. A. [from *prepondcrate*] to outweigh.

PREPO'NDERANCE, PREPO'NDERANCY, S. [see PREPONDERATE] the state of being more heavy, or of greater excellence, influence, and importance.

To PREPO'NDERATE, V. N. [*præponderatus*, Lat.] to exceed in weight, influence, power or importance.

PREPONDERA'TION, S. the act or state of exceeding in weight, power, or influence.

To PREPO'SE, V. A. [*prepoſer*, Fr.] to put before.

PREPOSI'TION, S. [*prepoſition*, Fr. *præpoſitio*, Lat.] in grammar a particle governing a case.

PREPO'SITOR, S. [*præpoſitor*, Lat.] a scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest.

To PREPOSSE'SS, V. A. To fill with an opinion before examination. To prejudice.

PREPOSSE'SSION, S. first possession. An opinion conceived before examination.

PREPOS'TEROUS, Adj. [*prepoſterus*, Lat.] having that first which should be last, absurd, perverted, wrong.

PREPO'STEROUSNESS, S. [from *prepoſterous*] absurdity; wrong order or method.

PRE'POTENCY, S. [*præpotentia*, Lat.] superior power; predominance.

PREPU'CE, S. [*praeputium*, Lat.] the skin which covers the glands.

To PRE'REQUIRE, V. A. [*præ*, and *require*] to demand previously.

PRE-RE'QUISITE, Adv. [*præ*, and *requiſite*] something previously necessary.

PRERO'GATIVE, S. [Fr.] an exclusive or peculiar privilege.

PRESA'GE, S. [Fr. *praeſagium*, Lat.] a token by which something future may be known. That state of the mind in which it has a foreknowledge of something future.

To PRESA'GE, V. A. [*preſager*, Fr. *praeſagio*, Lat.] to forebode, or foreknow; sometimes used with *of*. To foretoken or show before.

PRESA'GEMENT, S. [*preſagium*, Lat.] forebodement, foretoken.

PRE'SBYTER, S. [Fr. πρεσβυτερος, Gr.] a priest. One that holds ordination only by priests or elders.

PRESBYTE'RIAN, S. a person who rejects episcopacy, and holds no subordination in the ministry.

PRE'SBYTERY, S. a body of elders.

PRE'SCIENCE, S. the knowledge of things or events before they happen.

PRE'SCIENT, Adj. prophetic. Knowing events before they happen.

PRE'SCIOUS, Adj. [*praeſcius*, Lat.] having foreknowledge.

To PRESCI'ND, V. A. [*praeſcindo*, Lat.] to cut off; to abstract.

PRESCI'NDENT, Adj. [*praeſcindens*, Lat.] abstracting.

To PRESCRI'BE, V. A. [*praeſcribo*, Lat.] to set down, discorrect or command. To write a receipt for a person that is sick.

PRESCRI'PT, Adj. [*praeſcriptus*, Lat.] directed or laid down by way of precept.

PRESCRI'PT, S. a direction or model laid down.

PRESCRI'PTION, S. [Fr. *praeſcriptio*, Lat.] rules produced and authorised by long custom. A receipt in medicine.

PRE'SEANCE, S. [*preſeance*, Fr.] priority of place in sitting.

PRE'SENCE, S. [Fr. *praeſentia*, Lat.] the act or state of being in the same place with another, or in the view of a superior. Port, air, or mien. Readiness on any emergence. The person of a superior.

PRE'SENCE-CHAMBER, PRESENCE-ROOM, S. [*preſence*, and *chamber*, or *room*] the room in which a great person receives company.

PRESE'NSION, S. [*praeſenſio*, Lat.] perception beforehand.

PRE'SENT, Adj. [Fr. *praeſens*, Lat.] in the same place; face to face; at the same time, or the time which is now. Ready on occasion. Unforgotten. The *present* is used elliptically for *the preſent time*, or the time now existing. *At preſent*, now; or the present time, from *à preſent*, Fr.

PRE'SENT, S. [Fr.] a gift, or something given which a person could not claim. In the plural, used for a letter, certificate, or mandate.

To PRE'SENT, V. A. [*preſenter*, Fr.] to place in the presence of, or introduced to a superior. To offer or exhibit. To give in a ceremonious manner, used with *to* before the person, or *with* before the thing. To prefer

to

to an eccleſiaſtical benefice. To lay before a court of judicature as ſomething deſerving their notice.

PRESENTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*praeſentaneus*, Lat.] quick; ready; immediate.

PRESENTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of giving; the act of conferring a church living. A benefice.

PRESENTE'E, S. one preſented to a benefice.

PRESE'NTIAL, Adj. [from *preſent*] ſuppoſing actual preſence.

PRESENTIA'LITY, S. [from *preſential*] ſtate of being preſent.

To PRESE'NTIATE, V. A. [from *preſent*] to make preſent.

PRESENTI'FICK, Adj. [*praeſens*, and *facio*, Lat.] making preſent.

PRESENTI'FICKLY, Adv. [from *preſentifick*] in ſuch a manner as to make preſent.

PRE'SENTLY, Adv. without delay. Soon.

PRESE'NTMENT, S. the act of preſenting. Any thing exhibited. In law, a declaration or report made by the jurors or other officers, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is preſented.

PRESERVA'TION, S. the act of keeping ſafe, or from deſtruction.

PRESE'RVATIVE, S. [*preſervatif*, Fr.] that which has the power of keeping ſafe, or from impairing or deſtruction.

PRESE'RVE, S. [from the verb] fruit preſerved whole in ſugar.

To PRESE'RVE, V. A. [*preſerver*, Fr. from *præ*, and *ſervo*, Lat.] to keep from danger, corruption or deſtruction.

PRESE'RVER, S. [from *preſerve*] one who preſerves; one who keeps from ruin or miſchief. He who makes preſerves of fruit.

To PRESI'DE, V. N. [*preſider*, Fr. *praeſideo*, Lat.] to be ſet, or have authority over. Uſed with *over*.

PRESI'DENCY, S. ſuperintendence, authority, or command.

PRE'SIDENT, S. [Fr. *praeſidens*, Lat.] one having authority or command over others.

PRE'SIDENTSHIP, S. the ſtate or condition of a perſon who has authority over others.

PRESI'DIAL, Adj. [from *praeſidium*, Lat.] belonging to a garriſon.

To PRE'SS, V. A. [*preſſer*, Fr. *preſſus*, Lat.] to ſqueeze or cruſh by weight or force. To conſtrain or affect ſtrongly. To make earneſt. To force into military ſervice, contracted from *impreſs*. Neuterly, to act with force. To diſtreſs. To go forward towards an object, notwithſtanding obſtacles. To urge with vehemence or importunity. To crowd.

PRESS, S. [*preſſoir*, Fr.] an inſtrument made to ſqueeze or preſs any thing very cloſe. A crowd or throng. A wooden caſe for cloaths. A commiſſion for forcing men into military ſervice.

PRE'SSBED, S. a bed ſo contrived as to be ſhut up in a caſe.

PRE'SSGANG, S. a crew which forces men into naval ſervice.

PRE'SSINGLY, Adv. in an importunate manner.

PRE'SSION, S. the act of ſome moving power, exerted with force on another body.

PRE'SSITANT, Adj. gravitating; heavy.

PRE'SSMAN, S. one who forces another into naval ſervice. One who works at the printing-preſs.

PRE'SSURE, S. the act of ſqueezing or operating upon by weight and force. The ſtate of being preſſed. Force or weight acting upon any thing. Violence, oppreſſion, affliction, or diſtreſs.

PREST, Adj. ready; neat; tight.

PREST, S. [Fr.] a loan.

PRESTIGA'TION, S. [Lat.] a juggling, a deceiving.

PRE'STIGES, S. [Lat.] impoſtures, juggling tricks.

PRE'STO, Interj. [Ital.] quick; at once. Uſed by jugglers.

To PRESU'ME, V. A. [*preſumer*, Fr. *praeſumo*, Lat.] to ſuppoſe, believe, or take for truth before examination. To venture without obtaining leave. To form confident and arrogant opinions. To make confident or arrogant attempts.

PRESU'MPTION, S. [*preſumption*, Fr.] a ſuppoſition or opinion formed before examination. A ſtrong, though not demonſtrative argument. Arrogance, unreaſonable confidence or arrogance.

PRESU'MPTIVE, Adj. [*preſomptive*, Fr.] formed upon previous ſuppoſitions. Suppoſed. Too confident or arrogant.

PRESU'MPTUOUS, Adj. [*preſumptueux*, *preſomptueux*, Fr.] depending unreaſonably on the favour of another. Arrogant. Irreverent with reſpect to divine things.

PRESU'MPTUOUSLY, Adv. in an arrogant, confident, or too daring manner.

PRESUPPOSAL, S. ſuppoſal previouſly formed.

To PRESUPPO'SE, V. A, [*preſuppoſer*, Fr.] to ſuppoſe before.

PRESUPPOSI'TION, S. a ſuppoſition previouſly formed.

PRESURMI'SE, S. a ſurmiſe previouſly formed.

PRETE'NCE, S. [*praetenſus*, Lat.] a falſe argument grounded on vain poſtulate. The act of ſhowing or alledging what is falſe. Claim to notice. Claim true or falſe. Falſe thing held out to terrify.

To PRETE'ND, V. A. [*pretendo*, *praetendo*, Lat.] to hold out or ſtretch for. To make an appearance inconſiſtent with reality, merely to gain ſome end. Neuterly, to put in a claim. To preſume on, to attempt.

PRETE'NDER, S. one who lays claim to any thing without reason or ability.

PRE'TENSION, S. a claim. A fictitious show or appearance.

PRE'TER, a particle which is often prefixed to words derived from the Latin *praeter*, and signifies beside. In grammar, a tense which signifies that a thing is past.

PRETERIMPE'RFECT, Adj. in grammar, applied to a tense, which signifies that a thing is partly past and partly present.

PRE'TERITE, Adj. [*preterit*, Fr. *praeterius*, Lat.] past.

PRETERI'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of going past, or the state of being past.

PRE'TERITNESS, S. [from *preterit*] state of being past; not presence; not futurity.

PRETERLA'PSED, Adj. [*praeterlapsus*, Lat.] past and gone.

PRETERLE'GAL, Adj. [*preter*, and *legal*] not agreeable to law.

PRE'TERMISSION, S. [*pretermission*, Fr. *praetermissio*, Lat.] the act of omitting.

PRETERMI'SSION, S. [Fr.] the act of omitting.

To PRETERMI'T, V. A. [*praetermitto*, Lat.] to pass by.

PRETERNA'TURAL, Adj. not according to the common course of nature; irregular.

PRETERPE'RFECT, S. [*praeteritum perfectum*, Lat.] In grammar, the tense which denotes something perfectly past; formed in the English by prefixing the auxillary verb *have*, which we borrowed from the Saxons.

PRETERPLU'PERFECT, S. [*praeteritum pluſquam perfectum*, Lat.] a tense which is used to signify that a thing was past before some other past time: It is expressed in English by the auxiliary verb *had*.

PRETE'XT, S. [*pretextus*, Lat. *pretexte*, Fr.] a false appearance, excuse or allegation.

PRETIO'SITY, S. [*pretioſitas*, Lat.] preciousness; being valuable.

PRE'TOR, S. [*praetor*, Lat.] a Roman judge, used at present for a mayor.

PRETO'RIAN, Adj. belonging to the prætor.

PRE'TTILY, Adj. in such a manner as to raise an idea of skill or neatness.

PRE'TTINESS, S. [from *pretty*] the quality of exciting an idea of neatness and symmetry, but not of perfect beauty.

PRE'TTY, Adj. [*pretto*, Ital.] neat; elegant; pleasing with neatness; handsome, but not beautiful.

PRE'TTY, Adv. in some degree.

PREVA'ILING, Adj. predominant; having most influence.

To PREVAI'L, V. N. [*prevaloir*, Fr.] to conquer any resistance; to have superior power or influence, used with *on*, *upon*, *over*, or *against*. To persuade or induce by intreaty, followed by *with*.

PRE'VALENCE, PRE'VALENCY, S. [Fr.] superiority of influence or power.

PRE'VALENT, Adj. [*prevalens*, Lat.] victorious; gaining superiority; powerful.

To PREVA'RICATE, V. N. [*prevaricatus*, Lat.] to quibble, cavil, or shuffle.

PREVARICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of shuffling, quibbling, or cavalling.

PREVARICA'TOR, S. [Lat.] a caviller; a shuffler.

To PREVE'NE, V. A. [*praevenio*, Lat.] to hinder.

PREVE'NIENT, Adj. [*praeveniens*, Lat.] preceding. Preventive.

To PREVE'NT, V. A. [*praeventus*, Lat.] to go before as a guide or director. To anticipate. To prepossess. To hinder, obviate, or obstruct. Neuterly, to come before the time.

PREVE'NTION, S. [Fr.] the act of going before, hindering, anticipating, or prepossessing.

PREVE'NTIONAL, Adj. [from *prevention*] tending to prevention.

PREVE'NTIVE. Adj. [from *prevent*] tending to hinder. Preservative; hindering ill.

PREVENTIVE, S. [from *prevent*] a preservative; that which prevents; an antidote.

PRE'VIOUS, Adj. [*praevius* Lat.] going before; prior.

PRE'VIOUSLY, Adv. beforehand; antecedently.

PREVIOUSNESS, S. antecedence.

PREY, S. [*praeda*, Lat.] something seized by violence; something to be devoured; plunder.

To PREY, V. N. [*prædor*, Lat.] to feed by violence. To plunder; to rob. To corrode; to waste.

PRE'YER, S. [from *prey*] robber; devourer; plunderer.

PRI'APISM, S. [*priapiſmus*, Lat. *priapiſme*, Fr.] a preternatural tension.

PRICE, S. [*prix*, Fr. *pretium*, Lat] the money at which any thing is valued, bought or sold. Value. Reward.

To PRICK. V. A. [*prician*, Sax.] to pierce with any thing that has a sharp point; to nominate or name to any office by making a hole in paper. To spur, goad, or impel. To pain or pierce with remorse. To make acid, applied to liquors. To mark a tune. Neuterly, to dress one's self for show; to come on the spur.

PRICK, S. [*pricca*, Sax.] a sharp pointed instrument. A puncture or hole made with a sharp pointed instrument. A remorse of conscience; an uneasiness in the mind, occasioned by consciousness of guilt. A spot or mark for shooting. The print of a hare on the ground.

PRI'CKER, S. a sharp-pointed instrument or awl.

PRI'CKET, S. a buck in its second year.

PRI'CKLE,

PRI'CKLE, S. a ſmall ſharp point, or thorn of a briar.

PRI'CKLINESS, S. fulneſs of ſharp points.

PRI'CKLOUSE, S. a word of contempt for a taylor.

PRI'CKSONG, S. a ſong ſet to muſic.

PRI'CKLY, Adj. full of ſharp points or thorns.

PRI'CKMADAM, S. a ſpecies of houſe-leek.

PRI'CKPUNCH, S. a piece of tempered ſteel, with a round point at one end, uſed to make a round mark in cold iron.

PRIDE, S. [*pry'd*, Brit. beauty, *pryde*, *pryte*, Sax. a ſwelling, *pracht*, Belg.] too high an opinion of one's ſelf, abilities or poſſeſſions. Loftineſs of air. Beauty; ſplendor or ſhow; according to the Welch original.

To PRIDE, V. A. to eſteem too highly, uſed with the reciprocal pronoun, and followed by *in*.

PRI'ER, S. [ſee PRY.] one who looks too curiouſly or narrowly into things.

PRIEST, S. [*preeſt*, Sax. *preſte*, Fr. *preſtur*, Iſl.] one that is intruſted with the cure of ſouls, and is in dignity above a deacon.

PRIE'STCRAFT, S. pious frauds, or frauds practiſed by prieſts to keep the laity in ſubjection, and enrich themſelves.

PRIE'STESS, S. a woman who officiated in the heathen temples.

PRIE'STHOOD, S. the office or dignity of a prieſt.

PRIE'STLINESS, S. the appearance or manner of a prieſt.

PRIE'STLY, Adj. belonging to or becoming a prieſt.

PRIE'STRIDDEN, Adj. made a tool of by prieſts.

To PRIEVE, uſed by *Spencer* for *prove*.

PRIG, S. a conceited, ſaucy, or pert perſon.

PRILL, S. a birt or turbot.

PRIM, Adj. [contracted from *primitive*] preciſe; formal; affectedly nice.

To PRIM, V. A. [from the adjective] to deck up preciſely; to form to an affected nicety.

PRI'MACY, S. [*primacie*, *primace*, Fr. *primatus*, Lat.] the higheſt poſt in the church.

PRI'MAGE, S. the freight of a ſhip.

PRI'MARILY, Adv. originally in its firſt intention. In the firſt place.

PRI'MARINESS, S. the ſtate of being firſt.

PRI'MARY, Adj. [*primarius*, Lat.] firſt; original; chief.

PRI'MATE, S. [*primat*, Fr. *primas*, Lat.] the higheſt among the clergy.

PRIME, S. [*primus*, Lat.] The firſt or beſt part. Youth, applied to human life. The height of perfection. The firſt canonical hour. The firſt part of any ſtate. In fencing, the attitude immediately after firſt draw ing the ſword.

PRIME, Adj. early. Principal; chief firſt. Exellent. Beſt.

PRI'MELY, Adj. originally; primarily in the firſt place; excellently; ſupremely well.

PRI'MENESS, S. the ſtate of being firſt Excellence.

To PRIME, V. A. to put in the firſt pow der, or to put powder into the pan of a gun In painting, to lay the firſt colours, from *pri mer*, Fr. to begin.

PRIMER, S. [*primarius* Lat.] a ſma prayer book, containing the alphabet, car chiſm, &c. in which children were firſt taugh to read. In printing, a particular kind type, divided into long and great, ſo calle becauſe primers were formerly printed with The long primer is that in which this line compoſed.

Beauty's a flower that ſoon decays.

The great primer is that which follows:

Great Primer.

PRIME'RO, S. [Span.] a game at card

PRIME'VAL, PRIME'VOUS, Adj. [*maevus*, Lat.] original.

PRIMI'TIAL, Adj. [*primitius*, *primiti* Lat.] being one of the firſt productions.

PRI'MITIVE, Adj. [*primitif*, Fr. *pri tivus*, Lat.] ancient; original; eſtabliſhed firſt. Formal, or affecting the gravity of times; primary, oppoſed to *derivative*.

PRIMITIVELY, Adv. [from *primiti* originally; at firſt. Primarily; not deri tively. According to the original rule.

PRI'MITIVENESS, S. [from *primiti* ſtate of being original; antiquity; confor ing to antiquity.

PRI'MNESS, S. affected niceneſs, or f mality.

PRIMOGE'NIAL, Adj. [*primogenius*, L and ſhould therefore be ſpelt *primigenial*] fi born; original; conſtituent.

PRIMOGE'NITURE. S, [Fr.] the ſt of being born before others.

PRIMO'RDIAL, Adj. [Fr.] original; iſting from the beginning.

PRIMO'RDIAL, S. [from the adjecti firſt principle; origin.

PRI'MROSE, S. [*primula veris*, Lat. plant ſo called from its blowing early in year.

PRINCE, S. [Fr. *princeps*, Lat.] a ſo reign or chief ruler. A ſovereign next rank to a king. The ſon of a king. chief of any body of men.

PRI'NCEDOM, S. the rank, eſtate, power of a prince.

PRI'NCELY, Adj. having the appear of a perſon of noble birth; of the rank prince. Becoming a prince.

PRI'NCESS, S. [*princeſſe*, Fr.] a lady having ſovereign command. A King's daughter

PRI'NCIPAL, Adj. [Fr. *principalis*, Lat.] chief; of the firſt rate; eſſential.

PRI'NCIPAL, S. a head; chief; one originally engaged, oppoſed to auxiliaries. A ſum placed out at intereſt. A preſident or governor.

PRINCIPA'LITY, S. [*principauté*, Fr.] ſupreme power. A prince. The country which gives title to a prince. Figuratively, ſuperiority or pre-eminence. In the plural, among the divines, one of the orders of the angels.

PRI'NCIPALLY, Adv. above all others; chiefly.

PRINCIPIA'TION, S. [*principium*, Lat.] analyſis into conſtituent or elementary parts.

PRI'NCIPLE, S [*principium*, Lat. *principe*, Fr.] the cauſe, ſource, or origin. That which denotes a thing to be what it is. In phyſics, that which contributes to the eſſence of the body. In chemiſtry, the firſt and ſimpleſt parts whereof natural bodies are compounded, and into which they are reſolved by fire. A fundamental truth from which others are deduced. The ground or motive of action. A tenet or poſition on which morality is founded.

To PRI'NCIPLE, V. A. to eſtabliſh, fix, or inculcate any tenet or opinion, as a ſtandard in a perſon's mind.

To PRINK, V. N. [from *pronken*, Belg.] to prank or deck in a gaudy manner.

To PRINT, V. A. [written *prent*, in the North from *prenta*, Iſl. *empreint*, Fr.] To make a mark by preſſing one thing on another. To impreſs, ſo as to leave its form. To form by preſſure. To take off any ſentence, letter, or the works of any author from types in a preſs. Neuterly, to print a book.

PRINT, S. a mark or form made by preſſure. Pictures taken by impreſſion from wood or copper. The form, ſize, or arrangement of types uſed in printing books. A formal method or manner.

PRI'NTER, S. a perſon who compoſes, or takes impreſſions from types, or from engraved plates, by means of a preſs and ink. One that takes off impreſſions from plates, or wood on linen.

PRI'NTLESS, S. having no mark or impreſſion.

PRI'OR, S. Adj. [Lat.] before ſomething in time or order.

PRI'OR, S. [*prieur*, Fr.] the head of a convent, next in dignity to an abbot.

PRI'OR, [Matthew] celebrated for the eaſy humour and elegant taſte of his poetical writings; his father Mr. George Prior, was a reputable citizen and joiner, in London, where Matthew was born, July 21, 1664. Our author was very young when his father died, and was committed by him to the care of his brother, a vintner at Charing-croſs, who diſcharged this truſt with paternal tenderneſs, and at a proper age ſent him to Weſtminſter ſchool, under the care of Dr. Buſby; where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf above his former ſchool-fellows. But he was too ſoon taken home by his uncle, to breed him to his own buſineſs. He ſtill found time to indulge the bent of his inclination to claſſical learning; in which Horace was the author that ſtruck his fancy moſt. He was ſoon taken notice of by ſome polite company that uſed his uncle's houſe; among whom was the earl of Dorſet; who being there one day with ſeveral other gentlemen of rank, the diſcourſe happened to turn upon a paſſage in an ode of Horace, and the company being divided in their ſentiments, one of the gentlemen ſaid, there is, if I am not miſtaken, a young fellow in the houſe, who is able to ſet us right; and naming Matt. Prior, he was immediately ſent for; and being deſired to give his opinion of Horace's meaning on the ode under debate, he did it with ſuch an ingenious modeſty, and ſo much to the ſatisfaction of the company, that the Earl of Dorſet, from that moment, determined to remove him from the buſineſs of a tavern into a way of life for which he was ſo admirably qualified: and, accordingly, procured him to be ſent to St. John's college in Cambridge, where he very generouſly helped to ſupport him in a handſome manner. He was admitted 1682, and proceeding A. B. 1686, was ſhortly after choſen a fellow of the college. During his reſidence there, he contracted an intimacy with Charles Montague, of Trinity-college in the ſame univerſity; and Mr. Dryden having publiſhed this year, his poem, called, the Hind and Panther, Prior joined with Mr. Montague in writing the Hind and Panther Traverſed, to the ſtory of the Country Mouſe and the City Mouſe, publiſhed 1687. The next year Mr. Prior wrote his Ode upon the neceſſary exiſtence of the Deity, for an exerciſe at the college. He was now become the admiration and delight of Cambridge; but however could not think of ſpending his life in that unactive retreat. Having ſome friends at court, he went to London, 1689, and immediately applied to his friend Fleetwood Shepherd, Eſq; with an addreſs that was drawn up peculiar to himſelf, and irreſiſtibly engaging. Accordingly, at the ſolicitation of that gentleman, he was introduced by the Earl of Dorſet, to the court; and, 1690, their majeſties appointed him ſecretary on the part of the Engliſh, in the congreſs at the Hague; the Earls of Pembroke and Portland, together with the Lord Durſley, (afterwards earl of Berkley) being ambaſſadors and plenipotentiaries. As this was an almoſt unexampled ſplendid aſſembly, in which too an affair of the laſt importance was under conſideration, it gave Mr. Prior an opportunity of exerting all his talents for buſineſs,

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and he acquitted himſelf therein, ſo much to the ſatisfaction of his royal maſter, that, in the reſolution to keep him near his perſon, he appointed him a gentleman of his bedchamber. This ſituation giving him leiſure to indulge his genius, he compoſed ſeveral ſmall pieces of poetry, and gladly embraced every occaſion, that the events of the war offered, of making his poetical talents ſerviceable to the honour of his country. Upon the firſt reſolution moved towards ſettling a peace, 1696, he was again employed in the poſt of ſecretary to the Engliſh negociations, at the treaty of Ryſwick, 1697, having been nominated the ſame year principal ſecretary of ſtate in Ireland. In 1698, he went ſecretary to the embaſſy to France, in which poſt he continued during the ſucceſſive embaſſies of the two earls of Portland and Jerſey; he had not been long in France, when one of the officers of the French king's houſhold, ſhewing him the royal apartments and curioſities of Verſailles, pointed in a particular manner to the victories of Lewis XIV. painted by Le Brun; and aſking, "Whether king William's actions were to "be ſeen alſo in his palace?" "No, Sir, "(anſwered the Engliſh ſecretary) the monu- "ments of my maſter's actions are to be ſeen "every where but in his own houſe." He did not leave Paris till ſome time after the arrival of the third ambaſſador there from England, the earl of Mancheſter, to whom he was of ſingular ſervice. For though the powers of his royal commiſſion were now ſuperſeded, yet his perſonal qualities had rendered him ſo much the delight of the French monarch, that he was ſtill particularly powerful in that court. About the middle of Auguſt, 1699, he went thence to king William at Loo in Holland; whence, after a long and very particular audience of his majeſty, he departed with his orders by the way of the Hague for England, where he arrived about the middle of October, and immediately took poſſeſſion of the under ſecretary's ſeat, in the office of the earl of Jerſey. But he had not been many days in this new employment, before he was ordered back to Paris, to aſſiſt the ambaſſador, with his intereſt in that court, upon the affair of the partition treaty. He diſpatched this buſineſs to the entire ſatisfaction of both the ſovereigns, and returned to London with the quickneſs of a courier. This ſame year, in Chriſtmas holidays, he printed his celebrated poem, called Carmen Seculare. In the midſt of theſe concerns for the public welfare, an opportunity was given him, in the year 1700, of teſtifying his dutiful regard for the reputation of the univerſity, which he fulfilled with all imaginable alacrity; and that learned body, the ſame year, with equal gladneſs, execured the king's mandamus, in conferring upon him the degree of M. A. The earl of Jerſey accepting the poſt of lord chamberlain this year, our under-ſecretary's place became void; but it was not long before he obtained another the ſame year, which was more agreeable to his humour; for upon Mr. Lock's reſigning his ſeat at the board of trade, on account of his ill ſtate of health, Mr. Prior was appointed to ſucceed him, and was elected a repreſentative for Eaſt-Grinſtead, in Suſſex, in the new parliament, which met in February, 1700-1, where he voted for impeaching the ſeveral lords charged with adviſing the partition treaty. Upon queen Anne's acceſſion to the throne, a war breaking out again with France, our author, conſtantly zealous in his country's cauſe, exerted again his poetical talents in her honour; firſt, in that inimitable letter of his to monſieur Boileau Deſpreaux, occaſioned by the victory at Blenheim, 1704; and again, in his Ode, humbly inſcribed to the queen, on the glorious ſucceſs of her majeſty's arms, 1706. But as ſoon as he thought the general was too much influenced by private views to prolong the war, he honeſtly concurred with the inclination of his ſovereign for peace; and, 1710, he joined with ſome of the brighteſt wits in the nation in writing the Examiner; where that part of the general's conduct was ſeverely handled. In 1711, when the queen determined to treat with France, ſhe pitched upon Mr. Prior to carry her demands toward a pacification; for which purpoſe he was appointed her majeſty's miniſter plenipotentiary to that court; having been made one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms a little before. He made all the neceſſary diſpatch which the affair required, and returned in a few weeks to London, accompanied by the French miniſter, Mr. Meſnager, who was furniſhed by his maſter with full powers to ſign preliminaries; and ſome of the meetings in this negotiation were held at Mr. Prior's houſe; who, by the common requeſt of all the committee of the privy council, intruſted in this matter, was joined with them in the commiſſion to ſign the articles after the agreement on the part of her majeſty, who was likewiſe inclined to join him with the two miniſters at Utrecht, to take care of commercial affairs; but the high ſpirit of the earl of Strafford having poſitively refuſed to be joined in commiſſion with a perſon of ſo mean an extraction, and threatning to lay down his employment, the buſineſs of trade was committed to the lord privy ſeal. However, he was ſent again, on the firſt of Auguſt 1712, to France, in order to accommodate ſuch matters as then remained unſettled in the congreſs at Utrecht. From the end of the month, he had the appointments and authority of an ambaſſador; and though he did not aſſume the public character, till after the duke of Shrewſbury's departure, yet the burthen of the embaſſy lay upon him during his graces ſtay, who rather gave a ſanction to it, by his high quality, than contributed to the diſpat-

of the negociations. In the latter end of October he was ſent to England upon an affair of great importance, with a credential letter from the French king to the queen, and returned with her majeſty's anſwer about the middle of November. Theſe letters are remarkable proofs of his being in the higheſt favour at both courts; and he was continued in the poſt of her majeſty's ambaſſador and plenipotentiary; in the former as long as ſhe lived. He remained at Paris alſo in the character of a public miniſter ſome months after the acceſſion of king George I. at whoſe appointment he was ſucceeded by the earl of Stair, who, purſuant to his directions, took poſſeſſion of all his predeceſſor's papers. The great change that happened in the public management of affairs at this time, occaſioned Mr. Prior to be detained in France, without any public character; and, upon his arrival in England, on March 25, 1715, he was immediately taken up by an order of the houſe of commons, and committed to the hands of a meſſenger. On April 1, following, he underwent a ſtrict examination before a committee of the privy-council; and at the concluſion of it was removed from his own houſe, where he had continued till then, and laid under a ſtricter confinement in that of the meſſenger's. Upon the 10th of June following, Robert Walpole, Eſq; (afterwards earl of Orford) moved the houſe of commons for an impeachment againſt him; and on the 17th he was ordered into cloſe cuſtody, and no perſon to be admitted to ſee him, without leave from the ſpeaker; and, 1717, when the act of grace was paſſed, Mr. Prior, who lay ſtill at the mercy of the houſe of commons, was one of the perſons excepted out of it. Notwithſtanding this, he was ſoon after diſcharged, without any further proſecution, or being called to a trial. He wrote an account of the proceedings in his examination before the committee of council, which, together with the ill uſage he thought he had met with in the ſecret committee of the houſe of commons, occaſioned him to undertake a defence of himſelf and the miniſtry, in the four laſt years of queen Anne's reign, in anſwer to the charge alledged againſt them in that report. He ſpent the remainder of his days, retired from buſineſs, in the company of his muſe, being ſettled at Down-Hall, a ſmall village in the county of Eſſex; which, by the generoſity of Robert Harley, earl of Oxford, he was poſſeſſed of for his life. Having finiſhed his Solomon on the vanity of the world, he made a collection of all his poems, and publiſhed them by ſubſcription in one volume folio, with a moſt elegant dedication to the duke of Dorſet, as a grateful memorial of his father's patronage of the author. Some time after this, he formed a deſign of writing a hiſtory of his own time; which, conſidering the part he bore himſelf in many national tranſactions, the opportunities he had of being well informed concerning others, added to the extraordinary talents he poſſeſſed of every part of fine literature, could hardly fail of being a very valuable work; but he had made very little progreſs in it, when a lingering fever put a period to his work and to his life, September the eighteenth, 1721, in the fifty-eighth year of his age; he died at Wimple, a ſeat of the earl of Oxford, ſon to the lord-treaſurer, not far from Cambridge; and his corpſe was interred, according to his own directions, in Weſtminſter-Abbey, where a ſtately monument is erected to his memory, for which laſt piece of human vanity, he ſet a-part 500 l. by his will; beſides a buſt of himſelf, done by Coriveaux, exquiſitely performed, and ſtands at the top of his monument; the inſcription beneath being wrote by Dr. Robert Friend, then head-maſter of Weſtminſter-ſchool. After his death, another ſmall collection of his poems was publiſhed; and ſince that there came out a piece in 1740, entitled, The hiſtory of his own time, compiled from the original manuſcripts of his late excellency Matthew Prior, Eſq; and ſome poems in a ſeparate volume. Notwithſtanding the many high poſts and lucrative employments which he had enjoyed in the courſe of his life, he died at laſt fellow of St. John's college in Cambridge, which was the only preferment he was then poſſeſſed of. We have the following ſtory concerning this part of his conduct, that after he became a miniſter of ſtate, he was often told, that a fellowſhip was too trifling an affair for him to keep; particularly when he was made ambaſſador, ſome perſons intimated to him, that the fellowſhip was hardly conſiſtent with that character; but he replied, 'That every thing he had beſides was precarious, and when all failed, that would be bread and cheeſe, at leaſt, and therefore he did not mean to reſign it.' However, he made amends for his humour in his will, where he left the college a ſet of books, to the value of 200 l. to be choſen out of his ſtudy by that ſociety; as alſo his own picture, and another of the earl of Jerſey. In purſuance whereof, all the books, which are in very magnificent bindings, are placed in the college library, all together in one deſk, which they fill, and over it is ſet the benefactor's picture, done by La Belle in France; it is at full length, in a ſitting poſture, very richly dreſſed, en embaſſadeur, and finely painted; and is ſaid to have been a preſent to Mr. Prior by Lewis XIV. who gave the painter 100 piſtoles for it.

PRI'ORESS, S. a lady who is the ſuperior of a convent of nuns.

PRIORITY, S. the ſtate of being before in time or place.

PROIRY, S. a convent next in dignity to an abbey.

PRI-

PRI'SAGE, S. [*prise*, Fr.] a custom whereby the king challenges two tons of wine at his own price out of every bark loaden with less than forty tons of that commodity.

PRISM, S. [Fr. πρισμα, Gr.] a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end; used in experiments on light and colours.

PRISMA'TIC, Adj. formed like a prism.

PRISMO'ID, S. [πρισμα, and ειδος, Gr.] a body approaching to the form of a prism.

PRI'SON, S. [Fr.] a place in which malefactors and debtors are confined.

To PRI'SON, V. A. to confine in a gaol.

PRISONER, S. a person confined in a gaol. One taken by an enemy. One under arrest.

PRI'STINE, Adj. [*pristinus*, Lat.] first; original: former.

PRI'THEE, a familiar corruption of *pray thee*, for *I pray thee*.

PRI'VACY, S. the state of being secret, concealed, or hid. A retirement. Joint knowledge.

PRIVA'DO, S. [Span.] a secret friend.

PRI'VATE, Adj. [*privatus*, Lat.] secret. Without company; alone. In no public station. Particular. *In private*, implies, secretly.

PRIVATEE'R, S. a ship fitted out by private persons against an enemy.

To PRI'VATEER, V. A. [from the noun] to fit out ships against enemies at the charge of private persons.

PRI'VATENESS, S. the quality of being retired, secret, or alone.

PRIVA'TION, S. [Fr. *privatio*, Lat.] the act of destroying something which has had an existence. The absence of what does naturally belong to a thing. The act of degrading from an office.

PRI'VATE, Adj. [*privatif*, Fr. *privativus*, Lat.] depriving or robbing a thing of that which belongs to it. Consisting in the absence of something; opposed to positive.

PRI'VATIVE, S. that which consists in the absence of something else.

PRI'VATIVENESS, S. notation of absence of something that should be present.

PRI'VET, S. a plant. The ever-green.

PRI'VILEGE, S. [Fr. *privilegium*, Lat.] a peculiar advantage, immunity, or right.

To PRI'VILEGE, V. A. to invest with peculiar rights or immunities. To exempt from censure or danger.

PRI'VILY, Adv. in a secret manner.

PRI'VITY, S. [*privauté*, Fr.] private communication. Consciousness. In the plural, the secret parts.

PRI'VY, Adj. [*privé*, Fr.] private, assigned to secret uses. Opposed to public. Clandestine; secret; conscious.

PRI'VY, S. a place of retirement. A necessary-house.

PRIZE, S. [*prix*, Fr.] a reward gained by conquest. Plunder, from *prise*, Fr.

To PRIZE, V. A. [from *appraise*; *apprezare*, Ital. *priser*, Fr.] to rate, value, or esteem.

PRIZEF'IGHTER, S. one that fights publickly for money.

PRO, [Lat.] for; in defence of. *Pro* and *con*, *for* and *against*.

PROBABI'LITY, S. [*probabilité*, Fr. *probabilitas*, Lat.] the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whose connection is not constant, but appears for the most part to be so.

PROBA'BLE. Adj. [Fr. *probabilis*, Lat.] capable of having better arguments brought for than against it, but not certain or demonstrative.

PRO'BABLY, Adv. likely; in likelihood.

PRO'BAT, S. the proof of wills in the spiritual court.

PRO'BATION, S. [Fr. *probatio*, Lat.] proof or evidence. A state of trial or examination. A trial before being admitted to a monastic life.

PROBA'TIONARY, Adj. serving for trial.

PROBA'TIONER, S. one in a state of trial. A novice.

PROBA'TORY, Adj. [*probo*, Lat.] serving for trial.

PROBA'TUM EST, a Latin expression added to the end of a receipt, signifying *it is tried* or *approved of*.

PROBE, S. [*probo*, Lat.] a slender instrument or wire used in searching the depth of wounds.

To PROBE, V. A. [*probo*, Lat.] to search a wound by an instrument.

PRO'BE-SCISSARS, S. scissars, which have a button at the end of one of their shanks which is thrust into a wound.

PRO'BITY, S. [*probité*, Fr. *probitas*, Lat.] approved honesty, sincerity or veracity.

PRO'BLEM, S. [Fr. προβλημα, Gr.] a question proposed.

PROBLEMA'TICAL, Adj. [*problematique*, Fr.] uncertain. Disputable.

PROBO'SCIS, S. [Lat.] The trunk of an elephant, and applied to that part of any other animal, which resembles it.

PROCA'CIOUS, Adj. [*procax*, Lat.] petulant; loose.

PRO'CACITY, S. [from *procacious*] petulance.

PROCATA'RCTICK, Adj. [προκαταρκτικος, Gr.] forerunning; antecedent.

PROCE'DURE, S. [Fr.] a manner of acting or conduct. Process or operation. Produce.

To PROCEE'D, V. N. [*proceder*, F. *pro*

cedo, Lat.] to pass from one thing or place to another. To go or march in haste. To issue or arise from. To be transacted. To advance, or make a progress. To take effect. To be propagated. To be produced by an original cause.

PROCEE'D, S. produce or profit. Used in law and commerce, but not to be imitated.

PROCEE'DING, S. [*procedé*, Fr.] progress from one thing or action to another.

PROCE'LLOUS, Adj. [*procellosus*, Lat.] stormy; tempestuous.

PROCE'PTION, S. act of taking something sooner than another.

PROCE'RITY, S. [*proceritas*, Lat.] tallness.

PRO'CESS, S. [*proces*, Fr. *processus*, Lat.] a progress or course. Gradual progress. Course. Methodical and gradual series. Course of law.

PROCE'SSION, S. [Fr. *processio*, Lat.] a train marching in a ceremonious solemnity. A cavalcade.

To PROCE'SSION, V. N. to march in procession or form.

PROCE'SSIONAL, Adj. [from *procession*] relating to procession.

PRO'CHRONISM, S. [προχρόνισμος, Gr.] an error in chronology; a dating a thing before it happened.

PRO'CIDENCE, S. [*procidentia*, Lat.] falling down; dependence below its natural place.

PRO'CINCT, S. [*procinctus*, Lat.] complete preparation; preparation brought to the point of action.

To PROCLA'IM, V. A. [*proclamer*, Fr. *proclamo*, Lat.] to denounce or publish in a solemn or legal manner. To tell openly. To out-law.

PROCLAMA'TION, S. [Fr. *proclamatio*, Lat.] the act of publishing any thing solemnly and by authority.

PROCLAMA'TION, S. [*proclamatio*, Lat.] publication by authority; a declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

PROCLI'VITY, S. [*proclivitas*, Lat.] tendency, natural inclination or bias. Readiness.

PROCLI'VOUS, Adj. [*proclivis*, Lat.] inclined; tending by nature.

PROCO'NSUL, S. [Lat.] a Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority.

PROCO'NSULSHIP, S. [from *proconsul*] the office of a proconsul.

To PROCRA'STINATE, V. A. [*procrastinatus*, Lat.] to defer or put off from day to day. Neuterly, to be dilatory.

PROCRASTINA'TION, S. [*procrastinatio*, Lat.] the act of delaying from time to time.

PRO'CREANT, Adj. [*procreans*, Lat.] productive, propagating.

To PRO'CREATE, V. A. [*procreatus* Lat.] to generate or produce as a parent.

PROCREA'TION, S. [Fr. *procreatio* Lat.] the act of generating.

PROCREA'TIVE, Adj. generative or productive.

PROCREA'TOR, S. generator, begetter.

PRO'CTOR, S. [contracted from *procurator*, Lat.] a manager of another's affairs. An attorney in a spiritual court. A magistrate of the university.

PRO'CTORSHIP, S. the office of a proctor.

PRO'CUMBENT, Adj. [*procumbens*, Lat.] lying along; prone.

PROCU'RABLE, Adj. [from *procure*] that which may be acquired.

PRO'CURACY, S. the management of any thing.

PROCURA'TION, S. [from *procure*] the act of getting or procuring.

PROCURA'TOR, S. [Lat.] manager or one that transacts business for another.

PROCURATO'RIAL, Adj. made by a proctor.

PROCU'RATORY, Adj. tending to procuration.

To PROCURE, V. A. [*procuro*, Lat.] *procurir*, Fr.] to transact for another. To obtain, to acquire by labour or thought. To contrive or obtain by contrivance. To prevail on or bring. Neuterly, to act as a bawd or pimp.

PROCU'RER, S. one that gains; an obtainer. A pimp; a pander.

PROCU'RESS, S. a female who supplies with prostitutes.

PRO'DIGAL, Adj. [*prodigus*, Lat. *prodigue*, Fr.] profuse, spending to excess. Lavish.

PRO'DIGAL, S. a person who spends to excess.

PRODIGA'LITY, S. [*prodigalité*, Fr.] the act or quality of spending to excess.

PRODIGI'OUS, Adj. [*prodigieux*, Fr. *prodigiosus*, Lat.] something which causes wonder and astonishment from its novelty, greatness, or being out of common course of nature.

PRODI'GIOUSLY, Adv. in such a manner as to amaze.

PRO'DIGY, S. [*prodigie*, Fr. *prodigium*, Lat.] any thing out of the common course of nature. Any thing which astonishes by its greatness or novelty.

PRODI'TION, S. [*proditio*, Lat.] treason; treachery.

PRODITO'RIOUS, Adj. [from *proditor*, Lat.] traiterous; treacherous; perfidious. Apt to make discoveries.

To PRODU'CE, V. A. [*produco*, Lat.] to offer to view or notice. To bring as an evidence. To bear, applied to vegetables. To

cauſe or generate. In mathematics, to prolong or lengthen a line.

PRO'DUCE, S. that which any thing yields. Amount, profit, or gain.

PRODU'CER, S. [from *produce*] one that generates or produces.

PRODU'CIBLE, Adj. [from *produce*] ſuch as may be exhibited. Such as may be generated or made.

PRO'DUCT, S. [*productus*, Lat.] ſomething yielded by lands, vegetables, or money. A work or compoſition. An effect.

PRODU'CTILE, Adj. which may be produced.

PRODU'CTION, S. [Fr.] the act of making. The thing born or yielded. A compoſition.

PRODU'CTIVE, Adj. having the power to effect or produce.

PROEC'THESIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, whereby a perſon defends himſelf or another perſon as unblameable, in an anſwer containing the reaſon of what he has ſaid or done.

PRO'EM, S. [*proeme*, Fr. προιμιν, Gr.] a preface or introduction.

PROEPI'ZEUXIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in grammar, when a verb is put between two nouns, which ought to be placed at the end.

PROFANA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of applying any thing ſacred to common uſe. Irreverence to holy perſons or things.

PROFA'NE, Adj. [Fr. *profanus*, Lat.] wanting in regard to ſacred perſons or things, compoſed by men uninſpired, and reſpecting ſecular things, applied to hiſtory. Polluted. Not purified by holy rites.

To PROFA'NE, V. A. [*profano*, Lat. *profaner*, Fr.] to apply any thing ſacred to common uſe. To be irreverent to ſacred perſons or things.

PROFA'NELY, Adv. with irreverence to ſacred names or things.

PROFA'NENESS, S. want of due reverence to things or perſons ſacred.

To PROFE'SS, V. A. [*profeſſor*, Fr. *profeſſus*, Lat.] to declare one's ſelf in the ſtrongeſt terms; to be of any opinion or religion; to lay claim to, or declare one's ſkill in, any art or ſcience. To declare openly. To declare friendſhip.

PROFE'SSION, S. [Fr.] a calling or employment. A declaration. The act of declaring one's ſelf of any party or opinion.

PROFE'SSOR, S. [*profeſſeur*, Fr. one who openly declares himſelf of any opinion or party. One who publickly practiſes or teaches an art. One who is viſibly religious.

PROFE'SSORSHIP, S. the ſtation or office of a public teacher of any art.

To PRO'FFER, V. A. [*profero*, Lat. *proferer*, Fr.] to propoſe or offer of one's own accord. To attempt.

PRO'FFER, S. an offer made. An eſſay or attempt.

PROFE'CTION, S. [from *profectio*, Lat.] progreſſion.

PROFI'CIENCE, PROFI'CIENCY, S. [*proficiens*, Lat.] profit. Improvement in any thing.

PROFI'CIENT, S. [*proficiens*, Lat.] one who has made advancement in any ſtudy or buſineſs.

PROFI'CUOUS, Adj. [*proficuus*, Lat.] advantageous; uſeful.

PROFI'LE, S. [Fr.] the ſide face: an half face.

PRO'FIT, S. [Fr.] gain or advantage. Improvement.

To PRO'FIT, V. A. [*profiter*, Fr.] to confer benefit or advantage. To improve. Neuterly, to gain advantage. To make improvement. To be of uſe.

PRO'FITABLE, Adj. ſuch as confers gain, improvement, or advantage.

PRO'FITABLENESS, S. the quality of conferring gain, improvement, or advantage.

PRO'FITABLY, Adv. gainfully; advantageouſly.

PRO'FITLESS, Adv. without gain or advantage.

PRO'FLIGATE, Adj. [*profligatus*, Lat.] abandoning to vice. Loſt to virtue and decency.

PRO'FLIGATE, S. one that has loſt all ſenſe of virtue and decency.

PRO'FLIGATELY, Adv. [from *profligate*] ſhameleſly.

PRO'FLIGATENESS, S. [from *profligate*] the quality of being profligate.

PRO'FLUENCE, S. [from *profluent*] progreſs; courſe.

PRO'FLUENT, Adj. [*profluence*, Lat.] flowing forwards. "*Profluent* ſtreams." *Milt.*

PROFOU'ND, Adj. *profundus*, Lat. *profond*, Fr.] deep; deſcending below the ſurface. Low with reſpect to the ſituation of other things. Not eaſily underſtood. Produced by intenſe ſtudy.

PROFOU'ND, S. the ſea or abyſs.

PROFOU'NDLY, Adv. with great reach of knowledge or contrivance.

PROFOU'NDNESS, S. depth, applied to place or knowledge.

PROFU'NDITY, S. depth of place or knowledge.

PROFU'SE, Adj. [*profuſus*, Lat.] laviſh; liberal, or abounding to exceſs.

PROFU'SENESS. S. hoſpitality; expence or plenty to exceſs.

PROFU'SION, S. [Fr. *profuſio*, Lat.] extravagance, or exceſs in expence, liberality or abundance.

To PROG, V. N. to rob, ſteal or ſhift meanly for victuals.

PROG, S. victuals, or proviſions of any kind.

PROGE'NITOR, S. [Lat.] an anceſtor or relation in a direct line.

PRO'GENY,

PRO'GENY, S. [*progenie*, Fr. *progenies*, Lat.] a race: Offspring.

PROGNO'STIC, Adj. [*prognoſtique*, Fr. ſee PROGNOSTICATE] betokening diſeaſe or recovery before.

PROGNO'STIC, S. the ſkill of foretelling diſeaſes or their events. A prediction.

To PROGNO'STICATE, V. A. [from προ, and γινωσκω, Gr.] to foretel or foreſhow by means of ſome token.

PROGNOSTIFICA'TION, S. the act of foreknowing or foreſhowing by ſome token.

PROGNOSTICA'TOR, S. foreteller; foreknower.

PRO'GRAM, S. [*programme*, Fr. πρόγραμμα, Gr.] an edict or proclamation; alſo a bill giving notice of ſomething to be tranſacted in a ſchool or univerſity.

PRO'GRESS, S. [*progres*, Fr. *progreſſus*, Lat.] courſe. Paſſage. Motion forward. Improvement. A circuit or journey.

To PRO'GRESS, V. N. [*progredior*, Lat.] to move forward; to paſs.

PROGRE'SSION, S. [Fr. *progreſſio*, Lat.] a regular and gradual advance. Motion; courſe forward; paſſage; improvement.

PROGRE'SSIVE, Adj. [*progreſſif*, Fr.] going forward: Advancing or increaſing gradually.

PROGRE'SSIVELY, Adv. by gradual ſteps or regular courſe.

PROGRE'SSIVENESS, S. the ſtate of moving forward.

To PROHI'BIT, V. A. [*prohibeo*, Lat.] to forbid by authority. To debar or hinder.

PROHIBI'TION, S. [Fr. *prohibitio*, Lat.] the act of forbidding, including the idea of authority.

PROHI'BITORY, Adj. implying prohibition; forbidding.

To PROJE'CT, V. A. [*projectum*. Lat.] to throw out or caſt forward. To exhibit a form or repreſentation, alluding to that in a looking-glaſs. To contrive; from *projetter*, Fr. Neuterly, to jut out or ſhoot forward.

PRO'JECT, S. a ſcheme or contrivance.

PRO'JECTILE, S. a body caſt forwards, upwards, or put in motion.

PROJE'CTILE, Adj. [Fr.] impelled forward.

PROJE'CTION, S. the act of ſhooting forwards. A plan or delineation. A ſcheme or plan of action. In chemiſtry, an operation, or the criſis of an operation.

PROJE'CTOR, S. one that employs himſelf in forming ſchemes or deſigns. One that forms wild and impracticable ſchemes.

PROJE'CTURE, S. a jutting out.

To PROIN, V. A. [corrupted from *prune*] to lop; to cut; to trim; to prune.

To PROLA'TE, V. N. [*prolatum*, Lat.] to ſpeak, pronounce, or utter.

PROLA'TE, Adj. [*prolatus*, Lat.] oblate or flat.

PROLA'TION, S. [*prolatus*, Lat.] pronunciation, utterance. Delay; act of deferring.

PROLEGO'MENA, S. [Gr.] a previous or introductory diſcourſe.

PROLE'PSIS, S. [Gr.] a form of rhetoric, in which objections are anticipated.

PROLE'PTICAL, Adj. previous; antecedent.

PROLE'PTICALLY, Adv. by way of anticipation or prevention.

PROLETA'RIAN, Adj. mean; vile. "*Proletarian* tything men." *Hudib.*

PROLI'FIC, PROLI'FICAL, Adj. [*prolifique*, Fr. *proles*, and *facio*, Lat.] fruitful. Begetting children. Productive.

PROLIFICA'TION, S. generation of children.

PRO'LIX, Adj. [*prolixe*, Fr. *prolixus*, Lat.] long; tedious by length.

PROLIXI'TY, S. [*prolixité*, Fr.] the quality of being tireſome through length.

PROLI'XNESS, S. tedioufneſs.

PROLOCU'TOR, S. [Lat.] a foreman or perſon choſen by a ſociety to be their ſpeaker.

PROLOCU'TORSHIP, S. the office or dignity of a prolocutor.

PRO'LOGUE, S [Fr. προ and λογος, Gr.] an introductory diſcourſe, peculiarly applied to a poem ſpoken before a play.

To PRO'LOGUE, V. A. to introduce by a formal diſcourſe.

To PROLO'NG, V. A. [*prolonger*, Fr.] to lengthen out. To put off longer.

PROLONGA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of lengthening. Delay to a longer time.

PROLU'SION, S. [*prôluſio*, Lat.] an entertainment or diverting performance.

PRO'MINENT, Adj. [*prominens*, Lat.] ſtanding out beyond the other parts.

PRO'MINENCY, S. [*prominentia*, Lat.] the quality of ſtanding out beyond the other parts.

PROMI'SCUOUS, Adj. [*promiſcuus*, Lat.] mingled: Confuſed; without diſtinction.

PROMIS'CUOUSLY, Adv. indiſcriminately; with a confuſed mixture.

PRO'MISE, S. [Fr. *promiſſum*, Lat.] aſſurance given of ſomething to be done, or ſome benefit to be conferred. Figuratively, hope, or ground of hope.

To PRO'MISE, V. A. [*promiſſus*, Lat.] to give a perſon notice or aſſurance of ſome benefit to be conferred. Neuterly, to aſſure by words.

PRO'MISSORY, Adj. [*promiſſorius*, Lat.] containing profeſſion of ſome benefit to be conferred, or of ſome debt to be paid.

PRO'MONT, PRO'MONTORY, S. [*promontoire*, Fr. *promontorium*, Lat.] a headland, cape, or high land jutting into the ſea.

To PROMO'TE, V. A. [*promotus*, Lat.] to forward, or advance. To prefer or exalt.

PROMO'TION, S. advancement or preferment.

To PRO'MOVE, V. A. [*promoveo*, Lat.] to promote; to forward; to advance.

PROMPT, Adj. [*prompt*, Fr.] quick; ready. Willing, without any new motive or incentive Ready, or performed immed ately, applied to payment.

To PROMPT, V. A. [*prontare*, Ital.] to help a perſon when at a loſs in repeating by heart. To incite. To remind.

PRO'MPTER, S. one who aſſiſts a public ſpeaker when at a loſs; or who perſuades or adviſes a perſon to do a thing.

PRO'MPTITUDE, S. [Fr.] quickneſs; readineſs.

PRO'MPTNESS, S. readineſs; alacrity.

PRO'MPTUARY, S. [*promptuaire*, Fr. *promptuarium*, Lat.] a ſtorehouſe or magazine.

To PROMU'LGATE, V. A, [*promulgatus*, Lat.] to publiſh or make known by public declaration.

PROMULGA'TION, S. [*promulgatio*, Lat.] publication; open exhibition.

To PROMU'LGE, V. A. [*promulgo*, Lat.] to publiſh or teach openly.

PROMU'LGER, S. one that publiſhes, or teaches openly.

PRONE, Adj. [*pronus*, Lat.] bending or looking downwards. Lying with the face downwards. Sloping, applied to the place. Inclined, or diſpoſed to; generally uſed in an ill ſenſe, and followed by *to*.

PRO'NENESS, S the ſtate of bending, ſtooping, or lying with the face downwards. Deſcent. Inclination; uſed in an ill ſenſe.

PRONG, S. [*prongben* Belg. to ſqueeze] a fork with two or more blades.

PRONOU'N, S. [*pronom*, Fr. *pronomen*, Lat.] words uſed inſtead of nouns or names.

To PRONOU'NCE V. A. [*prononcer*, Fr. *pronuncio*, Lat.] to ſpeak or utter. To utter or deliver in public. To form or articulate. Neuterly, to ſpeak with confidence or authority.

PRONUNCIA'TION, S. Fr. *pronunciatio*, Lat.] the act or manner of uttering.

PROOF, S [from *prove*] evidence or argument made to confirm or eſtabliſh a fact or opinion. Teſt or trial Form; temper. Capacity of undergoing trial. In printing, the rough draught of a ſheet when firſt pulled

PROOF, Adj. [though uſed as an adjective, yet only an elliptical expreſſion for, *of proof*] impenetrable; able to reſiſt. Uſed with *to* or *againſt*.

To PROP, V. A. [*proppen*, Belg.] to ſupport by ſomething placed under or againſt. To hinder from falling. To ſuſtain or ſupport.

PROP, S. any thing uſed to keep a thing from falling.

PRO'PAGABLE, Adj. [*propagate*] ſuch as may ſpread or continue by ſucceſſion.

To PRO'PAGATE, V. A. [*propagatus*, Lat.] to continue or ſpread by generation or ſucceſſive production; to extend or widen. To promote. To have offſpring.

PROPAGA'TION, S. [Fr. *propagation*, Lat.] continuance, or ſpreading by generation; or ſucceſſive production.

To PROPE'L, V. A. [*propello*, Lat.] to drive forward.

To PROPE'ND, V. N. [*propendo*, Lat.] to incline to any part; to be diſpoſed in favour of any thing.

PROPE'NDENCY, S. inclination or tendency of deſire to any thing. Pre-conſideration; attentive deliberation; perpendency.

PROPE'NSE, Adj. [*propenſus*, Lat.] inclined or diſpoſed; applied to either good or bad.

PROPE'NSION, PROPE'NSITY, S. [Fr. *propenſio*, Lat.] diſpoſition to any thing either good or bad. Tendency.

PRO'PER, Adj. [*propre*, Fr. *proprius*, Lat.] peculiar, belonging to one, ſo as to diſtinguiſh it from others. In grammar, noting or diſtinguiſhing an individual. Natural; Fit; adapted; qualified. Exact; juſt. Tall or luſty.

PRO'PERLY, Adv. in a fit or ſuitable manner. In a ſtrict ſenſe.

PRO'PERNESS, S. the quality of being tall, and well made.

PRO'PERTY, S. a ſecondary eſſential mode, quality, or attribute of a thing which is peculiar to it, diſtinguiſhes it from other things, and is inſeparable from it. A quality. Right of poſſeſſion. Poſſeſſion: the thing poſſeſſed in one's own right.

To PRO'PERTY, V. A. to inveſt with qualities. To ſeize as belonging to.

PROPHA'SIS, S. [Gr.] an excuſe; a pretence. In medicine, a foreknowledge of diſeaſes.

PRO'PHECY, S. [προφητια, Gr.] a declaration of ſomething future.

To PRO'PHESY, V. N. to foretel ſomething future. In ſcripture language, to preach by divine inſpiration.

PRO'PHET, S [*prophete*, Fr.] one that foretels ſomething future.

PRO'PHETESS, S. [*prophetesſe*, Fr.] a woman that foretels future events.

PROPHE'TIC, PROPHE'TICAL, Adj. [*prophetique*, Fr.] foreſeeing or foretelling future events.

PROPHE'TICALLY, Adv. with knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

To PRO'PHETIZE, V. N. to give predictions.

PROPHYLA'CTIC, Adj. [προφυλακτικος] preventive; preſervative.

PROPI'NQUITY, S. [*propinquitas*, Lat.] nearneſs of ſituation, relation, or time.

PROPI'TIABLE, Adj. [*propitiate*] ſuch as may be appeaſed or rendered favourable.

To PROPI'TIATE, V. A. [*propitiatus*, Lat.] to appeaſe a perſon angry or offended. To render favourable.

PROPITIA'TION, S. [*propiciation*, Fr.] the act of appeaſing anger or reſentment

The offering or means by which any person is rendered favourable.

PROPI'TIATORY, Adj. [*propiciatoire*, Fr.] having the power to appease or reconcile.

PROPI'TIOUS, Adj. [*propitius*, Lat.] favourable; kind; reconciled.

PROPI'TIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being favourable, kind, or reconciled.

PROPLA'SM, S. [προ and πλασμά, Gr.] mould; matrix.

PROPLA'STICE, S. [προπλαςικὴ, Gr.] the art of making moulds for casting.

PROPO'NENT, S. [*proponens*, Lat.] one that makes a proposal.

PROPO'RTION, S. [Fr. *proportio*, Lat.] the comparative relation of one thing to another. Equality or degree. Degrees in harmony. Size.

To PROPO'RTION, V. A. [*proportionner*, Fr.] to adjust or equal in comparative degrees. To form with symmetry.

PROPO'RTIONABLE, Adj. adjusted or suited by comparative relation. Fit.

PROPO'RTIONAL, Adj. [*proportionel*, Fr.] having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of equality; bearing some relation to another thing with which it is compared.

PROPORTIONA'LITY, S. the quality of being proportionable.

PROPO'RTIONATE, Adv. suited, adjusted, or bearing some respect to another thing in comparison.

To PROPO'RTIONATE, V. A. to adjust according to settled rates.

PROPO'RTIONATENESS, S. the state of being by comparison adjusted.

PROPO'SAL, S. a scheme or design offered to consideration or acceptance.

To PROPO'SE, V. A. [*proposer*, Fr. *propositus*, Lat.] to offer for consideration. Neuterly, to lay schemes or intend.

PROPOSI'TION, S. [Fr. *propositio*. Lat.] a sentence in which any thing is affirmed or denied, and offered for assent or denial. An offer.

PROPOSI'TIONAL, Adj. considered as a proposition.

To PROPOU'ND, V. A. [*propono*, Lat.] to offer to consideration. To propose.

PROPRI'ETARY, S. [*proprietaire*, Fr.] possessor in his own right.

PROPRI'ETARY, Adj. belonging to a certain owner.

PROPRI'ETOR, S. a person that has an exclusive right. A possessor.

PROPRI'ETY, S. [*proprieté*, Fr. *proprietas*, Lat.] an exclusive right. Accuracy, justness, or fitness.

PROPT, used by poetical writers instead of *propped*, the participle passive of PROP.

To PRO'PUGN, V. A. [*propugno*, Lat.] to defend, justify, or vindicate.

PROPUGNA'TION, S. [*propugnatio*, Lat.] defence.

PROPU'GNER, S. one who defends, justifies, or vindicates.

PROPU'LSION, S. [*propulsus*, Lat.] the act of driving forward.

PRORE, S. [*prora*, Lat.] the prow of a ship; used in poetry.

PROROGA'TION, S. [Fr. *prorogatio*, Lat.] continuation; the deferring to a longer and stated time. The interruption of the session of parliament by royal authority.

To PRORO'GUE, V. A. [*prorogo*, Lat. *proroger*, Fr.] to protract or prolong. To put off to another time.

PRORU'PTION, S. [*proruptio*, Lat.] the act of bursting forth.

PROSA'IC, Adj. [*prosaicus*, Lat. *prosaique*, Fr.] belonging to prose. Resembling prose.

To PROSCRI'BE, V. A. [*proscribo*, Lat.] to doom to destruction. To interdict.

PROSCRI'PTION, S. [*proscriptio*, Lat.] the act of writing down a person's name in a list, and posting it in some public place with a reward for any one that shall bring his head. The act of dooming the life of a person to death, and his goods to confiscation.

PROSE, S. [Fr. *prosa*, Lat.] language not confined to numbers, limitted quantity of syllables, or jingle of verse.

To PRO'SECUTE, V. A. [*prosecutus*, Lat.] to continue endeavours. To carry on. To proceed or continue in any consideration or disquisition. In law, to subdue.

PROSECU'TION, S. an endeavour to carry on. A continued attempt, or a continuation of an attempt. A suit against a person in law.

PROSECU'TOR, S. one that continues his endeavours or carries on any thing. One who sues another for some crime.

PRO'SELYTE, S. [προσελύτος, Gr.] one that is persuaded to change his religious sentiments. A convert.

PROSEMINA'TION, S. [*proseminatus*, Lat.] propagation by seed.

PRO'SODY, S. [*prosodia*, Lat. and Gr.] that part of grammar, which teaches the sound or quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

PROSONOMA'SIA, S. [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, wherein a person speaks to things inanimate, as if they were living, and makes them return suitable replies.

PROSOPOPOE'IA, S. [Gr.] in rhetoric, a figure in which things are represented as if they were persons.

PRO'SPECT, S. [*prospectus*, Lat.] a view of something distant or absent. A place which affords an extended view. An object of view. Regard to something future.

PROSPE'CTIVE, Adj. viewing at a distance. Acting with foresight.

To PRO'SPER, V. A. [*prospero*, Lat.] to make happy. Neuterly to be successful; to thrive, from *prosperer*, Fr.

PRO'SPERITY, S. [*proſperitas*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein things ſucceed according to our wiſhes, and are productive of affluence and wealth.

PRO'SPEROUS, Adj. [*proſperus*, Lat.] ſucceſsful; fortunate.

PRO'SPEROUSLY, Adv. ſucceſsfully; fortunately.

PRO'SPEROUSNESS, S. proſperity.

PROSPI'CIENCE, S. [from *proſpicio*, Lat.] the act of looking forward.

PROSTERNA'TION, S. [from *proſterno*, Lat.] dejection; depreſſion; ſtate of being caſt down.

PROSTETHIS, S. [προσηθις, Gr.] in ſurgery, that which fills up what is wanting.

To PRO'STITUTE, V. A. [*proſtitutus*, Lat.] to ſell to wickedneſs or expoſe for vile purpoſes, generally uſed of women ſold to anſwer the cravings of luſt, either by themſelves or others.

PRO'STITUTE, S. one that will do any thing for money. A public ſtrumpet.

PROSTITU'TION, S. the act of ſetting or being ſet to ſale. The life of a public ſtrumpet.

PRO'STRATE, Adj. [*proſtratus*, Lat. Johnſon accents it on the ſecond ſyllable] lying at length, lying on the ground in adoration.

To PRO'STRATE, V. A. [*proſtratus*, Lat.] to lay flat or throw down; to fall down in adoration.

PROSTRATION, S. [*proſtration*, Fr.] the act of falling down in adoration.

PRO'STYLE, S. [προστυλος, Gr.] a building having pillars only in the front.

PROSYLLOGISM, S. the connection of two ſyllogiſms, in ſuch a manner, that the concluſion of the firſt is the major or minor of the following.

PROTA'SIS, S. [Gr.] a maxim or propoſition. In the antient drama, the firſt part of a comedy which explains the argument of the piece.

To PROTE'CT, V. A. [*protectus*, Lat.] to defend or cover from any evil.

PROTE'CTION, S. [Fr.] a defence or cover from evil. A kind of paſſport, whereby a perſon is exempted from being preſſed or otherwiſe moleſted.

PROTE'CTOR, S. [*protecteur*, Fr.] a defender or one who guards from danger. A perſon formerly intruſted with the care of the kingdom during the king's minority.

PROTE'CTRESS, S. a female that defends from evil, and favours any undertaking.

To PROTE'ND, V. A. [*protendo*, Lat.] to hold out or ſtretch forth.

PROTE'RVITY, S. [*protervitas*, Lat.] petulence; peeviſhneſs.

To PROTE'ST, V. N. [*proteſtor*, Lat. *proteſter*, Fr.] to give a ſolemn declaration of one's opinion. To note the non-payment of a bill of exchange, and claim payment of either of the indorſers. Actively, to prove, ſhow, or give evidence. To call as a witneſs.

PROTE'ST, S. a ſolemn declaration of one's opinion, generally applied to that publiſhed by peers in parliament when they diſagree with a majority. An inſtrument or writing whereby a perſon on non-payment of a bill of exchange by one on whom it is drawn, is authoriſed to claim it from either of the indorſers or the drawer.

PRO'TESTANT, Adj. belonging to a proteſtant.

PRO'TESTANT, S. a perſon who belongs to the reformed religion, as delivered by thoſe that at firſt proteſted againſt the errors of the church of Rome.

PROTESTA'TION, S. [Fr.] a ſolemn declaration of any fact, reſolution, or opinion.

PROTHO'NOTARY, S. [*protonotaire*, Fr.] the head regiſter.

PRO'TOCOL, S. *protocole*, Fr. πρωτοκολλον, Gr.] the original of any writing.

PROTOMA'RTYR, S. [Gr.] the firſt martyr.

PRO'TOPLAST, S. [Gr.] ſomething formed firſt to ſerve as a model.

PROTOTY'PE, S. [Fr. πρωτοτυπος, Gr.] an original by which any thing is formed.

To PROTRA'CT, V. A. [*protractus*, Lat.] to draw out, lengthen, or delay.

PROTRA'CTER, S. one who draws out any thing to a tedious length. A mathematical inſtrument uſed in meaſuring angles.

PROTRA'CTION, S. the act of drawing into length or delaying.

PROTRA'CTIVE, Adj. dilatory; delaying; ſpinning to length.

PROTRE'PTICAL, Adj. [προτρεπτικός, Gr.] hortatory; ſuaſory.

To PROTRU'DE, V. A. [*protrudo*, Lat.] to thruſt forward.

PROTRU'SION, S. [*protruſus*, Lat.] the act of thruſting forward. A thruſt.

PROTU'BERANCE, S. [*protuberans*, Lat.] ſomething ſwelling above the other parts.

PROTU'BERANT, Adj. [*protuberans*, Lat.] to ſwell out or beyond the other parts.

To PROTUBERATE, V. A. [*protuberatus*, Lat.] to ſwell out or beyond the other parts.

PROUD, Adj. [*prut*, *pryte*, Sax. *prayght*, Belg. from *pryde*, Sax. a ſwelling, *pryd*, Brit. beauty, *pryder*, Dan. to adorn] having too high an opinion of one's own excellencies, and too mean a one of thoſe which belong to another. Daring. Lofty of mien or grand of perſon. Oſtentatious. Salacious, applied to brutes. Fungous, applied to fleſh.

To PROVE, V. A. [*prouver*, Fr. *probo*, Lat.] to confirm or ſhow by argument or teſtimony. To try, bring to the teſt, or experience. To ſound by experiment. To ſucceed.

PROVE'DITOR, PROVED'ORE, S. [*proveditore*] Ital.] one who undertakes to procure ſupplies for an army.

PRO'VENDER, S. [*provende*, Fr. *provande*, Belg.] dry food for cattle: Hay and corn.

PRO'VERB, S. [*proverbe*, Fr. *proverbium*, Lat.] a generally received ſentence, applied on particular occaſions as a rule of life. A word, name, and obſervation commonly received or uttered.

To PRO'VERB, V. A. to mention as a commonly received ſaying or maxim.

PROVE'RBIAL, Adj. uſed as a proverb or common ſentence.

To PROVI'DE, V. A. [*provideo*, Lat.] to procure beforehand; to get ready; to prepare. To ſtipulate or make conditions. Uſed with *againſt*, to take meaſures for counteracting or eſcaping any ill. Uſed with *for*, to take care of beforehand. *Provided that*, implies on theſe terms or conditions.

PRO'VIDENCE, S. foreſight diſplayed in taking meaſures beforehand. Frugality, founded on a regard to futurity. The care or interpoſition of the Deity, by which all things are preſerved.

PRO'VIDENT, Adj. [*providens*, Lat.] cautious, prudent, or taking meaſures beforehand.

PROVIDE'NTIAL, Adj. effected by, and to be referred to, the interpoſition of God.

PRO'VIDENTLY, Adv. with foreſight, prudent, or frugality founded on a regard to futurity.

PRO'VINCE, S. [Fr. *provincia*, Lat.] a conquered country. An office or buſineſs peculiar to a perſon.

PROVI'NCIAL. Adj. belonging to a province, oppoſed to one's native country: Foreign; rude; unpoliſhed. Belonging to an archbiſhop's juriſdiction.

PROVI'NCIAL, S. [*provincial*, Fr. from *province*] a ſpirited governor.

To PROVI'NCIATE, V. A. [from *province*] to turn to a province.

To PROVI'NE, V. N. [*provigner*, Fr.] to lay a ſtock or branch of a vine in the ground to take root for more increaſe.

PROVI'SION, S. [Fr. *proviſio*, Lat.] the act of getting beforehand. Meaſures taken beforehand. Stock collected. Victuals, food, or provender. A term or condition.

PROVI'SIONAL, Adj. provided for temporal need.

PROVI'SO, S. [Lat.] a condition or term.

PROVOCA'TION, S. [Fr. *provocatio*, Lat.] an act by which anger is cauſed. In law, an appeal to a judge.

PROVO'CATIVE, S. any thing which excites or impels.

PRO'VOCATIVENESS, S. the quality of being provocative.

To PROVO'KE, V. A. [*provoquer*, Fr.] *provoco*, Lat.] to rouſe, to excite by offence. To make angry or offend. To cauſe, promote, or excite. To challenge. To move or induce.

PROVOKER, S. one that raiſes anger. Cauſer; promoter.

PROVO'KINGLY, Adv. in ſuch a manner as to raiſe anger.

PROVO'ST. S. [*provoſt*, Fr.] the chief of any body or ſociety. The executioner of an army.

PRO'VOSTSHIP, S. the office of a provoſt.

PROW, S. [*prove*, Fr.] the head or forepart of a ſhip.

PRO'WESS, S. [*prouſſe*, Fr.] bravery; military courage.

To PROWL, V. A. to rove over. Neuterly, to wander in ſearch of prey.

PRO'XIMATE, Adj. [*proximus*, Lat.] next in the ſeries or order of our ideas or reaſoning; near and immediate.

PRO'XIME, Adj. [*proximus*, Lat.] next.

PROXI'MITY, S. [*proximitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of being near.

PRO'XY, S. [by contraction from *procuracy*] the agency of another. The ſubſtitution of another inſtead of one's ſelf. A perſon ſubſtituted or deputed to act inſtead of another.

PRUDE, S. [Fr.] a woman affectedly nice and modeſt.

PRUDENCE, S. [Fr. *prudentia*, Lat.] the act of ſuiting words and actions according to the circumſtance of things.

PRU'DENT, Adj. [Fr. *prudens*, Lat.] ordering actions or words with a proper regard to their conſequences.

PRUDE'NTIAL, Adj. eligible on principles of prudence.

PRUDE'NTIALS, S. maxims of prudence or practical wiſdom.

PRUDENTIA'LITY, S. elegibility on principles of prudence.

PRU'DENTLY, Adv. in a diſcreet or judicious manner.

PRU'DERY, S. too great an affectation of niceneſs or modeſty.

PRU'DISH, Adj. affectedly grave or nice.

To PRUNE, V. A. to lop or free trees from their ſuperfluous branches. To clear from any excreſcence

PRUNE, S. [Fr. *prunum*, Lat.] a dried plum.

PRUNE'L, S. an herb.

PRUNE'LLO, S. a kind of ſtuff woven with a mixture of ſilk and worſted, of which clergymen's gowns are made. A kind of plum, from *prunelle*, Fr.

PRUNI'FEROUS, Adj. [*prunum*, and *fero*, Lat.] producing plums.

PRUNING-HOOK, PRUNING-KNIFE, S. a hook or knife uſed in cutting off the ſuperfluous branches of trees.

PRU'RIENCE, PRU'RIENCY, S. [*pruriens*, Lat.] an itching, immoderate deſire or appetite.

PRU'RIENT, Adj. [*pruriens*, Lat.] itching.

PRURI'GINOUS, Adj. [*prurio*, Lat.] tending to the itch.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Baltic-ſea, on the E. by Lithuania and Samogitia, on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Caſſubia, and is about 500 miles in length, and 100 in breadth where it is narroweſt. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domeſtic animals, beſides game, which is very common; and the ſea, rivers, and lakes, ſupply them with great plenty of fiſh; beſides the common game there are elks, wild aſſes, and uri in the foreſts. One of the moſt remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the ſea-coaſt, particularly in the circle of Samland. There are alſo mountains of white ſand, covered with oaks and pines; and there they find a viſcous ſubſtance, which being expoſed to the air, turns to yellow amber. There are two large lakes, beſides the rivers Viſtula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good conſtitution, laborious, robuſt, and good ſoldiers. There are a great number of mechanics; but the principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is huſbandry, and feeding of cattle. Pruſſia is divided into two parts. Ducal Pruſſia, otherwiſe called Poliſh Pruſſia, and Regal Pruſſia, or rather the kingdom of Pruſſia, becauſe it was made an hereditary kingdom by the emperor in 1706. Poliſh Pruſſia comprehends the palatinate of Pomerania, of which Dantzick is the capital; the palatinate of Culm, of which Thorne is the principal town; the palatinate of Marienburg, whoſe principal town is of the ſame name; and the territory of Wermland, whoſe principal place is Braunſberg. Regal Pruſſia is divided into three great circles, and each of theſe circles contains three ſmall provinces. The circles are thoſe of Samland, Nantangen, and Hockerland. The inhabitants are generally proteſtants, after the confeſſion of Augſburg, though there are a great number of the reformed, and Roman catholicks, who live in harmony with each other.

To PRY, V. A. to peep narrowly; to look curiouſly, officiouſly, or impertinently; uſed with *into*.

PSALM, S. [*pſalme*, Sax. ψαλμος, Gr.] a hymn or ſong on ſome holy ſubject.

PSA'LMIST, S. [*pſalmſcop*, Sax. *pſalmiſte*, Fr.] a writer or compoſer of odes on holy ſubjects.

PSA'LMODY, S. [ψαλμωδια, Gr.] the act or practice of ſinging pſalms.

PSALMO'GRAPHY, S. [ψαλμος, and γραφω, Gr.] the act of writing pſalms.

PSA'LTER, S. [*pſaltere*, Sax.] a book containing the pſalms.

PSA'LTERY, S. a kind of harp or dulcimer played on with ſticks.

PSEU'DO, S. [from ψευδος, Gr.] implies falſe, and is uſed as a prefix in words derived from the Greek.

PSEUD'OGRAPHY, S. falſe writing or ſpelling.

PSEUDO'LOGY, S. [ψευδολογια, Gr.] falſehood of ſpeech.

PSHAW, Interj. uſed as an expreſſion of contempt and diſregard.

PTI'SAN, S. [Fr.] a medical drink made of barley boiled with liquorice, raiſins, &c.

PTY'ALISM, S. [πτυαλισμος, Gr.] a ſalivation.

PU'BERTY, S. [*puberté*, Fr. *pubertas*, Lat.] the time of life when the two ſexes ripen to their perfect ſtate.

PUBE'SCENT, Adj. [*pubeſcens*, Lat.] arriving at puberty.

PUBE'SCENCE, S. [from *pubeſco*, Lat.] the ſtate of arriving at puberty.

PU'BLICAN, S. [*publicanus*, Lat.] a toll-gatherer. In low language, one who keeps an alehouſe.

PUBLIC, Adj. [*public*, Fr. *publicus*, Lat.] beloning to a ſtate or nation, oppoſed to private. Open or generally known. Regarding not private intereſt, but that of the community, applied to perſons. Open for general entertainment, followed by *houſe*.

PU'BLIC, S. the general body of a ſtate, nation, or mankind. General notice.

PUBLICA'TION, S. *publicatus*, Lat.] the act of making generally known, or of common uſe.

PU'BLICNESS, S. [from *publick*] ſtate of belonging to the community. Openneſs; ſtate of being generally known or publick.

PU'BLICSPIRITED, Adj. [*publick* and *ſpirit*] having regard to the general advantage about private good.

To PUBLISH, V. A. [*publier*, Fr. *publico*, Lat.] to diſcover or make generally known. To put forth to ſale.

PU'BLISHER, S. one who makes publick or generally known. One who puts a book into the world.

PUCE'LAGE, S. [Fr.] a ſtate of virginity.

PUCK, S. [perhaps the ſame with *pug*] ſome ſprite among the fairies, common in romances.

To PU'CKER, V. A. to gather into corrugations; to contract into folds or plications.

PU'DDER, ſee POTHER.

To PU'DDER, V. N. [ſee POTHER] to make a tumult or buſtle.

PU'DDING, S. [*boudin*, Fr. *puding*, Swed.] a kind of food boiled in a bag; ſtuffed in the guts of ſome animal.

PU'DDING-TIME, S. dinner-time; time to begin dinner, the pudding being formerly the firſt diſh ſerved up.

PU'DDL

PU'DDLE, S. a ſmall quantity of muddy water.

To PU'DDLE, V. A. to make muddy.

PUDDOCK, or *purrock*, S. [for *paddock*, or *parrock*] a provincial word for a ſmall incloſure

PU'DENCY, S. [*pudens*, Lat.] modeſty; ſhamefacedneſs.

PUDI'CITY, S. [*pudicité*, Fr. from *pudicitia*, Lat.] modeſty; chaſtity.

PU'DICIOUS, Adj. [*pudicus*, Lat.] chaſte; modeſt;

PUE'RILE, Adj. [Fr. *puerilis*, Lat.] reſembling or becoming a boy or child.

PUE'RILITY, S. youthfulneſs; or the ſtate of childhood.

PU'ET, S. ſee PEWET.

PUFF, S. [*puf*, Perſ. *pof*, Belg.] a quick blaſt of breath. A ſmall blaſt of wind. A muſhroom. Any thing light, porous, and ſwelled with wind. An inſtrument made of threads faſtened round a ſtick at one end, uſed to powder hair with. Any hyperbolical or exaggerated commendation.

To PUFF, V. A. [ſee the noun, *boffen*, Belg. *buffare*, Ital. *bufar*, Span.] to ſwell the cheeks with included breath. To blow with a quick blaſt. To breathe thick and hard. To commend to exceſs or without reaſon. To ſwell with pride. To raiſe the price of goods at an auction, by inducing others to bid beyond their value.

PU'FFER, S. one that extols to exceſs. One that raiſes the prices of goods at an auction, by drawing in perſons to bid beyond their value.

PU'FFIN, S. [*puffine*, Ital.] a water-fowl. A kind of fiſh. A fungus filled with duſt.

PU'FFY, Adj. windy; flatulent. Tumid, applied to ſtile.

PUG, S. [*piga*, Sax. a girl] a name given to a monkey or other animal.

PUGH, Interj. a word uſed to expreſs contempt.

PU'GIL, S. [*pugile*, Fr.] what may be taken up between the thumb and the fore-finger.

PUGNA'CIOUS, Adj. [*pugnax*, Lat.] fond of fighting. Quarrelſome.

PUGNA'CITY, S. [*pugnacitas*, Lat.] quarrelſomeneſs; inclination to fight.

PU'ISNE, Adj. [*puis né*, Fr.] young; petty; inconſiderable; ſmall.

PUI'SSANCE, S. [Fr.] power to overcome or accompliſh.

PUI'SSANT, Adj. [Fr.] able to overcome any reſiſtance, or accompliſh any undertaking.

PUKE, S. [perhaps formed from the ſound] a vomit.

To PUKE, V. A. to vomit.

PUKER, S. medicine cauſing a vomit.

PU'LCHRITUDE. S. [*pulchritudo*, Lat.] the quality of conveying the idea of beauty.

To PULE, V. N. [*piauler*, Fr.] to cry like a chicken. To cry or whimper.

PULICOSI'TY, S. [*pulicoſitas*, Lat.] abundance of, or being full of fleas.

PU'LICOSE, Adj. [*pulicoſus*, Lat.] abounding with fleas.

PU'LING, Adj. [from *piauler*, Fr.] ſickly; weakly; crazy.

To PULL, V. A. to draw towards one with continued violence. To draw forcibly. To pluck or gather, applied to fruits. To draw out the entrails of a fowl. Uſed with *down*, to ſubvert, ruin, or demoliſh. To degrage.

PULL, S. the act of drawing with force.

PU'LLEN, S. poultry.

PU'LLET, S. [*pulet*, Fr.] a young hen.

PU'LLEY, S. [*poulie*, Fr.] a little wheel, with a channel round its edge, and turning round a pivot.

To PU'LLULATE, V. A. [*pullulatus*, Lat.] to germinate, bud, or grow.

PU'LMONARY, PULMO'NIC, Adj. [*pulmones*, Lat.] belonging to the lungs.

PULP, S. [Fr. *pulpa*, Lat.] any ſoft maſs. The ſoft or fleſhy part of fruit.

PU'LPIT, S. [*pulpite*, Fr. *pulpitum*, Lat.] a place raiſed on high, whereon a public ſpeaker ſtands. The higher deſk in a church, from whence the miniſter delivers his ſermons.

PU'LPOUS, Adj. [from *pulp*] ſoft.

PU'LPOUSNESS, S. the quality of being ſoft.

PU'LPY, Adj. ſoft; pappy.

PULSA'TION, S. [Fr. *pulſatio*, Lat.] the act of beating or moving with quick ſtrokes againſt any thing oppoſing.

PULSA'TOR, S. [from *pulſo*, Lat.] a ſtriker; a beater.

PULSE, S. [*pulſus*, Lat.] the beating or throbbing of the heart and arteries. Alternate expanſion and contraction. Leguminous plants. *To feel one's pulſe* implies figuratively, to try to know one's mind.

To PULSE, V. N. to beat like the pulſe.

PU'LSION, S. [*pulſus*, Lat.] the act of forcing or driving forward.

PU'LVERABLE, S. capable of being reduced to duſt.

PULVERIZA'TION, S. [from *pulverize*] the act of reducing to powder.

To PU'LVERIZE, V. A. [*pulveriſer*, Fr.] to reduce to duſt or powder.

PU'LVERULENCE, S. [*pulverulentia*, Lat.] duſtineſs; abundance of duſt.

PU'LVIL, [*pullvillum*, Lat.] ſweet ſcent or odours.

PU'MICE, S. [*pumex*, *pumicis*, Lat.] the flag or cinder of ſome foſſil brought to this ſtate by fire. Its texture is lax, ſpongy, full of little pores and cavities; it is of a pale whitiſh colour, and is found near volcanoes.

PU'MMEL, S. ſee POMMEL.

PUMP, S. [*pompe*, Belg. and Fr.] a machine formed on the principles of a ſyringe, by which water is drawn up from wells. A ſhoe with a thin turned ſole.

To

To PUMP, V. A. to work a pump: To throw out or draw up water by a pump.

PU'MPION, S. a plant which bears an oblong or long fleshy fruit, having sometimes an hard, rugged rind, with knobs and furrows; and divided into three parts, inclosing flat seeds, edged, as it were with a ring, and fixed to a spongy substance.

PUN, S. a quibble or equivocation arising from the use of a word which has two different meanings.

To PUN, V. A. to quibble or to use a word in two different meanings.

To PUNCH, V. A. [*poinçonner*, Fr.] to make a hole by driving a pointed instrument. To beat with the fist.

PUNCH, S. a pointed instrument driven by a blow to make holes. A liquor made of rum or brandy, oranges and lemons, water and sugar. The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show, [from *punchinello*, Ital.] A short fat person.

PU'NCHEON, S. [*poinçon*, Fr.] an instrument driven to make a hole or impression. A liquid measure containing eighty-four gallons.

PU'NCHER, S. an instrument that makes a hole or impression, when driven by a hammer, &c.

PUNCTI'LIO, S. [Ital. from *punctum*, Lat.] a small nicety of behaviour. A nice point of exactness.

PUNCTI'LIOUS, Adj. exact in the most trivial parts of breeding.

PU'NCTO, S. [*punto*, Span. *punctum*, Lat.] a nice point of ceremony. The point in fencing.

PU'NCTUAL. Adj. [*punctuel*, Fr.] comprised or consisting in a point. Exact; nice in the most trifling or minute circumstances.

PUNCTUA'LITY, S. a scrupulous exactness.

PU'NCTUALLY, Adv. nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

PU'NCTUALNESS, S. exactness; nicety.

PUNCTUA'TION, S. [*punctuation*, Fr.] the act of setting the stops or proper names to sentences.

PU'NCTURE, S. [*punctus*, Lat.] a hole made with a sharp pointed instrument.

To PU'NCTUALE, V. N. [*punctulum*, Lat.] to mark with small spots.

PU'NDLE, S. a short and fat woman.

PU'NGENCY, S. the power of pricking, or causing a sensation of acrimony or sharpness on the tongue. The power of affecting the mind.

PU'NGENT, Adj. [*pungens*, Lat.] pricking. Affecting the tongue with sensation or sharpness or acridness.

PU'NICE, S. [*punise*, Fr.] a bug.

PUNI'CEOUS, Adj. [*puniceus*, Lat.] purple.

PU'NINESS, S. [from *puny*] pettishness: Smallness.

To PU'NISH, V. A. [*punio*, Lat. *punir*, Fr.] to chastise: To afflict with penalties or death, for the commission of some crime.

PU'NISHABLE, Adj. [*punissable*, Fr.] worthy of punishment; capable of punishment.

PU'NISHABLENESS, S. [from *punishable*] the quality of deserving or admitting punishment.

PU'NISHER, S. [from *punish*] one who inflicts pain for a crime.

PU'NISHMENT, S. [*punissement*, Fr.] any penalty or pain inflicted, on account of the violation of some law.

PU'NITIVE, S. [*punitus*, Lat.] inflicting pain or punishment for the violation of some law.

PU'NITORY, Adj. [*punio*, Lat.] tending to punishment. *Punitory interest*, in civil law, is such interest of money as is given for delay or breach of trust.

PUNK, S. [*pung*, Sax.] a common prostitute.

PU'NSTER, S. [from *pun*] a low wit who deals in words that have a double meaning.

To PUNT, V. N. to play at basset or ombre.

PUNY, Adj. [*puisné*, Fr.] young: Inferior. Petty.

PU'NY, S. a person young and unexperienced. A novice.

To PUP, V. N. to bring forth whelps.

PU'PIL, S. [*pupilla*, Lat.] the apple of the eye. A scholar, or one under the care of a tutor.

PU'PILAGE, S. the state of a scholar, or ward.

PU'PILLARY, Adj. [*pupilloré*, Fr. *pupillaris*, Lat.] pertaining to a pupil or ward.

PUPP'ET, S. [*pupée*, Fr. *pupus*, Lat.] a small image moved by springs and imitating the gestures of an actor. A person entirely under the direction of another.

PUPPET-SHOW, S. a drama or play performed by wooden images moved by wires.

PU'PPY. S. [*poupée*, Fr.] a whelp, or the issue of a female dog. A name of contemptuous reproach implying a person to be unworthy the name of a man.

PU'RBLIND, S. see POREBLIND.

PU'RCHASABLE, Adj. [*purchase*] to be bought by money.

To PU'RCHASE, V. A. [*pourchasser*, Fr.] to buy for money. To obtain at any expence. In sea language, to drawn in. "The "capstan *purchases* apace."

PU'RCHASE, S. [*pourchas*, old Fr.] any thing bought or obtained for money.

PU'RCHASER, S. a buyer; one that gains any thing for a price.

PURE, Adj. [*pur*, *pure*, Fr. *purus*, Lat.] unsullied. Clear, unaltered by any mixtures. Void of guilt, or sin. Not vitiated. applied to speech. Mere. Chaste.

PURELEY, Adv. in a pure manner, innocently, merely,

PU'RENESS, S. the quality of being free from mixture, compoſition, guilt or various modes of ſpeech.

PU'RFILE, S. [*pourfilée*, Fr.] a kind of trimming for women's gowns, made of tinſel and thread.

To PU'RFLE, V. A. [*pourfiler*, Fr, *profilare*, Ital.] to decorate with a wrought or flowered border.

PU'RFLE, S. [*pourfilée*, Fr.] a border of embroidery.

PURGA'TION, S. [*purgatio*, Lat.] the act of cleanſing from bad or vitious mixtures. The act of cleanſing the body downwards by medicine. The act of clearing from the imputation of guilt.

PU'RGATIVE, Adj. [*purgatif*, Fr. *purgativus*, Lat.] having the power of cleanſing the body by ſtool.

PUR'GATORY, S. [*purgatoire*, Fr.] a place wherein ſouls according to the Romiſh church, are cleanſed from carnal impurities before their reception into heaven.

To PURGE, V. A. [*purger*, Fr. *purgo*, Lat.] to cleanſe or clear. To clear from guilt or imputation of guilt. To evacuate the body by ſtool. To clarify from dregs or impurities, applied to liquors.

PURGE, S. a medicine which cleanſes the impurities of the body by ſtool.

PU'RGER, S. one who clears away any thing that is noxious; purge; cathartick.

PURI'FICA'TION, S. [*purificatio*, Lat.] the act of making pure or cleanſing from foreign mixtures. The act of cleanſing from guilt, or bodily impurities.

PURIFICATIVE, PURI'FICATORY, Adj. having the power or tendency to clear from impurities.

PU'RIFIER, S. a cleanſer or refiner.

To PU'RIFY, V. A [*purifier*, Fr. *purifico*, Lat.] to cleanſe from impurity, filth, corruption, guilt, barbarouſneſs, or improprieties.

PU'RIST, S. [*puriſte*, Fr.] one affectedly or ſuperſtitiouſly nice in the uſe of words.

PU'RITAN, S. a perſon pretending to extraordinary purity in religious worſhip.

PURITA'NICAL, Adj. relating to, or reſembling Puritans.

PU'RITANISM, S. the tenets of a perſon who affects extraordinary purity in religious worſhip.

PU'RITY, S. [*purité*, Fr. *puritas*, Lat.] cleanneſs or freeneſs from dirt, foulneſs, guilt, unchaſteneſs, or foreign mixtures.

PURL, S. an embroidered border. A kind of liquor in which wormwood, and other bitters are infuſed.

To PURL, V. N. To murmur or flow with a gentle noiſe. Actively to adorn the edges with fringe or embroidery.

PURLIE'U, S. the borders of a foreſt. A border or incloſure.

PU'RLINS, S. thoſe pieces of timber that lie a-croſe the rafters on the inſide, to keep them from ſinking in the middle of their length.

To PURLOI'N, V. A. To ſteal, or take away the property of another privately.

PU'RLOI'NER, S. one that take away the property of another privately.

PU'RPARTY, S. [*pour* and *parti*, Fr.] ſhare; part in diviſion.

PU'RPLE. Adj. [*purpur*, *purpuren*, Sax. *pourpre*, Fr.] red, tinctured with blue. In poetry, red.

To PUR'PLE, V. A. [*purpura*, Lat.] to make of a red colour mixed with blue.

PU'RPLES, S. ſpots of a livid red colour, which breaks out in fevers.

PU'RPLISH, Adj. ſomewhat purple.

PU'RPORT, S. [*pourporte*. Fr.] the deſign, effect, or tendency, of a diſcourſe or writing.

To PU'RPORT, V. A. to ſhow. To intend.

PU'RPOSE, S. [*propos*, Fr. *propoſitum*, Lat.] intention or deſign. Effect. Conſequence. Example. Suitableneſs to the end intended.

To PU'RPOSE, V. A. to intend, deſign, or reſolve.

PUR'POSELY, Adv. with intention or deſign.

PU'RPRISE, S. [*pourpris*, old Fr. *purpriſum*, low Lat.] a cloſe or incloſure; alſo the whole compaſs of a manor.

To PUR, V. N. [from the ſound] to murmur like a cat when pleaſed.

PURSE, S. [*purs*, Brit. *bourſe*, Fr.] a bag in which money is kept.

To PURSE, V. A. to put into a purſe. To gather up like the mouth of a purſe.

PU'RSENET, S. a net whoſe mouth is cloſed like that of a purſe, with a running ſtring.

PU'RSEPROUD, Adj. haughty on account of wealth.

PU'RSER, S. [in a king's ſhip] is an officer who has the charge of the victuals, and takes care they are good, well laid up, and ſtored. He keeps a liſt of the ſhip's company, and ſets down exactly the days of each man's admittance to pay.

PU'RSINESS, PU'RSIVENESS, S. [from *purſe*] ſhortneſs of breath.

PUR'SLAIN, S. [*portulaca*, Lat.] a plant.

PURSU'ABLE, Adj. fit to be purſued.

PURSU'ANCE, S. the proſecution, proceſs or continuation of an attempt.

PURSU'ANT, Adj. done in conſequence of any thing.

To PURSU'E, V. A. [*purſuivre*, Fr.] to chaſe or follow as an enemy in order to ſeize. To continue an attempt. To follow as an example. To endeavour to attain.

PURSU'ER, S. one who follows with an intention to ſeize.

PURSU'IT, S. [*pourſuite*, Fr.] the act of following with an intention to take. An endeavour

deavour to attain. A profecution or continuation of a deſign.

PU'RSUIVANT, S. [*pourſuivant*, Fr.] a ſtate meſſenger. An attendant on an herald.

PU'RSY, Adj. [*pouſſif*, Fr.] fat and ſhort-breathed.

PU'RTENANCE, S. [*appurtenance*, Fr.] the pluck of an animal.

To PURVE'Y, V. A. [*pourvoir*, Fr.] to provide with conveniencies. To procure. Neuterly, to buy proviſions.

PURVE'YANCE, S. proviſions. The act of procuring proviſions.

PU'RVEYOR, S. one that procures victuals. A pimp.

PU'RVIEW, S. [*pourveu*, Fr.] proviſo; providing clauſe.

PU'RULENCE, PU'RULENCY, S. [*pus*, Lat.] the generation of matter in a wound.

PU'RULENT, Adj. [Fr. *purulentus*, Lat.] abounding with matter.

PUS, S. [Lat.] the matter of a ſore.

To PUSH, V. A. [*pouſſer*, Fr.] to thruſt or drive by thruſting with any thing. To preſs forward. To enforce or drive to a concluſion. To importune or teaze. Neuterly, to make a thruſt, effort or attack.

PUSH, S. a thruſt with one's hand. A forcible effort or ſtruggle. Exiſtence; trial. A ſudden emergence.

PU'SHER, S. one who puſhes forward.

PU'SHING. Adj. enterprizing; officious.

PU'SHPIN, S. a child's play, wherein pins are puſhed alternately.

PUSILLANI'MITY, S. [*puſillanimité*, Fr.] want of courage; meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSILL'ANIMOUS, Adj. void of courage. Mean ſpirited or narrow-minded.

PUSILLA'NIMOUSNESS, S. meanneſs of ſpirit.

PUSS, S. [*puſio*, Lat. a dwarf] the common appellation for a cat. A ſorry woman.

PU'STULE, S. [Fr. *puſtula*, Lat.] a ſmall ſwelling or tumour filled with matter. A pimple.

PU'STULOUS, Adj. abounding in puſtules or pimples.

To PUT, V. A. [*putter*, Dan. to plant. *ſponditi*, Sclav.] to lay down or depoſite. To place in any ſituation or condition. To expoſe or apply. To uſe any action by which the ſtate of any thing is changed. To cauſe or introduce. *To put by*, turn off, divert, or thruſt aſide. *To put down*, to baffle, repreſs, cruſh, degrade, bring into diſuſe, confute, or commit to writing. *To put forth*, to propoſe, extend, emit, or exert. *To put in practice*, to uſe or exerciſe. *To put off*, to pull off, or lay aſide; to delay or defeat by ſome artifice or excuſe; to paſs off by fraud or deceit; to procraſtinate; to di'card; to obtrude by falſe appearances or recommendations. *To put out*, to place at intereſt; to extinguiſh, applied to light or ſight; to ſhoot like a plant; to extend from the body; to drive from or expel. *To be put to it*, to perplex, diſtreſs, or preſs hard. *To put up*, to paſs by unrevenged; to expoſe to ſale; to ſtart; to hoard; to hide. *To put to ſea*, implies, to ſet ſail, or begin one's courſe. *To put up*, to offer one's ſelf as a candidate; to advance or bring one's ſelf forward. *To put up with*, implies to bear without reſentment.

PUT, S. an action or ſtate of diſtreſs. A clowniſh perſon. A game at cards. *A put off*, implies a ſhift or excuſe.

PU'TAGE, S. [*putain*, Fr.] in law proſtitution on the woman's part.

PU'TANISM, S. [*putaniſme*, Fr.] the manner of living, or trade of a proſtitute.

PU'TATIVE, Adv. [*putatif*, Fr. from *puto*, Lat.] ſuppoſed; reputed.

PU'TID, Adj. [*putidus*, Lat.] mean, low, or worthleſs.

PUT'LOGS, S. ſhort pieces of timber, about ſeven feet long, uſed in building ſcaffolds, lying at right angles from the wall, and ſerving to bear the boards on which the builders ſtand.

PUTRE'DINOUS, Adj. [*putredo*, Lat.] ſtinking; rotten.

PUTREFA'CTION, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of growing rotten. A kind of fermentation of the inteſtine particles of bodies, which tends to deſtroy their form of exiſtence.

PUTREFAC'TIVE, Adj. [*putrefactus*, Lat.] making rotten.

To PUTREFY, V. A. to make rotten. Neuterly to grow rotten.

PUTRE'SCENCE, S. [*putreſco*, Lat.] the ſtate of rotting.

PUTRE'SCENT, Adj. [*putreſcens*, Lat.] growing rotten.

PU'TRID, Adj. [*putride*, Fr. *putridus*, Lat.] rotten, corrupt. A putrid fever, is that in which the humours have ſo little circulation, that they fall into an inteſtine motion and putrefy.

PU'TTER, S. one that ſtates, propoſes, or places. Followed by *on*, an inciter or inſtigator.

PU'TTINGSTONE, S. in ſome parts of Scotland, ſtones are laid at the gates of great houſes, which they call *putting ſtones*, for trials of ſtrength.

PU'TTOCK, S. a buzzard. See BUZZARD and BITTERN.

PU'TTY, S. a kind of powder on which glaſs is ground. A cement uſed by glaziers to faſten glaſs in windows.

To PUZZLE. V. A. [from *peſile*, of *poſe*] to perplex or confound with difficulties. To make intricate.

PU'ZZLE, S. embarraſſment; perplexity.

PY'GARO, S. a bird.

PYGME'AN, Adj. [from *pygme*] like a pygmy. Belonging to a pygmy.

PY'GMY, S. [*pygmie*, Fr.] a perſon belonging to a nation formerly fabled to be only

three

three ſpans high, and to have been devoured by cranes. A dwarf, or very ſhort perſon.

PYLO'RUS, S, [πυλωρος, Gr.] the lower office of the ſtomach.

PY'RAMID, S. [*pyramide*, Fr. *pyramis*, Lat.] in geometry, a ſolid ſtanding on a ſquare or polygonal baſis, and terminating at the top in a point. The pyramids of Egypt, the burial place of their kings are famous both for their height and magnitude.

PY'RAMIDIAL, PY'RAMIDICAL, Adj. reſembling, or in the form of a pyramid.

PY'RAMIS, S. a pyramid.

PYRE, S. a pile to be burnt. A funeral pile.

PYRET'ICKS, S. [πυρετος, Gr.] medicines which cures fevers.

PYRETO'LOGY, S. [πυρετος, and λεγια,] a treatiſe on fevers.

PYRI'TES, S. [πυρ, Gr.] freeſtone.

PY'ROMANCY, S. [πυρομαυτεια, Gr.] divination by fire.

PYROTE'CHNICAL, Adj. [*pyrotechnique*, Fr. from *pyrotechnicks*] engaged or ſkilful in fireworks.

PYROTE'CNICKS, S. [πυο and τεχνα, Gr.] the art of employing fire to uſe or pleaſure; the art of fireworks.

PYR'RHONISM, S. [from *Pyrho*, the founder of the ſceptics] ſcepticiſm or univerſal doubt.

PYX, S. [*pyxis*, Lat.] the box in which the Romans uſed to keep the hoſt. Pieces of coin preſerved in a box after every coinage; hence *the trial of the pyx*, implies the trial of ſuch pieces as have been reſerved in a box in Weſtminſter Abbey for that purpoſe.

QUA

Q, A conſonant, the ſixteenth letter of the alphabet; called *cue*, from the French *queüe*, or tail, it being as O with a tail to it. In the Gothic alphabet, it is in the form of an O, with a dot in the middle. Though it had a place in the Saxon alphabet, yet they generally ſubſtituted *ow* in its room, ſpelling *cwellan*, Sax. to quell or kill in that manner. In Engliſh, it is always followed by a *u*, and ſounded not unlike *cw*, excepting in *quoit*, which is pronounced *coit*, as in the French, from whence it is borrowed.

QUAB, S. a ſort of fiſh.

To QUACK, V. N. [*quacken*, Belg.] to cry like a duck; in this ſenſe it is often written *quacke*, to expreſs the ſound better. To chatter loudly and boaſtingly.

QUACK, S. a perſon who pretends to arts which he does not underſtand, generally applied to ignorant pretenders in phyſic.

QUACKERY, S. the practice of phyſic without judgment or knowledge.

QUA'CKSALVER, S. one who brags of medicines or ſalves; a mountebank; a medicaſter.

QUA'DRA, S. a word uſed in compoſition, from *quadrans*, Lat. ſignifying four.

QUADRAGE'SIMAL, Adj. [Fr.] Lenten; belonging to, or performed in Lent.

QUA'DRANGLE, S. [*quadratus* and *angulus*, Lat.] a ſquare; a circle with four right angles.

QUADRA'NGULAR, Adj. ſquare, having four right angles.

QUA'DRANT, S. [*quadrans*, Lat.] the fourth part; the quarter; a quarter of a circle. An Inſtrument containing the fourth part of a circle, with which altitudes are meaſured.

QUADRA'NTAL, Adj. included in the fourth part of a circle.

QUA'DRATE, Adj. [*quadratus*, Lat.] ſquare, or having four equal and parallel ſides; diviſible into four equal parts. Suited; applicable; uſed with to.

QUA'DRATE, S. a ſquare or ſurface having four equal and parallel ſides. In aſtrology, an aſpect of the heavenly bodies, in which they are diſtant 90 degrees from each other.

To QUA'DRATE, V. N. [*quadratus*, Lat.] to ſuit; or be accommodated; followed by *with*.

QUADRA'TICK, Adj. four ſquare; belonging to a ſquare.

QUA'DRATICK *equations*, ſuch as retain on the unknown ſide, the ſquare of the root or the number ſought.

QUA'DRATURE, S. [Fr.] the act of ſquaring. The firſt and laſt quarters of the moon. The ſtate of being ſquare.

QUA'DRIBLE, Adj. that may be ſquared.

QUADRI'ENNIAL, Adj. [*quadriennium*, Lat.] containing four years; hapening every fourth year.

QUA'DRIFIED, Adj. [*quadrifidis*, Lat.] cloven into four parts.

QUADRILA'TERAL, Adj. [*quadrilatere*, Fr.] having four ſides.

QUADRILA'TERALNESS, S. the property of having four right-lined ſides.

QUA'DRILLE, S. [Fr.] a game at cards.

QUA'DRIN, S. [*quadrinus*, Lat.] a mite: a ſmall piece of money, in value about a farthing.

QUA'DRINOMICAL, Adj. [*quatuor* and *nomen*, Lat.] conſiſting of four denominations.

QUA'DRIPARTITE, Adj. [*quatuor* and *partitus*, Lat.] having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUA'DRIPARTITELY, Adv. [from *quadripartite*] in a quadriparpite diſtribution.

QUADRIPARTI'TION, S. a diviſion by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

QUADRIPY'LLOUS, Adj. [*quatuor* and φυλλον] having four leaves.

QUA-

QUADRIRE'ME, S. [*quadriremis*, Lat.] a galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISY'LLABLE, S. [*quatuor* and *syllable*] a word of four syllables.

QUADRIVA'LVES, S. [*quatuor* and *valvæ*, Lat.] doors with four folds.

QUADRI'VIAL, Adj. [*quadrivium*, Lat.] having four ways meeting in a point.

QUA'DRUPED, S. [*quadrupede*, Fr. *quadrupes*, Lat.] an animal that goes on four feet.

QUA'DRUPLE, Adj. [Fr.] four-fold.

To QUADRU'PLICATE, V. A. [*quadruplico*, Lat.] to double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICA'TION, S. [from *quadruplicate*] the taking a thing four times.

QUADRU'PLY, Adv. [from *quadruple*] to a fourfold quantity.

QUÆ'RE, V. A. [Lat.] enquire; seek. A word made use of when a question is put.

To QUAFF, V. A. [*coeffer*, Fr. to be drunk] to swallow in large draughts. To drink much.

To QUA'FFER, V. N. to feel out.

QUA'GGY, Adj. [*quag.*] boggy.

QUA'GMIRE, S. [i. e. *quaking mire*] a bog which trembles under one's feet.

QUAIL, S. a bird of game, perhaps so called from its mournful cry.

To QUAIL, V. N. [*quelen*, Belg.] to languish, or grow dispirited.

QUAINT, Adj. [*coint*, Fr. *comptus*, Lat.] nice, exact to excess. Subtilty contrived, fine-spun, affected.

QUAI'NTLY, Adv. nicely; exactly; oddly.

QUAI'NTNESS, S. petty elegance; oddity.

To QUAKE, V. N. [*cwacan*, Sax.] to shake or tremble with cold or fear. To shake with the least jog or motion.

QUAKE, S. a shudder, or trembling motion.

QUA'KERS, S. [so called from the extraordinary agitations they were under when moved, as they say by the spirit] a religious sect that arose during the interregnum, and founded by George Fox. Their particular tenets are built on Scripture misunderstood, and consist in believing that every person is at present inspired in the same manner as the Apostles; hence they reject a standing ministry, and hold, that no one is authorized to preach, unless immediately inspired by the Holy Ghost; they reject the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper as outwardly administered; hold oaths on any occasion unlawful; are extremely plain in their apparel, as well as in their language; look on payment of tythes as inconsistent with the gospel, and are remarkably simple, and in general just in their dealings.

QUALIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] that which makes any person or thing fit. An accomplishment.

To QUA'LIFY, V. A. [*qualifier*, Fr.] to render fit for any thing or employment. To abate, soften, or diminish. To modify.

QUA'LITY, S. [*qualité*, Fr. *qualitas*, Lat.] that which occasions a thing to affect our senses in a particular manner. A property or accident. Disposition or temper. Virtue or vice. Character. Accomplishment. Rank. Nobility.

QUALM, S [*cwealm*, Sax. death] a sudden fit of sickness or languor.

QUALMISH, Adj. seized with qualmishness.

QUA'NDARY, S. [*qu'en dirai je*, Fr. what shall I say about it?] a doubt; a state of perplexity and uncertainty.

QUANTITY, S. [*quantité*, Fr. *quantitas*, Lat.] that property of a thing which answers to the question, *how much?* that which can be increased or diminished. In grammar, the length of time used in pronouncing a syllable.

QUA'NTUM, S. [Lat.] quantity; or amount. "The *quantum* of merit." SWIFT.

QUA'RANTAIN, QUA'RANTINE, S. [*quarantain*, Fr.] the space of forty days which a ship's crew, coming from places affected with the plague, is obliged to observe without intercourse or commerce with others.

To QUARREL, V. N. [*quereller*, Fr.] to debate, dispute, or fall into variance.

QUA'RREL, S. a state of variance. A state wherein two or more persons mutually accuse, contest or fight with each other. A cause of enmity.

QUA'RRELLER, S. [from *quarrel*] he who quarrels.

QUA'RRELLOUS, Adj. [*querelleux*, Fr.] petulant; easily provoked to enmity.

QUA'RRELSOME, Adj. inclined to brawls; easily provoked.

QUA'RRELSOMENESS, S. petulance; cholerickness.

QUA'RRY, S. [*quarré*, Fr.] a square. Game flown at by a hawk, from *querir*, Fr. or *carry*. A mine whence stones are dug.

To QUA'RRY, V. N. [from the noun] to prey upon.

QUA'RRYMAN, S. [*quarry* and *man*] one who digs in a quarry.

QUART, S. [Fr.] the fourth part of a gallon. A vessel which holds the fourth part of a gallon.

QUARTAN, S. [*febris quartana*, Lat.] an ague happening every other day.

QUARTA'TION, S. [*quartus*, Lat.] an operation made by refiners, wherein a fourth part of gold, and three parts of silver are compounded.

QUA'RTER, S. [*quart*, *quartier*, Fr.] A region of the skies, alluding to the seamen's card, or the four points of the horizon. A particular part of a town or country. The place where soldiers stand or are lodged. A

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proper ſtation. Mercy, or pardon of life ſhown by a conqueror. A meaſure of eight buſhels. A part of a ſhoe, which makes up one ſide of the heel, and contains the ſtrap which holds the buckle. A clift or chink in a horſe's hoof from top to bottom.

To QUA'RTER, V. A. to divide into four parts. To break by force. To ſtation or lodge ſoldiers. To feed or diet. To bear as an addition to one's hereditary arms.

QUA'RTERAGE. S. a quaterly allowance.

QUA'RTER-DAY, S. one of the days by which the year is divided into four parts, and on which rents are paid.

QUA'RTERDECK, S. the ſhort upper deck of a ſhip.

QUA'RTERLY, Adj. containing a fourth part.

QUA'RTERLY, Adv. once in a quarter of a year.

QUARTERMASTER, S. one who regulates the quarters or lodgings of ſoldiers.

QUA'RTERN, S. a gill, or the fourth part of a pint.

QUA'RTERSTAFF, S. a ſtaff of defence, ſo called from the manner of uſing it, one hand being placed on the middle, and the other half way between that and the end.

QUA'RTILE, S. an aſpect of the planets, when they are three ſigns, or 90 degree diſtant from each other.

QUA'RTO, S. [*quarto*, Lat] the ſize of a book in which a ſheet is doubled ſo as to contain four leaves.

To QUASH, V. A. [*quaſen* Belg *ſquaciare*, Ital. *quaſſo*, Lat.] to cruſh by ſqueezing. To ſubdue ſuddenly. To make void or annul, from *caſſus*, Lat.

To QUA'SSATE, V. N. [*quaſſatum*, Lat.] to ſhake or brandiſh.

QUASSA'TION, S. a brandiſhing or ſhaking.

QUATE'RNARY, S. [Lat.] the number four

QUARTE'RNON, S. [*quaternio*, Lat.] the number 4.

QUA'TTAIN, S. [*quatrain*, Fr.] a ſtanza conſiſting of four lines.

QUA'VER, S. a note in muſic, two of which make a crotchet,

To QUA'VER, V. N. [*cwavian*, Sax.] to ſhake the voice ; to ſpeak or ſing with a tremulous voice. To ſhake ; to vibrate.

QUAY, S. [*quai*, Fr.] a key or artifical bank on a ſea or river, whereon goods are landed.

QUEAN, S. a worthleſs woman or ſtrumpet.

QUEA'SINESS, S. [*queaſy*] the ſickneſs of a nauſeated ſtomach.

QUE'ASY, Adj. [*quetchen*, Belg.] ſick with nauſeouſneſs. Squeamiſh ; cauſing nauſeouſneſs.

QUEBEC, S. the capital of the province of Sanguenay, and of all Canada, in North America: alſo the ſee of a biſhop. It lies at the junction of the river St. Laurence and St. Charles or the little river, and on the N. ſide of the former, being about 140 leagues diſtant from the ſea. It has a large haven, capable of containing 100 ſhips of the line. Here the river St. Laurence ſhrinks from a breadth of four leagues to that of a ſingle mile : and hence the reaſon of the name of the town. Below the town is a caſcade called the Leap of Montmorency, and at the entrance of the little channel of the iſle of Orleans ſaid to be forty feet high, and thirty broad, though cauſed by an inconſiderable brook. A little above this is the city ; but between that and the Iſle of Orleans is a baſon a full league every way, into which the river St. Charles empties itſelf from the N. W. ſo that Quebec ſtands between the mouth of that river and Cape Diamant. At the firſt building of the town in 1608, the tide came quite up to it ; but ſince that, the river hath ſunk and left a dry large ſpot on which the lower town is built, at the foot of a rocky mountain, and eight fathom high. This is moſtly inhabited by merchants, but it is too much crowded, and defended by a platform about the middle, level with the water, and commanding all veſſels that go and come. The way from the lower town to the higher is ſteep. This laſt has noble edifices, as churches, palaces, &c. eſpecially the houſe of the Knights Hoſpitallers, a ſtone building, with two ſtately pavillions, and ſaid to have coſt 40,000 livres, but unfiniſhed. The cathedral, which is clumſey, and in a mean ſtyle, has a large, high, and well-built tower, ſeen at a great diſtance. This is the reſidence of the Viceroy of Canada, who ſtiles himſelf Governor and Captain General of New France and Louiſiana, with a ſalary of about 12,000 crowns beſides preſents, perquiſites, &c. Beſides the lower and higher towns, there is another beyond the latter, on the banks of the river St. Charles, along which there are ſeveral noble country ſeats, &c. Quebec has a caſtle on the brow of a hill, about forty fathom above the town, but irregularly built, and fortified with only two baſtions, and no ditch towards the town, the garriſon being inconſiderable. It has alſo another fort on Cape Diamant, a ſolid rock, which is 400 fathom high, with only ſome few works and redoubts commanding both it and the town : but the place owes it ſtrength more to nature than art ; and yet it ſeems not to be very tenable. About the middle of the year 1760 the Britiſh troops under General Wolfe, though with the loſs of that gallant young officer in the beginning of the action, took this place; and Brigadier Murray, who commanded afterwards in the town, went out to meet a ſtrong body of the French from Montreal, who were coming to attack Quebec, in which

encounter

encounter many lives were loſt on both ſides, our men then retiring within Quebec: but Admiral Lord Colville, appearing in the river St. Laurence, the French retreated to Montreal with the utmoſt precipitation: and ſoon after that, General Amherſt coming up by land from the Britiſh colonies, took Montreal upon the ſurrender of the French commander, without ſtriking a blow; ſo that this country is now altogether in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. Quebec lies 300 miles N. W. of Boſton in New England. Lat. 47 deg. 35 min. N. Long. 47 deg. 10 min. W.

To QUECK, V. N. to ſhrink; to ſhow pain.

QUEEN, S. [*γυνη*, Gr.] a woman inveſted with ſovereign command. The wife of a king. A pictured card painted with the figure of a queen.

QUEEN, V. N. to play the queen.

QUE'EN-APPLE, or QUEENING, S. a ſpecies of apple.

QUEER, Adj. odd; ſtrange; particular.

QUEE'RLY, Adv. particularly; oddly.

QUEE'RNES, S. oddneſs; particularity.

QUE'EST, S. [*queſtus*, Lat.] a ring-dove; a kind of wild pigeon.

To QUELL, V. A. [*cwellan*, Sax. to kill] to ſubdue or cruſh; originally to kill. Neuterly, to die.

QUE'LLER, S. [from *quell*] one that cruſhes or ſubdues.

QUE'LQUECHOSE, [Fr.] a trifle, a kickſhaw.

To QUEME, V. N. to pleaſe.

To QUENCH, V. A. [*cwencen*, Sax.] to extinguiſh fire, allay thirſt, or ſtill any paſſion. Neuterly, to cool; to grow cool.

QUE'NCHABLE, Adj. capable of being extinguiſhed, allayed, or appeaſed.

QUE'NCHLESS, Adj. not to be extinguiſhed.

QUE'RELE, S. [*querela*, Lat. *querelle*, Fr.] a complaint to a court.

QUE'RENT, S. [*querens*, Lat.] the complainant; the plaintiff.

QUE'RIMONIOUS, Adj. [*querimonia*, Lat.] querulous; complaining.

QUERIMO'NIOUSLY, Adv. [from *querimonious*] querulouſly with complaint.

QUERIMO'NIOUSNESS, S. [from *querimonious*] complaining temper.

QUE'RIST, S. [*quero*, Lat.] one that propoſes a queſtion; an enquirer.

QUERN, S. [*cworn*, Sax.] a handmill.

QUERPO, S. [corrupted from [*cwerpo*, Span.] a cloſe-bodied coat or waiſtcoat.

QUE'RRY, for EQUERRY, S. *ecuyer*, Fr.] a groom belonging to a prince, or one converſant in the king's ſtables.

QUERULOUS, Adj. [*querulus*, Lat.] mourning; habitually complaining.

QUE'RULOUSNESS, S. habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

QUE'RY, S. [*quære*, Lat.] a queſtion, of enquiry which wants a ſolution.

To QUE'RY, V. A. to aſk queſtions.

To QUESE, V. A. [of *quæſitus*, Lat.] to ſearch after.

QUEST, S. [*queſte*, Fr.] the act of ſeeking. An impannelled jury; contracted from *inqueſt*. An examination.

To QUEST, V. N. [*quéter*, Fr.] to go in ſearch.

QUE'STANT, S. ſeeker; endeavourer after.

QUESTION, S. [Fr. *queſtio*, Lat.] any thing propoſed to be examined, anſwered, or debated. The ſubject of debate. A doubt. A trial.

To QUE'STION, V. A. to aſk, enquire, or doubt of the truth of any thing.

QUE'STIONABLE, Adj. liable to doubt or diſpute.

QUE'STIONARY, Adj. [from *queſtion*] enquiring; aſking queſtions.

QUE'STIONABLENESS, S. [from *queſtion*] the quality of being queſtionable.

QUE'STIONER, S. [from *queſtion*] an enquirer.

QUE'STIONLESS, Adv. certainly; without doubt.

QUE'STMAN, QUE'STMONGER, S. ſtartler of law-ſuits or proſecutions.

QUE'STRIST, S. [from *queſt*] ſeeker; purſuer.

QUE'STUARY, Adj. [from *quæſtus*, Lat.] ſtudious of profit.

QUIB, S. a ſarcaſm; a bitter taunt.

QUI'BBLE, S. [*quidlibet*, Lat.] a low conceit founded on the mere ſound of words, which ſeem alike when pronounced, but have different meanings.

To QU'IBBLE, V. N. to pun, equivocate, or play on the mere ſound of words.

QUI'BBLER, S. a punſter.

QUICK, Adj. [*cwic*, Sax. *quick*, *quicke*, old Teut.] living, oppoſed to dead. Swift, oppoſed to ſlow. Speedy, oppoſed to delay. Active, nimble or ſprightly.

QUICK, Adv. in a nimble, ſpeedy, or ready manner.

QUICK, S. a live animal. The living fleſh or ſenſible parts.

QUIC'KBEAM, S. [*quicbeam*, Sax.] the Iriſh aſh, or ſorb.

To QUI'CKEN, V. A. [*cwecan*, Sax.] to make alive. To haſten. To actuate or excite. Neuterly, to become alive.

QUI'CKENER, S. one who makes alive; that which accelerates or actuates.

QUI'CK-LIME, S. lime not quenched with water.

QUI'CKLY, Adv. ſpeedily; nimbly.

QUI'CKNESS, S. ſpeed. Swiftneſs. Activity. Senſibility. Sharpneſs.

QUI'CKSAND, S. a moving ſand.

To QUI'CKSET, V. A. to ſet with living plants.

QUICKSET, S. a plant that will grow.

QUICKSI'GHTED, Adj. seeing soon and far.

QUI'CKSILVER, S. a fluid mineral, the heaviest of all known bodies next to gold, of the colour of silver, and so subtle that it penetrates the parts of all other metals, renders them brittle, and partly dissolves them.

QUI'DDANY, S. [*quidden*, German] confection of quinces made with sugar; marmalade.

QUI'DDIT, S. [from *quidlibet*, Lat. or *qui dit*, Fr.] a subtilty or equivocation.

QUI'DDITY, S. [*quidditas*, low Lat.] a trifling nicety, or cavil.

QUIE'SCENCE, S. [*quiescens*, Lat.] a state of rest.

QUIE'SCENT, Adj. at rest; not changing place.

QUI'ET, Adj. [*quietus*, Lat.] still; free from disturbance, motion, passion, or strife. Smooth.

QUI'ET, S. [*quies*, Lat.] a state wherein a thing is not moved or disturbed. Not noisy.

To QUI'ET, V. A. to calm; or make silent.

QUI'ETER, S. the person or thing that quiets.

QUI'ETISM, S. the doctrine of the Quietists, who hold an apathy, or absolute tranquility of mind.

QUI'ETLY, Adv. without noise, disturbance, motion, or resistance.

QUI'ETNESS, S. a state of mind free from the turbulence of passion.

QUI'ETSOME, Adj. easy, free from noise.

QUIETUDE, S. repose or tranquillity. "This *quietude* of mind." *Wotton.*

QUILL, S. [*kuhl*, Teut. *caulis*, Lat. a stalk] the hard strong feather of a wing with which pens are made. A pen. The dart of a porcupine. A reed on which weavers wind their threads.

QUILT, S. [*coverte*, Fr. *kulcht*, Belg. *culcita*, Lat.] a cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

To QUILT, V. A. to stitch one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

QUI'NARY, Adj. [*quinarius*, Lat.] consisting of five.

QUINCE, S. [*coin*, Fr. *quidden*, Teut.] a fruit somewhat resembling a pear.

To QUINCH, V. N. to stir; to flounce in resentment or pain.

QUINCUNCIAL, Adj. [from *quincunx*] having the form of a quincunx.

QUI'NCUNX, S. Lat.] *Quincunx order* a plantation of trees, disposed originally in square, consisting of five trees, one at each corner and a fifth in the middle, which disposition, repeated again and again, forms a regular grove, wood or wilderness.

QUINQUAGE'SIMA, S. [Lat.] a Sunday so called, because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned in whole numbers. Shrove Sunday.

QUINQUA'NGULAR, Adj. [*quinque* and *angulus*, Lat.] having five corners.

QUINQUARTI'CULAR, Adj. [*quinque* and *articulus*, Lat.] consisting of five articles.

QUI'NQUEFID, Adj. [*quinque* and *fidus*, Lat.] cloven into five leaves.

QUINQUE'NNIAL, Adj. [*quinquennis*, Lat.] lasting five years; happening once in five years.

QUI'NCY, S. [corrupted from *squinancy*] an inflammatory swelling in the throat.

QUINT, S. [Fr.] a sequence of five cards of the same colour.

QUI'NTAIN, S. [Fr.] a post with a turning top.

QUI'NTAL, S. [q. d. *centale*, of *centum*, Lat.] an hundred pound weight.

QUI'NTESSENCE, S. [sometimes accented on the second syllable, *quinta essentia*, Lat.] a fifth being; an extract of any thing, containing all its virtues.

QUINTE'SSENTIAL, Adj. consisting of quintessence.

QUI'NTIN, S. [*palus quintanus*, Lat. *quintain*, Fr.] an upright post on the top of which is a cross turned round on a pin, having a broad board with a heavy sand-bag on one end; the person playing at the game used to strike the broad board with his lance, and endeavour to pass by before the sand-bag could strike him, in its revolution, on the back.

QUI'NTUPLE, Adj. [*quintuplus*, Lat.] five fold.

QUIP, S. [derived from *whip*] a sharp jest or taunt.

To QUIP, V. A. to rally with bitter sarcasms.

QUIRE, S. [*choeur*, Fr. *choro*, Ital. *chorus*, Lat.] a body of singers, or a chorus. That part of a church where service is sung. A bundle of paper, consisting of twenty-four sheets, from *cahier*, Fr.

To QUIRE, V. N. to sing in concert. "*Quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims." *Shakes.*

QUI'RISTER, S. one who sings in concert, particularly applied to divine service.

QUIRK, S. a quick stroke or sharp fit. A smart taunt. An artful distinction.

To QUIT, V. A. [part. pass. *quit*, preter. *I have quit* or *quitted*] to discharge an obligation or duty. To make even. To set free or discharge from. To perform. To clear a debt. To abandon or forsake. To resign or give up.

QUI'TCH-GRASS, S. [*cwici*, Sax.] dog-grass.

QUITE, Adv. [*quitté*, Fr. free; hence the original expression, *quite and clean*, i. e. with a clean riddance] entirely; perfectly; completely.

QUIT-RENT, S. a small rent paid yearly in token of subjection to the lord of the manor.

QUITS, Interj. a word used when any thing is repaid, or the opposite parties in a game are even.

QUI'TTANCE, S. [*quittance*, Fr.] a discharge from debt or obligation. A return or recompence.

QUI'TTER, S. a deliverer. The scoria of tin.

QUI'TTERBONE, S. a hard round swelling, on the coronet, between the heel and the quarter.

QUI'VER, S. [corrupted from *couvrir*, Fr. to cover] a case for arrows.

QUI'VER, Adj. nimble, or active. "A "little *quiver* fellow." *Shak.* Obsolete.

To QUI'VER, V. N. to play to and fro with a trembling motion. To shake, shiver, or shudder with cold or fear.

QUI'VERED, Adj. furnished with, or placed in a quiver.

To QUOB, V. N. to move as the embryo does in the womb.

QUO'DLIBET, S. [Lat.] a nice point or subtilty.

QUODLIBETA'RIAN, S. [*quodlibet*, Lat.] one who talks or disputes on any subject.

QUODLIBE'TICAL, Adj. [*quodlibet*, Lat.] not restrained to a particular subject.

QUOIF, or COIF, S. [*coeffe*, Fr.] a cap. Particularly applied to that worn by a serjeant at law.

QUOI'FFURE, S. [*coeffure*, Fr.] headdress. "Her *quoiffure*." *Addis.*

QUOIN, S. [*coin*, Fr.] a corner. An instrument used in raising warlike engines.

QUOITS, or COITS, S. a game played by throwing any thing from one stated point to another.

To QUOIT, V. N. to play at quoits; to throw from place to place. Actively, to throw.

QUO'NDAM, S. [Lat.] having been formerly.

QUO'RUM, S. [from *quorum*, the first word in the commission] a bench of justices; one in a commission without whom the rest cannot act.

QUO'TA, S. [*quotus*, Lat.] a share or proportion.

QUOTA'TION, S. [from *quote*] the act of producing the passage of an author, either to illustrate or confirm. A passage produced from some author.

To QUOTE, V. A. [*quoter*, Fr.] to cite a passage from an author.

QUO'TER, S. he that cites.

QUOTH, V. Imperf. [from *cwitham*, Goth. *cwthean*, Sax. *ghoidan*, Pers. to speak or say] he says or said; though sometimes applied to the first person, as *quoth I.*

QUOTI'DIAN, Adj. [*quotidianus*, Lat.] happening every day. Daily.

QUOTI'DIAN, S. a fever that returns every day.

QUO'TIENT, S. [Fr. *quoties*, Lat.] the number which shews how often a smaller number is contained in a greater, or how often the divisor is contained in the dividend.

R.

R, The seventeenth letter of the alphabet, is called a canine letter, because the pronunciation of it resembles the snarling of a dog. The form of the capital in the Roman, Gothic, and Saxon, is alike, but that of the small letter, both in the Roman print and in writing, seems to have been borrowed from the Hebrew ר *resh*, written backwards. Its sound is uniform. In words derived from the Greek it is followed by an *h*, as in *Rhapsody*, &c. In physicians prescriptions it stands for *Recipe*, i. e. take.

To RA'BATE, V. N. [*rabatre*, Fr.] in falconry, to recover a hawk to the fist again.

To RA'BBET, V. A. [*rabatre*, *rabater*, Fr.] to plane or cut channels in boards, so as to make them fit each other.

RA'BBET, S. a joint made by paring two pieces of wood so as to wrap over each other.

RA'BBI, or RA'BBIN, S. [Heb.] a doctor or teacher among the Jews.

RA'BBIT, S. a small animal that burrows in warrens, esteemed for its flesh and fur.

RA'BBLE, S. [*rabula*, Lat.] a tumultuous crowd of low people.

RA'BBLEMENT, S. the lowest order of people; the vulgar.

RA'BDOMANCY, S. [ραβδομαντεια, Gr.] divination by rods or staves.

RA'BID, Adj. [*rabidus*, Lat.] fierce, or furious.

RA'BINET, S. a small piece of ordnance.

RABIOSI'TY, S. [*rabiositas*, Lat.] madness; furiousness; outrageousness.

RA'BIOUS, Adj. [*rabiosus*, Lat.] furious ravenous; outrageous; mad.

RACE, S. [Fr. from *radix*, Lat.] a family ascending or descending. A generation. A particular breed. A root or sprig of ginger from *rayz de gengibra*, Span. A particular strength or taste, applied to wine. An extraordinary force, applied to the understanding. A contest or course on foot or horseback.

RA'CEHORSE, S. a horse bred to run against others.

RACEMA'TION, S. [*racemus*, Lat.] cluster like that of grapes.

RACEMI'FEROUS, Adj. [*racemus* and *fero*, Lat.] bearing clusters.

RA'CER, S. one that runs to outstrip another. A racehorse.

RA'CINESS, S. [*racy*] the quality of being racy or strong tasted.

RACK, S. [*racken*, Belg.] an engine used in torturing, consisting of a wheel to which a person is fastened with his limbs extended. Torture or extreme pain. Any instrument which extends. A wooden grate in which hay is placed. A spirituous liquor, contracted from ARRACK.

To RACK, V. N. to stream like clouds driven before the wind. Actively, to torment, harrass, oppress by exaction. To extend. To draw off from the lees.

RACKO'ON, S. an animal like a badger, having a tail like a fox, clothed with a thick deep fur; it sleeps in the day in a hollow tree, and goes out in moonshine to feed by the seaside.

RA'CK-RENT, S. rent raised to the uttermost.

RA'CKET, S. [from ῥαχια, Gr.] a chattering noise. Clamouring, or noisy confused talk. The instrument with which a ball is struck, from *raquettes*, Fr.

RA'CKING, S. a pace of a horse, like amble, excepting that its time is swifter and head shorter.

RAC'Y, Adj. [*rayz*, Span. a root] strong flavoured; tasting of the soil.

RAD, the old pret. of *read*.

RAD, RED, and ROD, differing only in dialect, signify counsel; as Conrad, powerful and skilful in counsel; Ethelred, a noble counsellor.

RA'DDOCK, S. a bird.

RA'DIANCE, RA'DIANCY, S. [*radiantia*, Lat.] a sparkling lustre; the quality of emitting rays.

RA'DIANT, Adj. [*radians*, Lat.] shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

To RA'DIATE, V. N. [*radiatus*, Lat.] to dart rays, to sparkle.

RA'DIATED, Adj. [*radiatus*, Lat.] adorned with rays.

RADIA'TION, S. [*radiatio*, Lat.] a beam of lustre. Emission every way from the center.

RA'DICAL, Adj. [from *radix*, Lat.] original, implanted by nature. Serving to produce.

RA'DICALITY, S. [from *radical*] origination.

RA'DICALLY, Adv. [from *radical*] originally; primitively.

RA'DICALNESS, S. [from *radical*] the state of being radical.

To RA'DICATE, V. A. [*radicatus*, Lat.] to root; to plant firmly and deeply.

RADICA'TION, S. the act of fixing deeply.

RA'DICLE, S. [*radicule*, Fr.] that part of the seed of a plant, which becomes the root.

RA'DISH, S. [*radix*, Lat.] a root.

RA'DIUS, S. [Lat.] the semidiameter of a circle. In anatomy, a long slender bone of the arm descending with the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

RA'DNOR, S. a town of S. Wales, and capital of Radnorshire, with a market on Thursdays, and one fair, on October 29, for sheep, horned cattle, and horses. It is seated near the spring-head of the river Somergil, in a pleasant valley, at the foot of a hill, where a castle formerly stood. It is a corporation, has large privileges, and sends one member to parliament. Its market is now disused. It is 28 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Long. 14. 29. lat. 52. 20.

RA'DNORSHIRE, S. one of the six counties of South Wales. The Welch call it Sir Vaes or Maes y Ved. It is bounded on the E. by Shropshire and Herefordshire; on the S. and W. by Brecknockshire and Cardiganshire; on the N. by Montgomeryshire, in North Wales. It is about twenty-nine miles in length, and eighteen in breadth; has thirteen rivers, four market towns, fifty-two parishes, and abrut 19,000 inhabitants, all in the dioceses of Hereford and St. David's. The air in this county is sharp and piercing. Its E. and S. parts are well cultivated, and pretty fruitful in corn; but the soil elsewhere, especially in the N. and W. parts, is rocky and mountainous, being only fit to feed cattle and sheep; though it is well-stored with woods, and watered by rivulets, having also standing lakes in some places. Its principal commodities are cheese and horses. The river Wye, which divides it from Brecknockshire, has in its rapid course several cataracts, receiving the Ython, Weverly, and other streams. The Trent parts it from Shropshire; but the river peculiar to it is the Ython, into which runs the Dulas, Clowdock, and Camerah; after which it falls into the Wye. In these rivers there is plenty of salmon and other fish. This county sends one member to parliament.

To RAFF, V. A. to sweep, huddle, or take in a confused manner.

To RA'FFLE, V. N. [*raffler*, Fr.] to cast dice for a prize.

RA'FFLE, S. the determination of a person's right to a prize by casting dice.

RAFT, S. [probably from *ratis*, Lat.] a frame or float to carry goods or persons on water, made by laying or tying pieces of timber together.

RAFT, Part. Pass. of *reave*, or *raff*, torn.

RA'FTER, S. [*raefter*, Sax. *rafter*, Belg.] pieces of timber, which compose the roof of a building.

RA'FTERED, Adj. built with rafters.

RAG, S. [*bracade*, Sax. ῥαχος, Gr.] a piece of cloth torn from the rest. Any thing rent or tattered.

RAGAMU'FFIN, S. a person clothed in rags.

RAGE, S. [Fr.] violent anger or fury. Aggravation or increase of pain.

To RAGE, V. N. to be hurried away by excessive anger. To exercise fury. To act with mad or ungoverned fury.

RA'GEFUL, Adj. violent; furious.

RA'GGED, Adj. rent into tatters. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited. Dressed in tatters. Rugged; not smooth.

RA'GGEDNESS, S. state of being dressed in tatters.

RA'GINGLY, Adv. with vehement fury.

RA'GMAN, S. one who deals in rags.

RA'GOUT, S. [Fr. pronounced *ragoó*] meat stewed and highly seasoned.

RA'GWORT, S. a plant.

RA'GSTONE, S. a stone so named from its breaking in a ragged or irregular manner. The stone on which the edge of a tool new ground is smoothed.

RAIL. S. [*riegel*, Teut.] a cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts. A series of posts connected by beams, by which any thing is inclosed, differing from a *pale*, because it does not rise so high above the cross beam. A kind of bird. A woman's upper garment, called likewise a *nightrail*.

To RAIL, V. A. to inclose with rails; to range in a line. Neuterly, to speak to or about, with reproachful terms.

RA'ILER, S. one who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

RA'ILLERY, S. [*raillerie*, Fr.] slight and jocose satire.

RAI'MENT, S. [for *arrinment*, from *array*] cloaths, or dress. Seldom used unless in poetry.

To RAIN, V. N. [*renian*, Sax.] to fall in drops from the clouds. To fall like rain. *It rains*, i. e. the water falls from the clouds.

RAIN, S. [*ren*, Dan. *reg*. old Teut.] water descending from the clouds in drops.

RAI'NBOW, S. [*renboga*, Sax.] a meteor in form of a party-coloured semicircle, appearing in a rainy sky opposite to the sun, by the refraction of its rays in drops of falling rain.

RAIN-DEER, S. [*branas*, Sax. *rangifer*, Lat.] a deer used in the northern countries for drawing sledges.

RAI'N-WATER. S. water which descends from the clouds.

RAI'NY, Adj. showery; wet.

To RAISE, V. A. [*reisa*, Swed. *raiser*, Dan.] to lift, or heave from the ground. To set a thing upright. To erect or build. To prefer or exalt. To excite, rouse, or stir up. To bring into being. To call into view, applied to spirits. To utter loudly, applied to the voice. To collect, applied to money.

RAI'SER, S. he that raises.

RAI'SIN, S. [Fr.] the fruit of the vine dried in the sun or in an oven.

RAKE, S. [*race*, Sax. *racche*, Belg.] an instrument with teeth, used in dividing ground, or grubbing up weeds. A loose, disorderly, vicious, gay, and thoughtless person, from *recaille*, Fr.

To RAKE, V. A. to scrape together or clear with a rake. To draw together by violence or extortion. To scour or search with vehement desire. Neuterly, to search; to grope. To pass with violence.

RA'KER, S. one that rakes.

RA'KE-HELL, S. a wild, vicious, or debauched person.

RA'KISH, Adj. like a rake; loose or lewd.

To RA'LLY, V. A. [*rallier*, Fr.] to reduce disordered forces to order. To treat with satirical mirth, or reproach with good humour; to banter. Neuterly, to come together in a hurry. To come again into order. To exercise satirical resentment.

RAM, S. [Sax. and Belg.] a male sheep. An instrument with an iron head used in battering walls.

To RAM, V. A. to drive with violence, alluding to the motion of a battering ram. To fill with any thing driven hard.

To RA'MBLE, V. N. [*ramb*, Swed.] to wander; to rove, or go about without any fixed resolution, or determined place.

RA'MBLE, S. a wandering and irregular excursion.

RA'MBLER, S. rover; wanderer.

RA'MBOOZE, RA'MBUSE, S. a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar, in the winter; but of wine, milk, sugar, and rose water, in the summer.

RA'MEKIN, RA'MEQUINS, S. [*ramequiers*, Fr.] small slices of bread covered with cheese and eggs.

RA'MENTS, S. [*ramenta*, Lat.] scrapings; shavings.

To RA'MIFY, V. A. [*ramifier*, Fr.] to separate into branches. Neuterly, to be parted into branches.

RA'MMER, S. an instrument by which any thing is driven hard. The stick with which a charge is forced into a gun.

RAMIFICA'TION, S. [Fr. from *ramus*, Lat.] division or separation into branches; act of branching out.

RAMM'ISH, Adj. rank, or strong scented.

RA'MOUS, Adj. [*ramus*, Lat.] branchy; consisting of branches.

To RAMP, V. N. [*ramper*, Fr.] to leap with violence. To climb, applied to plants.

RAMP, S. a leap or spring.

RA'MPANCY, S. [from *rampant*] prevalence; exuberance.

RA'MPANT, Adj. [Fr.] prevailing; breaking through restraint. In heraldry, raised up in order to combat.

To RA'MPART, RA'MPIRE, V. [from the noun] to fortify with rampart.

RA'MPART, RAMPIRE, S. a mound, bank of earth, cannon proof, raised about the body of a place, and formed in bastions. The wall round fortified places.

RA'MPIONS, S. [*rapunculus*, Lat.] a plant.
RA'MSONS, S. an herb.
RA'MSEY, an iſland of S. Wales, on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire. It is about two miles in length, and a mile and an half broad. Near it are ſeveral ſmall ones, and theſe are known by the name of the Biſhop and his Clerks. It is four miles W. of St. David's, and ſeventeen N. W. of Milford-haven. Long. 12. 15. lat. 51. 55.
RA'MSGATE, a ſea-port town of Kent in the iſle of Thanet, where a very fine pier has been lately built, for the ſecurity of ſhips that come into the harbour, being ſeated near the Downs, between the N. and S. Foreland, and is 10 miles N. E. of Canterbury. Long. 28. 55. lat. 51. 20.
RAN, the preter of RUN.
To RANCH, V. A. [corrupted from *wrench*] to ſprain or injure by a violent twiſt.
RAN'CID, Adj. [*rancidus*, Lat.] ſtrong ſcented.
RA'NCIDNESS, RA'NCIDITY, S. ſtrong ſcent, as of old oil. Muſtineſs.
RA'NCOROUS, Adj. [from *rancour*] ſpiteful in the higheſt degree.
RA'NCOUR, [*rancœur*, old Fr.] hatred continued.
RAND, S. [Belg.] a border or ſeam. "The *rand* of a ſhoe."
RA'NDOM, S. [*random*. Fr.] want of direction, rule, method, or chance.
RAN'DOM, Adj. done by chance, or without deſign.
RA'NFORCE, S. the ring of a gun next the touch hole.
RANG, preter of RING.
To RANGE, V. A. [*ranger*, Fr.] to place in order or rank. To rove over. Neuterly, to move at large. To be placed in order.
RANGE, S. [*rangée*, Fr.] a rank or any thing placed in a line. A claſs or order. An excurſion; room for excurſion. Compaſs taken by any thing extended or placed in order. The ſtep of a ladder. A kitchen grate.
RA'NGER, S. one that roves about. A dog that beats the ground. An officer that looks after the game of a foreſt.
RANK, Adj. [*ranc*, Sax.] ſtrong; growing too faſt. Fruitful; bearing ſtrong plants. Strong ſcented; groſs; coarſe.
RANK, S. [*rang*, Fr.] a line of men placed a breaſt. A row. A claſs, or order. Degree of dignity. High place.
To RANK, V. A. [*ranger*, Fr.] to place breaſt. To range or include in any particular claſs. To diſpoſe in a regular manner. Neuterly, to be ranged; to be placed.
To RA'NKLE, V. N. to feſter, or breed ruption. To be inflamed, applied both to body and mind.
RANKLY, Adv. in a coarſe, or groſs manner.
RA'NKNESS, S. exuberance; ſuperfluity growth.

RA'NNY, S. [*mus araneus*, Lat.] the ſhrewmouſe.
To RA'NSACK, V. A. to plunder or pillage. To ſearch narrowly.
RA'NSOME, [*rançon*, Fr.] the price paid for the redemption of a priſoner.
To RA'NSOME, V. A. [*rançonner*, Fr.] to free from puniſhment or captivity by money.
RA'NSOMELESS, Adv. free from ranſome.
To RANT, V. N. [*randen*, Belg.] to make uſe of pompous or high-ſounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.
RANT, S. high-ſounding language without proportionate dignity of thought.
RA'NTER, S. a ranting fellow.
RA'NTIPOLE, S. wild; roving; rakiſh.
To RA'NTIPOLE, V. N. to run about wildly.
RA'NULA, S. [Lat.] a ſoft ſwelling, poſſeſſing the ſaliva under the tongue.
RANU'NCULUS, S. [Lat.] a flower called likewiſe crowfoot.
To RAP, V. N. [*braeppan*, Sax.] to ſtrike with a ſmart and quick blow. *To rap and rend*, is, to ſeize by violence.
RAP, S. a quick ſmart blow.
RAPA'CIOUS, Adj. [*rapax*, Lat.] given to plunder; ſeizing by violence.
RAPA'CIOUSLY, Adv. [from *rapacious*] by rapine; by violent robbery.
RAPA'CIOUSNESS, S. [from *rapacious*] the quality of being rapacious.
RAPA'CITY, S. [*rapacité*, Fr. *rapacitas*, Lat.] the act of ſeizing by violence. The quality of being addicted to plunder.
RAPE, S. [*rapt*, Fr. *raptus*, Lat.] a violent forcing of a virgin or woman.
RA'PID, Adj. [*rapide*, Fr. *rapidus*, Lat.] quick; ſwift and violent of motion.
RAPI'DITY, S. [*rapidité*, Fr. *rapiditas*, Lat.] violent ſwiftneſs of motion.
RA'PIDLY, Adv. ſwiftly; quickly.
RA'PIDNESS, S. the quality of being violently ſwift.
RA'PIER, S. [*rapiere*, Fr.] a ſmall ſword uſed only in thruſting.
RA'PIER-FISH, S. a fiſh about five yards long, which has a ſword growing from its ſnout about a yard long, at the baſis it is four inches over, two edged, and pointed like a *rapier*; it preys on fiſh, having firſt ſtabbed them with its ſword.
RA'PINE, S. [Fr. *rapina*, Lat.] the act of taking away the goods of another by violence. Force. Plunder.
RA'PPER, S. [from *rap*] one who ſtrikes.
RA'PPORT, S. [*rapport*, Fr.] relation; reference.
To RAPT, V. N. to raviſh; to put in ecſtaſy.
RAPT, S. [from *rap*] a trance.
RA'PTURE, S. [*rapio*, Lat.] ecſtacy; violence of any paſſion; uncommon heat of imagination;

imagination; rapidity or haſte. "Torrent "*rapture*." *Milt.*

RA'PTUROUS, Adj. ecſtatic; tranſporting.

RARE, Adj. [Fr. *rarus*, Lat.] uncommon, ſcarce; excellent; thin, oppoſed to denſe; thinly ſcattered.

RARE'SHOW, S. a ſhew carried in a box.

RAREFA'CTION, S. [Fr.] the art of making any medium thin, or of extending the parts of a thing ſo that they ſhall take up more room.

RAREFI'ABLE, Adj. capable of being made thinner.

To RA'REFY, V. A. [*rarefier*, Fr.] to make more thin. To become thin.

RA'RELY, Adv. not often; ſeldom. Finely; nicely; accurately.

RA'RENESS, S. the quality or ſtate of happening ſeldom and being uncommon. Value ariſing from ſcarcity.

RA'RITY, S. [*rarité*, Fr. *raritas*, Lat.] uncommonneſs. A thing valued for its ſcarceneſs or uncommonneſs. Thinneſs.

RA'SCAL, S. [*raſcal*, Sax. a lean beaſt] a mean fellow. A ſcoundrel.

RASCA'LION, S. one of the meaneſt rank.

RA'SCALITY, S. the low mean people.

RA'SCALLY, Adv. in a mean, baſe, or worthleſs manner.

To RASE, V. A. [*raſer*, Fr.] to ſkim or bruſh the ſurface. To deſtroy or overthrow. To eraſe or blot out.

RASH, Adj. [*raſch*, Belg.] haſty, violent, precipitate.

RASH, S. [*raſh*, Belg.] ſattin. An efflorescence of red ſpots on the ſkin, perhaps corrupted from *ruſh*.

RA'SHER, S. [*reſati*, Sclav. *raſati*, Swed. *rizati*, Dalm. to cut] a ſlice; "a *raſher* of "bacon."

RA'SHLY, Adv. in a haſty and thoughtleſs manner.

RA'SHNESS, S. fooliſh contempt of danger. Inconſiderate haſte.

RASP, S. [*raſpo*, Ital.] a raſpberry.

To RASP, V. A. [*raſper*, Belg. *raſper*, Fr. *raſpare*, Ital.] to rub to powder, or wear away the ſurface with a rough file.

RASP, S. [from the verb] a piece or powder rubbed off a thing by a very rough or coarſe file.

RASPA'TORY, S. [*raſpatoir*, Fr.] a chirurgeon's raſp.

RA'SPBERRY, S. a kind of a berry.

RA'SPERRY-BUSH, S. a ſpecies of bramble.

RA'SURE, S. [*raſuro*, Lat.] the act of ſcraping or ſhaving. A mark in writing made by rubbing out a word or letter.

RAT, S. [*ratte*, Belg. *ratta*, Span. *rat*, Fr.] an animal larger than a mouſe, that infeſts houſes and ſhips. *To ſmell a rat*, implies to ſuſpect danger, or to be put on the watch.

RA'TABLE, Adj. [from *rate*] ſet at a certain value.

RA'TABLY, Adv. proportionably.

RATAFI'A, S. [pronounced *ratifee*] a fine cordial prepared from the kernels of apricots and ſpirits.

RATA'N, S. an Indian cane. An inſtrument of cane uſed by ſchoolmaſters. A low and mean ſpecies of mahogany.

RATCH, RASCH, S. in clock-work, a ſort of wheel, which ſerves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock ſtrike.

RATE, [Fr. *ratus*, Lat.] a price fixed to any thing. A ſettled allowance or quantity. Degree. That which ſets the value. The manner of doing a thing. A tax impoſed by a pariſh.

To RATE, V. A. to value at a certain price. To tax.

RATH, Adj. [*rath*, Sax. quickly] early in ſeaſon. "The *rath* primroſe." *Milt.* Not in uſe.

RATH, S. a hill.

RA'THER, Adv. [the comparative of *rath*, now out of uſe] more willingly. Preferably. In a great degree. More properly. Sooner. *To have rather*, is to prefer, or deſire in preference.

RATIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of confirming.

RA'TIFIER, S. the perſon or thing that ratifies.

To RA'TIFY, V. A. [*ratum facio*, Lat.] to confirm.

RA'TIO, S. [Lat.] proportion.

To RATIO'CINATE, V. N. [*ratiocinor*, Lat.] to reaſon; to argue.

RATIOCINA'TION, S. [*ratiocinatio*, Lat.] the act of deducing conſequences from premiſes by the exerciſe of reaſon.

RATIO'CINATIVE, Adj. argumentative; advancing by proceſs or diſcourſe.

RA'TIONAL, Adj. [*rationalis*, Lat.] having the uſe of reaſon. Agreeable to reaſon.

RATIONA'LE. S. [Lat.] the grounds on which any thing is founded.

RA'TIONALIST, S. one who admits of nothing but what he can account for on the principles of reaſon.

RATIONA'LITY, S. the power of reaſoning. Reaſonableneſs.

RA'TIONALLY, Adv. [from *rational*] reaſonably; with reaſon.

RATIO'NALNESS, S. [from *rational*] the ſtate of being rational.

RA'TSBANE, S. poiſon for rats.

RATTE'EN, S. a kind of ſtuff.

To RA'TTLE, V. N. [*ratelen*, Belg.] to make a quick noiſe with ſhaking hard things together. To ſpeak eagerly and noiſily. Actively, to make a thing ſound by ſhaking.

RA'TTLE, S. a quick noiſe made by the collision

collision of ſticks, or ſhaking a thing incloſed in a box. Empty and loud talk. An inſtrument having ſomething included in a hollow part, uſed to pleaſe infants.

RA'TTLEHEADED, Adj. [from *rattle* and *head*] giddy; unſteady.

RA'TTLE-SNALE, S. a ſnake ſo called from the rattle at the end of its tail.

RATTLE-SNAKE ROOT, S. a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians uſe it as a certain remedy againſt the bite of a rattle-ſnake.

RA'TTOON, S. a Weſt-Indian fox.

To RA'VAGE, V. A. [*ravager*, Fr.] to lay waſte, ſack, ſpoil, or plunder.

RA'VAGE, S. ſpoil, or plunder.

RA'VAGER. S. plunderer; ſpoiler.

RAU'CITY, S. [*raucus*, Lat.] hoarſeneſs; loud rough noiſe.

To RAVE, V. A. [*reven*, Belg. *raver*, Fr.] to be delirious or talk irrationally. To burſt into fits of fury like a mad perſon.

To RA'VEL, V. A. [*ravelen*, Belg.] to entangle or entwiſt. To unweave, or undo the thread of ſomething woven. Neuterly, to fall into perplexity or confuſion. To work in perplexity; to buſy himſelf with intricacies.

RA'VELIN, S [Fr.] in fortification, a work having two faces, that compoſe a ſalient angle without any flanks.

RA'VEN, S. [*hræfen*, Sax.] a large black fowl.

To RA'VEN, V. A. [*ræfian*, Sax.] to rob, to devour with great eagerneſs.

RA'VENOUS, Adj. hungry to exceſs.

RA'VENOUSNESS, S. the quality of raging after prey.

RAUGHT, the old pret. and part. paſſ. of *reach*.

RAV'IN, S. prey or food gotten by violence.

RA'VINGLY, Adv. [from *rave*] with frenzy; with diſtraction.

To RA'VISH, V. A. [*ravir*, Fr.] to violate a perſon's chaſtity by force. To take away by violence. To delight to ecſtacy.

RA'VISHER, S. he that embraces a woman by violence. One who takes any thing by force.

RA'VISHMENT, S. the act of violating chaſtity by force. Exceſſive delight. Rapture.

RAW, Adj. [*braef*, Sax. *rau*, Dan. *rouw*, Belg. *rob*, Teut.] not boiled or roaſted. Not dreſſed enough either by roaſting or boiling. Not covered with the ſkin. Sore. Ignorant or unexperienced, applied to the judgment.

RA'WBONED, Adv. [*raw* and *bone*] having bones ſcarcely covered with fleſh.

RA'WHEAD, S. [*raw* and *head*] the name of a ſpectre.

RA'WLY, Adv. [from *raw*] in a raw manner. Unſkilfully. Newly.

RAW'NESS, S. the ſtate of neither being boiled nor roaſted, applied to food. Inexperience, applied to the judgment.

RAY, S. [*raie*, *rayon*, Fr.] a beam of light, or knowledge. A fiſh, from *raye*, Fr. An herb.

To RAY, V. A. [*rayer*, Fr.] to ſtreak; to mark in long lines.

RAZE, S. [*rayz*, Span. root] a root. "Two *razes* of ginger." *Shakeſ.*

To RAZE, or RASE, V. A. [*raſer*, Fr.] to overthrow, ruin or demoliſh. To efface. To extirpate.

RA'ZOR, or RASOR, S. [*raſoir*, Fr.] an inſtrument uſed in ſhaving.

RA'ZURE, S. [*raſure*, Fr.] See RASURE.

RE, is an inſeparable particle uſed by the Latins, and from them borrowed by us to denote iteration or backward action: as *return*, to come back; *repercuſſion*, the act of driving back.

RE'ACCESS, S. a return of a viſit.

To REACH, V. A. [*ræcan*, Sax.] to touch or take hold of with the hand extended. To arrive at, or obtain. To fetch from ſome place diſtant, and give. To transfer. To penetrate to. To be adequate to. To extend, or ſpread abroad. Neuterly, to be extended far. To make efforts or attain. To take in the hand.

REACH, S. the act of taking or bringing by extending the arm. The act of taking or thouching with the arm extended. Power of attaining The limit of the underſtanding. A contrivance or artifice. Extent.

To RE'ACT, V. A. to act back again. To return an action or impulſe.

RE'ACTION, S. [Fr.] the action whereby a thing acted upon returns the action upon the agent.

READ, S. [*ræd*, Sax. *raed*, Belg.] counſel. "To wicked *read*." *Stern.*

To READ, V. A. [preter. and part. paſſ. *read*, but pronounced *red*, from *ræd*, Sax.] to peruſe, or utter by the voice any thing written or printed. Figuratively, to diſcover by marks or learn by obſervation. To know perfectly, or underſtand.

RE'ADING, S. [pronounced *reeding*] the art of peruſing words written or printed. Study conſiſting in the peruſal of books. A lecture. A public recital.

RE'ADING, S. [pronounced *Redding*] the capital and county town of Berkſhire, near the Thames, which juſt by receives the Kennet, that paſſes under ſeven bridges in the town and neighbourhood. It is governed by a mayor, &c. who returns two members to parliament. This is the moſt conſiderable and largeſt place in the county; and though they muſt have a great trade into the neighbouring country, their principal traffic is with large barges by the navigation of the Thames to London, whither they carry vaſt quantities of malt, meal, and timber, and bring back coals, ſalt, tobacco, grocery, oils, &c. Reading gave birth to archbiſhop Laud and lord chief juſtice Holt, &c. Here are three churches

two large meeting-houſes, beſides that of the quakers; and it contains about 8000 people, including a little hamlet at the bridge over the Thames. Here is a county infirmary. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on February 1, for cheeſe and horſes; May 1, chiefly for horſes; July 25, for ditto and other cattle; and September 21, for cheeſe. In the neighbourhood is a continued body of oyſter-ſhells, for the ſpace of five or ſix acres. See the Philoſophical Tranſactions. It lies forty miles W. of London, and ſix from Maidenhead.

READE'PTION, S. [*re* and *adeptus*, Lat.] recovery; act of regaining.

RE'ADER, S. one that purſues any thing written or printed. One ſtudious in books. One whoſe office it is to read prayers in churches.

REA'DILY, Adv. without heſitation, hinderance, or delay.

READINESS, S. [ſee READY] the quality of doing any thing without delay, or heſitation.

To RE'ADJOURN, V. A. [*re* and *adjourn*] to adjourn again.

RE-ADMISSION, S. the act of admitting again.

To RE'ADMIT, V. A. [*re* and *admit*] to let in again.

To RE-ADORN, V. A. to adorn again.

RE'ADY, Adj. quick in performance. Fit or prepared. Willing. Being at the point, or not far from being done; without hinderance, or heſitation. Adverbially, readily; ſo as not to admit of delay.

RE-AFFI'RMANCE, S. [*re* and *affirmance*] ſecond confirmation.

REAL, Adj. [*reel*, Fr. *realis*, Lat.] relating to things, not perſons. True, oppoſed to fictitious. Genuine. In law, conſiſting of things immoveable.

RE'ALGAR, S. red arſenic.

REA'LITY, S. [*realité*, Fr.] truth, or real exiſtence, oppoſed to appearance. Something intrinſically important.

To RE'ALIZE, V. A. [*realiſer*, Fr.] to bring into being. To convert money into land.

RE'ALLY, Adv. actually, truly. Indeed.

REALM, S. [pronounced *relm*, from *roi-aume*, Fr.] a kingdom. Kingly government.

RE'ALTY, S. [*reale*, Ital.] loyalty "Where faith and *realty*——remain not." *Par. Loſt.*

REAM, S. [*rame*, Fr. *riem*, Belg.] a bundle of paper conſiſting of twenty quires.

To REA'NIMATE, V. A. to animate again. To reſtore to life.

To REANNEX, V. A. [*re* and *annex*] to annex again.

To REAP, V. A. [*ripan*, Sax. *ruppen*, Belg.] to cut corn at harveſt. To gather, or obtain. Neuterly, to harveſt.

RE'APER, S. one that cuts corn.

RE'APING-HOOK, S. a crooked inſtrument uſed in cutting corn.

REAR, S. [*arriere*, Fr.] the hindermoſt troop of an army, or the laſt line of a fleet. The laſt claſs.

To REAR, V. A, [*raræn*, Sax.] to raiſe up. To lift up any thing fallen. To bring up from an infant ſtate. To educate or inſtruct. To exalt or elevate.

RE'ARWARD, S. the laſt troop. The end; the tail or train behind. The latter part.

REA'RMOUSE, S. [*bræmus*, Sax.] a bat, more properly ſpelt *reremouſe*.

To REASCEND, V. N. to climb, or mount again. To go up a ſecond time.

REA'SON, S. [*raiſon*, Fr. *ratio*, Lat.] true and clear principles. Clear and fair deductions from premiſes. The cauſe or final cauſe. A faculty in man, whereby he is diſtinguiſhed from beaſts, conſiſting in deducing one propoſition from another, or in finding out ſuch intermediate ideas as may connect two diſtant ones. Right. A juſt account. After *bring*, ſuch meaſures as are conſiſtent with humanity. "*Bringing* France to *reaſon*." *Addiſon.*

To REA'SON, V. N. [*raiſonner*, Fr.] to deduce conſequences from premiſes. To debate, diſcourſe, or endeavour to convince. Actively, to examine by the rules of reaſon.

REA'SONABLE, Adj. [*raiſonable*, Fr.] having the faculty of reaſon. Conſiſtent with the rules of reaſon. Juſt. Moderate. Tolerable.

REA'SONABLENESS, S. agreeableneſs to reaſon. Moderation.

REA'SONABLY, Adv. agreeable to reaſon. Moderately.

REA'SONER, S. one who reaſons; an arguer.

REA'SONING, S. an argument.

REA'SONLESS, Adv. void of reaſon.

To REASSE'MBLE, V. A. to collect again.

To REASSE'RT, V. A. to aſſert anew, or a ſecond time.

To REASSU'ME, V. A. [*reaſſumo*, Lat.] to reſume; to take again.

To REASSU'RE, V. A. [*raſſurer*, Fr.] to free from fear; to reſtore from terror.

REATE, S. a kind of long ſmall graſs that grows in water, and complicates itſelf together.

To REAVE, V. A. pret. *reft*, [*ræfan*, Sax.] to take away by ſtealth or violence.

To REBA'PTIZE, V. A. [*rebaptiſer*, Fr. *re* and *baptize*] to baptize again.

REBAPTIZA'TION, S. [*rebaptiſation*, Fr.] renewal of baptiſm.

To REBA'TE, V. A. [*rebattre*, Fr.] to blunt, or deprive of its edge.

REBA'TE, S. a rule in arithmetic, the ſame as diſcount.

REBE'CK, S. [*rebec*, Fr. *ribecca*, Ital.] a three ſtringed fiddle.

RE'BEL, S. [*rebelle*, Fr. *rebellis*, Lat.] one who oppoſes the lawful authority of a ſovereign.

To REBE'L, V. N. [*rebello*, Lat.] to riſe in oppoſition to lawful authority.

REBE'LLER, S. one that rebels.

REBE'LLION, S. the act or ſtate of taking up arms, or otherwiſe oppoſing lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUS, Adv. engaged in oppoſing lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUSLY, Adv. [from *rebellious*] in oppoſition to a lawful authority.

REBE'LLIOUSNESS, S. [from *rebellious*] the quality of being rebellious.

To REBE'LLOW, V. N. to eccho back a loud noiſe.

REBO'ATION, S. [*rebco*, Lat.] the return of a loud bellowing ſound.

To REBO'UND, V. N. [*rebondir*, Fr.] to ſpring back again from any ſurface. Actively, to reverberate or beat back.

REBO'UND, S. the act of flying back after being driven with force againſt any thing.

REBU'FF, S. [*rebuffade*, Fr.] a quick and ſudden reſiſtance or check.

To REBU'FF, V. A. to beat back. To oppoſe with ſudden violence.

To REBUI'LD, V. A. [pronounced *rebild*] to build again.

REBU'KABLE, Adj. [from *reluke*] worthy of being found fault with.

To REBU'KE, V. A. [*reboucher*, Fr.] to chide; to find fault with. To repreſs, by an unexpected reproach.

REBU'KE, S. any chiding expreſſion. A check.

REBU'KER, S. a reprehender.

RE'BUS, S. a word repreſented by a picture. A kind of a riddle, in which the different ſyllables of a perſon's or place's name, are hidden under ſome picturesque repreſentation.

To REBU'T, V. N. [*rebuter*, Fr.] to retire back.

REBU'TTER, S. an anſwer to a rejoinder.

To RECALL, V. A. to call back again. To revoke, or reſtore.

RECA'LL, S. the act or power of calling back.

To RECA'NT, V. A. [*recanto*, Lat.] to retract, or contradict what one has profeſſed, ſaid, or done.

RECANTA'TION, S. the act of contradicting what a perſon has profeſſed, ſaid, or done.

RECA'NTER, S. one that recants.

To RECAPI'TULATE, V. A. [*recapituler*, Fr.] to mention again. To repeat again in a conciſe or ſummary manner.

RECAPITULA'TION, S. a diſtinct repeating of the principal points or arguments of a diſcourſe.

RECAPI'TULATORY, Adj. [from *recapitulate*] repeating again.

To RECA'RRY, V. A. [*re* and *carry*] to carry back.

To RECE'DE, V. N. [*recedo*, Lat.] to fall back, retreat or deſiſt.

RECE'IPT, S. [pronounced *receit*, from *receptus*, Lat.] the act of receiving. A writing acknowledging the receiving money. A phyſician's preſcription, or direction for making any thing conſiſting of various ingredients. Reception.

RECEI'VABLE, Adj. capable of being received.

To RECE'IVE, V. A. [*recevoir*, Fr.] to take or obtain any thing as due. To take from another. To admit. To conceive in the mind. To entertain as a gueſt.

RECEI'VEDNESS, S. general allowance.

RECE'IVER, S. one to whom any thing is communicated, or paid by another. One who partakes of the Lord's Supper. The veſſel into which ſpirits drop from the ſtill. The veſſel into which any ſubjects are put, when experiments are tried by the air pump.

RE'CENCY, S. [*recens*, Lat.] the ſtate of being lately done, or exiſtent.

RECE'NSION, S. [*recenſio*, Lat.] enumeration; review.

RE'CENT, Adj. [*recens*, Lat.] not long exiſtent. New, late, freſh.

RECE'NTLY, Adv. freſhly; newly.

RE'CENTNESS, S. the quality of being lately uſed, made, or done.

RECE'PTACLE, S. [*receptaculum*, Lat.] veſſel or place into which any thing is received.

RECEPTIBI'LITY, S. [*receptus*, Lat.] poſſibility of receiving.

RE'CEPTARY, S. thing received.

RECE'PTION, S. [*receptus*, Lat.] the art of receiving or entertaining. The ſtate or manner of being received or entertained. Treatment at firſt coming.

RE'CEPTIVE, Adj. [*receptus*, Lat.] having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

RE'CEPTORY, Adj. [*receptus*, Lat.] generally or popularly admitted.

RECE'SS, S. [*receſſus*, Lat.] retirement. Departure. A place of retirement, or ſecrecy. An abſtract of the proceedings of an Imperial diet.

RECE'SSION, S. [*receſſio*, Lat.] the act of retreating.

RECEVOI'R, S. a large baſon, ciſtern, or receptacle for water.

To RECHANGE, V. A. [*rechanger*, Fr.] in commerce, the ſecond payment of the price of exchange. To change again.

To RECHA'RGE, V. A. to accuſe in return. To attack again.

RECHE'AT, S. a leſſon played on the horn when the hounds have loſt their game, to call them from a counterſcent.

RECI-

RECIDIVA'TION, S. [*recidivus*, Lat.] falling a second time.

RECIDI'VOUS, Adj. [*recidivus*, Lat.] subject to fall again.

RE'CIPE, S. [Lat. from the first word of a medicinal prescription] a medicinal prescription or receipt.

RECI'PIENT, S. [*recipiens*, Lat.] that to which any thing is voluntarily given. The vessel of an air pump, in which the subjects of the experiments are included.

RECI'PROCAL, Adj. [*reciprocus*, Lat. *reciproque*, Fr.] mutual; alternate; returned equally on both sides. Affecting both parties alike. Done by each to each.

RECI'PROCALLY, Adv. [from *reciprocal*] mutually; interchangeably.

RECI'PROCALNESS, S. [from *reciprocal*] mutual return; alternateness.

To RECI'PROCATE, V. N. [*reciprocus*, Lat.] to act mutually or alternately.

RECIPROCA'TION, S. the state wherein any action is done mutually by each party.

RECI'SION, S. [*recisio*, Lat.] the act of cutting off.

RECI'TAL, S. [from *recite*] the relating of a thing a second time; repetition; enumeration.

RECITA'TION, S. repetition; rehearsal.

RECITATI'VE, or RECITATI'VO, S. [Ital.] a kind of musical pronunciation, wherein the words are pronounced more musically than in common speech, and less than in a song.

To RECI'TE, V. A. [*recito*, Lat. *reciter*, Fr.] to relate; to tell over or enumerate.

To RECK, V. N. [*recan*, Sax.] to care; to heed; to mind; to rate at much.

To RECK, V. A. to heed; to care for.

RE'CKLESS, Adv. [*recceleas*, Sax.] careless; heedless, mindless.

RE'CKLESSNESS, S. [from *reck*] carelessness; negligence.

To RE'CKON, V. A. [*reccan*, Sax.] to count or find out the number of any collection. To esteem, value, or account. Neuterly, to compute. To lay stress or dependance upon; used with *upon*: from *compter sur*, Fr.

RE'CKONER, S. one who computes; one who calculates cost.

RE'CKONING, S. a computation. An account of time. Account of debtor and creditor. Money due for entertainment at a public-house. An account taken. Esteem, or value.

To RECLA'IM, V. A. [*reclamo*, Lat.] to reform or make better. To reduce to the state desired. To recal, or cry out against. To tame.

To RECLI'NE, V. A. [*reclino*, Lat. *reclin-ner*, Fr.] to lean back or sidewise. Neuterly, to lean, rest, or repose.

RE'CLINE, Adj. [*reclinis*, Lat.] in a leaning posture.

To RECLO'SE, V. A. to close again. "The door *reclos'd*." *Pope*.

To RECLU'DE, V. A. [*recludo*, Lat.] to open.

RECLU'SE, Adj [*reclus*, Fr. *reclusus*, Lat.] shut up from company; retired.

RECOAGULA'TION, S. second coagulation.

REC'OGNIZANCE, S. [Fr. pronounced *reconnisance*] acknowledgement of a person or thing. A badge. A word or record, testifying the *recogniser* to owe to the *recognisee* a certain sum of money.

To RECOGNI'SE, V. A. [*recognosco*, Lat.] to acknowledge; to recover and avow knowledge of any person or thing. To review or examine judicially.

RECOGNISE'E, S. the person in whose favour a bond is drawn.

RECO'GNISOR, S. one who gives a bond to another.

RECOGNI'TION, S. [*recognitio*, Lat.] review; renewal of knowledge. Acknowledgement. Knowledge avowed.

To RECO'IL, V. N. [*reculer*, Fr.] to rush or bound back again; to fall back; to fail or shrink.

To RECO'IN, V. A. [*re* and *coin*] to coin over again.

RECO'INAGE, S. [*re* and *coinage*] the act of coining anew.

To RECOLLE'CT, V. A. [*recollectus*, Lat.] to revive in, or recover to, the memory; to recover reason or resolution; to collect again.

RECOLLE'CTION, S. the act whereby an idea is sought after by the mind, and with pain and endeavour found, and brought again in view.

To RECO'MFORT, V. A. [*re* and *comfort*] to comfort or console again; to give new strength.

To RECOMME'NCE, V. A. [*recommencer*, Fr.] to begin new.

RECOMME'NCEMENT, S. a beginning a thing anew.

To RECOMME'ND, V. A. [*recommender*, Fr.] to praise again; to render acceptable; to describe a person as worthy of the countenance of another.

RECOMME'NDABLE, Adj. [Fr.] worthy of recommendation or praise.

RECOMMENDA'TION, S. the act of detailing the good qualities of a person to gain him a favourable reception from another.

RECOMME'NDATORY, Adj. [from *recommend*] that which commends to another.

RECOMME'NDER, S. one who recommends.

To RECOMMI'T, V. A. [*re* and *commit*] to commit anew.

To

To RECOMPA'CT, V. A. [*re* and *compact*] to join anew.

To RE'COMPENSE, V. A. [*recompenſer*, Fr.] to repay, or requite; to return, or give in requital. To make up by ſomething of equal value. To redeem or pay for.

RE'COMPENSE, S. [Fr.] the act of making a return, or equivalent.

RECOMPI'LEMENT, S. [*re* and *compilement*] new compilement.

To RECOMPO'SE, V. A. [*recompoſer*, Fr.] to ſettle or quiet anew. To form or adjuſt anew.

RECOMPOSI'TION, S. compoſition renewed.

To RECONCI'LE, V. A. [*reconcilier*, Fr.] to make a perſon like again. To make conſiſtent. To reſtore to favour.

RECONCI'LEABLE, Adj. [*reconciliable*, Fr.] capable of renewed kindneſs. Conſiſtent; poſſible to be made conſiſtent.

RECONCI'LEABLENESS, S. [from *reconcileable*] conſiſtence; poſſibility to be reconciled. Diſpoſition to renew love.

RECONCI'LEMENT, S. the renewal of kindneſs, or reſtored to favour. Friendſhip renewed.

RECONCI'LER, S. one who renews friendſhip between others. One who diſcovers the conſiſtence between propoſitions.

RECONCILIA'TION, S. [Fr.] renewal of friendſhip. Agreement of things ſeemingly oppoſite. Atonement or expiation.

To RECONDE'NSE, V. A. to condenſe anew.

RE'CONDITE, Adj. [*reconditus*, Lat.] abſtruſe or profound; ſecret.

To RECONDU'CT, V. A. [*reconduit*, Fr.] to conduct again.

To RECONJO'IN, V. A. [*re* and *conjoin*] to join anew.

To RECO'NQUER, V. A. [*reconquerir*, Fr.] to conquer again.

To RECONNOI'TRE, V. A. to examine in order to make a report.

To RECONVE'NE, V. A. [*re* and *convene*] to aſſemble anew.

To RECO'NSECRATE, V. A. [*re* and *conſecrate*] to conſecrate anew.

To RECONVE'Y, V. A. [*re* and *convey*] to convey again.

To RECO'RD, V. A. [*recorder*, Fr.] to regiſter any thing ſo as to preſerve the memory of it. To celebrate, or cauſe to be remembered in a ſolemn manner.

RE'CORD, S. [the accent of the noun is generally on the firſt ſyllable, but that of the verb always on the laſt] a regiſter or authentic memorial.

RECORDA'TION, S. [*recordatio*, Lat.] remembrance.

RECO'RDER, S. one who regiſters any event. The keeper of the rolls in a city. A kind of flute.

To RE'COUCH, V. A. to lie down again.

To RECO'VER, V. A. [*recouvrir*, Fr.] to reſtore from ſickneſs or diſorder. To repair or regain after loſs.

RECO'VERABLE, Adj. capable of being cured or regained.

RECO'VERY, S. cure. The power or act of regaining. The ſtate of a perſon cured. In law, the cutting off an entail.

To RECOU'NT, V. A. [*reconter*, Fr.] to tell in a diſtinct and minute manner.

To RE'COUP, V. A. [*recouper*, Fr.] to cut again. To reply quickly and ſharply. To diſcount.

RECO'URSE, S. pronounced *recoarſe*, from *recours*, Fr. *recurſus*, Lat.] frequent paſſage. A return or new attack. Application or attendance for help in protection. The laſt ſenſe is moſt in uſe, the two former ſenſes being obſolete.

RE'CREANT, Adj. [*recréant*, Fr.] cowardly; mean-ſpirited; crying out, or recanting for fear. Apoſtate. Falſe.

To RE'CREATE, V. A. *recreatus*, Lat.] to refreſh after labour. To amuſe when weary. Figuratively, to delight or gratify. To revive, or relieve.

RECREA'TION, S. refreſhment after toil or wearineſs. Amuſement.

RE'CREATIVE, Adj. [from *recreate*] refreſhing; giving relief after labour or pain; amuſing; diverting.

RE'CREATIVENESS, S. [from *recreative*] the quality of being recreative.

RECREMENT, S. [*recrementum*, Lat.] droſs; ſpume; ſuperfluous or uſeleſs parts.

RECREME'NTAL, RECREMENTITIOUS, Adj. droſſy; coarſe.

To RECRI'MINATE, V. N. [*recriminer*, Fr.] to accuſe another in return.

RECRIMINA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of returning one accuſation by another.

RECRIMINA'TOR, S. [from *recriminate*] he that returns one charge with another.

RECRUDE'SCENT, Adj. [*recrudeſcens*, Lat.] growing painful or violent again.

To RECRU'IT, V. A. [*recrutens*, Fr.] to repair any thing waſted by new ſupplies. To ſupply the deficiencies of an army by new men.

RECRU'IT, S. the ſupply of any thing waſted. New ſoldiers.

RECTA'NGLE, S. [Fr. *rectangulus*, Lat.] an angle conſiſting of ninety degrees.

RECTA'NGULAR, Adj. [*rectangularis*, Lat.] having an angle conſiſting of ninety degrees.

RECTIFI'ABLE, Adj [*rectify*] capable of being ſet right.

RECTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of ſetting a thing right which is wrong. In diſtillery, the act of drawing ſpirits a ſecond time, in order to increaſe their ſtrength.

To RE'CTIFY, V. A. [*rectifier*, Fr.] to make right, or reform. To increaſe the ſtrength of ſpirits by repeated diſtillation.

RECTI-

RECTILI'NEAR, RECTILI'NEOUS, Adj. [from *rectus* and *linea*, Lat.] Conſiſting of right lines.

RE'CTITUDE, S. [Fr.] ſtraitneſs oppoſed to curvity. Uprightneſs, or freedom from any vice or biaſs, applied to the mind.

RE'CTOR, S. [*recteur*, Fr. *rector*, Lat.] a ruler. A parſon or miniſter of an unimpropriated pariſh.

RE'CTORSHIP, S. the rank or office of a rector.

RE'CTORY, S. [*rectorat*, Fr.] a ſpiritual living, conſiſting of land, tythe, and other oblations, ſeparated and dedicated to God, for the ſervice of the church, and for the maintenance of the miniſter, to whoſe charge it is committed.

RECU'BATION S. [*recubo*, Lat.] the act of lying or leaning.

RECU'MBENCY, S. [*recumbens*, Lat.] lying or leaning.

RECU'MBENT, Adj. lying; leaning.

RECU'PERABLE, Adj. [*recuperabilis*, Lat.] eaſy to be recovered.

RECUPERA'TION, S. the act of recovering.

RECUPERATO'RY, Adj. pertaining to recovery.

To RECU'R, V. N. [*recurro*, Lat.] to come back, or revive to the mind. To have recourſe to, or take refuge in.

To RECU'RE, V. A. [*re* and *cure*] to recover from ſickneſs or labour.

RECU'RE, S. recovery; remedy.

RECU'RRENCE, RECU'RRENCY, S. [from *recurrent*] return.

RECU'RRENT, Adj. [*recurrent*, Fr. *recurrens*, Lat.] returning from time to time.

RECU'RSION, S. [*recurſus*, Lat.] return.

RECURVA'TION, RECU'RVITY, S. flexure backwards.

RECU'RVOUS, Adj [*recurvus*, Lat.] bent backwards.

RECU'SANT, S. [*recuſans*, Lat.] one that refuſes to comply with the terms of a communion or ſociety.

RECUS'SION, S. [*recuſſus*, Lat.] the act of beating back.

RED, Adj. [*ræd*, *red*, Sax. *rouge*, Fr.] one of the primitive colours, of which the human blood is.

REDAN, REDENT, S. in fortification, an indented work, made in form of the teeth of a ſaw, with ſaliant and re-entering angles.

REDA'RGUATION, S. [Lat.] a diſproving or confuting.

RE'D-BREAST, S. a ſmall bird ſo called from the colour of its breaſt.

To RE'DDEN, V. A. to make red. Neuterly to grow red or bluſh.

REDDISH, S. ſomewhat red.

REDDI'TION, S. [*reddo*, Lat.] reſtitution.

RE'DDITIVE, Adj. in grammar, applied to the anſwer made to a queſtion.

RE'DDLE, S. an earth of the metal kind, of a cloſe and even colour, ſmooth, gloſſy, unctuous, remarkably heavy, of a fine florid red; that in England is the fineſt in the world.

REDE, S. [*ræd*, Sax.] council or advice. "His own *rede*." *Shakeſ.* Not in uſe.

To REDEE'M, V. A. [*redimo*, Lat.] to reſcue or relieve by paying a price. To recompenſe. To pay an atonement; to free from guilt. To free a pledge by paying what money was lent on it, together with the intereſt.

REDEE'MABLE, S. [from *redeem*] capable of redemption.

REDEE'MABLENESS, S. [from *redeemable*] the ſtate of being redeemable.

REDEE'MER, S. one who ranſoms or ſaves from guilt by paying a price or making an atonement. A term frequently applied to our bleſſed Saviour.

To REDELI'VER, V. A. [*re* and *deliver*] to deliver back

REDELI'VERY, S. [from *redeliver*] the act of delivering back.

To REDEMAND, V. A. [*redemander*, Fr.] to demand back.

RE'DEMPTION, S. [Fr. *redemptio*, Lat.] ranſom, or delivery from guilt or puniſhment by making atonement.

REDE'MPTORY, Adj. paid for ranſom.

To REDENI'GRATE, V. A. to cover again with black.

REDHIBI'TION, S. in civil law, an action to make void the ſale of certain goods, and to oblige the ſeller to take them back.

RE'D-HOT, Adj. heated ſo as to appear red.

REDI'NTEGRATE, Adj. [*redintegratus*, Lat.] reſtored; renewed; made new.

REDINTEGRA'TION, S. [from *redintegrate*] renovation; reſtoration. *Redintegration*, chymiſts call the reſtoring any mixed body or matter, whoſe form has been deſtroyed, to its former nature and conſtitution.

RE'D-LEAD, S. [*red* and *lead*] minium.

RE'DNESS, S. [from *red*] the quality of being red.

RE'DOLENCE, RE'DOLENCY, S. [from *redolent*] ſweet ſcent.

RE'DOLENT, Adj. [*redolens*, Lat.] ſweet of ſcent.

To REDOU'BLE, V. A. to repeat often. To increaſe by frequent additions of the ſame quantity. Neuterly, to become twice as much.

REDOU'BT, S. [*redoute*, Fr. *ridotta*, Ital.] the outwork of a fortification.

REDOU'BTABLE, Adj. [Fr.] terrible to enemies.

REDOU'BTED, Adj. [*redoubté*, Fr.] awful; formidable.

To

To REDOU'ND, V. N. [*redundo*, Lat.] to be driven back again. To conduce. To reſult.

To REDRE'SS, V. A. [*redreſſer*, Fr.] to ſet right or amend. To relieve, remedy, or eaſe; more properly applied to things.

REDRE'SS, S. a relief of grievances. Reformation; remedy.

To RE'DSEAR, V. N. applied to iron, which, when too hot, breaks or cracks under the hammer.

REDSTRE'AK, S. an apple ſo called from its colour, preferred to all other fruit for making cyder. "Cyder made from *redſtreak* apples."

To REDU'CE, V. A. [*reduco*, Lat.] to bring it to its former ſtate. To reform any ſtate of diſorder. To break into ſmall pieces. To degrade. To bring into a ſtate of want or miſery. To ſubdue.

REDU'CEMENT, S. the act of bringing back, ſubduing, reforming, or diminiſhing.

REDU'CER, S. [from *reduce*] one that reduces.

REDU'CIBLE, Adj. [from *reduce*] poſſible to be reduced.

REDU'CIBLENESS, S. [from *reducible*] quality of being reducible.

REDU'CTION, S. [Fr.] the act of breaking into pieces, or bringing into order from a ſtate of diſorder. In arithmetic, to bring numbers into their loweſt terms.

REDU'CTIVE, Adj. [*reductif*, Fr.] having the power of reducing.

REDU'CTIVELY, Adv. by reduction; by conſequence.

REDU'NDANCE, or REDU'NDANCY, S. [*redundantia*, Lat.] a ſtate wherein things abound to exceſs.

REDU'NDANT, Adj. [*redundans*, Lat.] ſuperfluous. Abounding to exceſs. Uſing more words than are uſeful.

To REDU'PLICATE, V. A. [*re* and *duplicate*] to double.

REDUPLICA'TION, S. [from *reduplicate*] the act of doubling.

REDU'PLICATIVE, Adj. [*reduplicatif*, Fr.] double.

RE'D-WING, S. a bird.

To REE, V. A. to riddle; to ſift.

To RE-E'CHO, V. N. to echo back.

RE'ECHY, Adj. [corrupted from *reek*] ſmoaky; ſooty.

REED, S. [*reed*, Sax. *ried*, Teut.] a hollow knotted ſtalk. A ſmall pipe. An arrow.

To RE-E'DIFY, V. A. to build again.

RE'EDY, Adj. abounding with reeds

REEK, S. [*rec*, Sax.] ſteam; vapour. A pile of corn or hay, uſually ſpelt and pronounced *ric*.

To REEK, V. N. [*recan*, Sax.] to ſmoke; to ſteam; to emit vapour.

REE'KY, Adj ſmoaky; tanned; black.

REEL, S. [*reel*, Sax.] a turning frame, on which yarn is wound from the ſpindle.

To REEL, V. A. to wind yarn off the ſpindle on a frame.

To REEL, V. N. [*rollen*, Belg *ragla*, Swed.] to ſtagger or run from one ſide and then to the other, in walking.

RE-ELE'CTION, S repeated election.

To RE-ENACT, V. A. to enact anew.

To RE-E'NJOY, V. A. to enjoy a ſecond time.

To RE-ENTER, V. A. [*re* and *enter*] to enter again; to enter anew.

To RE-ENTHRO'NE, V. A. to replace in a throne.

RE-E'NTRANCE, S. [*re* and *entrance*] the act of entering again.

REE'RMOUSE, S. [*hreremus*, Lat.] a bat.

To RE-E'STABLISH, V. A. to eſtabliſh again.

RE-ESTA'BLISHER, S. [from *re-eſtabliſh*] one that re-eſtabliſhes.

RE-ESTA'BLISHMENT, S. the act of re-eſtabliſhing; the ſtate of being re-eſtabliſhed; reſtauration.

To RE-EXA'MINE, V. A. to examine again.

To REFE'CT, V. A. [*refectus*, Lat.] to reſtore after hunger and fatigue.

REFE'CTION, S. [Fr. *refectio*, Lat.] refreſhment after hunger and fatigue.

REFE'CTIVES, S. medicines which refreſh, and renew ſtrength.

REFECTORY, S. [*refectoire*, Fr.] a room for refreſhment or eating.

To REFE'L, V. A. [*refello*, Lat.] to refute or deſtroy an argument.

To REFE'R, V. A. [*refero*, Lat. *referer*, Fr.] to ſend to or diſmiſs for information or judgment. To addreſs or apply to for judgment. Neuterly, to have reſpect or relation.

REFERE'E, S. one to whom any thing is ſubmitted or referred.

RE'FERENCE, S. relation; reſpect; view towards. Diſmiſſion to another tribunal.

REFERE'NDARY, S. [*referendus*, Lat.] one to whoſe deciſion any thing is referred. An officer in the court of chancery; the maſter of requeſts.

To RE-FERME'NT, V. A. [*re* and *ferment*] to ferment anew.

REFE'RRIBLE, Adj. capable of being conſidered as a relation to ſomething elſe.

To REFIN'E, V. A. to clear from droſs or any impurities. To poliſh or clear from barbariſms, applied to language. To affect nicety.

REFI'NEMENT, S. the act of cleanſing from droſs, foulneſs, or impurity. Improvement in elegance. Artificial practice. Affectation of elegance.

REFI'NER, S. one that clears from droſs, impurity, or barbariſm.

To RE'FIT, V. A. [*refaire*, Fr.] to repair, or reſtore after damage.

To REFLE'CT, V. A. [*reflecto*, Lat.] to bend or throw back. Neuterly, to throw back light,

light, or an image repreſented in a mirror To throw back the thoughts on themſelves or things paſt. To conſider attentively. To bring reproach.

REFLE'CTENT, Adj. [*reflectens*, Lat.] bending back; flying back.

REFLE'CTION, S. [*reflection*, Fr. *reflectus* Lat.] the act of throwing or bending back; any image repreſented or reflected in a looking-glaſs; thought employed on things paſt; the perception of the operation of our own mind within us, as employed about the ideas it has got; attentive conſideration; cenſure.

REFLE'X, Adj. [*reflexus*, Lat.] directed backward.

RE'FLEX, S. [*reflexus*, Lat] reflection.

REFLEXIBI'LITY, S. [from *reflexible*] the diſpoſition of rays to be turned out of a right line, their natural courſe in paſſing out of one medium into another.

REFLE'XIBLE, Adj. [*reflexus*, Lat.] capable of being thrown back, or turned from their natural courſe, applied to rays of light.

REFLE'XIVE, Adj. [*reflexus*, Lat.] having reſpect to ſomething back; capable of reflecting.

REFLE'XIVELY, Adv. in a backward direction.

REFLO'AT, S. [*re* and *float*] ebb; reflux.

REFLORE'SCENCE, S. [*refloreſcens*, Lat.] the quality of flouriſhing or bloſſoming anew.

To REFLOU'RISH, V. A. [*re* and *flouriſh*] to flouriſh anew.

To REFLOW, V. N. [*refluer*, Fr.] to flow back.

REFLU'ENT, Adj. [ſometimes accented on the firſt ſyllable, from *refluens*, Lat.] flowing back.

REFLU'X, S. [*refluxus*, Lat.] the act of flowing back; the backward courſe of water.

To REFO'CILLATE, V. A. [*refocillatum*, Lat.] to refreſh or cheriſh.

REFOCILLA'TION, S. reſtoration of ſtrength by refreſhment.

To REFO'RM, V. A. [*reformo*, Lat. *reformer*, Fr.] to change from worſe to better. Neuterly, to alter or make a change from worſe to better.

REFO'RM, S. reformation or amendment.

REFORMA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act or ſtate of changing from worſe to better; the change of religion from corruption to its primitive ſtate.

REFO'RMER, S. one who makes a change from bad to better; one who exploded the errors introduced into religion, and reduced it to its primitive ſtate.

To REFRA'CT, V. A. [*refractus*, Lat.] to break the natural courſe of a ray.

REFRA'CTION, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of a ray whoſe courſe is turned from a right line in going into a denſer medium.

REFRA'CTIVE, Adj. having the power of refraction.

REFRA'CTORINESS, S. [from *refractory*] ſullen obſtinacy.

REFRA'CTORY, Adj. [from *refractaire*, Fr. *refractarius*, Lat.] obſtinate; ſtubborn; not ſubmitting to authority or command.

RE'FRAGABLE, Adj. [*refragabilis*, Lat.] liable to be confuted.

To REFRA'IN, V. A. [*refrener*, Fr.] to hold back or keep from action. Neuterly, to forbear or abſtain.

REFRANGIBI'LITY, S. [from *refrangible*] the diſpoſition of a ray of light to be turned out of its natural courſe by paſſing out of one medium into another.

REFRA'NGIBLE, Adj. [from *re*, and *frango*, Lat.] capable of being turned out of a right line, or their natural courſe, applied to the rays of light.

REFRENA'TION, S. [*re* and *fræno*, Lat.] the act of reſtraining.

To REFRE'SH, V. A. [*refraicher*, Fr.] to refreſh after labour, pain, or want. To repair or improve any thing impaired by new touches. To cool.

REFRE'SHER, S. that which refreſhes.

REFRE'SHMENT, S. relief after pain, hunger, or fatigue. Figuratively, food or reſt.

REFRI'GERANT, Adj. [Fr.] cooling; mitigating heat.

To REFRI'GERATE, V. A. [*refrigeratus*, Lat.] to cool.

REFRIGERA'TION, S. [*refrigeratio*, Lat.] the act of cooling; the ſtate of being cooled.

REFRI'GERATIVE, REFRI'GERATORY, Adj. [*refrigeratorius*, Lat.] cooling; having the power to cool.

REFRI'GERATORY, S. that part of a diſtilling veſſel that is placed about the head of a ſtill, and filled with water to cool the condenſing vapours. Any thing internally cooling.

REFRI'GERIUM, S. [Lat.] cool refreſhment.

REFT, [pret. and part. paſſ. of REAVE] taken or took away.

RE'FUGE, S. [Fr. *refugium*, Lat.] ſhelter from danger or diſtreſs. An expedient.

To REFUGE, V. A. [*refugier*, Fr.] to ſhelter or protect in danger or diſtreſs.

REFUGE'E, S. [*refugié*, Fr.] one that flies his country to avoid perſecution.

REFU'LGENCE, S. [ſee REFULGENT.] ſparkling or bright ſplendor.

REFU'LGENT, Adj. [*refulgens*, Lat.] bright; gliſtering; ſhining. Splendid.

To REFU'ND, V. N. [*refundo*, Lat.] to pour back. Figuratively, to reſtore or repay what is received. Uſed with the reciprocal pronoun *himſelf*, to reimburſe.

REFU'-

REFU'SAL, S. [from *refuſe*] the act of denying to receive any thing offered, or of granting a thing requeſted; the right of having a thing before another.

To REFU'SE, V. A. [*refuſer*, Fr.] to deny any thing required, or offered.

RE'FUSE, Adj. [the verb is accented on the ſecond ſyllable, but the noun on the firſt] unworthy of acceptance after a choice is made.

RE'FUSE, S. that which is fit only to be thrown away, and is left on a choice.

REFU'SER, S. he who refuſes.

REFU'TAL, S. [*refuto*, Lat.] the act of proving a ſentiment to be falſe and erroneous.

REFU'TATION, S. [Fr. *refutatio*, Lat.] the act of exploding, or ſhowing an aſſertion to be falſe and erroneous.

To REFU'TE, V. A. [*refuto*, Lat. *refuter*, Fr.] to prove falſe and erroneous.

To REGAI'N. V. A. [*regagner*, Fr.] to gain a ſecond time; to recover any thing loſt.

RE'GAL, Adj. [Fr. *regalis*, Lat.] royal.

RE'GAL, S. [*regale*, Fr.] a muſical inſtrument.

REGA'LE, S. [Lat.] the prerogative of a king.

To REGA'LE, V. A. [*regaler*, Fr.] to feaſt; to give an entertainment; to refreſh.

REGA'LEMENT, S. [Fr.] refreſhment; entertainment.

REGA'LIA, S. [Lat.] the enſigns of a king.

REGA'LITY, S. [*regalis*, Lat.] royalty; ſovereignty.

To REGA'RD, V. A. [*regarder*, Fr.] to value; to look upon as worthy of notice. To reſpect or mind. To obſerve religiouſly. To reſpect or have relation to. To look towards.

REGA'RD, S. [Fr.] attention to, as a matter of importance. Reſpect. Relation. Note or eminence. Look or aſpect. "With fern *regard*." *Milton*. An object of ſight.

REGA'RDABLE, Adj. [from *regard*] obſervable. Worthy of notice.

REGA'RDANT, Adj. in heraldry, a lion or ſuch kind of beſt of prey, painted as looking behind him.

REGA'RDER, S. [from *regard*] one that regards.

REGA'RDFUL, Adj. [*regard*, and *full*] attentive; taking notice of.

REGA'RDFULLY, Adv. attentively; heedfully. Reſpectfully.

REGA'RDLESS, Adj. heedleſs; negligent; without taking notice.

REGA'RDLESLY, Adv. without heed.

REGA'RDLESNESS, S. heedleſs; negligence; inattention.

RE'GENCY, S. [from *regent*] authority of government. Government adminiſtered for another. The diſtrict governed by a vicegerent. Thoſe who are intruſted with the government in behalf of another.

To RE'GENERATE, V. A. [*regeneratus*, Lat. *regenerer*, Fr.] to produce anew. To renew by a change of nature from a carnal to a chriſtian ſtate.

REGE'NERATE, Adj. [*regeneratus*, Lat.] produced anew. Born again or having one's natural diſpoſitions changed by divine grace.

REGENERA'TION, S. [Fr.] new birth; birth by grace from carnal affections to a chriſtian life.

RE'GENT, Adj. [Fr. *regens*, Lat.] governing. Exerciſing authority for another.

RE'GENT, S. a governor or ruler. One inveſted with authority for, or ruling in behalf of another.

RE'GENTSHIP, S. the office or ſtate of a vice-gerent.

To REGE'RMINATE, V. A. [*regerminatum*, Lat.] to ſpring, or bud out, again.

REGERMINA'TION, S. [*re* and *germination*] the act of ſprouting again.

RE'GIBLE, Adj. governable.

RE'GICIDE, S. [*regicida*, Lat.] the act of murdering a king. One guilty of murdering his king.

RE'GIMEN, S. [Lat.] that regulation in diet and living ſuitable to every particular courſe of medicine. Rule or government.

RE'GIMENT, S. [Fr.] a body of ſoldiers under one colonel.

REGIME'NTAL, Adj. belonging to a regiment. Uſed in the plural for the particular uniform by which one regiment is diſtinguiſhed from another.

RE'GION, S. [Fr. *regio*, Lat.] a tract of land. A country. A part of the body. Place or rank.

RE'GISTER, S. [*regiſtre*, Fr. *regiſtrum*, Lat.] an account of any thing committed to writing in ſome book kept for that purpoſe. An officer who commits any account or tranſaction to writing.

To RE'GISTER, V. A. [*regiſtrer*, Fr.] to commit to writing, in order to preſerve from oblivion. To enrol or ſet down in a liſt.

RE'GISTRY, S. the act of inſerting in a regiſter. The place where a regiſter is kept.

RE'GLET, S. [*reglette*, Fr.] a ledge of wood uſed by printers to ſeperate their lines in pages, wherein they are printed at conſiderable diſtances from each other.

RE'GNANT, Adj. [Fr.] predominant; principal; reigning; having power.

To REGO'RGE, V. A. [*regorger*, Fr.] to vomit up again. To ſwallow back.

To REGRA'FT, V. A. [*regreffer*, Fr.] to graft again.

To REGRA'NT, V. A. [*re* and *grant*] to grant back.

To REGRA'TE, V. A. [from *grate*] to ſhock or offend. "*Regrateth* the eye." *Derb.* To engroſs or foreſtal, from *regrattier*, Fr.

REGRA'TER, S. [*regrattier*, Fr.] foreſtaller; engroſſer.

To REGREE'T, V. A. to re-ſalute; to greet a ſecond time.

REGREE'T, S. return or exchange of ſalutation.

REGRE'SS, S. [*regrés*, Fr. *regreſſus*, Lat.] paſſage back. The power of paſſing back again.

REGRE'T, S. [Fr. *regretto*. Ital.] ſorrow for ſomething paſt, or ſomething loſt. Uſed by Prior in the plural, but without authority.

To REGRE'T, V. A. [*regretter*, Fr.] to repent, or grieve at ſomething done or paſt. To be uneaſy at.

REGUE'RDON, S. [*re* and *guerdon*] reward; recompence.

To REGUE'RDON, S. [from the noun] to reward.

RE'GULAR, Adj. [*regulier*, Fr. *regularis*, Lat.] conformable or agreeable to rule or method. In geometry, applied to ſuch bodies whoſe ſurface is compoſed of equal figures, whoſe ſolid angles are all equal. Inſtituted, initiated, or educated according to received forms or diſcipline.

RE'GULAR, S. [*regulier*, Fr.] in the Romiſh church, a perſon that profeſſes and follows a certain rule of life, and obſerves the three vows of poverty, chaſtity, and obedience.

REGULA'RITY, S. [*regularité*, Fr.] the quality or ſtate of being conformable to rule, order, or method.

RE'GULARLY, Adv. in a manner agreeable to rule.

To RE'GULATE, V. A. [*regula*, Lat.] to adjuſt or direct by rule or method.

REGULA'TOR, S. [Lat.] one that directs or adjuſts by rule or method. The part of a machine which makes the motion equal. A clock made uſe of to adjuſt the motions of others.

RE'GULUS, S. [Lat.] the finer and moſt weighty part of metals which ſettles at the bottom on melting.

To REGU'RGITATE, V. A. [from *re* and *gurgs*, Lat.] to throw or pour back any thing abſorbed. Neuterly, to be poured back.

REGURGITA'TION, S. [from the verb] reſorption; the act of ſwallowing back.

REHABILITA'TION, S. in canon law, ſignifies a re enabling or reſtoring to a former ability.

To REHE'AR, V. A. to hear again.

REHEA'RSAL, S. [from *rehearſe*] the act of repeating or pronouncing. The recital, trial, or pronouncing of any thing before the repreſentation of it publicly.

To REHEA'RSE, V. A. [from *rehear*] to repeat, recite, or relate. To try or pronounce, as preparatory to public exhibition.

To REJE'CT, V. A. [*rejectus*, Lat.] to refuſe without compliance or conſent, when offered or requeſted. To caſt off or throw aſide.

REJECTA'BLE, Adj. that may be rejected.

REJECTA'NEOUS, Adj. [Lat.] unprofitable; held in ſmall eſtimation; thrown aſide.

REJE'CTION, S. [*rejectio*, Lat.] the act of caſting off or throwing aſide.

REIGLE', S. [Fr.] a hollow cut to guide any thing.

To REIGN, V. A. [pronounced *rain*, from *regno*, Lat. *régner*, Fr.] to enjoy or exerciſe ſovereign authority. To be predominant or prevail. To obtain power or dominion.

REIGN, S. [*regne*, Fr. *regnum*, Lat.] royal authority. The time during which a perſon exerciſes ſovereign authority. A kingdom or dominion.

To REIMBA'RK, V. A. [*rembarker*, Fr.] to take ſhipping again.

REIMBARKA'TION, S. [*rembarquement*, Fr.] the act of going on ſhipboard again.

To REIMBO'DY, V. A. [from *re* and *imbody*, written more frequently, but leſs properly, *embody*] to reduce to a body again.

To REIMBU'RSE, V. A. [from *re*, *in*, and *bourſe*, Fr.] to pay again; or repair any loſs or expence.

REIMBU'RSEMENT, S. [from *reimburſe*] reparation or repayment.

To REIMPRE'GNATE, V. A. [*re* and *impregnate*] to impregnate anew.

REIMPRESSION, S. [*re* and *impreſſion*] a ſecond or repeated impreſſion.

REIN, S. [*renes*, Lat.] that part of a bridle which extends from the horſe's head to the driver's hand. Figuratively, government, or an inſtrument and manner of government. To *give the reins*, is to remove reſtraint or give liberty.

To REIN, V. A. to govern by a bridle. Figuratively to reſtrain or control.

REINS, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, *renes*, Lat. *rein*, Fr.] the lower and the ſmalleſt part of the back.

To REINFE'CT, V. A. [of *re* and *infect*, Lat.] to infect or corrupt again.

To REINFOR'CE, V. A. [of *re* and *enforcer*, Fr.] to add new force or ſtrength; to recruit.

REINFORCE'MENT, S. ſupply; aſſiſtance.

To REINSE'RT, V. A. [*re* and *inſert*] to inſert a ſecond time.

To REINSPI'RE, V. A. [*re* and *inſpire*] to inſpire anew.

To REINSTA'L, V. A. to ſeat again. To put again in poſſeſſion.

To REINSTA'TE, V. A. to put again into poſſeſſion of any poſt or office.

To RE'INTEGRATE, V. A. [*re* and *integer*, Lat.] to renew with regard to any ſtate or quality.

To REINVE'ST, V. A. [*re* and *inveſt*] to inveſt anew.

To REJOI'CE, V. N. [*rejouir*, Fr.] to receive repeated and increasing pleasure from something past; used with *for* or *at*. Actively, to make joyful or glad.

REJOI'CER, S. one that rejoices.

To REJOI'N, V. A. [pronounced *rejine*, from *rejoinder*, Fr.] to go again. To meet again. Neuterly, to reply to an answer.

REJOI'NDER, S. [*rejoindre*, Fr.] a reply made to an answer. An answer.

REJO'LT, S. [*rejaler*, Fr.] shock; succession.

To REI'TERATE, V. A. [*re* and *iteratus*, Lat. *reiterer*, Fr.] to repeat again and again.

REITERA'TION, S. [Fr.] repetition.

To REJU'DGE, V. A. to try a second time.

REJUVENES'CENCY, S. [Lat.] restoration of youth.

To REKI'NDLE, V. A. to set on fire, or inflame again.

To RELA'SPE, V. A. [*relapsus*, Lat.] to slip or fall back. To fall a second time into vice. To fall sick a second time from a state of recovery.

RELA'PSE, S. a second fall into a vice or error forsaken. A return to any state, especially into sickness from a state of recovery.

To RELA'TE, V. A. [*relatus*, Lat.] to tell or recite. To ally or be near to by kindred. Neuterly, to have relation or respect.

RELA'TER, S. one that tells or delivers any narration.

RELA'TION, S. [Fr.] the manner of belonging to any person or thing. The respect which one thing has to another when compared. Connection of one thing to another. A person related to another by birth or marriage. A recital of facts.

RE'LATIVE, Adj. [*relatif*, Fr. *relativus*, Lat.] having relation, connection, or regard. Considered as belonging to and respecting something else.

RE'LATIVE, S. a person allied to another by birth or marriage. In grammar, a word or term, which is added to a noun to which it has some respect, and without which it has no signification.

RE'LATIVELY, Adv. not absolutely; as it regards something else.

To RELA'X, V. A. [*relaxo*, Lat.] to slacken any thing strained. To make less rigorous. To make less attentive or laborious. To ease. To loose. Neuterly, to be mild, remiss, or free from rigour.

RELAXA'TION, S. [Fr. *relaxatio*, Lat.] the act of loosening any thing strained. The cessation of restraint; abatement of rigour, attention, or application.

RELA'Y, S. [*relais*, Fr.] horses that are placed in different stages on a road to relieve others.

To RELE'ASE, V. A. [*relacher*, Fr.] to free from confinement, servitude, pain, obligation, or restraint.

RELE'ASE, S. [*relache*, Fr.] discharge from pain, penalty, claim, confinement, or servitude. An acquittance from a debt.

To RELEGATE, V. A. [*releguer*, Fr. *relego*, Lat.] to banish; to exile.

RELEGA'TION, S. [*relegatio*, Lat.] exile; judicial banishment.

To RELE'NT, V. N. [*relenter*, Fr.] to soften, or grow less rigorous, hard, or tense. To give, melt, or grow moist.

RELE'NTLESS, Adj. [from *relent*] unpitying; unmoved by kindness or tenderness.

RE'LEVANT, Adj. [Fr.] relieving.

RELEVA'TION, S. [*relevatio*, Lat.] a raising or lifting up.

RELI'ANCE, S. [from *rely*] trust; confidence on another. Used with *on*.

RE'LIC, S. [*reliquiæ*, Lat. *relique*, Fr.] that which remains of any collection or thing after the other part is taken by choice; generally used in the plural. The body of a person after death. Any thing kept in memory of a person deceased.

RE'LICT, S. [*relicte*, Fr. *relictus*, Lat.] a widow or woman whose husband is dead.

RELIE'F, S. [Fr.] that part of a figure which sticks out beyond the ground. Alleviation, or mitigation of sorrow, pain, or distress. That which frees from danger, pain, or sorrow. The dismission of a sentinel from his post. In law, remedy of wrongs.

RELIEV'ABLE, Adj. capable of relief.

To RELIE'VE, V. A. [*relevo*, Lat. *relever*, Fr.] to recommend by the interposition of something of a different nature. To support or assist mutually. To ease from pain or sorrow. To succour or rescue from danger. To give rest to a soldier, by placing another in his post. To right by law.

RELIE'VER, S. one who relieves.

RELIE'VO, S. [Ital.] that part of a figure which projects beyond the ground on which it is carved. It is distinguished into *alto*, where it rises much, or after the life; and *lasso*, when it rises but little.

RELIGA'TION, S. [*religatio*, Lat.] the act of binding fast, or tying back.

To RE'LIGHT, V. A. [*re* and *light*] to light anew.

RELI'GION, S. [Fr. *religio*, Lat.] that worship which belongs to the Deity, when considered as our creator, preserver, and benefactor. Any system of faith and worship.

RELI'GIONIST, S. a person bigotted to any religious persuasion.

RELI'GIOUS, Adj. [*religieux*, Fr. *religiosus*, Lat.] disposed to the duties of religion. Teaching our duty towards God. Among the Romish church, bound by the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. Figuratively, exact or strict.

RELI'GIOUSLY, Adj. [from *religious*] piously; with obedience to the dictates of religion. According to the rites of religion. Reverently; with veneration. Exactly; with strict observance.

RELI'GIOUSNESS, S. the quality or ſtate of being religious.

To RELI'NQUISH, V. A. [*relinquo*, Lat.] to forſake, leave, deſert, quit, give up, forbear, or depart from.

RELI'NQUISHMENT, S. the act of forſaking.

RE'LIQUARY, S. [Fr.] a ſhrine or caſket in which the relicks of deceaſed ſaints are kept.

RE'LISH, S. [*relecher*, Fr.] the effect which any thing has on the organs of taſte, generally applied to ſomething agreeable. A ſmall taſte. Figuratively, fondneſs or delight in any thing. Senſe, or a power of perceiving.

To RE'LISH, V. A. to give a taſte to, or ſeaſon any thing. To have a liking to. Neuterly, to have a pleaſing taſte. To give pleaſure.

RELI'SHABLE, Adj. guſtable; having a taſte.

To RELI'VE, V. N. [*re* and *live*] to revive; to live a-new.

To RELO'VE, V. A. [*re* and *love*] to love in return.

RELU'CENT, Adj. [*relucens*, Lat.] ſhining; tranſparent.

To RELU'CT, V. N. [*reluctor*, Lat.] to ſtruggle again.

RELU'CTANCE, RELU'CTANCY, S. [*reluctor*, Lat.] unwillingneſs to comply.

RELU'CTANT, Adj. [*reluctans*, Lat.] unwilling; acting with repugnance.

To RELU'CTATE, V. N. [*reluctor*, Lat.] to reſiſt; to ſtruggle againſt.

RELUCTA'TION, S. [*reluctor*, Lat.] repugnance; reſiſtance.

To RELU'ME, or RELU'MINE, V. A. to light anew.

To RE'LY, V. A. to put truſt or confidence in. To depend upon. Uſed with *on* or *upon*.

To REMA'IN, V. N. [*remaneo*, Lat.] to leave behind out of a number, quantity, or after any event, or time.

REMA'IN, S. any thing left; generally uſed in the plural. A dead body.

REMAI'NDER, Adj. remaining or left.

REMAI'NDER, S. what is left. A dead body.

To REMA'KE, V. A. [*re* and *make*] to make anew.

To REMAN'CIPATE, V. A. [*remancipo*, Lat.] to ſell or return a commodity to him who firſt ſold it.

To REMA'ND, V. A. to ſend or call back.

RE'MANENT, Adj. [*remanens*, Lat.] the part remaining.

REMA'RK, S. [*remarque*, Fr.] an obſervation; a note or criticiſm.

To REMA'RK, V. A. [*remarquer*, Fr.] to note, obſerve, diſtinguiſh, or point out.

REMA'RKABLE, Adj. [Fr.] worthy of obſervation or notice.

REMA'RKABLY, Adv. [from *remarkable*] obſervable; in a manner worthy of obſervation.

REMA'RKER, S. [*remarqueur*, Fr.] obſerver; one that remarks.

RE'MEDIABLE, Adj. [ſee REMEDY] to be cured, or removed.

REME'DIATE, Adj. medicinal; affording a remedy.

RE'MEDILESS, Adj. not admitting cure or remedy.

RE'MEDY, S. [*remede*, Fr. *remedium*, Lat.] a medicine by which any diſtemper is cured. The cure or removal of any uneaſineſs or evil. The means of repairing.

To RE'MEDY, V. A. [*remedier*, Fr.] to cure or heal. To remove or repair any miſchief.

To REME'MBER, V. A. [*rememorer*, Fr. *remembrare*, Ital.] to bear any thing in mind. To recal to the mind. To mention; to remind.

REME'MBERER, S. one who remembers.

REME'MBRANCE, S. the act of the mind by which it recalls any idea it once had. Memory; honourable memory. Any thing by which one is kept in memory.

REME'MBRANCER, S. one that reminds; one that puts in mind. An officer of the exchequer.

To REME'RCIE, V. A. [*remercier*, Fr.] to thank.

To RE'MIGRATE, V. N. [*remigro*, Lat.] to remove back again.

REMIGRA'TION, S. removal back again.

To REMI'ND, V. A. to revive in the memory.

REMINI'SCENCE, S. [*reminiſcens*, Lat.] recollection; recovery of ideas.

REMINI'SCENTIAL, Adj. relating to reminiſcence.

REMI'SS, Adj. [*remis*, Fr. *remiſſus*, Lat.] wanting vigour; ſlack. Slothful, or careleſs. Negligent.

REMI'SSIBLE, Adj. [from *remit*] admitting forgiveneſs.

REMI'SSION, S. [Fr. *remiſſio*, Lat.] abatement of vigour, ſeverity, or reſtraint. Ceſſation of intenſeneſs. Forgiveneſs or pardon.

REMI'SSLY, Adv. in a careleſs, negligent, or ſlack manner.

REMI'SSNESS, S. want of care, attention, vigour, or ardour.

To REMI'T, V. A. [*remitto*, Lat.] to make leſs intenſe. To forgive a puniſhment, or pardon a fault, from *remettre*, Fr. To reſign; defer; or refer. To ſend money to a diſtant place. Neuterly, to grow ſlack or leſs violent by intervals.

REMI'TMENT, S. [from *remit*] the act of remitting to cuſtody.

REMI'TTANCE, S. the act of paying money at a diſtant place. A ſum of money received at a diſtance from the perſon who ſends it.

REMI'TTER,

REMI'TTER, S. one that ſends money to diſtant places.

RE'MNANT, S. [corrupted from *remanent*, Lat.] any thing which is left or remains.

REMO'NSTRANCE, S. [Fr.] a ſtrong repreſentation of the ill conſequences of any proceeding.

To REMO'NSTRATE, V. A. [*remonſtratus*, Lat.] to ſhow reaſons againſt any thing in ſtrong terms. Uſed with *againſt*.

RE'MORA, S. [Lat.] a let or obſtacle. A kind of worm, or fiſh, which ſticks to the bottom of ſhips, and hinders them in their paſſage.

To REMO'RATE, V. A. [*remoror*, Lat.] to hinder.

REMO'RSE, S. [*remorſus*, Lat.] uneaſineſs occaſioned by a conſciouſneſs of guilt. Pity or ſympathy.

REMO'RSEFUL, Adj. [*remorſe* and *full*] tender; compaſſionate.

REMO'RSELESS, Adj. [from *remorſe*] unpitying; cruel; ſavage.

REMO'TE, Adj. [*remotus*, Lat.] diſtant, applied to time, relation, or place.

REMO'TENESS, S. the quality of being diſtant, applied to relation, time, or place.

REMO'TION, S. [from *remotus*, Lat.] the act of removing; the ſtate of being removed to diſtance.

REMO'VABLE, Adj. [from *remove*] ſuch as may be removed.

REMO'VAL, S. [from *remove*] the act of putting out of any poſt or place. The ſtate of being removed.

To REMO'VE, V. A. [*removeo*, Lat.] to take away, or put from its place. To place at a diſtance. Neuterly, to change place or mode.

REMO'VE, S. change of place. The act of moving a cheſſman or draught. A ſtop or ſeries in the ſcale of gradation. A ſmall diſtance.

REMO'VER, S. one who removes.

To REMO'UNT, V. A. [*remonter*, Fr.] to mount again.

REMU'NERABLE, Adj. rewardable.

To REMU'NERATE, V. A. [*remuneratus*, Lat. *remunerer*, Fr.] to reward for ſervices.

REMUNERA'TION, S. [*remuneratio*, Lat.] reward; requital; recompenſe; repayment.

REMUNERA'TIVE, Adj. exerciſed in diſpenſing rewards.

To REMU'RMUR, V. A. [*remurmuro*, Lat.] to utter back in murmurs; to repeat in low hoarſe ſounds. Neuterly, to murmur back; to echo a low hoarſe ſound.

RE'NARD, S. [Fr.] a fox.

RENA'SCENT, Adj. [*renaſcens*, Lat.] reproduced again; riſing again into being.

RENA'SCIBLE, Adj. [*renaſcor*, Lat.] poſſible to be produced again.

To RENA'VIGATE, V. A. [*re* and *navigate*] to ſail again.

RENCOU'NTER, S. [*rencontre*, Fr.] the action of two bodies that meet, or ſtrike againſt each other. Claſh. Oppoſition between perſons. A looſe or caſual engagement. A ſudden combat.

To RENCOU'NTER, V. N. [*rencontrer*, Fr.] to claſh. To meet an enemy unexpectedly. To ſkirmiſh with another. To fight hand to hand.

To REND, V. A to tear with violence; applied to tearing cloth or any thing woven.

RE'NDER, S. [from *rend*] one that rends; a tearer.

To RE'NDER, V. A. [*rendre*, Fr.] to pay or give back. To give on demand. To make or inveſt with quality. To repreſent. To tranſlate, followed by *in*. To ſurrender, followed by *up*.

RE'NDER, S. [from *render*] ſurrender.

RE'NDEZVOUS, S. [Fr.] a meeting, or place of meeting, appointed.

To RE'NDEZVOUS, V. A. to meet at a place appointed.

RENDI'TION, S. [from *render*] ſurrendering; the act of yielding.

RENEGA'DE, or RENEGA'DO, S. [*renegado*, Span. *renegat*, Fr.] one that leaves his religion on baſe principles. One who deſerts to an enemy.

To RENE'GE, V. A. [*renego*, Lat.] to deny.

To RENE'W, V. A. to reſtore to its former ſtate. To begin again or repeat. In ſcripture, to make anew or change to a new ſtate of life.

RENE'WAL, S. the act of reſtoring, repeating, or reducing to its former ſtate.

RENI'TENCY, S. [*renitent*, Fr.] that reſiſtance in ſolid bodies, when they preſs upon, or are impelled againſt, each other.

RENI'TENT, S. [*renitens*, Lat.] acting againſt any impulſe by elaſtic power.

RE'NNET, or RE'NNETTING, S. [properly *reinette*, Fr. a little queen] a kind of apple.

To RE'NOVATE, V. A. [*renovatus*, Lat.] to renew or reſtore to its firſt ſtate.

RENOVA'TION, S. the act or ſtate of being renewed.

To RENOU'NCE, V. A. [*renoncer*, Fr.] to diſown. To quit upon oath.

RENOU'NCEMENT, S. act of renouncing; renunciation.

RENO'WN, S. [*renommé*, Fr.] praiſe widely ſpread.

To RENO'WN, V. A. [*renommer*, Fr.] to make famous.

RENT, S. [from *rend*] a hole made by tearing cloth, or any thing woven.

To RENT, V. A. [from *rend*] to tear.

RENT, S. [*rente*, Fr.] an annual payment for the hire of any thing. A ſum of money due for the hire of a thing.

To RENT, V. A. [*renter*, Fr.] to hold by paying rent. To let to a tenant.

RE'NTABLE, Adj. that may be rented.

RE'NTAL, S. ſchedule or account of rents.

RE'NTER, S. he that holds by paying rent.

RENVE'RSED, Adj. [*renverſé*, Fr.] overturned.

To RENU'MERATE, V. A. [*renumeratum*, Lat.] to pay back.

RENUNCIA'TION, S. [*renunciatio*, Lat.] the act of renouncing.

To REORDA'IN, V. A. to ordain again, on ſuppoſition of ſome defect.

REORDINA'TION, S. repetition of ordination.

To REPA'CIFY, V. A. [*re* and *pacify*] to pacify again.

REPA'ID, part. paſſ. of REPAY.

To REPA'IR, V. A. [*reparo*, Lat. *reparer*, Fr.] to reſtore after any loſs or damage. To fill up anew. To mend by an equivalent.

REPAI'R, S. the act or thing which ſupplies any loſs, damage, or injury.

To REPA'IR, V. N. to go to.

REPA'IR, S. [*repaire*, Fr.] reſort; abode, or an act of going to a place.

REPA'RER, S. amender; reſtorer.

REPA'NDOUS, Adj. [*repandus*, Lat.] bent upwards.

RE'PARABLE, Adj. [*reparabilis*, Lat.] capable of being amended, retrieved.

RE'PARABLY, Adv. in a manner capable of remedy by reſtoration, amendment, or ſupply.

REPARA'TION, S. [Fr. *reparatio*, Lat.] the act of repairing the damages made by time in a building. Supply of what is waſted. Recompence, or amends made for an injury.

REPARA'TIVE, Adj. whatever makes amends.

REPARTE'E, S. [*repartie*, Fr.] a ſmart or witty reply.

To REPARTE'E, V. N. to make witty replies.

REPARTI'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of dividing, or ſharing again.

To REPA'SS, V. A. [*repaſſer*, Fr.] to paſs back or again. Neuterly, to go back in the ſame road.

REPA'ST, S. [from *re* and *paſtus*, Lat. *repas*, Fr.] a meal. A feaſt. Food.

To REPA'ST, V. A. [*repaitre*, Fr.] to feed or feaſt.

REPA'STURE, S. [*re* and *paſture*] entertainment.

To REPA'Y, V. A. [*repayer*, Fr.] to pay back any thing expended, or lent. The thing repaid. Recompence or revenge.

REPA'YMENT, S. the act of repaying. The thing repaid.

To REPEA'L, V. A. [*rappeller*, Fr.] to revoke or abrogate a law.

REPE'AL, S. the act of recalling from exile. The act of abrogating or revoking a law.

REPEAL'ABLE, Adj. capable of being repealed.

To REPE'AT, V. A. [*repeto*, Lat. *repeter*, Fr.] to do or ſpeak the ſame thing more than once.

REPEA'TEDLY, Adv. over and over more than once.

REPE'ATER, S. one that recites. A watch which ſtrikes the hours by compreſſion of the ſpring.

To REPE'L, V. A. [*repello*, Lat.] to drive back any thing, or an aſſailant. Neuterly, to act with a force contrary to that which is impreſſed. In phyſic, to prevent too great an afflux of humour to any particular part.

REPE'LLENT, S. [*repellens*, Lat.] a medy that has a repelling power.

REPE'LLER, S. one that repels.

To REPE'NT, V. N. [*repentir*, Fr.] think on any thing paſt with ſorrow. To preſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt. To ſhow ſorrow for ſin as produces amendment. very often uſed with the reciprocal pron As, "if my father has *repented* *Dryd.*

REPE'NTANCE, S. [Fr.] ſorrow for thing paſt. Such ſorrow for paſt ſins as in amendment.

REPE'NTANT, Adj. [Fr.] ſorrowful what is paſt. Expreſſing ſorrow for wh paſt.

To REPEOPLE, V. A. [*re* and *peu* to ſtock with people anew.

To REPERCU'SS, V. A. [*repercu* Lat.] to beat back; to drive back.

REPERCU'SSION, S. [*repercuſſa*, L the act of driving back; rebound.

REPERCU'SSIVE, Adj. [*repercuſſif*, having the power of driving back, or ca a rebound. Repellent. Driven back bounding.

REPERTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*repertus*, found; gained by finding.

REPE'RTORY, S. [*repertorium*, La treaſury; a magazine.

REPETI'TION, S. [Fr. *repetitio*, the doing the ſame thing more than on act of reciting or rehearſing. Recital memory, oppoſed to reading.

REPIA'NO, REPIE'NO, S. in ſignifies full, and is uſed to diſtinguiſh violins in concerto's, which play onl and then to fill up, from thoſe which through the whole concerto.

REPIGNORA'TION, S. the rede of a pledge.

To REPI'NE, V. N. to fret, vex, diſcontented.

REPI'NER, S. one who frets pines.

To REPLA'CE, V. A. to put aga the ſame place.

To REPLA'NT, V. A. [*replanter*, to plant anew.

REPLANTA'TION, S. the act of ing again.

To REPLA'T, V. A. [*re* and *plait*] to fold one part often over another.

To REPLE'NISH, V. A. [from *re* and *plenus*, Lat.] to ſtock or fill.

REPLE'TE, Adj. [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] completely filled. Filled to exceſs; followed by *with*.

REPLE'TION, S. [Fr.] the ſtate of being too full.

REPLE'VIABLE, Adj. [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Lat.] liable to be reſtored after being ſeized.

To REPLEVIN, or REPLEVY, V. A. [*replegio*, low Lat. of *re* and *plevir*, or *plegir*, Fr. to pledge] to take back or ſet any thing at liberty that is ſeized by way of ſecurity.

REPLI'CA, REPLICA'TO, S. [Ital.] in muſic, ſignifies to repeat.

REPLICA'TION, S. [*replicatus*, Lat.] an anſwer.

To REPLY', V. N. [*repliquer*, Fr.] to anſwer, or make a return to an anſwer. Actively, to return an anſwer. Uſed with *to*, *unto*, or *upon*.

REPLY', S. [*replique*, Fr.] an anſwer, or a return to an anſwer.

REPLY'ER, S. he that makes a return to an anſwer.

To REPO'LISH, V. A. [*repolir*, Fr.] to poliſh again.

To REPO'RT, V. A. *rapporter*, Fr.] to ſpread any thing by rumour. To give account

REPO'RT, S. rumour, or popular fame. Public character or reputation. An account returned, uſed with *make*. An account of cauſes given by a lawyer. Sound or loud noiſe, applied to ordnance.

REPO'RTER, S. relater; one that gives account.

REPO'RTINGLY, Adv. by common fame.

REPO'SAL, S. [from *repoſe*] the act of placing confidence.

To REPO'SE, V. A. [*repoſitus*, Lat.] to lay to reſt. To confide or truſt in without ſuſpicion, followed by *upon* or *in*. To depoſite or lay up, followed by *in*. Neuterly, to ſleep or take one's reſt. To reſt in confidence.

REPO'SE, S. ſleep, reſt, quiet, or confidence. Cauſe of reſt or confidence.

REPO'SEDNESS, S. State of being at reſt.

To REPO'SITE, V. A. [*repoſitus*, Lat.] to lay up or lodge as in a place of ſafety.

REPOSI'TION, S. [from *repoſite*] the act of replacing.

REPO'SITORY, S. a place wherein any thing is ſafely laid up.

To REPOSSESS, V. A. [*re* and *poſſeſs*] to poſſeſs again.

To REPREHE'ND, V. A. [*reprehendo*, Lat.] to find fault with, or chide, for having done ſomething amiſs. To charge with as a fault; uſed with *of*.

REPREHE'NDER, S. blamer; reprover.

REPREHE'NSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] worthy of blame or cenſure.

REPREHE'NSIBLENESS, S. blameableneſs.

REPREHE'NSIBLY, Adv. blameably; culpably.

REPREHE'NSION, S. [*reprehenſio*, Lat.] the act of finding fault; chiding, or blaming.

REPREHE'NSIVE, Adj. given to reproof.

To REPRESE'NT, V. A. [*repreſenter*, Fr. *repreſento*, Lat.] to exhibit or ſhow as if preſent. To deſcribe, perſonate, or ſhow in any particular character. To fill the place of, or perſonate another.

REPRESENTA'TION, S. [Fr.] an image or likeneſs of any thing. The act of ſupporting any character inſtead of another. A reſpectful or humble declaration.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, Adj. [*repreſentatif*, Fr.] exhibiting a likeneſs. Bearing any character by commiſſion from another.

REPRESE'NTATIVE, S. one exhibiting the likeneſs of another, or exerciſing a character in behalf of another. That by which any thing is ſhown.

REPRESE'NTER, S. one who ſhows or exhibits. One who bears a vicarious character.

REPRESE'NTMENT, S. image or idea propoſed, as exhibiting the likeneſs of ſomething.

To REPRE'SS, V. A. [*repreſſus*, Lat.] to cruſh or ſubdue. To compreſs.

REPRE'SSION, S. the act of cruſhing or ſubduing.

REPRE'SSIVE, Adj. having power to repreſs; acting to repreſs.

To REPRIE'VE, V. A. [*repris*, from *reprendre*, Fr.] to free from a ſentence of death. To give a reſpite.

REPRIE'VE, S. reſpite given after ſentence of death.

To REPRIMA'ND, V. A. [*reprimander*, Fr.] to reprove, or chide for ſomething amiſs.

REPRIMA'ND, S. an authoritative reproof.

To REPRI'NT, V. A. to renew an impreſſion. To print a new edition.

REPRI'SAL, S. [*repriſaille*, Fr.] ſomething ſeized in return for robbery or damage ſuſtained.

REPRI'SE, S. [*repriſe*, Fr.] the act of taking ſomething in lieu of a damage or injury received.

To REPRO'ACH, V. A. [*reprocher*, Fr.] to cenſure, or charge with a fault, in cenſorious and opprobrious language. To upbraid.

REPRO'ACH, S. [*reproche*, Fr.] the act of finding fault in opprobrious terms. Any thing which expoſes to infamy or diſgrace.

REPROA'CHFUL, Adj. in terms that are ſcurrilous or opprobrius. Cauſing diſgrace or infamy.

RE'PROBATE, Adj. [*reprobus*, Lat.] loſt to virtue or grace.

RE'PROBATE, S. a perſon loſt to virtue or grace. One abandoned to wickedneſs.

To RE'PROBATE, V. A. [*reprobatus*, Lat.] to diſallow or reject. To abandon to wickedneſs and eternal deſtruction. To abandon to one's ſentence without hopes of pardon.

RE'PROBATENESS, S. the ſtate of being reprobate.

REPROBA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of abandoning, or the ſtate of being abandoned to eternal miſery. A ſentence of condemnation.

To REPRODU'CE, V. A. to produce again.

REPRODU'CTION, S. the act of producing anew.

RE'PROOF, S. [from *reprove*] blame or reprehenſion ſpoken to a perſon's face. Cenſure.

REPRO'VABLE, Adj. blameable; culpable; worthy of reprehenſion.

To REPRO'VE, V. A. [*reprouver*, Fr.] to blame. To charge to the face with a fault.

REPRO'VER, S. one that reproves.

RE'PTILE, Adj. [*reptilis*, Lat.] creeping on the ground.

RE'PTILE, S. an animal, which creeps or reſts on one part of its body while it advances with the other.

REPTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*reptitius*, Lat.] creeping.

REPUB'LIC, S. [*republique*, Fr. *republica*, Lat.] a ſtate in which the power is lodged in more than one.

REPUB'LICAN, Adj. belonging to a commonwealth; placing the government in the people.

REPUB'LICAN, S. one who holds a commonwealth, without a monarch, to be the beſt form of government.

REPU'DIABLE, Adj. fit to be rejected.

To REPU'DIATE, V. A. [*repudiatus*, Lat.] to divorce, or reject.

REPUDIA'TION, S. [from the verb] divorce: a putting away; rejection.

REPU'GNANCE. REPU'GNANCY, S. [*repugnance*, Fr.] inconſiſtency, or contrariety. Struggle in oppoſition.

REPU'GNANT, Adj. [*repugnans*, Lat.] diſobedient, contrary.

To REPU'LLULATE, V. N. [*re* and *pullulo*, Lat.] to bud again.

REPU'LSE, S. [Fr. *repulſa*, Lat.] the condition of being driven off from any attempt, or put aſide from any deſign.

To REPU'LSE, V. A. [*repulſus*, Lat.] to beat back or drive off.

REPU'LSION, S. the act or power of driving off from itſelf.

REPU'LSIVE, Adj. driving off; having the power to beat back or drive off.

To REPU'RCHASE, V. A. [*re* and *purchaſe*] to buy again.

RE'PUTABLE, Adj. honourable and in general eſteem.

RE'PUTABLY, Adv. without diſcredit.

REPUTA'TION, S. [Fr.] the general character of a perſon. Credit.

To REPU'TE, V. A. [*reputo*, Lat. *reputer*, Fr.] to hold, account or eſteem.

REPU'TE, S. public character. Eſtabliſhed opinion. Eſteem.

REPU'TELESS, Adv. diſgraceful; diſreputably.

REQUE'ST, S. [*requeſte*, Fr.] the act of aſking any thing of another. An entreaty. Repute. The ſtate of being deſired.

To REQUE'ST, V. A. to aſk a favour of another. To entreat.

REQUES'TER, S. petitioner; ſoliciter.

To REQUIC'KEN, V. A. [*re* and *quicken*] to reanimate.

RE'QUIEM, S. [from *requies*, Lat.] a hymn, ſo called from its being uſed in imploring *reſt* for the dead. Reſt; quiet or peace.

REQUI'RABLE, Adj. deſirable.

To REQUIRE, V. A. [*requiro*, Lat.] to aſk a thing as one's right. To make neceſſary; to need.

RE'QUISITE, Adj. [*requiſitus*, Lat.] neceſſary; needful. Not to be done without.

RE'QUISITE, S. any thing eſſentially or indiſpenſibly neceſſary.

RE'QUISITELY, Adv. neceſſarily; in requiſite manner.

RE'QUISITENESS, S. neceſſity; the ſtate of being requiſite.

REQUI'TAL, S. [from *requite*] a return made for a good or bad office. A reward.

To RE'QUITE, V. A. [*requiter*, Fr.] to repay, or return, good or ill.

RERE'WARD, S. the rear or laſt troop of an army.

To RESALU'TE, V. A. [*reſaluto*, Lat. *reſaluer*, Fr.] to ſalute or greet anew.

To RESCI'ND, V. A. [*reſcindo*, Lat.] to cut off. To abrogate or annul; applied to laws.

RESCI'SSION, S. [Fr. *reſciſſus*, Lat.] the act of cutting off; abrogation.

RESCI'SSORY, Adj. [*reciſſoire*, Fr. *reciſſus*, Lat.] having the power to cut off.

RE'SCRIPT, S. [*reſcriptum*, Lat. *reſcrit*, Fr.] the edict or decree of an emperor.

To RE'SCUE, V. A. [*reſcorre*, old Fr.] to ſet free, or deliver from confinement, danger or violence.

RE'SCUE, S. an act whereby a perſon is delivered from violence, danger, or confinement.

RES'CUER, S. one that reſcues.

RESEA'RCH, S. [*recherche*, Fr.] diligent search or enquiry.

To RESEA'RCH, V. A. [*rechercher*, Fr.] to examine; to enquire.

To RESEA'T, V. A. [*re* and *seat*] to seat again.

RESEI'ZER, S. one that seizes again.

RESEI'ZURE, S. [*re* and *seizure*] repeated seizure; seizure a second time.

RESE'MBLANCE, S. [Fr.] likeness.

To RESE'MBLE, V. A. [*resembler*, Fr.] to compare or represent as like something else. To be like.

To RE'SEND, V. A. [*re* and *send*] to send back again.

To RESE'NT, V. A. [*resentir*, Fr.] to take well or ill. To be offended at, or return an injury.

RESE'NTER, S. one who feels injuries deeply.

RESE'NTFUL, Adj. [*resent* and *full*] malignant; easily provoked to anger, and long retaining it.

RESE'NTINGLY, Adv. with deep sense; with strong perception; with anger.

RESE'NTMENT, S. [*ressentiment*, Fr.] a strong or hasty sensation of good or ill. A deep sense of injury.

RESERVA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of concealing in the mind. Something kept back or not given up. Custody.

RESE'RVATORY, S. [*reservoir*, Fr.] place in which any thing is reserved or kept.

To RESE'RVE, V. A. [*reservo*, Lat. *reserver*, Fr.] to keep or save for some other time or purpose. To retain.

RESE'RVE, S. something stored or saved against some future exigence. Something concealed in the mind. Exception. A prohibition; an exception in favour of a person or thing. Modesty, or caution observed in behaviour.

RESE'RVED, Adj. modest or not too free in behaviour.

RESE'RVEDNESS, S. the quality of keeping one's secret sentiments.

RESE'RVER, S. one that reserves.

RESERVOI'R, S. [Fr.] a place where any thing is stored up, or collected in large quantities.

To RESE'TTLE. V. A. [*re* and *settle*] to settle again.

RESE'TTLEMENT, S. the act of settling again. The state of settling again.

RESI'ANCE, S. [from *resiant*] residence; abode; dwelling.

RESI'ANT, Adj. [*resseant*, Fr.] resident; present in a place.

To RESI'DE, V. A. [*resideo*, Lat.] to dwell for a continuance.

RE'SIDENCE, S. [Fr.] the act of continuing or dwelling in a place. A place of abode.

RE'SIDENT, Adj. [*residens*, Lat.] dwelling or having abode in any place.

RE'SIDENT, S. [from the Adj.] an agent, minister, or officer, residing in any distant place with the dignity of an ambassador.

RESIDE'NTIARY, Adj. holding residence.

RESI'DUAL, RESI'DUARY, Adj. [*residuum*, Lat.] relating to that part which remains.

RESI'DUE, S. [*residuum*, Lat.] the remainder; that which is left.

To RESI'GN, V. A. [*resigno*, Lat. *resigner*, Fr.] to give or yield up a claim or possession. To submit with confidence; applied to providence. To submit without opposition or resistance.

RESIGNA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of yielding or submitting without resistance or doubt.

RESIGNEE', in law, the person to whom the thing is resigned.

RESI'GNER, S. one that resigns.

RESI'GNMENT, S. act of resigning.

RESI'LIENCE, RESI'LIENCY, S. [from *resilio*, Lat.] the act of starting, or leaping, back.

RESI'LIENT, Adj. [*resiliens*, Lat.] starting, or springing back.

RESILI'TION, S. [*resilio*, Lat.] the act of springing back; resilience.

RE'SIN, S. [*resine*, Fr. *resina*, Lat.] the fat sulphureous part of a vegetable, which will incorporate with an oily and spirituous, but not an aqueous menstruum.

RESI'NOUS, Adj. partaking of the nature and properties of resin.

RE'SINOUSNESS, S. the quality of being resinous.

RESIPI'SCENCE, S. [Fr.] repentance.

RESI'STANCE, RESI'STENCE, S. [written *resistance*, when supposed to be derived from the French, but *resistence*, when derived from *resistens*, Lat.] the act of opposing the design of another. The quality of not yielding to external force.

RESISTIBI'LITY, S. [from *resistible*] quality of resisting.

RESI'STIBLE, Adj. [from *resist*] that may be resisted.

RESI'STLESS, Adj. not to be opposed.

To RESI'ST, V. A. [*resisto*, Lat. *resister*, Fr.] to oppose, or act against. To hinder; to act against the impression of external force.

RESO'LVABLE, Adj. [from *resolve*] capable of being separated or analysed. Capable of being explained.

RE'SOLUBLE, Adj. [Fr. *resolubilis*, Lat.] capable or being dissolved or melted.

To RESO'LVE, V. A. [*resolvo*, Lat.] to inform, explain clear from any doubt or difficulty. To confirm or settle in any opinion or determination; used with *at*. To analyse. To melt or dissolve. Neuterly, to determine immoveably. To melt or

be diſſolved. To be fixed in an opinion; uſed with *of*.

RESO'LVE, S. a fixed reſolution.

RESO'LVEDLY, Adv. with firmneſs and conſtancy.

RESO'LVEDNESS, S. reſolution; conſtancy; firmneſs.

RESO'LVENT, S. [*reſolvens*, Lat.] that which has the power of cauſing ſolution.

RESO'LVER, S. one that forms a firm reſolution. One that diſſolves; one that ſeparates parts.

RESO'LVEND, S. in arithmetic, a term in the extraction of the ſquare and cube roots, &c. ſignifying the number ariſing from increaſing the remainder after ſubtraction.

RESO'LVENTS, S. medicines which diſſolve and diſperſe. In chymiſtry, liquors for the diſſolving metals or minerals.

RESOLUTE, Adj. fixed, determined in any deſign or undertaking. Firm.

RE'SOLUTELY, Adv. [from *reſolute*] determinately; firmly; conſtantly; ſteadily.

RE'SOLUTENESS, S. [from *reſolute*] determinateneſs; ſtate of being fixed in reſolution.

RESOLUTION, S. [Fr. *reſolutio*, Lat.] the act of clearing from doubt or difficulty. The act of ſeparating any thing into its conſtituent parts. Diſſolution. A fixed determination, or ſettled thought. Steady in good or bad. The determination of a cauſe in a court of juſtice.

RE'SOLUTIVE, Adj. [*reſolutus*, Lat. *reſolutif*, Fr.] having the power to diſſolve.

RE'SONANCE, S. [from *reſono*, Lat.] ſound; reſound.

RE'SONANT, Adj. [Fr. *reſonans*, Lat.] ſounding or echoing.

To RESO'RT, V. N. [*reſortir*, Fr.] to have recourſe to. To go publickly, or repair to. In law, to fall back.

RESO'RT, S. an aſſembly, or numerous body of men meeting in the ſame place. Concourſe. The act of viſiting. Spring or active power. Reſource, from *reſort*, Fr.

To RESOU'ND, V. A. [*reſono*, Lat.] to echo; to ſound back. To ſound; to tell ſo as to be heard far. To return ſounds; to ſound with any other noiſe. Neuterly, to be echoed back.

RESOU'RCE, S. [*reſſource*, Fr.] ſome new and expedient means that offer. An expedient.

To RESPE'CT, V. A. [*reſpectus*, Lat.] to regard, or have regard to. To conſider with a low degree of reverence. To have relation to. To look towards.

RESPE'CT, S. regard; attention. A low degree of reverence. Good-will. A conſideration or motive. Relation or regard.

RESPE'CTER, S. one who prefers one before another from a partial regard.

RESPE'CTFUL, Adj. paying due reverence. Full of outward ceremony.

RESPE'CTIVE, Adj. relating to particular perſons or things. Relative, oppoſed to abſolute; from *reſpectif*, Fr.

RESPE'CTIVELY, Adv. in ſuch manner, as to reſpect both ſides equally. Mutually.

RESPE'RSION, S. [*reſperſio*, Lat.] the act of ſprinkling.

RESPIRA'TION, S. [*reſpiratio*, from *reſpiro*, Lat.] the act of breathing. Relief or reſpite from labour.

To RISPI'RE, V. A. [*reſpiro*, Lat. *reſpirer*, Fr.] to breathe; to catch breath. To reſt, or take reſt.

RE'SPITE, S. [Fr.] reprieve, or the ſuſpenſion of a capital ſentence. A pauſe or interval from labour or pain.

To RE'SPITE, V. A. to relieve by a pauſe or intermiſſion. To ſuſpend or delay.

RESPLE'NDENCE, RESPLE'NDENCY, S. [from *reſplendent*] glittering brightneſs.

RESPLE'NDENT, Adj. [*reſplendens*, Lat.] bright. Having a beautiful luſtre.

To RESPO'ND, V. N. [*reſpondeo*, Lat. *repondre*, Fr.] to anſwer an argument or objection. To correſpond or ſuit.

RESPO'NDENT, S. [*reſpondens*, Lat.] one who anſwers in a ſuit, or in a ſet diſputation.

RESPO'NSE, S. [*reſponſe*, Fr. *reſponſum*, Lat.] an anſwer or reply made to an objection, or argument. An anſwer made by a congregation in divine worſhip, wherein the prieſt reads one verſe or ſentence and the people the other.

RESPO'NSIBLE, Adj. [*reſponſum*, Lat.] anſwerable, or accountable; uſed with *for*. Capable of diſcharging any obligation.

RESPO'NSIBLENESS, S. the ſtate of being obliged or qualified to account for or make good an engagement.

RESPO'NSION, S. [*reſponſio*, Lat.] the act of anſwering.

RESPO'NSIVE, Adj. [*reſponſif*, Fr.] anſwering; making anſwer. Correſpondent; ſuited to ſomething elſe.

RESPON'SORY, Adj. [*reſponſorius*, Lat.] containing anſwer.

REST, S. [Sax. *raſte*, *raſta*, old Teut. *oruſte*, Teut. *raſt*, Belg. *reuſtſepi*, Hung, *rezzo*, Ital.] ſleep. The ſtate of death. Ceſſation from motion, diſturbance, or bodily labour. A ſupport on which any thing leans. A place of repoſe. Remainder, or what remains, from *reſte*, Fr. of *reſto*, Lat.

REST, Adj. [*reſter*, Fr. *quod reſtat*, Lat.] others. Not included in any propoſition.

To REST, V. N. to be aſleep or dead. To ceaſe from motion, labour, or diſturbance. To remain ſatisfied. To lean upon, to be ſupported, followed by *upon*. To be left or remain, from *reſter*, Fr. *reſto*, Lat. Actively, put into a ſtate of repoſe or quiet. To confide in; uſed with *upon*.

RESTA'GNANT,

RESTA'GNANT, Adj. [*reſtagnans*, Lat.] remaining without flow or motion.

To RESTA'GNATE, V. N. [*re* and *ſtagnate*] to ſtand without flow.

RESTAGNA'TION, S. [from *reſtagnate*] the ſtate of ſtanding without flow, courſe, or motion.

RESTAURA'TION, S. [*reſtauratus*, Lat.] the act of recovering to its former ſtate.

To REST'EM, V. A. [*re* and *ſtem*] to force back againſt the current.

RE'STFUL, Adj. [*reſt* and *full*] quiet; being at reſt.

RESTHA'RROW, S. a plant.

RE'STIFF, Adj. [*reſtif*, Fr. *reſtivo*, Ital.] unwilling to ſtir, comply, or go forward; generally applied to a horſe, which will not be driven forward, though it be not weary.

RE'STIFFNESS, S. Unwillingneſs.

RESTI'NCTION, S. [*reſtinctus*, Lat] the act of extinguiſhing.

RESTITU'TION, S. [*reſtitutio*, Lat.] the act of reſtoring any thing loſt, or taken away.

RE'STLESS, Adj. unable to ſleep. Unquiet. Unſettled. In continual motion or action.

RE'STLESSNESS, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon cannot ſleep, will not ceaſe from action, and is always in motion.

RESTO'RABLE, Adj. what may be reſtored.

RESTORA'TION, S. [from *reſtore*; *reſtauration*, Fr.] the act of placing in its former ſtate. Recovery.

RESTO'RATIVE, Adj. having the power to recruit any waſte.

RESTO'RATIVE, S. a medicine that has the power of recruiting the waſtes of nature

To RESTO'RE, V. A. [*reſtaurer*, Fr.] *reſtauro*, Lat.] to give or bring back what is loſt, waſted or taken away. To retrieve from decay to its former ſtate. To recover paſſages in books, from their corruption.

RESTO'RER, S. one that reſtores.

To RESTR'AIN. V. A. [*reſtreindre*, Fr.] to withold or keep in. To hinder, from exerting power. To confine or limit.

RESTRAI'NABLE, Adj. capable to be reſtrained.

RESTRAI'NEDLY, Adv. with reſtraint; without latitude.

RESTRAI'NER, S. one that reſtrains; one that withholds.

RESTRA'INT, S. [*reſtreint*, Fr.] an abridgment of power or liberty. A prohibition, reſtriction, or hindrance from acting.

To RESTRI'CT, V. A. [*reſtrictus*, Lat.] to limit or confine.

RESTRI'CTION, S. [Fr.] confinement. Limitation.

RESTRI'CTIVE, Adj. expreſſing limitation. In phyſic, binding or reſtringent; from *reſtrictif*. Fr.

To RESTRI'NGE, V. A. [*reſtringo*, Lat.] to limit; to confine.

RESTRI'NGENT, S. [*reſtringens*, Lat.] poſſeſſing a coſtive, or reſtraining, quality.

RE'STY, Adj. [ſee RESTIFF] obſtinate in not complying.

To RE'SULT, V. N. [*reſulter*, Fr. *reſultus*, of *reſilio*, Lat.] to fly back. To riſe as a conſequence; to be produced as an effect, or flow as a conſequence.

RE'SULT, S. the act of flying back. An effect flowing from the operation of any particular cauſe. A conſequence or inference from premiſes.

RESU'LTANCE, S. [Fr.] the act of reſulting.

RESU'MABLE, Adj. [from *reſume*] capable of being taken back.

To RESU'ME, V. A. [*reſumo*, Lat.] to take back what has been given, or taken away. To take again; uſed by Dryden with *again*, as, "*reſume again*," but improperly. To begin again any thing dropped or given over.

RESU'MPTION, S. [*reſomption*, Fr. *reſumptus*, Lat.] the act of reſuming.

RESU'MPTIVE, Adj. [*reſumptus*, Lat.] taking back. Uſed in the plural, for medicines that reſtore decayed nature.

RESUPINA'TION, S. [*reſupino*, Lat.] the act of lying on the back.

RESU'PINE, Adj. [*reſupinus*, Lat.] lying with the face upwards.

To RESURVEY, V. A. [*re* and *ſurvey*] to review; to ſurvey again.

RESURRE'CTION, S. [Fr. *reſurrectio*, Lat.] revival after death. The act of riſing again after death.

RESUSCITA'TION, S. the act of ſtirring up; reviving, or raiſing again.

To RETA'IL, V. A. [*retailler*, Fr.] to divide, or ſell in ſmall parcels.

RETA'IL, S. ſale conſiſting in ſmall quantities.

RETAI'LER, S. one who ſells by ſmall quantities.

To RETA'IN, V. A. [*retenir*, Fr. *retineo*, Lat.] to preſerve from loſs or without diſcharge. To keep without loſs. To keep in pay or hire. Neuterly, to belong to or depend on, uſed with *to*. To keep or continue.

RETA'INER, S. a dependent on another for ſubſiſtence. In law, a ſervant who wears a perſon's livery, but does not dwell in his houſe. The act of keeping dependent.

To RETA'KE, V. A. [from *re* and *take*] to take again.

To RETA'LIATE, V. A. [from *re* and *talio*, Lat.] to return in kind, or like for like.

RETALIA'TION, S. the act of returning like for like,

To RETA'RD, V. A. [*retardo*, Lat. *retarder*, Fr.] to hinder in motion or ſwiftneſs.

To delay or put off, Neuterly, to ſtay back or delay.

RETARDA'TION, S. the act of hindering action in motion. Delay. Hindrance.

RETA'RDER, S. obſtructer; hinderer.

To RETCH, V. A. [*hræcan*, Sax.] to force, or make an effort to force, ſomething up from the ſtomach.

RE'TCHLESS, Adj. careleſs.

RETE'CTION, S. [*retectus*, Lat.] the act of diſcovering to view.

RETE'NTION, S. [Fr. *retentio*, Lat.] the act of keeping to, containing, or preſerving. In medicine, that ſtate of contraction in the ſolids, which makes them hold faſt their contents. Memory, or the act of keeping thoſe ſimple ideas which the mind has received from ſenſation and reflection. Limitation or reſtraint,

RETE'NTIVE, Adj. [*retentif*, Fr. *retentus*, Lat.] having the power of retaining, or of preſerving in the mind.

RETE'NTIVENESS, S. having the quality of retention.

RE'TICENCE, S. [*reticence*, Fr. *reticentia*, from *reticeo*, Lat.] concealment by ſilence.

RE'TICLE, S. [*reticulum*, Lat.] a ſmall net.

RETI'CULAR, Adj. [*reticulum*, Lat.] in the form of a net.

RETI'CULATED, Adj. [*reticulatus*, Lat.] made of net-work formed with meſhes.

RE'TIFORM, Adj. [*retiformis*, Lat.] having the form of a net.

RETI'NA, S. one of the inner tunics of the eye.

RETI'NUE, S. [*retenue*, Fr.] a number attending on a great perſon; a train.

To RETI'RE, V. N. [*retirer*, Fr.] to go to a place of privacy. To withdraw from ſight. To retreat from danger. To quit a public ſtation, or a company. Actively, to withdraw, or take away.

RETI'RE, S. a retreat. A place of privacy.

RETI'RED, Adj. ſecret; private.

RETI'REDNESS, S. the ſtate of being free from public employ, or company. Privacy.

RETI'REMENT, S. the ſtate of a perſon who quits a public ſtation, or a populous place. A private abode, or way of life.

To RETO'RT, V. A. [*retortir*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.] to throw back. To return an argument, cenſure, or any incivility. To bend backwards.

RETO'RT, S. [*retorte*, Fr. *retortum*, Lat.] a cenſure or reproach returned. In chemiſtry, a glaſs veſſel with a curved neck, to which the receiver is fitted.

RETO'RTER, S. one that retorts.

RETO'RTION, S. the act of retorting.

To RETO'SS, V. A. [*re* and *toſs*] to toſs back.

To RETOU'CH, V. A. [pronounced *retuch*, from *retoucher*, Fr.] to improve by new touches.

To RETRA'CE, V. A. [*retracer*, Fr.] to trace back.

To RETRA'CT, V. A. [*retractus*, Lat. *retracter*, Fr.] to recall; to recant. To take back; to reſume.

RETRACTA'TION, S. [*retractatio*, Lat.] recantation; change of opinion.

RETRE'AT, S. [*retraite*, Fr.] a place of privacy or ſolitude. The act of going back to avoid a ſuperior force. A place of ſecurity.

To RETRE'AT, V. N. to go to a private or ſolitary dwelling. To take ſhelter. To retire from a ſuperior enemy. To quit a former place.

To RETRENCH, V. A. [*retrencher*, Fr.] to cut off or pare away. To confine or leſſen, applied to expences. Neuterly, to live with leſs expence or pomp.

RETRE'NCHMENT, S. [*retrenchement*, Fr.] the act of lopping or paring away any thing ſuperfluous, applied to writings. The act of leſſening, applied to expence.

To RETRIBU'TE, V. A. [*retributu* Lat.] to pay back; to recompence

RETRIBU'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of repaying. A return ſuitable to an action.

RETRI'BUTORY, RETRIBUTIVE, Adj. repaying; making repayment.

RETRIE'VABLE, Adj. capable of being retrieved.

To RETRIE'VE, V. A. [*retreuver*, Fr.] to recover, or reſtore after loſs, impair, waſte, or corruption. To regain, or bring back.

RE'TRIMENT, S. [Lat.] drops, or dregs.

RETROAC'TION, S. [Lat.] the act of driving back.

RETROAC'TIVE, Adj. having the power to drive back.

To RETROCE'DE, V. A. [*retroceder*, Fr. *retrocedo*, Lat.] to go backwards.

RETROCE'SSION, S. the act of going backwards.

RETROCOPULA'TION, S. poſt coition.

RETROGRADA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of going backward.

RE'TROGRADE, Adj. [Fr.] going backward. Contrary or oppoſite. Applied to the planets, when they move backwards or contrary to the order of ſigns.

To RE'TROGRADE. V. N. [*retrò* and *gradior*, Lat.] to go backwards.

RETROGRE'SSION, S. [*retro* and *greſſus*, Lat.] the act of going backwards.

RE'TROSPECT, S. [*retro* and *ſpicio*, Lat.] a look caſt on things behind. The conſideration of things paſt.

RETROSPE'CTION, S. the act of conſidering things paſt.

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To RETUN'D, V. A. [*retundo*, Lat.] to blunt; to turn.

RETU'RNER, S. one who pays or remits money.

To RETU'RN, V. N. [*retourner*, Fr.] to come back to the ſame place, or ſtate. To go or come back. To make anſwer, retort, or reply in reproachful terms, to one that has made uſe of the ſame. Actively, to repay, requite, give or ſend back. To give account of. To tranſmit money.

RETU'RN, S. the act of coming back to the ſame place or ſtate. Repayment of money expended. A remittance, or the act of remitting money to a diſtant place. Requital. The act of reſtoring.

REVE, S. See REEVE.

To REVE'AL, V. N. [*revelo*, Lat. *reveler*, Fr.] to diſcloſe a ſecret. To lay open. To diſcover ſomething hidden.

REVEA'LER, S. one that ſhews or makes known; one that diſcovers to view.

REVEIL'LE, S. [Fr.] the beat of a drum in a morning, to ſummon the ſoldiers.

To RE'VEL, V. N. [derived by Skinner from *reveiller*, Fr. to awake; but by Mr. Lye from *reveelen*, Belg. to rove about] to feaſt with looſe and clamorous mirth.

RE'VEL, S. a public rejoicing time; or a feaſt carried on with clamorous and looſe mirth.

To RE'VEL, V. A. [*revello*, Lat.] to retract; to draw back.

RE'VEL-ROUT, S. [ſee REVEL] a mob, or unlawful aſſembly, or rabble.

REVELA'TION, S. [Fr.] diſcovery; particularly applied to the diſcovery of thoſe truths from heaven which were not diſcoverable by reaſon.

RE'VELLER, S. one who feaſts with noiſy jollity.

RE'VELRY, S. looſe, noiſy mirth.

To RE'VENGE, V. A. [*venger*, Fr.] to return an injury. To puniſh for injuries.

REVE'NGE, S. the return of an injury.

REVE'NGEFUL, Adj. addicted to return injuries.

REVE'NGER, S. one who puniſhes crimes; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.

RE'VENUE, S. [ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable, from *revenu*, Fr.] income; or the annual profits of lands or funds.

To REVE'RB, V. A. [*reverbero*, Lat.] to echo or ſhow by the ſound.

REVER'BERANT, Adj. [*reverberans*, Lat.] reſounding; beaten back.

To REVE'RBERATE, V. A. [*reverberatus*, Lat. *reverberer*, Fr.] to beat or echo back. In Chemiſtry, to heat in a furnace where the flame is beat from the top back on the bottom.

REVERBERA'TION, S. the act of beating or driving back.

REVE'RBERATORY, Adj. [*reverberatoire*, Fr.] beaten or driven back. In Chemiſtry, uſed ſubſtantively for a furnace cloſely ſtopped at the top, ſo as to return the flame upon the matter placed near the bottom.

To REVE'RE, V. A. [*revereor*, Lat.] *reverer*, Fr.] to regard with awe. To pay ſubmiſſive reſpect.

RE'VERENCE, S. awful regard. An act of obeiſance. The title of the clergy.

To RE'VERENCE, V. A. to look on as an object of reſpect and awful regard.

RE'VERENCER, S. one who regards with reverence,

RE'VEREND, Adj. [Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.] venerable; deſerving awe and reſpect on account of years and ſtation. A title applied to the clergy, among whom an archbiſhop is ſtiled *moſt reverend*, a biſhop *right reverend*, and a private clergyman *reverend*.

RE'VERENT, Adj. [Fr. *reverens*, Lat.] humble; expreſſing awful regard or veneration.

REVERE'NTIAL, Adj. [*reverentielle*, Fr.] expreſſing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

REVE'RER, S. [from *revere*] one who venerates; one who reveres.

REVERIE', S. [pronounced *reveree*, from *reverie*, Fr.] a ſtate wherein ideas float in the mind without any reflection or regard of the underſtanding.

REVE'RSAL, S. [from *reverſe*] the act of changing or anulling a ſentence.

To REVE'RSE, V. A. [*reverſus*, Lat.] to turn upſide down. To overturn. To turn back. To contradict or repeal. To put one thing in the place of another.

REVE'RSE, S. change. A contrary or oppoſite. That ſide of a coin on which the head is not impreſſed, from *revers*, Fr.

REVE'RSIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of being repealed.

REVE'RSION, S. the ſtate of being to be enjoyed after the death of the preſent poſſeſſor. Succeſſion, or right of ſucceſſion.

REVE'RSIONARY, Adj. conſiſting in reverſion; to be enjoyed after the death of another.

To REVE'RT, V. A. [*reverto*, Lat.] to change or turn to the contrary. To reverberate or beat back. Neuterly, to return or fall back, from *revertir*, Fr.

To REVE'ST, V. A. [*reveſtir*, *revétir*, Fr. *reveſtio*, Lat.] To clothe again. To reinveſt; to veſt again in a poſſeſſion or office.

REVE'STIARY, S. [*reveſtiaire*, Fr.] a place where dreſſes are repoſited.

REVI'CTION, S. [*revictum*, Lat.] return to life.

REVI'CTUAL, V. A. [*re* and *victual*] to ſtock with victuals again.

To REVIEW, V. A. to look back. To conſider any thing paſt, or examine a ſecond time.

RE-

REVIEW', S. ſecond examination. The act of ſurveying an army, when performing its exerciſe.

To REVI'LE, V. A. to reproach or treat as an object of contempt.

REVI'LE, S. reproach; contumely; exprobation.

REVI'LER, S. [from *revile*] one who reviles.

REVI'SAL, S. [from *reviſe*] a ſecond view or examination.

To REVI'SE, V. A. [*reviſus*, Lat.] to examine or look over a ſecond time.

REVI'SE, S. a ſecond peruſal, or examination. Among Printers, a ſecond proof of a ſheet after it is corrected.

REVI'SER, S. [*reviſeur*, Fr.] an examiner; a ſuperintendant.

REVI'SION, S. [*reviſion*, Fr.] review.

To REVI'SIT, V. A. [*reviſito*, Lat.] to viſit again.

REVI'VAL, S. the act of reſtoring from a ſtate of languor, oblivion, or obſcurity.

To REVI'VE, V. N. [*revivo*, Lat. *revivre*, Fr.] to return to life. To recover from a ſtate of obſcurity, oblivion, or languor. Actively, to bring to life again. To raiſe from languor, inſenſibility, or oblivion. To bring back to the memory. To quicken.

REVI'VER, S. [from *revive*] that which invigorates or revives.

REVIVIFICA'TION, S. the act of calling to life.

REVIVI'SCENCY, S. renewal of life.

REU'NION, S. [Fr.] return to a ſtate of juncture, concord, or coheſion.

To REUNI'TE, V. A. to join any thing ſeparated. To reconcile. Neuterly, to join, or cohere again.

RE'VOCABLE, [*revocabilis*, Lat.] that may be recalled or repealed.

RE'VOCABLENESS, S. [from *revocable*] the quality of being revocable.

To REVOCA'TE, V. A. [*revoco*, Lat.] to recall; to call back.

REVOCA'TION, S. [*revocatio*, Lat.] act of recalling; ſtate of being recalled; repeal; reverſal.

To RE'VOKE, V. A. [*revoquer*, Fr. *revoco*, Lat.] to repeal, or reverſe.

To REVO'LT, V. N. [*revolter*, Fr. *revoltare*, Ital.] to fall from one to another, including the idea of ſomething bad or rebellious.

RE'VOLT, S. change of ſides, including departure from duty.

To REVOLVE, V. N. [*revolvo*, Lat.] to roll in a circle; to perform a courſe in a circle. In law, to fall into a regular courſe of changing poſſeſſors. Actively, to roll any thing round a circle. To conſider or meditate on, applied to the mind.

REVOLU'TION, S. [Fr. *revolutus*, Lat.] the courſe of any thing which moves in a circle, and returns to the point from whence it ſets out. A ſpace meaſured by any body revolving in an orbit. A change of government; applied particularly to that by which king William and queen Mary acceded to the crown of England. Rotation.

RE'VULSION, S. [Fr. *revulſio*, Lat.] the act of drawing humours from a remote part of the body.

To REWA'RD, V. A. [derived by Skinner from *re* and *award*] to give in return for ſomething done well.

REWA'RD, S. ſome benefit conferred on a perſon for doing well. Sometimes uſed ironically for a puniſhment inflicted for ſome ill.

REWA'RDER, S. [from *reward*] one that rewards; one that recompenſes.

RHA'PSODY, S. [from ῥαπτω, Gr. and ωδη, Gr.] any compoſition conſiſting of parts made without neceſſary dependence or mutual connexion.

RHE'TORIC, S. [*rhetorique*, Fr. ῥητορικη, Gr.] the art of ſpeaking with elegance, ſo as to rouſe and perſuade.

RHETO'RICAL, Adj. figurative; belonging to rhetoric.

To RHETO'RICATE, V. A. [*rhetoricor*, Lat.] to play the orator by making uſe of figurative expreſſions, and addreſſing the paſſions.

RHETORI'CIAN, S. [*rhetoricien*, Fr.] one who teaches the ſcience of rhetoric.

RHEUM, S. [*rheume*, Fr. ῥευμα, Gr.] a thin watery matter ouſing particularly through the glands near the mouth.

RHEUMA'TIC, Adj. proceeding from rheum; belonging to the rheumatiſm.

RHEU'MATISM, S. [ῥευματισμος, Gr.] in medicine, a pain ſometimes moveable, and ſometimes fixed on the muſculous part of the body, reſembling the gout.

RHEU'MY, Adj. full of ſharp moiſture.

RHINO'CEROS, S. [from ῥιν, Gr. and κερας, Gr.] a beaſt covered with thick ſcales, and having a horn growing out near its noſe.

RHOMBO'IDES, S. a quadrangular figure, having its oppoſite ſides and oppoſite angles equal. In Natural Hiſtory, a kind of muſcle-fiſh; a turbot-fiſh. In Surgery, a pair of muſcles of the ſhoulder-blade, ſo called from their figure.

RHO'MBUS, S. [*rhombe*, Fr. *rombus*, Lat. ῥομβος, Gr.] in Geometry, a quadrangular figure, having its four oppoſite angles equal.

RHU'BARB, S. [*rhabarbara*, Lat.] a medicinal purgative root.

RHYME, S. [*rime*, Sax. ῥυθμος, Gr.] an harmonious ſucceſſion of ſounds. The conſonance of verſes, wherein the laſt ſyllable of one line has the ſame ſound as that of another. Figuratively, poetry. A poem. *Rhyme or reaſon* is a proverbial expreſſion for number or ſenſe.

To RHYME, V. N. to have the ſame ſound. To make verſes.

RHY'MER, S. [from *rhyme*] one who makes rhymes; a verſifier.

RHY'THM, S. [of ῥυθμιζω, Gr.] is uſed to ſignify a certain number of pulſes in any given time.

RHY'THMICAL, Adj. [ῥυθμικὸς, Gr.] harmonical; having proportion of one ſound to another.

RIB, S. [*ribbe*, Sax. and Belg. *rippe*, Teut, *riff been*, Dan. *rebra*, Sclav. *rebro*, Dalm. and Pol.] an arched bone, ſuſtaining the inſide of the thorax. Any piece of timber or other matter uſed to ſtrengthen the ſide of a ſhip, &c.

RI'BALD, S. [*ribauld*, Fr. *ribaldo*, Ital.] a looſe, rough, or brutiſh perſon.

RI'BALDRY, S. [*ribald*, *ribaudie*, Fr.] mean, lewd and brutal language.

RI'BAND, S. [*ribande*, *ruban*, Fr.] a fillet, or narrow ſlip of ſilk, worn for ornament.

RI'BBED, Adj. having ribs.

RI'BBON, S. See RIBAND.

To RI'BROAST, V. N. [*rib* and *roaſt*.] To beat ſoundly.

RIC, from the Sax. and Goth. *ric*, or *ricks*, denotes powerful, rich, or valiant.

RICE, S. [*oryza*, Lat.] an eſculent grain cultivated in the Indies, of an oval figure, and covered with a huſk like barley.

RICH, Adj. [*ricca*, Sax. *ricco*, Ital. *riche*, Fr.] abounding in money, lands, or other poſſeſſions, applied to perſons. Splendid, valuable, ſumptuous; applied to dreſs. Having any quality in great quantities, or to a great degree. Fertile, applied to ſoil.

RI'CHES, S. [*richeſſes*, Fr.] money or poſſeſſions. A ſplendid or ſumptuous appearance.

RI'CHLY, Adv. in a ſplendid, wealthy, plenteous, or abundant manner. Truly; uſed in an ironical ſenſe.

RI'CHNESS, S. the quality of abounding in money, poſſeſſions, finery, or fertility. Abundance, or perfection of any quality.

RICK, S. a pile of corn or hay, regularly heaped up in the open field, and ſheltered from wet. A heap of corn or hay piled by the gatherer.

RI'CKETS, S. [*rachitis*, Lat. from ῥαχις, Gr.] a diſtemper in children, wherein their joints grow knotty, and their limbs uneven.

RI'CKETY, Adj. diſordered with the rickets.

RI'CTURE, S. [*rictura*, Lat.] a gaping.

RID, pret. of RIDE.

To RID, V. A. [*hriddan*, Sax. *rid*, Iſl.] to ſet free from danger or trouble. To deſtroy.

RI'DDANCE, S. deliverance from danger, incumbrance, trouble, or any thing one is glad to be freed from.

RI'DDEN, participle of RIDE.

RI'DDLE, S. [*rædels*, Sax. from *ræde*] a queſtion or problem expreſſed in obſcure terms, in order to try a perſon's wit. Any thing puzzling or not eaſily ſolved. A coarſe or open ſieve; from *hriddle*, Sax.

To RI'DDLE, V. A. to ſolve or explain a riddle. To ſift by a coarſe ſieve. Neuterly, to ſpeak obſcurely.

To RIDE, V. N. [preter. *rid* or *rode*, part. *rid* or *ridden*, *redan*, Sax.] to travel on horſeback, or in a carriage drawn by horſes. Figuratively, to travel in, or be borne by any vehicle. To manage a horſe. To be ſupported in motion. Actively, to manage a perſon inſolently and at will.

RIDER, S. [from *ride*] one who is carried on a horſe, or in a vehicle. One who manages or breaks horſes. An inſerted leaf.

RIDGE, S. [*hrigg*, Sax. *rig*, Dan. *rugge*, Belg. the back] the top of the back. The rough or ſharp top of any thing, alluding to the vertebræ of the back. Ground thrown up by the plough. The top of a houſe riſing to an acute angle.

To RIDGE, V. A. to form a ridge.

RI'DGEL, RI'DGELIN, S. [*avis riji-cula*, Lat.] a ram half caſtrated.

RI'DICULE, S. [Fr. *ridiculum*, Lat.] wit which provokes laughter by repreſenting any perſon or thing in a comic odd light.

To RI'DICULE, V. A. to expoſe to laughter by repreſenting as odd or uncouth.

RIDI'CULOUS, Adj. [*ridicule*, Fr. *ridi-culus*, Lat.] worthy of laughter. Exciting contemptuous mirth.

RI'DING, S. a diſtrict, viſited by an officer.

RIDOT'TO, S. an entertainment of ſinging, muſick, &c. An opera.

RIE, or RYE, S. [*ryge*, *rige*, Sax.] an eſculent grain which differs from wheat in having a flatter, opake, and coarſer grain.

RIFE, S. [*ryfe*, Sax. *riif*, Belg.] prevailing; abounding; generally applied to contagious diſtempers.

To RI'FLE, V. A. [*rifler*, *refler*, Fr. *ryſſen*, Belg.] to rob or plunder.

RI'FLER, S. robber, plunderer, pillager.

RIFT, S. [from *rive*] a clift, or breach.

To RIFT, V. A. to cleave or ſplit. Neuterly, to burſt upon. To belch, from *ræver*. Dan.

RIG, S. the top of a hill falling on each ſide, [from *hrigg*, Sax. and *rhiggar*, Iſl.] a back. *To run or play one's rig*, is to be merry upon, or ridicule.

To RIG, V. A. [from *hrigg*, Sax. the back] to dreſs; to fit with tackling.

RIGADOO'N, S. [*rigadon*, Fr.] a dance.

RIGA'TION, S. [*rigatio*, Lat.] the act of watering.

RIGGER, S. [from *rig*] one that rigs or dreſſes.

RIGGING, S. the ſails or tackling of a ſhip.

RIGGISH,

RIGGISH, Adj. [from *rig*, a whore] wanton, whoriſh.

To RI'GGLE, V. A. [properly *wriggle*] to move backwards and forwards, ſhrinking from pain.

RIGHT, Adj. [*rigt*, Sax. *recht*, Belg. *ritto*, Ital. *rectus*, Lat.] proper, ſuitable or becoming, oppoſed to wrong. True, oppoſed to erroneous. Paſſing a right judgment. Honeſt or juſt. That ſide of a perſon which is oppoſed to the left. Strait, oppoſed to crooked.

RIGHT, Interj. well done; uſed as an expreſſion of approbation.

RIGHT, Adv. in a proper, juſt, or true manner. In a direct line. Generally uſed in titles, as *right* honourable, *right* reverend.

RIGHT, S. juſtice. Freedom from error. Juſt claim, or that which belongs to a perſon. Property or intereſt. A privilege. The ſide oppoſite to the left. *To rights*, implies ſtrait, or in a direct line; but after *ſet*, deliverance from error.

To RIGHT, V. A. to do juſtice to, or relieve from wrong.

RI'GHTEOUS, S. [*rightwiſe*, Sax. *rettvys*, Iſl. whence *rightwiſe* in ancient authors, and from thence by corruption *righteous*] juſt; honeſt; virtuous; leading a life conformable to the rules of morality or religion. Equitable.

RI'GHTEOUSLY, Adv. honeſtly, virtuouſly.

RI'GHTEOUSNESS, S. virtue; goodneſs. Behaviour in general agreeable to the laws of morality and religion.

RI'GHTFUL, Adj. having juſt right or claim. Honeſt or juſt.

RI'GID, Adj. [*rigide*, Fr. *rigidus*, Lat.] ſtiff or not to be bent. Severe or inflexible, applied to conduct. Sharp or cruel.

RIGI'DITY, S. the ſtate of being ſtiff. Stiffneſs of appearance.

RI'GIDLY, Adv. in a ſtiff, ſevere, or inflexible manner.

RI'GIDNESS, S. ſeverity not to be ſoftened.

RI'GLET, S. [*regulet*, Fr.] a flat, thin, ſquare piece of wood, applied to thoſe of which the frames of pictures are made, before they are moulded.

RI'GOL, S. a circle, uſed by Shakeſpear for a diadem.

RI'GOUR, S. [*rigor*. Lat.] cold; ſtiffneſs. In Medicine, a convulſive ſhuddering, with a ſenſation of cold. Severity of conduct, or want of condeſcenſion and compliance. Strictneſs. Rage or cruelty. Hardneſs.

RI'GOROUS, Adj. [from *rigour*] ſevere; allowing no abatement.

RI'GOROUSLY, Adv. [from *rigorous*] ſeverely; without tenderneſs or mitigation.

RILL, S. [*rivulus*, Lat.] a ſmall brook.

To RILL, V. A. to run in ſmall ſtreams.

RIM, S. [*rima*, Sax.] a border or margin at the top of a veſſel. That which incircles any thing.

RIME, S. [*rhim*, Sax.] hoar froſt. A hole or chink, from *rima*, Lat.

To RIME, V. N. [from the noun] to freeze with hoar froſt.

RIMO'SE, Adj. [*rimoſus*, Lat.] full of clefts or chinks.

RIMO'SITY, S. [*rimoſitas*, Lat.] the quality of being full of clefts or chinks.

To RI'MPLE, V. A. to pucker; to contract into corrugations.

RIND, S. *rinde*, Belg.] the bark, huſk, or outſide-covering of vegetables.

To RIND, V. N. to ſtrip off its bark, huſk, or outſide covering.

RING, [*hring*, Sax. *ringh*, Belg.] a circle. A circle of gold or other metal worn as an ornament. A circle of metal to hold by. A circle made by ſtanding round. A circular courſe. A number of bells. A ſound.

To RING, V. A. [preter. and part. paſſ. *rung*, Sax.] to ſtrike bells or other bodies ſo as to make them ſound. To encircle. To fit or ſupply with rings. Neuterly, to ſound, like a bell. To make bells ſound. To ſound or tinkle. To be filled with a bruit or report, followed by *of*.

RING-BONE, S. a hard callous ſubſtance growing in the hollow circle of the little paſtern of a horſe: it ſometimes goes quite round like a ring.

RI'NGDOVE, S. [*rhingelduyve*, Teut.] a kind of pigeon.

RI'NGER, S. he who rings.

RI'NGLEADER, S. the head of a riotous crowd.

RI'NGLET, S. [a diminutive of *ring*] a ſmall ring or circle. A curl.

RI'NGSTREAKED, Adj. marked with circular ſtreaks.

RI'NGWORM, S. a circular tetter.

To RINSE, V. A. [*rinſer*, Fr. *renſer*, Dan. from *rein*, Sax.] to cleanſe by waſhing; to waſh the ſoap out of cloaths.

RI'NSER, S. one who waſhes or rinſes; a waſher.

RI'OT, S. [*riotte*, old Fr. *rioto*, Ital.] wild and looſe mirth. An uproar or ſeditious tumult. *To run riot*, is to act without controul or reſtraint.

To RI'OT, V. N. to abandon one's ſelf to pleaſure. To feaſt in a luxurious manner. To raiſe a ſedition or uproar.

RI'OTER, S. one who is diſſipated in luxury; one who excites an uproar.

RI'OTISE, S. diſſoluteneſs; luxury.

RI'OTOUSNESS, S. the ſtate of being riotous.

RI'OTOUS, Adj. [*rioteux*, Fr.] luxurious. Wanton. Seditious or turbulent.

To RIP, V. A. [*hrypan*, Sax.] to cut aſunder any thing ſewed by a knife. To tear in pieces. To take away from by cutting.

Figura-

figuratively, to diſcloſe or bring to view any thing induſtriouſly concealed.

RI'PE, Adj. [Sax. *riip*, Belg.] brought to perfection by time and growth. Reſembling ripe fruit. Finiſhed. Brought to the point of taking effect. Qualified by gradual improvement.

To RI'PE, V. N. to grow fit for uſe by time. To be matured. Actively, to make ripe.

RI'PELY, Adv. maturely; at the proper time.

To RI'PEN, V. N. to become perfect or fit for uſe by growth, time or gradual improvement. Actively, to make ripe.

RI'PENESS, S. the ſtate of being full grown; fit for uſe, or perfect.

RI'PPER, S. [from *rip*] one who rips; one who tears; one who lacerates.

To RI'PPLE, V. N. to fret on the ſurface, as water ſwiftly running.

RI'PTOWELL, S. a gratuity given to tenants, after they had reaped their lord's corn.

To RI'SE, V. N. [preter. *roſe*, part. *riſen*. from *riſan*, Sax.] to get up from the ground. To get up from a ſeat, or after a fall. To ſpring or grow up. To be advanced with reſpect to rank or fortune. To ſwell. To amend. To come into notice. To begin to act. To make an inſurrection. To be rouſed, or excited to action. *To riſe up for*, is to undertake the defence of a perſon: *to riſe up againſt*, is to attack. To elevate, applied to ſtile or ſentiments. To be revived after death.

RISE, S. the act of getting up from any ſeat, or from the ground. Aſcent. A place that aſſiſts a perſon in an aſcent. An eminence. The firſt appearance of the ſun above the horiſon. Increaſe in any reſpect. Beginning or original. Encreaſe of ſound.

RI'SER, S. one that riſes.

RISIBI'LITY, S. [from *riſible*] the quality of laughing.

RI'SIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *riſibilis*, Lat.] having the faculty of laughing. Ridiculous, or fit to excite laughter.

RISK, S. [*riſque*, Fr. *rieſgo*, Span.] hazard, or chance of falling into danger, or receiving harm.

To RISK, V. A. to expoſe to danger.

RI'SKER, S. one that riſks.

RITE, S. [*rit*, Fr. *ritus*, Lat.] a ſolemn act of religion; an external ceremony.

RI'TUAL, Adj. done according to ſome religious inſtitution; according to external ceremonies.

RI'TUAL, S. a book containing the rites or ceremonies of divine worſhip.

RI'TUALIST, S. a ſtickler for ceremonies in religious worſhip.

RI'VAGE, S. [Fr.] a bank; a coaſt.

RI'VAL, [*rivalis*, Lat.] one who is in purſuit of the ſame thing as another. One who ſtrives at the ſame time as another to gain a woman's affections. One who endeavours to ſurpaſs another.

RI'VAL, Adj. making the ſame claim, Purſuing the ſame object. Emulous.

To RI'VAL, V. A. to oppoſe or endeavour to gain ſomething attempted by another. To endeavour to equal or excel. Neuterly, to be competitors.

RIVA'LITY, RI'VALRY, S. the ſtate of two perſons who endeavour to ſurpaſs each other, or to attain the ſame thing.

RI'VALSHIP, S. the ſtate of a perſon who endeavours to obtain the ſame thing as another.

To RIVE, V. A. [part. *riven*, from *ryfi*, Sax.] to ſplit or force aſunder, by driving in ſomething blunt. Neuterly, to be ſplit.

To RI'VEL, V. A. [*ruyffel*, Belg.] to contract in wrinkles.

RI'VEN, participle of RIVE.

RI'VER, S. [*rivire*, Fr. *rivierra*, Ital.] a current of water which riſes from a ſpring, and flows in a long and narrow channel.

RI'VET, S. a pin uſed in faſtening any thing conſiſting of two or more pieces, and clenched at both ends.

To RI'VET, V. A. to faſten by a pin clenched at both ends. To faſten ſtrongly.

RI'VULET, S. [*rivulus*, Lat.] a ſmall river, or ſtream of running water.

RIXDO'LLAR, S. a ſilver coin ſtruck in ſeveral parts of Germany, valued at 4s. 6d. ſterling.

RO'ACH, S. [*rutulus*, Lat.] a freſh water fiſh, noted for its ſimplicity.

ROAD, S. [*rade*, Fr. and Sclav. *reed*, Belg.] a large path travelled by carriages. A place where ſhips may anchor.

To ROAM, V. A. [*romigare*, Ital.] to wander at large, or without a ſettled purpoſe. Actively, to range or wander over.

ROA'MER, S. a rambler; a rover; a wanderer.

ROAN, Adj. [*rouen*, Fr. *roano*, Ital.] of a grey, ſorrel, or black colour, with gray or white ſpots, thickly interſperſed.

To ROAR, V. N. [*raran*, Sax.] to make a loud noiſe, applied to that made by a lion or other wild beaſt. To make a great outcry in diſtreſs. To ſound or make a loud noiſe, applied to the wind.

ROAR, S. the cry of a lion or other large beaſt. An outcry of diſtreſs. A clamour or noiſe of merriment. Any loud noiſe.

ROA'RY, Adj. [better *rory*; *rores*, Lat.] dewy.

To ROAST, V. A. [*geroſtadh*, Sax. *roſtir*, or *rotir*, Fr.] to dreſs meat on a ſpit which turns round before a fire. To dreſs before a fire. To beat any thing violently. *To rule the roaſt*, is to govern, manage, or preſide over.

ROB, S. [Arab.] juice made thick.

To

To ROB, V. A. [*rober*, old Fr. *robbare*, Ital.] to take away unlawfully, and by force. To be *robbed*, is to loſe any thing by violence, or by ſecret theft; but in the active voice, to *rob* is applied only to the taking any thing away by open violence; and to *ſteal*, to the taking any thing away by ſecret theft.

RO'BBER, S. one who deprives another unlawfully of his property.

RO'BBERY, S. theft committed, either by open force or privacy.

ROBE, S. [*robbe*, Fr. *robba*, Ital.] a gown of ſtate, worn by perſons of diſtinction. A gown worn by infants. A gown worn by girls, before they put on mantuas.

To ROBE, V. A. to cloathe in a robe. To dreſs in a proper manner.

ROBE'RSMAN, ROBE'RTSMAN, S. in the old ſtatutes, a ſort of bold and ſtout robbers or night-thieves, ſaid to be ſo called from Robinhood.

ROBINRE'DBREAST, S. a bird ſo named from the colour of its breaſt.

ROBO'REOUS, Adj. [*robur*, Lat.] made of oak.

RO'BUST, ROBU'STIOUS, Adj. [*robuſtus*, Lat.] ſtrong made. "*Robuſtious* to no purpoſe." *Milt.* Violent. Requiring ſtrength. *Robuſtious* is now obſolete.

ROBU'STNESS, S. the quality of being made ſtrong.

ROCAMBO'LE, S. a kind of wild garlic.

RO'CHE-ALOM, S. [*roche*, Fr. a rock,] the pureſt ſort of alum.

ROCHESTER, S. Antoninus's Durobria or Durobrevis, a very ancient city of Kent, on the E. ſide of the Medway, and the ſee of a biſhop, the moſt ancient in England, next to Canterbury. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It gave title of earl to ſeveral families, but laſt to the Hydes, deſcendants of the earl of Clarendon. Here on the Medway is a fine ſtone bridge of eleven arches. The cathedral of St. Andrew is ſtately and ancient, being of the original conſtruction before the Conqueſt. Here are two churches more, but united into one pariſh. The town conſiſts of one principal broad ſtreet, but ill-built, with large ſuburbs towards the S. E. and W. The Watling-ſtreet runs directly through it from Shooter's hill, near Blackheath, to Dover. The chalky cliff under the old caſtle being waſhed away by the rapidity of the ſtream, huge tracts of the wall have tumbled down; the ground on that ſide is low and marſhy, being overflown every tide. In ſeveral of the creeks and branches of the Medway, within the juriſdiction of Rocheſter, there is an oyſter-fiſhery, the opening and ſhutting of which grounds, with the quantity each dredgerman ſhall take in a day, is regulated by the mayor; whoſe juriſdiction in this reſpect having been conteſted, it was confirmed by an act of parliament in 1729, and by another ſince; ſo that the fiſhery flouriſhes now. It is contiguous to Chatham and Stroud; and lies 22 miles from Canterbury, and thirty from London. Its weekly markets are on Wedneſday and Friday, with annual fairs on May 30 and December 11, for horſes, bullocks, and all ſorts of commodities.

RO'CHET, S. [Fr. *rocus*, low Lat.] a ſurplice. A fiſh.

ROCK, S. [*rocc*, Sax. *roche*, Fr. *roccas*, Ital.] a vaſt maſs of ſtone. Figuratively, protection or defence.

To ROCK, V. A. [*rocquer*, Fr.] to ſhake or move backwards and forwards. To move in a cradle. Figuratively, to lull or quiet. Neuterly, to move to and fro in a cradle. To ſhake violently.

ROCKDOE, S. a ſpecies of deer, which breeds chiefly on the Alps, is remarkable for its ſwiftneſs, and probably is of that ſpecies mentioned in the book of *Job*.

RO'CKER, S. one who rocks the cradle.

ROCKRURY, S. a name given by the lapidaries to the garnet, when of a very ſtrong, though not deep red, with a fair caſt of the blue.

RO'CKET, S. [*rochetto*, Ital.] an artificial fire-work, conſiſting of a cylindrical paper filled with nitre, charcoal, ſulphur, gunpowder, &c. which being faſtened to a ſtick mounts in the air, and then burſts. In Botany, a plant.

RO'CKWORK, S. ſtones fixed in mortar to reſemble a rock.

RO'CKY, Adj. full of rocks. Stoney. Hard, or obdurate.

ROD, S. [*roed*, Belg.] a long twig. Any thing long and ſlender. A ſcepter. An inſtrument uſed in meaſuring. A meaſure containing ſixteen feet and a half. A bundle of birchen twigs, uſed in correcting children. Correction.

RODE, pret. of RIDE.

RODOMONTA'DE, S. [Fr. from a boiſterous hero in Arioſto, called *Rodomonte*,] an empty noiſy bluſter; or brag.

To RODOMONTA'DE, V. N. to brag.

ROE, S. [*ra*, *ra deor*, Sax.] a ſpecies of deer. The female of a buck.

ROE, S. the eggs or ſpawn of a fiſh.

ROGA'TION, S. [Fr.] a litany or ſupplication. The *Rogation-week*, is that immediately preceding Whitſunday, and is ſo called from three faſts, held on Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, named *Rogation-days*, from the extraordinary prayers and proceſſions then made for the fruits of the earth; or as a preparation for celebrating Holy Thurſday.

ROGUE, S. [Skinner derives it from *rogue*, Fr, impudent, or from *ronge*, Heb or

κακος, Gr. bad] a wandering beggar. A villain or thief. Uſed likewiſe to carry the idea of ſlight tenderneſs and waggery.

To ROGUE, V. N. [from the noun] to play the vagabond; to wander. To play knaviſh tricks.

RO'GUERY, S. knaviſh, or arch tricks.

RO'GUISH, Adj. knaviſh; ſlightly miſchievous. Waggiſh.

RO'GUISHLY, Adv. in a knaviſh manner, wantonly; like a rogue.

RO'GUISHNESS, S. [from *roguiſh*] the qualities of a rogue.

To ROIST, or ROI'STER, V. N. [*riſter*, Iſl.] to behave in a turbulent and bluſtering manner.

ROI'STER, or ROI'STERER, S. a turbulent or bluſtering fellow.

To ROLL, V. A. [*roulor*, Fr. *rollen*, Belg. from *rotulus*, of *roto*, Lat.] to move any thing by a ſucceſſive application of its different parts on the ground. To move any thing round upon its axis. To make a thing move in a circle. To wrap round about. To form into round maſſes, by rubbing on a ſurface. To pour in a ſtream or waves. Neuterly, to move or be moved by a ſucceſſive application of its parts on any ſurface. To run on wheels. To move in a tumultuous manner.

ROLL, S. the act of moving by a ſucceſſive application of its parts on the ground. Any thing rolling. A maſs made round, [from *rouleau*, Fr.] A round, or cylindrical body, uſed in breaking clods. A public writing, from *rotulus*, Lat. alluding to the ancient method of rolling writings on a ſtick. A regiſter, catalogue, or chronicle. A kind of ſmall loaf, ſo called from its figure.

ROLLER, S. [*rouleau*, Fr.] any thing turning on its own axis. A bandage or fillet.

ROLLING-PIN. S. a round piece of wood tapering at each end, uſed in making paſte.

ROLLYPOOLY, S. a ſort of game, in which, when a ball runs in a certain place, it wins.

ROLLING-PRESS, S. a preſs to print on copper-plate.

RO'MAGE, S. [*romage*, Fr.] a tumult or buſtle.

ROMA'NCE, S. [*roman*, Fr. *romanza*, Ital.] a ſtory or narrative of fictitious adventures. In common ſpeech, a lie.

To ROMA'NCE, V. N. to ſpeak falſehoods. To lie.

ROMA'NCER, S. [from *romance*] a liar; a forger of tales.

To RO'MANIZE, V. A. [from *roman*, Fr.] to latinize; to fill with modes of the Roman ſpeech.

ROMA'NTIC, Adj. reſembling a romance. Wild. Improbable. Fanciful.

ROME, [in Latin *Roma*] a very ancient and conſiderable city, once the miſtreſs and conquereſs of the world, and the ſeat of the Roman empire. It has ſince been the reſidence of the pope, and head of the Roman-catholic church, and is ſituated in the Campagna di Roma, a province of the Eccleſiaſtical State, and middle diviſion of Italy. With it no city can compare for the magnificence of its buildings and antiquities, the number of its monuments and curioſities, together with the ſingularity and importance of its hiſtorical events.

Rome is the center and repoſitory, as it were, of all that is exquiſite in painting, ſculpture, and architecture. According to ſome, it was founded 753 years before the Chriſtian Æra, and that by Romulus its firſt king. The form and ſite of this city have been frequently changed, particularly after the devaſtation of it by the ancient Gauls, Vandals, Heruli, Eaſt and Weſt Goths; and laſtly, by the Germans, under Charles of Bourbon, in the year 1527, when it was taken and miſerably ſacked; and the pope being cloſely beſieged in the caſtle of St Angelo, was obliged to ſubmit to the conqueror. It ſtands at preſent upon twelve (anciently but ſeven) hills; a great part of which being waſhed down or mouldered into the valleys, the Tarpeian rock, once a frightful precipice, from which malefactors uſed to be thrown, is now no more than 20 feet high. This city is ſurrounded with a wall, on which are upwards of 300 antique towers, many of them decayed, and about ten Italian miles in circuit, having in it twenty gates; but not the half of this ſpace of ground is occupied by houſes, as many places where ſtately ſtructures once ſtood, are now turned into gardens, fields, meadows, and vineyards. According to an account taken by pope Clement XI. in 1714, the number of its inhabitants was found to amount to 143,000. The Tyber runs through the city from N. to S. forming an iſland. That part ſtanding on its right ſide is not above a fifth or ſixth part of the other, and is called Traſtevere, or beyond the Tyber, having a communication with the oppoſite ſide, by means of five bridges, one of which is called Il Ponte Rotto, or the broken bridge, being now quite decayed. The others, which are ſtill entire, are Ponte Sixto, De S. Bartholomeo, De Quartro Capi, and S. Angelo. In the magnificence and ſplendor of its religious ſtructures, the modern Rome is at leaſt equal to the ancient. The number of churches are reckoned about 300, the nobleſt and moſt magnificent of which is St. Peter's, for the harmony of its architecture, fineneſs, and great variety of carved and gilt work, pictures, ſtatues, &c. that cannot be viewed but with a pleaſing aſtoniſhment. It ſtands on the ſite of Caligula's Circus, and was firſt dedicated by Conſtantine the Great to the twelve Apoſtles. But in 1550, it was entirely rebuilt; for pope

Julius II. began it on Bramante Lazari's plan; his ſucceſſor, Paul III. continued it on that of Michael Angelo, and it was finiſhed under the papacy of Julius V. ſo that it was the work of 100 years. The ornament of St. Peter's chair coſt 107,551 Roman crowns, at 5s. and 6d. value each. It is remarkable, that on occaſion of the indulgencies granted by the popes for raiſing the neceſſary ſums for this purpoſe, the Reformation in Europe was begun by Luther. Much after the plan of this noble ſtructure Sir Chriſtopher Wren built the fine cathedral of St. Paul in London. It is 722 feet long, and 86 broad; the breadth of the front is 400 feet, and the whole height from the floor to the top of the croſs that ſtands over the ball, 432 feet. Before this church is a ſpacious and magnificent piazza, in the middle of which is an obeliſk of granate or black marble from Egypt, reared at an immenſe expence in the papacy of Sixtus V. by Domenico Foultana. It is eighty feet high, and ſtands on a pedeſtal of thirty more, and at top is a braſs gilt croſs. St. Peter's church coſt 40,000,000 crowns building, beſides the daily repairs and decorations made to it. The annual revenue belonging to it is upwards of 20,000 l. The Pantheon, commonly called the Rotunda, though it hath loſt much of its priſtine magnificence, is ſtill one of the moſt entire antique ſtructures in Italy. Near St. Peter's is the Vatican or winter-palace of the pope, with a famous library of the choiceſt books and MSS. and a charming garden, called, by way of eminence, Belvidere, having the fineſt collection of exotics in all Europe. Among the innumerable ſtatues in Rome, are thoſe of Paſquin and Marforio, to which all lampoons are uſually affixed, the witty queſtions being put on the latter, and the anſwers to them on the former. The Lateran church is the pope's cathedral, and ſtiled the mother of all the churches in the world. It ſtands on mount Cœlius. Here the pope takes poſſeſſion of the papal dignity, and performs all epiſcopal functions. In its cloiſter is the porphyry-chair for ſcrutiny. Rome in general is magnificently built, and the ſtreets ſpacious and well paved; but, among theſe, ſome are mean and dirty. No part in the world is better provided with fine water than Rome; for, beſides good ſprings, here are three grand aqueducts which convey water into the city. The government of Rome is divided into the ſpiritual and temporal. In the former the pope in his conclave regulates every thing of moment; and with regard to inferior matters, he has his vicar, who is a cardinal; and under him is a vicegerent, generally a biſhop, as his aſſiſtant. The temporal rule of the city is committed to a governor, who is ſome cardinal or prelate, and he is obliged to give his holineſs an account every week of whatever paſſes. Beſides his own guard, he has a barigello or captain of the Sbirri, to keep all in order and awe. Rome is divided into fourteen quarters. The citizens here are more complaiſant than in any other place in Europe, and far from having that ſpirit of bigotry and perſecution which prevails in other Roman-catholic countries. Here is plenty of all ſorts of proviſions, and a great variety of excellent wines; but in Rome they are drank very moderately, and generally mixed with water. It ſtands near 17 miles from the Tuſcan ſea, and about 142 N. W. of Naples, 380 S. from Vienna, 560 S. E. from Paris, and 740 from Amſterdam, 810 from London, 730 W. of Conſtantinople, and 900 E. of Madrid. Lat 41 deg. 47 min. N. long. 3 deg. 5 min. E.

RO'MISH, Adj. [from *Rome*] popiſh.

ROMP, S. [ſee RAMP] a girl fond of ſport and play. Rough or rude play.

To ROMP, V. N. to play in a noiſy, rude, or wanton manner.

RO'NDEAU, S. [Fr.] an ancient kind of poetry conſiſting of thirteen verſes, divided into three couplets; at the end of the ſecond and third, the beginning of the firſt is repeated in an equivocal ſenſe.

RONT, S. an animal ſtinted in the growth.

RO'NDLES, S. [from *round*] a round maſs.

RO'NION, S. a fat bulky woman.

ROOD, S. [from *rod*] a meaſure containing the fourth part of an acre. A pole or a meaſure of ſixteen feet and an half. The croſs, from *rode*, Sax. See HOLYROOD.

ROOF, S. [*hrof*, Sax.] the corner or top of a houſe. The vault or inſide arch which covers a building. Figuratively, the palate or upper part of the mouth.

To ROOF, V. A. to encloſe or cover with a roof. To incloſe and entertain in a houſe.

ROOK, S. [*hroc*, Sax.] a black bird feeding on carrion, and reſembling a crow. A mean man at cheſs, from *rocca*, Ital. Figuratively, a cheat or ſharper.

ROO'KERY, S. a nurſery for rooks.

To ROOK, V. N. to rob, to cheat.

ROOM, S. [*rums*, Goth. *rum*, Sax.] ſpace or extent of place. Space or place unoccupied. Paſſage or ſpace for paſſing. Space or opportunity free from obſtruction. An apartment in an houſe.

ROO'MAGE, S. ſpace or place.

ROO'MINESS, S. the quality of containing much extent or vacant ſpace.

ROO'MY, Adj. wide; ſpacious.

ROOST, S. [*hroſt*, Sax. *roeſtin*, Belg.] a pole on which a bird ſits to ſleep. The act of ſleep; applied primarily to fowls, and figuratively to men.

To ROOST, V. N. [*roaſten*, Belg.] to ſleep as a bird. To lodge.

ROOT, S. [Iſl. *rót*, Swed. *roed*, Belg.] In Botany, that part of a plant which reſts in the ground, imbibes the juices of the earth, and tranſmits them to the plant for

nutrition. Figuratively, the bottom or lower part. A plant whose roots are eaten. The original, first cause or ancestor. An impression, or lasting effect and residence. In Mathematics, a quantity considered as the basis of a higher power. In Grammar, a primitive word, from whence others are derived or compounded.

To ROOT, V. N. to fix the root, or strike far into the earth. To turn up the earth. Actively, to fix deep and firm in the earth. To impress or fix deeply. To pull up by the roots; to turn up out of the ground; used with *up*. To destroy entirely, or extirpate; used with *out*.

ROO'TED, Adj. fixed firmly and deeply in the earth, or any other place.

ROO'TY, Adj. full of roots.

ROPE, S. [*rap*, Sax. *reep*, Belg.] a cord made of hemp. A row of things hanging down. "A *rope* of onions."

To ROPE, V. N. to draw out into threads, or viscous filaments.

RO'PERY, S. [from *rope*] rogue's tricks.

RO'PINESS, S. [from *ropy*] viscosity; glutinousness.

RO'PY, Adj. [from *rope*] viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

RO'QUELAURE, S. [Fr.] a long cloak used by men.

RORA'TION, S. [*roris*, Lat.] a falling of dew.

RO'RID, S. [*roridus*, Lat.] dewy.

RORI'FEROUS, Adj. [*ros* and *fero*, Lat.] producing dew.

RORI'FLUENT, Adj. [*ros* and *fluo*, Lat.] flowing with dew.

RO'SAMOND, daughter of Walter lord Clifford; a young lady, according to the writers of the age she lived in, of infinite beauty, whom Henry II. fell in love with and seduced. Among his many mistresses, this lady having the chief ascendant over him, became the principal object of the queen's jealousy. Henry fancied he had secured her from all attempts, by keeping her in a bower built for that purpose at Woodstock. But this bower could not secure the fair Rosamond from the pursuits of the jealous queen, who even here found the means of encompassing her end. For Henry III. who by his father's indulgence had been crowned in his life-time, rebelled in Normandy; and the queen persuading two more of her sons to join their brother, Henry II. was obliged to cross the seas to quell the rebellious princes. During this time the queen resided at the royal palace at Oxford, and undertook to see Rosamond, which she effected, not by murdering the guards of the bower, and being guided into it by a clue of thread, as has been erroneously believed; but by a subterraneous way, digged from Godstow nunnery to Woodstock bower, though five miles distant from each other; and carried even under the Isis, a navigable river. Then it was, that the enraged queen found means to dispatch out of her way a hated rival that had caused her much uneasiness; but whether by giving her poison, our historians are entirely silent; a story built probably upon no better foundation than an old song. The plot of Mr. Addison's opera upon this subject, has been taken for poetical fiction:

We spite of fame, her fate revers'd believe,
O'erlook her crimes, and think she ought to live.

He does not kill Rosamond, but supposes her to be carried away to the nunnery alive: for which he had much better authority, than for her being poisoned and dying upon the spot. Certain it is, however, she did not live long, at least in this bower, after the queen's visits; for either dead or alive she was brought by the same subterraneous passage, into the nunnery; the entrance of which is still to be seen amongst its ruins. After all, unless the chronicle of John Brumpton, the monk, is of less authority than that of the old song, Rosamond did not die in 1173, nor was she poisoned by queen Eleanor. This writer says, that after the king had imprisoned his queen, he publickly and for a long while kept Rosamond. She was buried in the church belonging to Godstow nunnery, and the same writer gives us the following epitaph, which was to be seen in his days; and is indeed at this time written upon the wall of the chapel choir, which is yet standing, and her grave marked round with a narrow ridge of stones:

Hic jacet in tumbâ, Rosa Mundi non Rosa Monda,
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

The reader shall have old Speed's rendering, for want of a better:

This tomb doth here include
The world's most beauteous rose;
Rose passing sweet e'er while,
Now nought but odour vile.

The monument has been repaired and beautified; nor is it many years since there were some remains of the Bower to be seen, near Blenheim castle. In one of the adjacent meads they still shew us Rosamond's pond, where she is supposed to have bathed herself. But unless she used it as a cold bath, the story is scarcely credible; the water being extremely so, issuing directly from a rock, and falling into a square bason three or four feet deep. This lady had two sons by the king; William, who married the daughter and heiress of lord Salisbury; the other Geoffrey, archbishop of York.

RO'SARY, S. a bunch or string of beads on which the Romanists count their prayers.

RO'SCID, Adj. [*rocidus*, Lat.] dewy; abounding with dew.

ROSE, S. [Fr. *rosa*, Lat.] a flower whose petals are placed circularly, and expand in a beautiful order; of which the species are

many. *To ſpeak under the roſe*, is to diſcloſe a ſecret, or reveal any thing which will not be diſcovered afterwards.

ROSE, preter. of RISEN.

RO'SEATE, Adj. [from *roſe*.] Roſy; full of roſes: Blooming, fragrant, purple, as a roſe.

ROSEMARY, S. [*roſmarinus*, Lat.] a plant.

ROSE-NOBLE, S. an Engliſh gold coin, in value anciently ſixteen ſhillings.

RO'SEWATER, S. water diſtilled from roſes.

RO'SET, S. [from *roſe*] a red colour for painters.

ROSICRU'CIANS, S. chymiſts who call themſelves brothers of the Roſy Croſs.

RO'SIN, S, ſee RESIN, which is the moſt proper ſpelling.

To RO'SIN, V. A. to rub with roſin.

RO'SINY, Adj. reſembling roſin.

RO'SSEL, S. light land.

RO'STRATED, Adj. [*roſtratus*, Lat.] adorned with beaks of ſhips.

RO'STRUM, S. [Lat.] the beak of a bird or ſhip. A ſcaffold or pulpit, whence orators antiently harangued. A pipe which conveys liquor into the receiver in common alembics. A pair of crooked ſciſſars uſed in dilating wounds.

RO'SY, Adj. [*roſeus*, Lat.] reſembling a roſe in bloom, beauty, or fragrance.

To ROT, V. N. [*rotan*, Sax. *rotten*, Belg. *rathatt*, Hung.] to putrefy, or loſe the coheſion of its parts by fermentation. Actively, to corrupt or make putrid.

ROT, S. a diſtemper among ſheep, by which their lungs are waſted. A putrid decay.

ROTA'TION, S. [Fr. *rotatio*, Lat.] the act of whirling round. The ſtate of being whirled round. A turn or ſucceſſion.

ROTA'TOR, S. [Lat.] that which gives a circular motion.

ROTE, S. [*routine*, Fr.] words uttered by mere memory without meaning. Memory of words without underſtanding their meaning.

To ROTE, V. A. to fix in the memory, without informing the underſtanding.

RO'TGUT, S. bad beer.

ROTHER-NAILS, S. [corrupted from *rudder* and *nails*] nails with very full heads, uſed in faſtening the irons of rudders.

RO'TTEN, Adj. corrupted or putrid. Figuratively, wanting firmneſs, ſolidity, or honeſty.

RO'TTENNES, S. [from *rotten*] ſtate of being rotten; cariouſneſs; putrefaction.

ROTU'ND, S. [*rotonde*, Fr. *rotundus*, Lat.] round or circular.

ROTU'NDIFOLIOUS, Adj. [*rotundus* and *folium*, Lat.] having round leaves.

ROTU'NDITY, S. [*rotundité*, Fr. *rotunditas*, Lat.] the quality of being round.

ROTU'NDO, S. [*rotondo*, Ital.] a building of a round form, both on the outſide and in the inſide.

To ROVE, V. N. [*roffver*, Dan.] to ramble, wander, or walk about without any particular determination. Actively, to wander over.

RO'VER, S. a wanderer. A fickle or inconſtant perſon. A robber or pirate.

ROUGE, S. [Fr.] red paint.

ROUGH, Adj. [pronounced *ruff*, *hrubge*, Sax.] having inequalities on the ſurface, oppoſed to ſmooth. Auſtere, applied to the taſte. Harſh, applied to ſound. Severe, or void of civility, applied to behaviour. Hard-featured. Not finiſhed or poliſhed. Coarſe. Tempeſtuous, applied to weather.

To RO'UGHCAST, V. A. to form in a careleſs or inelegant manner, with inequalities on its ſurface. To form any thing in its firſt rudiments.

ROU'GHCAST, S. a rude model. A kind of plaiſter very uneven in its ſurface, becauſe mixed with pebbles, &c.

ROU'GH-DRAUGHT, S. a draught of a thing performed without care or nicety.

To ROU'GHDRAW, V. A. [*rough* and *draw*] to trace coarſly.

To ROU'GHEN, V. A. to make rough.

To ROUGH-HEW, V. A. to form in a rude and careleſs manner.

ROU'GHLY, Adv. with uneven ſurface: harſhly; rudely.

ROU'GHNESS, S. inequality or ruggedneſs of ſurface. Auſterity, or aſtringency of taſte. Harſhneſs of ſound. Severity, or want of civility and elegance of behaviour or treatment. Violence of operation, applied to medicine. An unpoliſhed or unfiniſhed ſtate. Want of elegance in dreſs or appearance. Tempeſtuouſneſs, applied to weather. Coarſeneſs of features.

ROUGHT, old pret. of *reach*. Reached.

To ROUGHWORK, V. A. [*rough* and *work*] to work coarſely over without the leaſt nicety.

ROU'NCEVAL. S. ſee PEA.

ROUND, Adj. [*rond*, Fr. *rondo*, Ital. *rund*, Belg. cylindrical, circular, or ſpherical. Smooth, applied to the ſound of periods. Not broken, applied to numbers. Quick, applied to motion; plain, without reſerve; followed by *with*.

ROUND, S. a circle. A rundle, or ſtep of a ladder. The time in which a thing paſſes through the hands of a company, and comes back to the firſt. A revolution. A diſcharge of muſquetry. A walk performed by an officer in ſurveying any diſtrict; from *rond*, Fr.

ROUND, Adv. every way; on all ſides. In a circle or revolution, from *en rond*, or *a la rond*, Fr. in a circular manner. Not in a direct line, followed by *about*.

ROUND, Prep. on every ſide of. Circularly about. All over.

To ROUND, V. A. to ſurround or encircle. To make circular. To raiſe figures to a relief. To move about any thing. To make ſmooth; applied to periods. Neuterly, to grow to a circular form.

ROU'NDABOUT, Adj. ample or extenſive. Indirect, or looſe. A bad word.

ROU'NDEL, ROU'NDELAY, S. [*rondelet*, Fr.] a kind of poetry conſiſting of thirteen verſes, eight of which are of one kind of rhime, and five of another; it is divided into three couplets, and has the beginning of the *roundel* repeated at the end of the ſecond and third couplets.

ROU'NDER, S. circumference; incloſure.

ROUNDHEAD, S. a puritan, ſo named from their cuſtom of cropping their hair round.

ROU'NDHOUSE, S. [*round* and *houſe*] the conſtable's priſon, in which diſorderly perſons, found in the ſtreet, are confined.

ROU'NDISH, Adj. ſomewhat round; approaching to roundneſs.

ROU'NDLY, Adv. [from *round*] in a round form. Openly; plainly. Briſkly. Completely; in earneſt.

ROU'NDNESS, S. [from *round*] circularity; ſphericity. Smoothneſs. Honeſty; openneſs.

TO ROUSE, V. A. [ſee RAISE or RISE] to wake from reſt. To excite to action. To drive a beaſt from his laire. Neuterly, to awake from ſlumber. To be excited to thought or action.

ROUSE, S. [*ruſch*, Germ.] a doſe of liquor rather too large.

ROU'SER, S. one who rouſes.

ROUT, S. [*rot*, Belg. *rotte*, Teut.] a clamorous or tumultuous crowd. Figuratively, a clamour or buſtle. Confuſion of an army defeated; from *route*, Fr. a road or way.

To ROUT, V. N. to aſſemble in tumultuous and clamorous crouds. Actively, to defeat, or diſperſe by defeating.

ROW, S. [*reih*, Teut. *rhis*, Brit. *rah*, *ruy*, Perſ.] a rank or file; a number of things ranged in a line.

To ROW, V. N. [*rowan*, *rewan*, Sax. ῥεω Gr.] to make a veſſel move on the water by oars. Actively, to drive by oars.

ROW'EL, S. [*rouille*, Fr.] the pointed part of a ſpur which turns on an axis. A ſeton or roll of hair, ſilk, &c. put into a wound to promote a diſcharge.

To ROW'EL, V. N. to pierce or wound with a ſpur.

ROWEN, S. a field kept up till after Michaelmas, that the corn left on the ground may ſprout into green.

ROWER, S. one that moves a boat by oars.

ROYAL, Adj. [*roial*, Fr.] kingly; belonging to, or becoming, a king. Figuratively, noble.

ROY'ALIST, S. [Fr.] an adherent to a king.

To ROYALIZE, V. A. [from *royal*] to make royal.

ROY'ALLY, Adv. [from *royal*] in a kingly manner; regally; as becomes a king.

ROY'ALTY, S. [*royalté*, Fr.] the character, office, ſtate, or enſigns of a king.

To ROYNE, V. A. [*rogner*, Fr.] to gnaw; to bite.

ROY'NISH, Adj. [*rogneaux*, Fr.] paltry, ſcurvy, mean. Obſolete.

To RUB, V. A. [*rhubio*, Brit. *rub*, Perſ.] to clean or ſmooth any thing by paſſing ſomething upon it. To touch, ſo as to wear off ſome of the ſurface. To move one body upon another. Figuratively, to hinder by colliſion. To remove by friction. Uſed with *down*, to clean or curry. Uſed with *up*, to excite or awaken. Neuterly, to fret or wear by friction. To poliſh.

RUB, S. an hindrance or obſtruction. The act of rubbing. Inequality of ground, which hinders a bowl in its courſe. A difficulty, or cauſe of uneaſineſs.

RU'BBAGE, or RU'BBISH, S. [from *rub*. *Rubbage* is now obſolete] ruins or fargments made in building. A confuſed maſs. Any thing vile or worthleſs.

RU'BBER, S. one that paſſes one thing hard over the ſurface of another. Any thing uſed to rub with. Two games out of three. A whetſtone.

RU'BICAN, Adj. [Fr.] bay, ſorrel, or black, with a light grey or white on the flanks, applied to the colour of a horſe.

RU'BBLE-STONE, S. a ſtone ſo called from its being rubbed or worn by the water.

RU'BICUND, Adj. [*rubicundus*, Lat.] inclining to redneſs.

RU'BIED, Adj. [from *ruby*] of the colour of a ruby.

RUBI'TIC, Adj. [*ruber* and *facio*, Lat.] making red.

To RUBI'FY, V. A. to make red.

RU'BIOUS, Adj. [*rubeus*, Lat.] ruddy; red. Not uſed.

RU'BRICATED, Adj. [from *rubrica*, Lat.] ſmeared with red.

RU'BRIC, S. [*rubrique*, Fr. *rubrica*, Lat.] directions in the common prayer and lawbooks, ſo termed, becauſe originally printed and written with red ink.

RU'BRIC, Adj. red.

RU'BIFORM, S. [*ruber* and *forma*, Lat.] having the form of red.

RUBI'GINOUS, Adj. [*rubiginoſus*, Lat.] ruſty; foul.

RU'BY, S. [*ruber*, Lat.] a precious ſtone of a red colour, next in hardneſs to the diamond. Redneſs. Any thing red. A red pimple.

RU'BY, Adj. of a red colour.

RUCTA'TION, S. [*ructo*, Lat.] a belching ariſing from wind and indigeſtion.

To RUD, V. A. [*rudu*, Sax.] to make red.

RU'DDER, S. [*rood*, Hung. *roeder*, Belg. *rooder*, Isl.] an instrument at the stern of a vessel by which its course is governed. Figuratively, any thing that guides or governs.

RU'DDINESS, S. the quality of approaching to redness.

RU'DDLE, S. red earth.

RU'DDOCK, S. [*rubicula*, Lat.] a kind of bird.

RU'DDY, S. [*rudde*, Sax.] pale red; approaching to red. Orange coloured.

RUDE, Adj. [*rede*, Sax. *rudis*, Lat.] rough or of uncivil, tumultuous behaviour. Boisterous. Harsh. Untaught. Unpolished. Rugged or shapeless. Artless. Performed merely with strength.

RU'DELY, Adv. in a coarse, rough, or unskilful manner.

RU'DENESS, S. want of civility, elegance, or instruction. Violence. Storminess, or rigour.

RU'DENTURE, S. [Fr.] in architecture, the figure of a rope or staff, wherewith the flutings of columns are usually filled up.

RU'DERARY, Adj. [*rudera*, Lat.] belonging to rubbish.

RUDERA'TION, S. in architecture, the laying of a pavement with pebbles, or little stones.

RU'DIMENT, S. [Fr. *rudimentum*, Lat.] the first principles of a science, or education. The first, inaccurate and unpolished draught or beginning of any thing.

RUDIME'NTAL, Adj. relating to first principles; initial.

To RUE, V. A. [*reowsian*, Sax. *rouwen*, Belg. *rewen*, Teut.] to grieve, regret, or lament.

RUE, S. [Fr. *rhewy*, Brit. *ruta*, Lat.] an herb.

RU'EFUL, Adj. sad or mornful.

RUE'FULLY, Adv. mornfully; sorrowfully.

RUE'FULNESS, S. sorrowfulness; mournfulness.

RUE'LLE, S. [Fr.] a circle; an assembly at a private house.

RUFF, S. [see RUFFLE] a linen ornament gathered and formerly worn round the neck. A small river fish, so called from the *roughness* of its scales.

RU'FFIAN, S. [*ruffiano*, Ital. *ruffian*, Fr.] a person who murders for hire. A murderer, robber, or boisterous and mischievous fellow.

RU'FFIAN, Adj. brutal; savagely boisterous.

To RU'FFIAN, V. N. to rage or raise tumults.

To RU'FFLE, V. A. [*ruyffelen*, Belg.] to contract into wrinkles, or make rough. To discompose, applied to the temper. To surprize. To throw together in disorder. To contract in plaits. Neuterly, to grow rough or boisterous. To flutter.

RU'FFLE, S. plaited or gathered linen worn as an ornament on the wristband. Plaited silk or other stuff worn as an ornament at the bottom of the sleeve of a woman's gown. A disturbance or commotion, applied to the mind.

RU'FTERHOOD, S. in falconry, a hood to be worn by a hawk when she is first drawn.

RUG, S. [*rugget*, Swedish] a coarse nappy woollen cloth. A coarse nappy coverlet used for mean beds. A rough woolly dog.

RU'GGED, S. [*rugget*, Swed.] full of unevenness or inequalities on the surface. Without order. Savage or brutal, applied to temper. Stormy or boisterous, applied to weather. Rough or harsh, applied to sound. Surly, applied to the aspect. Rough or shaggy.

RU'GGEDNESS, S. the quality of being rough.

RU'GIN, S. a nappy cloth.

RU'GINE, S. [Fr.] a surgeon's rasp.

RUGO'SE, Adj. [Lat.] full of wrinkles.

RU'IN, S. [*ruine*, Fr. *ruina*, Lat.] the fall or destruction of cities or houses. The remains of a building that is demolished. Loss of happiness or fortune. Mischief or bane.

To RU'IN, V. A [*ruiner*, Fr.] to demolish or destroy. To deprive of happiness or fortune. To impoverish. Neuterly, to fall down; to run to a state of decay and destruction. To be impoverished.

To RU'INATE, V. A. to destroy, demolish. or involve in poverty and misery.

RUINA'TION, S. subversion, or destruction. "*Ruination* of towns." *Camb.*

RU'INOUS, Adj. [*ruineux*, Fr. *ruinosus*, Lat.] fallen into irreparable decay; pernicious or destructive.

RU'INOUSLY, Adv. in a ruinous manner; mischievously; destructively.

RULE, S [*reule*, Scot. from *regula*, Lat.] government or supreme command. An instrument by which lines are drawn. A cannon or precept by which the thoughts or actions are directed. Propriety or regularity of behaviour.

To RULE, V. A. to govern or controul with power and authority. To manage. To settle by rule. Neuterly, to exercise power or authority in governing.

RU'LER, S. a governor, or one who has authority to command or forbid. An instrument used in drawing lines.

RUM, S. a kind of spirits distilled from sugar.

To RU'MBLE, V. N. [*rommelen*, Belg.] to make a hoarse, low, and continued noise.

RU'MBLER, S. the person or thing that rumbles.

RU'MINANT, Adj. [Fr. *ruminans*, Lat.] having the property of chewing the cud.

To RU'MINATE, V. N. [*ruminatus*, Lat.] to chew the cud. To muse or think on for a time.

time. Actively, to chew over again. To meditate on, over and over again.

RUMINA'TION, S. [*ruminatio*, Lat.] the property or act of chewing the cud. Figuratively, meditation on the same thing.

To RU'MMAGE, V. A. to search or plunder. Neuterly, to search places.

RU'MMER, S. [*roemer*, Belg.] a drinking glass having a foot and an orbicular cavity.

RU'MOUR, S. [*rumeur*, Fr. *rumor*, Lat.] a flying report. Not well established. A bruit.

To RUMOUR, V. A. to spread a report.

RU'MOURER, a reporter; spreader of news.

RUMP, S. [*rumpff*, Teut.] the end of the back-bone. The buttocks.

To RU'MPLE, V. A. [*rompelen*, Belg.] to wrinkle or disorder.

RU'MPLE, S. [*brympelle*, Sax.] a pucker, or plait made by negligence and carelessness.

To RUN, V. N. [*rinnan*, Goth. *runnung*, Sax. *rennen*, Belg.] to move the legs as swift as possible. Followed by *about*, to use the legs in moving; to move in a hurry. To pass with a quick motion. To take a course; applied to ships. To contend in a race. *To run away*, to make an escape or leave unexpectedly. To stream or flow; applied to liquors. To be liquid or melt. To pass; to go away or vanish. To move in any direction. To be busied upon; applied to the mind, and used with *on*, or *upon*. Used with *over* to be exuberant. To discharge matter; applied to wounds. To have a general tendency. Use with *after*, to search, to go out of the way for. Followed by *in with*, to close or comply, or agree. *To run over*, to be so much as to flow *over*; to be so full as to be overflown. Actively, to melt or cast; applied to metals. Applied to fortune; to hazard, risk, or venture. *To run down*, to chase till weary; figuratively, to crush or overbear. *To run through*, to stab or pierce with a weapon, so that the point appear on the contrary side; to pass through.

RUN, S. the act of running. Course, motion, or direcion. Flow or cadence, applied to verse. Uncontrolled course or humour. Long reception; continued success. *At the long run*, signifies the end, or at last.

RU'NAGATE, S. [corrupted from *renegat*, Fr.] an apostate, or one who deserts from his country or religion.

RU'NAWAY, S. one who timorously flies from danger.

RU'NDLE, S. a round or step of a ladder. Something put round an axis.

RU'NDLET, S. [perhaps from *runlet*, or *roundlet*] a small barrel.

RU'NNEL, S. [from *run*] a rivulet; a small brook.

RUNNER, S. one that runs. A racer. A messenger. One employed by a banker or newsmonger to collect money or news abroad. A shooting sprig. One of the stones of a mill.

RU'NNET, S. [*gerunnen*, Sax.] a liquor made by steeping the stomach of a calf in hot water, and used in curdling milk. Sometimes, but improperly, spelt *rennet*.

RU'NNION, S. a paltry scurvy wretch.

RUPEE', S. an Indian coin, value 2s. 3d.

RU'PTION, S. [*ruptio*, Lat.] a breach.

RU'PTURE, S. [Fr. from *ruptus*, Lat.] the act of breaking; the state of a thing bursting. A breach of peace, or act of hostility. A preternatural eruption of the gut.

To RUPTURE, V. A. [from the noun] to break; to burst; to suffer disruption.

RU'RAL, Adj. [Fr. *ruralis*, Lat. from *rus*, *ruris*] country; belonging to, existing in, or resembling the country.

RURA'LITY, RU'RALNESS, S. [from *rural*] the quality of being rural.

RU'RICOLIST, S. [*ruricola*, Lat.] an inhabitant of the country.

RU'RIGENOUS, Adj. [*rura* and *gigno*, Lat.] born in the country.

RUSE, S. [Fr.] cunning; artifice; little stratagem.

RUSH, S. [*risc*, Sax.] a plant growing in marshy grounds. Any thing proverbially worthless.

To RUSH, V. A. [*hrusan*, Sax.] to move violently and unexpectedly.

RUSH, S. a violent course or motion.

RU'SHLIGHT, S. a candle made of a rush stripped of its bark for a wick, and dipped in tallow.

RU'SHY, Adj. abounding with rushes; made of rushes.

RUSK, S, [*risc*, Sax.] hard or rough bread made for store.

RU'SMA, S. a brown and light iron substance to take off hair.

RU'SSET, Adj. [*rousset*, Fr. *russus*, Lat.] of a reddish brown; used by Sir Isaac Newton for grey. Coarse, rustic, or homespun.

RU'SSET, S. coarse, or country dress.

RU'SSET, or RUSSETING, S. a name given to several species of pears or apples, on account of their colour.

RUSSIA, the empire of, is a large country, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea; on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and Persia; on the E. by the sea of Japan, and on the W. by Poland and Sweden. This empire taken altogether, that is, with the conquests lately made in Asia, may be likened to a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. The seas of Russia are, the Baltick, the White Sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black Sea near the frontiers of Turky, and the Caspian Sea. There are also five large rivers, namely, the Nieper, or Boristhenes, which runs between Lithuania and Poland, the Wolga, which runs through the middle of the country, and falls into the Caspian Sea; the Don, which after several turnings runs into Little Tartary, and falls into the sea of Asoph; the

Dune, which running northward falls into the White Sea, and the Oby, which running N. falls into the Frozen Ocean. It may eaſily be conceived, that a country of ſuch vaſt extent muſt lie in different climates, and that the ſoil muſt be very different. The moſt fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; inſomuch that the inhabitants are able to ſupply their neighbours with corn; the N. part is not only more cold, but very marſhy, and over-run with foreſts, inhabited chiefly by wild-beaſts. Beſides domeſtic animals, there are wild beeves, rein-deer, martens, white and black foxes, weaſels, ermins, and ſables, whoſe ſkins make the beſt furs in the world; as alſo hyænas, called by the Ruſſians Roſamacha, which ſignifies gluttons, for they are voracious animals; thoſe that hunt theſe creatures for their ſkins, uſe no fire-arms, for fear of ſpoiling them. The ſeas, the lakes, and the rivers, ſupply the inhabitants with large quantities of fiſh, of which they dry part, and ſell to the Ruſſian monks. There are a vaſt number of ſturgeons, and in ſome places they have melons which weigh 30 pounds weight; they had very few vines, before Peter the Great cauſed them to be planted in different places. In Ruſſia there are alſo large quantities of cotton and ſilk, with which they make all ſorts of ſtuffs; the other merchandizes are, ſkins, furs, Ruſſia-leather, talc, tallow, hemp, Ruſſia-cloth, honey, wax, and almoſt all the merchandizes of China, India, Perſia, Turky, and ſome European countries. It is divided into Weſtern Ruſſia, Eaſtern Ruſſia, Muſcovite Lapland, and Muſcovite Tartary; which are again ſubdivided into ſeveral provinces, which are taken notice of in their proper places. The inhabitants in general are robuſt, well ſhaped, and of pretty good complexions; they are great eaters, and are very fond of brandy; they uſe bathing, but ſmoke no tobacco, leſt the ſmoke ſhould diſhonour the images of the ſaints, which they have in great veneration; however, they take a great deal of ſnuff made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. They were formerly the moſt ignorant, brutiſh people in the world, and many of them are now little better. Formerly the Ruſſian women were ſhut up, and their dreſs was very ridiculous; likewiſe a man never ſaw his wife before the day of marriage: the women thought they were never beloved, unleſs their huſbands beat them very often; but now the caſe is greatly altered, for they dreſs like the German women, and imitate their manners. Their religion is that of the Greeks, and they depended formerly on the Greek patriarch, who reſided at Conſtantinople. The church is governed by a patriarch, and under him there are four metropolitans, and eight archbiſhops. Every prieſt is called a Pope, and of theſe there are 4000 in Moſcow only. The czar is an abſolute and deſpotic prince, and all his ſubjects are reckoned ſlaves; t this is felt moſt by tradeſmen and peaſan There are 32 great councils, called in th language Priceſdes, and each have their pr per department. The ordinary revenue this vaſt empire is 20,000,000 of rubl which is partly drawn from contributio partly from duties on merchandizes, a partly from farms. The orders of knighth are, that of St. Andrew, St. Catharine, a St. Alexander Newſki, which are all of l inſtitution. The puniſhment of their cri nals is very barbarous, nor have they alw the privilege of a fair trial, for they ext confeſſions by racks and tortures. The lo puniſhment is the knout, in purſuance which the criminal is whipt with inſtrume that tear his fleſh, or beaten with cudgels he is not able to ſtand.

RUST, S. [Sax. *raeſt*, Belg. *roſt*, D and Teut.] the red ſcales of iron owing moiſture. The calx or flower of any me Loſs of power by inactivity. Matter bred corruption.

To RUST, V. N. to have its ſurface c roded or tarniſhed. To degenerate or gr inactive by idleneſs. Actively, to m ruſty.

RUS'TIC, Adj. [*ruſticus*, Lat.] rur country. Rude or unpolite. Savage. A leſs. Simple; plain or unadorned.

RU'STIC, S. a clown, or unpoliſhed co tryman. In architecture, a kind of build in imitation of nature, particularly, when ſtones in the face of a building are hatc or picked with the point of a hammer.

RU'STICAL, Adj. [*ruſtique*, Fr. *ruſti* Lat.] rough; brutal; ſavage; unpolite.

To RU'STICATE, V. N. [*ruſticor*, L to reſide in the country. Actively, to ba into the country.

RUSTI'CITY, S. [*ruſticité*, Fr. *ruſtic* Lat.] the qualities of one who lives in country. Broadneſs of pronunciation; r neſs of manners. Rural appearance.

RU'STINESS, S. the quality or ſtat being ruſty.

To RU'STLE, V. N. [*briſtlan*, Sax. make a noiſe like that of ſilk, when bruſ againſt any thing; like that of trees w blown by the wind, or that of a hedge w pierced by a beaſt.

RUSTY, Adj. covered with ruſt. paired by inactivity.

To RUT, V. N. [*ruit*, Fr. *rutur*, Iſl have a deſire of coming together, appli deer.

RUT, S. [ſee the verb] the co tion of deer. A hole worn by a wheel, *route*, Fr.

RUTLANDSHIRE, the leaſt of a counties in England. It is almoſt of a c lar form, and ſeems to have been a p Northamptonſhire before the conqueſt, not named as a diſtinct county till long

the Norman invasion. It has Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire on the E. and S. Leicestershire on the S. and W. Leicestershire and Lincolnshire on the N. It is about forty miles in circumference, containing only two market-towns, Okeham and Uppingham, and forty-eight parishes, but more parks than any shire in England for its magnitude. The air here is sweet and salubrious, being quite clear from fogs and mists: there is in this whole county but one stream that deserves the name of a river, commonly called the Guash or Wash, which intersects the shire from E. to W. quite thro' the middle of it, though several brooks run into it from most parts of the county, by which means the inhabitants are supplied with water as wholesome as the air, and with plenty of fresh fish; all the S and E. parts in particular having good supplies from the river Welland, which separates it from Northamptonshire and Leicestershire. The soil is very fruitful in corn and pasture, the latter feeding great numbers of cattle, especially sheep, the wool from which is redder than in other countries, on account of the redness peculiar to the soil. The vale of Catmos, where Okeham stands, is not inferior to the vales of Whitehorse and Belvoir in point of fertility. It likewise produces abundance of wood for firing. This county is included within the diocese of Peterborough, and subject to the archdeaconry of Northampton. It gives title of duke to the Manners's family. Rutland sends two knights of the shire to parliament; and in it are several fine seats, particularly that of the earl of Gainsborough at Exton, and the earl of Winchelsea's at Burley on the Hill, both near Okham. The latter has noble stables, and a walled park five or six miles in circuit, with woods, rich pasture, game, &c. the house itself having been rebuilt, and elegantly furnished with curious paintings, a library, &c.

RUTH, S. [from *rue*] mercy; pity; tenderness; sorrow for the misery of another.

RUTHFUL, Adj. [*ruth* and *full*] rueful; woeful; sorrowful.

RUTHFULLY. Adv. [from *ruthful*] woefully; sadly. Sorrowfully.

RUTHLESS, Adj. cruel; pitiless; barbarous.

RUTTIER, S. [*routiere*, Fr.] a direction of the road or course at sea.

RUTTISH, Adj. wanton or lecherous.

RYE, S. [*ryge*, Sax.] a coarse kind of bread corn. A disease in hawks.

RY'EGRASS, S. a strong and coarse kind of grass.

S.

S A consonant, and the eighteenth letter of the alphabet. It occurs so often in our language, that foreigners have remarked it as a very great defect in its structure. In the beginning of words it has one invariable sound, but in the middle is sometimes pronounced like a *z*, and is likewise pronounced so when it is used instead of *eth*, at the end of a verb. As no noun singular ends with a single *s*, whenever a word ends with a short vowel before *s*, the *s* is doubled, as in *ass*, formerly written *asse*; and even in those words which are written with diphthongs, and are naturally long, an *s* final is added for this reason, as in *goose*, *house*. The form of this letter is the same in the Goth. Sax. and Roman alphabets, and by inspecting the Runic may easily be traced from the Greek Σ, or the Ψ inverted thus ϵ. As an abbreviature, it is sometimes used for *socius*, a fellow, or *societas*, a society, as F. R. S. a fellow of the royal society; and in medicinal prescriptions for *secundum*, as S. A. *secundum artum*, i. e. according to art.

SABA'OTH, S. [Heb. an host or armies] a name given to God in the holy scriptures, implying his omnipotence, or sole disposal of the events of war, and absolute government of the angelic orders.

SABBA'TH, S. [from שָׁבַת, Heb. rest] the seventh day of the week. A day appointed for religious duties, and a total cessation from work, commemoration of God's resting on the seventh day; but it is kept by Christians on the first day of the week, in commemoration of Christ rising from the dead on that day.

SABBA'TICAL, Adj. [*sabbaticus*, Lat.] resembling the sabbath; enjoying or bringing intermission of labour.

SA'BBATISM, S. [from *sabbatum*, Lat.] observance of the sabbath superstitiously rigid.

SA'BLE, S. [*zibella*, Lat.] fur. It is the skin of a beast of this name, and is much esteemed for its blackness.

SA'BLE, Adj. [Fr.] black. Used mostly by heralds and poets.

SA'BLIERE, S. [Fr.] is a piece of timber as long, but not as thick, as a beam.

SA'BRE, S. [Fr. *sebel*, Teut. *sabel*, Dan.] a scymetar, or sword with a convex edge.

SA'BULOSITY, S. sandiness; grittiness.

SA'BULOUS, Adj. [*sabulum*, Lat.] sandy or gritty.

SACCA'DE, S. [Fr.] a violent check given to a horse, by tightening the reins very suddenly.

SACCHA'RINE, Adj. [*saccharum*, Lat.] possessing the taste or any other qualities of sugar.

SACERDO'TAL, Adj. [*sacerdotalis*, Lat.] belonging to priesthood.

SA'CHEM, S. a name given to a chief, or prince, among the West-Indians.

SA'CHEL, S. [a diminutive of *sach*, Brit.] a small leather bag, used by children to carry their books in.

SACK,

SACK, S. [*ſacc*, Sax. *ſach*, Brit. *ſac*, Fr. *ſaccho*, Ital. *ſakkos*, Gr. שק, Heb.] a large bag. The meaſure of three buſhels; a looſe robe worn by a woman. A kind of ſweet wine, from *ſec*, Fr. The act of ſtorming, plundering, or pillage of a town. Pillage or plunder, from *ſacar*, Span.

To SACK, V. A. to put up in bags. To plunder, pillage, lay waſte, or deſtroy.

SA'CKBUT, S. [*ſachabuche*, Span.] a muſical inſtrument of the wind kind, reſembling a trumpet in its uſe, but differing from it in form or ſize. It is compoſed of four pieces, and has frequently a wreath in the middle, and is ſo contrived as to be ſhortened or lengthened at will, and without reckoning the circles or being drawn out, is uſually eight feet long.

SA'CKCLOTH, S. coarſe cloth of which ſacks are made; uſed formerly to be worn in times of public faſting and lamentation.

SA'CKER, S. one that takes or pillages a town.

SA'CKPOSSET, S. a poſſet made of milk, ſack, and ſome other ingredients.

SA'CRAMENT, S. [*ſacrament*, Fr. *ſacramentum*, Lat.] an oath or any other ceremony producing a ſtrong and laſting obligation. An outward and viſible ſign of an inward and ſpiritual grace, given unto us, ordained by Chriſt himſelf, and received as a pledge to aſſure us of the reception of ſuch grace. The euchariſt or holy communion.

SACRAMENTAL, Adj. [Fr.] belonging to the ſacrament.

SA'CRED, Adj. [*ſacre*, Fr. *ſacer*, Lat.] ſet apart for holy uſes. Conſecrated; holy. Inviolable.

SA'CREDNESS, S. holineſs.

SA'CREDLY, Adv. inviolably; religiouſly.

SACRI'FIC, Adj. [*ſacraficus*, Lat.] employed in ſacrifice.

SACRIFICA'TOR, S. [*ſacrificateur*, Fr. from *ſacrificor*, Lat.] ſacrificer; offerer of ſacrifice.

To SA'CRIFICE, V. A. [*ſacrifico*, Lat.] to offer any thing to heaven. To deſtroy or give up for the ſake of ſomething elſe. To kill. To devote with loſs. Neuterly, to make offerings to GOD.

SA'CRIFICE, S. [Fr. *ſacrificium*, Lat.] the act of offering to heaven. Any thing offered to heaven. Any thing deſtroyed or quitted for the ſake of ſomething elſe. Any thing deſtroyed.

SA'CRIFICER, S. one that ſacrifices.

SACRIFI'CIAL, Adj. performing ſacrifice; belonging to ſacrifices.

SACRILEGE, S. [*ſacrilegium*, Lat.] the crime of taking any thing dedicated to divine worſhip. The crime of profaning any thing ſacred.

SACRILE'GIOUS, Adj. [*ſacrilegus*, Lat.] polluted with the crime of ſacrilege.

SACRILE'GIOUSLY, Adv. profanely.

SA'CRIST, or SA'CRISTAN, S. [*ſacriſtain*, Fr.] one that has the charge or care of the utenſils or moveables of a church.

SA'CRISTY, S. [*ſacriſtie*, Fr.] an apartment where the conſecrated veſſels or moveables of a church are kept.

SAD, Adj. [from *ſad*, Ruſ.] full of ſorrow. Melancholy. Grave. Afflictive. Dark, applied to colour, from *ſchatte*, Teut. a ſhadow. Heavy, or weighty. "More *ſad* than "a lump of lead." *Fairy Queen*. The laſt ſenſe is obſolete.

To SADDEN, V. A. to make ſorrowful, melancholy, or gloomy. To darken. To make coheſive.

SA'DDLE, S. [*ſadl*, Sax. *ſadel*, Belg. Dan. and Boh.] the ſeat which is put on a horſe's back for a perſon to ſit on.

To SA'DDLE, V. A. to cover with, or put on a ſaddle. Figuratively, to load or burthen.

SA'DDLE-BACK, Adj. hunch-backed; applied to men. Having the back low and the head and neck raiſed; applied to a horſe.

SA'DDLER, S. one that makes ſaddles.

SA'DLY, Adv. miſerably; mournfully.

SA'DNESS, S. the ſtate of a perſon in affliction. Melancholy looks. Seriouſneſs, or the appearance of gravity.

SAFE, Adj. [*ſauf*, Fr. *ſalvus*, Lat.] free from danger or hurt. Secure.

SAFE, S. a place to put victuals in free from any danger of mice, &c.

SA'FE-CONDUCT, S. a guard through an enemy's country. A paſs.

SA'FEGUARD, S. defence or ſecurity from danger. A convoy. A paſs or warrant to paſs.

SA'FELY, Adv. with ſafety.

SA'FENESS, S. the quality of being free from danger.

SA'FETY, S. freedom from danger or hurt. Cuſtody, or the ſtate of being ſecured from eſcaping.

SA'FFRON, S. [*ſaffran*, Fr. *zaffrana*, Ital.] a flower or plant which is uſed in tincturing any thing yellow, &c.

SA'FFRON, Adj. yellow, or of the colour of ſaffron.

To SAG, V. N. to hang heavy. Actively, to load.

SAGA'CIOUS, Adj. [*ſagax*, Lat.] quick of ſcent, or thought.

SAGA'CIOUSLY, Adj. with quick ſcent. With acuteneſs of penetration.

SAGA'CIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being ſagacious.

SAG'AMORE, S. a king or ſupreme ruler among the Indians.

SAGA'CITY, S. [*ſagacité*, Fr. *ſagacitas*, Lat.] quickneſs of ſcent. Acuteneſs of diſcovery. The faculty by which we find out intermediate ideas to diſcover the connection between each link of the chain, whereby the extremes are held together.

SAGE, S. [*ſauge*, Fr.] a plant.

SAGE, Adj. [Fr. *ſaggio*, Ital.] wiſe, grave or prudent.

SAGE, S. a perſon of gravity and wiſdom.

SA'GELY, Adv. gravely; prudently.

SA'GENESS, S. wiſdom; gravity.

SAGI'TTAL, Adj. [*ſagitta*, Lat.] belonging to an arrow. In anatomy, applied to a ſuture of the head, reſembling an arrow.

SAGI'TTARY, S. [*ſagittarius*, Lat.] a centaur. The name of one of the ſigns of the Zodiack.

SA'GO, S. a kind of eatable grain.

SA'IC, S. [*ſaica*, Ital. *ſaique*, Fr.] a Turkiſh veſſel uſed in carrying merchandize.

SAID, pret. and part. paſſ. of SAY.

SAIL, S. [*ſægl*, Sax. *ſcybel*, *ſeyl*, Belg.] a piece of canvas which catches the wind, and by that means moves a veſſel on the water. In poetry, a wing. A ſhip or veſſel. *To ſtrike ſail*, is to lower the ſail.

To SAIL, V. N. to move by means of ſails. To paſs by water. To ſwim. To paſs along ſmoothly. Actively, to paſs by means of ſails To paſs through.

SA'ILER, or SA'ILOR, S. [*ſailer*, is moſt agreeable to analogy, but *ſailor* is moſt commonly uſed] a ſeaman.

SAI'L-YARD, S. the pole on which the ſail is extended.

SA'INFOIN, S. graſs, diſtinguiſhed by the names of holy graſs, meddick, fother, trefoil, &c. much eſteemed for improving land.

SAINT, S. [Fr. *ſanctus*, Lat.] a perſon eminent for piety and virtue.

To SAINT, V. A. to number or reckon among the ſaints. To canonize. Neuterly, to act with a ſhew of piety.

SAI'NTED, Adj. holy; reckoned among the ſaints.

SA'INTLY, Adv. like a ſaint; becoming a ſaint.

SAI'NTSHIP, S. the character or qualities of a ſaint.

SAKE, S. [*ſac*, Sax. *ſacke*, Belg.] final cauſe, end, purpoſe. Regard to any purpoſe or thing.

SA'KER, S. a ſmall ſort of cannon.

SALA'CIOUS, Adj. [*ſalace*, Fr. *ſalacis*, Lat.] luſtful.

SALA'CIOUSLY, Adj. lecherouſly; luſtfully.

SALA'CITY, S. [*ſalacitas*, Lat.] luſt; lechery.

SA'LAD, S. [*ſalade*, Fr. *ſalaet*, Teut.] herbs which are eaten raw.

SALAMA'NDER, S. [*ſalamandre*, Fr. *ſalamandra*, Lat.] an animal ſuppoſed to live in the fire, and imagined to be very poiſonous. *Ambroſe Parey* has a picture of the ſalamander, with a receipt for her bite; but there is no ſuch creature, the name being now given to a poor harmleſs inſect.

SA'LARY, S. [*ſalaire*, Fr.] ſtated hire. Annual or periodical payment.

SALE, S. [*ſaal*, Belg.] the act of ſelling. Market, or vent. Price. A public and proclaimed expoſition of goods by auction or at a market.

SA'LEABLE, Adj. poſſible to be ſold.

SA'LEABLENESS, S. fitneſs for ſale.

SA'LEBRITY, S. [*ſalebritas*, Lat.] unevenneſs; roughneſs.

SA'LEBROUS, Adj. rugged; uneven.

SA'LESMAN, S. one who ſells cloaths ready made. One who ſells cattle for others.

SA'LEWORK, S. work done in a careleſs manner, and fit only to be expoſed in ſhops.

SA'LIANT, Adj. [Fr.] in heraldry, in a leaping poſture. In fortification, projecting beyond the other works.

SA'LIANT, Adj. [*ſaliens*, Lat.] leaping; beating; ſpringing with a ſwift motion.

SALI'NE, or SALI'NOUS, Adj. [*ſalinus*, Lat.] ſaltiſh; conſiſting of ſalt.

SALI'QUE Law, a law made in France, according to ſome, by king Pharamond; or, according to others, by Philip the Long, which rendered women incapable of ſucceeding to the throne.

SALI'SBURY, S. or New Sarum, in contradiſtinction to Old Sarum, the capital of Wiltſhire, and the ſee of a biſhop: it is a large, well-built and pleaſant city, at or near which four rivers unite their ſtreams; and three of them, namely, the Nadder, Willy, and Avon, run thro' the ſtreets by canals. It owes its riſe to the church, the foundation of which was laid anno 1219, under biſhop Poor, by Randulph, the pope's legate, and finiſhed in 1258. According to an account delivered in to king Henry III. who, with his nobility, &c. was preſent at its conſecration, September 30, it coſt 40,000 marks, near 27,000 l. ſterling of the preſent money. This, of a Gothic ſtructure, is the moſt elegant and regular in the whole kingdom. It is built in the form of a lantern, with the ſpire in the middle, and nothing but buttreſſes and glaſs on the outſide, with not a bit of wall. The croſs aile is very beautiful and lightſome. The doors and chapels are ſaid to equal the months of the year; the windows, the days; and the pillars and pilaſters, the hours. The latter are of fuſile marble. The outſide is truly magnificent; but the inſide is not anſwerable, the painting being but indifferent; though the carving, what little there is of it, is good. The length of the whole fabric from E to W. including the buttreſſes, &c. is 478 feet, height of the vaulting 80 feet, breadth of the W. front 889, the ſpire, which is of free ſtone, 410, being twice as high from the ground as the monument of London. The cloyſter is of curious workmanſhip; ſome of the windows are of fine painted glaſs; and eight bells hang in a high-built ſteeple on the N. ſide of the church-yard. The charpter-houſe, which is an octagon, is 50 feet in diameter, and 150 in circuit, the

roof

roof bearing all upon one ſmall pillar in the center. The poſt of chancellor of the moſt noble order of the garter, which is annexed to the biſhop of this ſee, was firſt conferred on Dr. Richard Beauchamp, till cardinal Campegio, by oppoſing King Henry VIII's divorce, loſt it and his biſhopric: ſo that the chancellorſhip continuing 130 years afterwards in lay hands, it was reſtored to Dr. Seth Ward, in the reign of king Charles II. and to his ſucceſſors. Biſhop Jewel built a library for this cathedral, and Dr. Gheaſt furniſhed it with books. John Coldwell, M. D. dean of Rocheſter, was the firſt married biſhop of this ſee. The above mentioned Dr. Ward contributed very largely towards making the Avon navigable from Saliſbury to Chriſtchurch in Hampſhire; and a quay was built at Harnham bridge, to which barges come up with eaſe: he alſo built an hoſpital for poor widows of clergymen, among which lived lately Dr. Sacheverel's mother. Beſides the cathedral, here are three other churches, with genteel houſes, and boarding-ſchools for young gentlemen and ladies, more of the latter being educated in this city than in any other in England. The market-place, in which ſtands a fine town houſe, is a ſpacious ſquare, and well ſupplied with all neceſſaries. Beſides the manufacture of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Saliſbury whites, for the Turky trade, here is a conſiderable manufacture of bone lace; ſo that it is looked upon to be as flouriſhing a city as any in the kingdom, that depends entirely on a home trade. It is governed by a mayor, &c. and it ſends two members to parliament. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 10,000. The cloſe, adjacent to the cathedral, in which live the canons, &c. is large, and, well-built. Among the monuments in the cathedral, is a figure of one Bennet, who endeavouring to faſt forty days and forty nights, being reduced to a ſkeleton, at laſt fell a victim to his preſumptuous folly: as alſo of lord Stourton, who, for killing a gentleman and his ſon at his own table, in the reign of Philip and Mary, died at the gallows like a common malefactor; and the ſilken halter in which he was hanged was placed over his grave, inſtead of which here is a wire, ſtill to be ſeen. This city has given the title of earl to ſeveral families, but lately to a branch of the Cecils. Here are three charity-ſchools; its weekly markets are on Tueſday and Saturday; its annual fairs are Tueſday after January 6, for cattle and woollen cloth, Monday before March 25, for broad and narrow woollen cloth, Whitſun-Monday and Tueſday for pedlary and horſes, and Tueſday after October 10, for hops, onions, and cheeſe. It ſtands about 15 miles from Andover, 35 S. E. of Briſtol, and 83 W. of London.

SALI'VA, S. [Lat.] the fluid by which the mouth and tongue are moiſtened. Spittle. Any thing ſpit.

SALI'VAL, or SA'LIVARY, Adj. relating to, or conſiſting of, ſpittle.

To SA'LIVATE, V. A. to evacuate the ſpittle. To bring on a ſpitting by art.

SALIVA'TION, S. a ſecretion of ſpittle. The ſtate of a perſon who is under cure for any veneral complaint, by ſecreting ſpittle.

SALI'VOUS, Adj. [*ſaliva*, Lat.] having the nature of ſpittle.

SA'LLET, or SA'LLETTING, S. corrupted from *ſallad*.

SA'LLOW, S. [*ſalix*, Lat.] a tree of the willow kind.

SA'LLOW, Adj. [*ſalo*, Teut. black, *ſale*, Fr.] ſickly. Of a greeniſh yellow.

SA'LLOWNESS, S. yellowneſs; ſickly paleneſs.

SA'LLY, S. [*ſallie*, Fr.] an unexpected iſſue or irruption from a place beſieged. A range or excurſion. A flight, applied to wit. An eſcape, frolic, or extravagant flight.

To SA'LLY, V. N. to burſt out ſuddenly from a place beſieged.

SA'LLY-PORT, S. a gate from which ſallies are made.

SALMAGU'NDI, S. [corrupted from *ſalmon gout*, Fr. according to my taſte; or *ſel a mon gout*] a mixture of chopped meat, pickled herring, &c.

SA'LMON, S. [*ſalmo*, Lat. *ſaumon*, Fr.] a large river fiſh.

SA'LMON-TROUT, S. a trout ſomewhat reſembling a ſalmon.

SALSAMENTA'RIOUS, Adj. [*ſalſamentarius*, Lat.] belonging to ſalt things.

SALSOA'CID, Adj. [*ſalſus* and *acidus*, Lat.] having a taſte compounded of ſaltneſs and ſourneſs.

SALSU'GINOUS, Adj. [*ſalſugo*, Lat.] ſaltiſh; ſomewhat ſalt.

SALT, S. [Goth. *ſealt*, Sax. *ſel*, Fr.] a body of a pungent taſte, diſſolvable in water, and incombuſtible; which gives conſiſtence to all bodies, preſerves them from corruption, and occaſions all the varieties of taſte. A taſte or ſmack. Figuratively, wit.

SALT, Adj. having the taſte of ſalt. Impregnated or ſeaſoned with ſalt. Lecherous, from *ſalax*.

To SALT, V. A. to rub with ſalt. To ſeaſon with ſalt.

SA'LT-PAN, or SA'LT-PIT, S. a pit from whence ſalt is dug.

SA'LTANT, Adj. [*ſaltans*, Lat.] jumping; dancing.

SALTA'TION, S. [*ſaltatio*, Lat.] the act of dancing or jumping. Beat; palpitation.

SA'LTCAT, S. a lump of ſalt, made in the ſalterns, and given to pigeons.

SA'LTER, S. one who ſells or makes ſalt.

SA'LTERN, S. a place where ſalt is made

SAL

SALTI'ER, S. [pronounced *salteér*, from *Saultiere*, Fr.] in heraldry, any thing borne in the form of a croſs.

SALTI'NBANCO, S. a quack or mountebank.

SA'LTNESS, S. having the taſte of ſalt.

SA'LT-PETRE, S. [from *ſal petræ*, Lat.] nitre.

SALVABI'LITY, S. poſſibility of being ſaved.

SA'LVABLE, Adj. [*ſalvo*, Lat.] poſſible to be received to everlaſting life.

SA'LVAGE, S. [from *ſalvo*, Lat.] money paid by the owners for retaking a veſſel from an enemy.

SALVA'TION, S. [*ſalvatus*, Lat.] preſervation from eternal miſery. A ſtate of happineſs.

SA'LVATORY. S. [*ſalvatoire*, Fr.] a place where any thing is preſerved.

SALU'BRIOUS, Adj. [*ſalubris*, Lat.] wholeſome; promoting or confirming health.

SALU'BRITY, S. the quality of promoting health.

SALVE, S. [*ſalvus*, Lat. *ſealf*, Sax.] plaiſter, or any glutinous matter applied to wounds. Figuratively, help or remedy.

To SLAVE, V. A. to cure with medicines. To help. To remedy. To help ſomething by an excuſe or reſervation.

SA'LVER, S. a veſſel on which glaſſes or other things are preſented to gueſts.

SA'LVO, S. [from *ſalvo jure*, Lat. a form uſed in granting any thing] an exception, excuſe or apology.

SA'LUTARINESS, S. [from *ſalutary*] wholeſomeneſs, or the quality of promoting health.

SA'LUTARY, Adj. [*ſalutaire*, Fr. *ſalutaris*, Lat.] wholeſome. Promoting or contributing to health.

SALUTA'TION, S. [Fr. *ſalutatio*, Lat.] the act or ſtile of greeting.

To SALU'TE, V. A. to pay a perſon a compliment or wiſh them well at meeting. To pleaſe or gratify. To kiſs.

SALU'TE, S. ſalutation; greeting. A kiſs.

SALU'TER, S. he who ſalutes.

SALUTI'FEROUS, Adj. [*ſalutifer*, Lat.] healthful.

SAME, Adj. [*ſamo*, Goth. *ſam*. Sax.] not another. Identical. Of the like ſort, kind or degree. Mentioned before.

SA'MENESS, S. identity. The ſtate of being not another, or not different.

SA'MLET, S. a diminutive of ſalmon, whence *ſalmonet*, or *ſalmonlet*, and *ſamlet*] a ſmall ſalmon.

SA'MPHIRE, S. [*ſaint Pierre*, Fr.] a plant growing on rocks and uſually pickled.

SA'MPLE, S. [from *example*] a ſpecimen; part ſhewed, that judgment may be made of the whole.

SA'MPLER, S. [*examplar*, Lat.] a pattern of work. A piece of work wrought by girls to teach them marking, &c.

SA'NABLE. Adj. curable.

SANA'TION, S. the act of curing.

SA'NATIVE, Adj. [from *ſano*, Lat.] having the power to heal or cure.

SANCTIFICA'TION, S. [Fr. from *ſanctifico*, Lat.] the ſtate of being freed, or the act of freeing, from the puniſhment of ſin. The act of making holy.

SA'NCTIFIER, S. one that ſanctifies or conſecrates.

To SA'NCTIFY, V. A. to free from the pollution and power of ſin. To free from guilt. To make holy. To ſcreen from violence.

SANCTIMO'NIOUS, Adj. [*ſanctimonia*, Lat.] having the appearance of a ſaint for piety.

SA'NCTIMONY, S. [*ſanctimonia*, Lat.] devoutneſs; appearance of holineſs.

SA'NCTION, S. [Fr. *ſanctio*, Lat.] the act which confirms a thing and makes it oblige. Ratification.

SA'NCTITUDE, S. holineſs.

SA'NCTITY, S. [*ſanctitas*, Lat.] a ſtate of holineſs. The quality of being holy or good.

SA'NCTUARY, S. [*ſanctuaire*, Fr.] a holy place. A place of refuge, ſhelter or protection.

SAND, S. [Dan. and Belg. *ſandur*, Iſl.] a very ſmall gritty earth. Particles of ſtone not joined, or after being joined, broken to powder. A barren country covered with ſands.

SA'NDAL, S. [*ſandale*, Fr. *ſandalium*, Lat.] a looſe ſhoe.

SA'NDARACH, S. [*ſandaraque*, Fr. *ſandaraca*, Lat.] a very beautiful native foſſil, injudiciouſly confounded with arſenic. A dry hard reſin of a whitiſh colour, of which pounce is made. The matter found in a bee-hive, commonly named *bees-bread*.

SA'ND-BLIND, Adj. afflicted with a defect in the ſight, in which ſmall particles ſeem continually flying before the eyes.

SA'NDERS, S. [*ſantalum*, Lat.] a curious ſort of Indian wood, of which there are three kinds, yellow, red, and green.

SA'NDEVER, S. [*ſuindever*, Fr.] the recrement or ſcum produced in making glaſs.

SA'NDISH, Adj. approaching to the nature of ſand. Looſe.

SA'ND-STONE, S. a ſtone that crumbles into ſand.

SA'NDY, Adj. abounding in, or conſiſting of, ſand.

SAND'LING, S. a ſea-fiſh.

SAN'DYX, S. ceruſe burnt till it reſembles red arſenic in colour; or a red earth, probably the red orpiment.

SANE, Adj. [*ſanus*, Lat.] whole; healthy; ſound.

SANE'NESS, S. ſoundneſs.

SAN'GIACK, S. a Turkiſh governor of a city or province.

SANG, preter. of SING.

SANGUIFICA'TION. S. [Fr.] the production of blood.

To SA'NGUIFY, V. N. [*ſanguis*, and *facio*, Lat.] to produce blood.

SAN-

SA'NGUINARY, Adj. [*ſanguinaire*, Fr. *ſanguinaris*, Lat.] bloody; cruel; murderous.

SA'NGUINE, Adj. [*ſanguin*, Fr. *ſanguineus*, Lat.] red or like blood, applied to colour. Abounding with blood. Cheerful, applied to temper. Warm, ardent, or confident.

SA'NGUINENESS, or SA'NGUINITY, S. ardour; heat of expectation; confidence.

SANHE'DRIM, S. [*ſynedrium*, Lat.] the ſupreme council or court of judicature among the Jews, conſiſting of ſeventy elders, over whom the high-prieſt preſided.

SA'NIES, S. [Lat.] corrupt matter or blood iſſuing from a wound or ulcer.

SA'NIOUS, Adj. [*ſanies*, Lat.] running with a thin and undigeſted matter.

SA'NITY, S. [*ſanitas*, Lat.] health; ſoundneſs in mind.

SANK, preter. of SINK.

SAP, S. [*ſæp*, Sax. *ſap*, Belg.] the juice which aſcends in and nouriſhes plants.

To SAP, V. A. [*ſapper*, Fr. *zappare*, Ital.] to undermine; to demoliſh or ſubvert by digging under. Neuterly, to proceed by digging under.

SA'PPHIRE, S. [*ſapphirus*, Lat.] a precious ſtone of a beautiful ſky colour.

SA'PID, Adj. [*ſapidus*, Lat.] taſteful.

SAPI'DITY, SAPI'DNESS, S. taſtefulneſs.

SA'PIENCE, S. [Fr. *ſapientia*, Lat.] the habit or diſpoſition of mind which importeth the love of wiſdom. Wiſdom.

SA'PIENT, Adj. wiſe or ſage.

SA'PLESS, Adj. [*ſaploos*, Belg.] deſtitute of ſap, or vital juice. Dry; huſky.

SA'PLING, S. a young tree or plant.

SAPONA'CEOUS, or SA'PONARY, Adj. [from *ſapo*, Lat. ſope] having the qualities of ſope. Sopy.

SA'POR, S. [Lat.] taſte; power of affecting or ſtimulating the palate.

SAPORI'FICK, Adj. [*ſaporifique*, Fr. *ſapor* and *facio*, Lat.] producing taſte.

SA'PPINESS, S. [from *ſappy*] the quality of abounding in ſap or juice. Figuratively, defect of underſtanding.

SA'PPY, Adj. abounding in ſap. Young. Weak or infirm.

SARA'BAND, S. [*ſarabande*, Span.] a muſical compoſition, generally played very grave and ſerious; alſo a Spaniſh dance.

SA'RCASM, S. [*ſarcaſme*, Fr. *ſarcaſmus*, Lat.] a keen reproach.

SARCA'STICAL, or SARCA'STICK, Adj. ſatyrical; taunting; ſevere.

SA'RCENET, S. [from *ſericum ſaracenium*,] a fine thin-woven ſilk.

To SA'RCLE, V. A. [*ſarcler*, Fr. *ſarculo*, Lat.] to weed corn.

SARCOCE'LE, S. [σὰρξ and κὴλη] a fleſhy excreſcence of the teſticles.

SARCO'MA, S. [σαρκωμα] a fleſhy excreſcence, growing in any part of the body.

SARCO'PHAGUS, Adj. [σὰρξ and φαγω] feeding on fleſh.

SARCO'TICKS, S. [from σὰρξ] medicines which fill up ulcers with new fleſh.

SARDO'NYX, S. a ſpecies of onyx, whereon the white lies like a plate, of a red-diſh colour.

SARK, S. [*ſcyrk*, Sax.] a ſhark. In Scotland a ſhirt.

SARSE, S. [*ſas*. Fr.] a ſieve made of fine lawn.

To SARSE, V. A. [*ſaſſer*, Fr.] to ſift through a lawn ſieve.

SASH, S. a belt, or ſilken band of network, worn by officers, by way of diſtinction. A window, with large panes made with frames which go in grooves, and are let up and down by pullies.

SA'SSAFRAS, S. a tree; one of the ſpecies of the Cornelian cherry.

SAT, the preter. of SIT.

SA'TAN, S. the prince of hell; any wicked ſpirit.

SATA'NICAL, or SATA'NICK, Adj. [from *Satan*] deviliſh; infernal.

SA'TCHEL, S. [*ſekel*, Teut. *ſacculus*, Lat. ſee SACHEL] a little leathern bag, uſed by children to carry books in.

To SATE, V. A. [*ſatio*, Lat. *ſed*, Iſl.] to feed too much or beyond the deſires of nature. To glut.

SA'TELITE, S. [in the plural number it is uſed by Pope as a word of four ſyllables, and accented by him on the ſecond ſyllable, from *ſatellite*, Fr. of *ſatelles*, Lat.] in aſtronomy, a ſecondary planet, which moves round ſome primary planet at its center.

To SA'TIATE, V. A. [*ſatiatus*, Lat.] to ſatisfy, fill, or glut. To gratify any deſire. To impregnate with as much as it can receive.

SA'TIATE, Adj. glutted; full to ſatiety.

SATI'ETY, S. [*ſatietas*, Lat.] more than enough; ſtate of being palled.

SA'TIN, S. [Fr. *drap di ſatin*, Ital. *ſattin*, Belg.] a ſoft, cloſe piled and ſhining ſilk.

SA'TIRE, S. [Fr. *ſatira*, Lat.] a poem in which wickedneſs and folly are cenſured.

SATI'RIC, or SATI'RICAL, Adj. [*ſatirique*, Fr. *ſatiricus*, Lat.] belonging to ſatire. Cenſoriouſneſs. Severe in reproach.

SA'TIRIST, S. one who writes ſatires.

To SA'TIRIZE, V. A. [*ſatirizer*, Fr.] to cenſure for faults.

SATISFA'CTION, S. [*ſatisfactio*, Lat.] the act of giving complete or perfect pleaſure. The ſtate of being pleaſed. Freedom from uncertainty or ſuſpence. Gratification. Atonement; recompence or revenge for a crime or injury.

SATISFA'CTORY, Adj. [*ſatisfactoire*, Fr.] atoning; giving ſatisfaction.

To SATI'SFY, V. A. [*ſatis* and *fio*, Lat.] to pleaſe to ſuch a degree that nothing more is deſired. To feed to the full. To recompenſe. To convince. To give atonement or revenge for an injury. Neuterly, to pay.

SA'TRAPA, S. the chief governor of a province in Perſia.

To SA'TURATE, V. A. [*ſaturatus*, Lat.] to impregnate till no more can be imbibed.

SATU'RITY, S. [*ſaturitas*, Lat.] fulneſs.

SA'TURDAY, S. [*ſætterddæg*, *ſæternſdeg*, Sax. from *ſeater*, a Saxon idol, and *dæg*, Sax. a day] the laſt day of the week.

SATU'RNIAN, Adj. golden; happy.

SATU'RNINE, Adj. [*ſaturninus*, Lat.] gloomy, grave or melancholy.

SA'TYR, S. [*ſatyrus*, Lat.] a ſylvan god, ſuppoſed to be rude and lecherous.

SA'VAGE, Adj. [*ſauvage*, Fr. *ſelveggo*, Ital.] wild or uncultivated. Untamed or cruel. Untaught, or barbarous.

SA'VAGE, S. a perſon who is neither taught nor civilized.

To SA'VAGE, V. A. to make wild or ſavage. "*Savaged* by woe." *Tomſ.*

SAVA'NNA, S. [Span.] an open meadow without wood.

SAUCE, S. [*ſauce*, *ſaulſe*, Fr. *ſalſa*, Ital.] any liquid or other thing made to be eaten with food. *To ſerve the ſame ſauce*, is, to return one injury by another.

To SAUCE, V. A. to accompany food with ſomething to give it a higher reliſh. To gratify the palate. To intermix with ſomething good or bad.

SA'UCEBOX, S. an impertinent, impudent fellow.

SAU'CEPAN, S. a ſmall ſkillet uſed generally in making ſauces.

SA'UCER, S. a ſmall platter on which a tea-cup ſtands.

SA'UCILY, Adj. impudently; in a ſaucy manner.

SAU'CISSON, [Fr.] in fortification, faggots made of large boughs of trees bound together.

SAU'CY, Adj. [perhaps beſt derived from *ſalſus*, Lat.] pert; contemptuous of ſuperiors, impertinent.

To SAVE. V. A. [*ſauver*, *ſaulver*, Fr. *ſalvo*, Lat.] to preſerve or reſcue from danger, deſtruction, or eternal meſery. To reſerve or lay by money. To prevent from ſpending. To ſpare or excuſe. *To ſave one's tide*, is to embark juſt time enough to accompliſh a voyage before the tide turns; and figuratively, to take, embrace, or not looſe an opportunity.

SAVE, Adj [perhaps rather the imperative of *ſave*] except; not including.

SA'VEALL, S. a ſmall pan fixed in a candleſticks to burn the ends of candles.

SA'VER, S. reſcuer; one who lays up and grows rich.

SA'VING, Adj. frugal. Laying by money, and refraining from expence.

SA'VING, S. the act of avoiding expence. Any thing preſerved from being expended. An exception in favour.

SA'VIOUR, S. [*ſauveur*, Fr] the title given to our Bleſſed Lord, who, by his death and ſufferings, has made a propitiation for the ſins of mankind, and ſaves thoſe that *believe in him* from eternal miſery.

To SAU'NTER, V. N. [*aller a la ſainte terre*, i. e. to go to the holy land; alluding to thoſe perſons who wandered about begging charity, under pretence of going to the holy land; or rather from *ſans erre*, Fr. without any ſettled home] to wander about in an idle manner.

SA'VORY, S. a plant.

SA'VOUR, S. [*ſaveur*, Fr.] a ſcent or odour. Figuratively, a taſte.

To SA'VOUR, V. N. [*ſavourer*, Fr.] to have any particular ſcent, or taſte. To betoken or have any appearance of ſomething. Actively, to like. To reliſh or take pleaſure in. To give a taſte of.

SA'VOURY, Adj. [*ſavoureux*, Fr.] pleaſing to the ſmell.

SAVO'Y, S. [*braſſica ſabaudica*, Lat.] a ſort of colwort.

SAVOY, a ſovereign duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, which ſeparates it from Swiſſerland, on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from Piedmont and Valais, on the W. by the river Rhone, which parts it from Bugey and Breſſe, and on the S. by Dauphiny and a part of Piedmont. It is 85 miles in length, and 67 in breadth, and is divided into Proper Savoy, the Geneveſe, Chablais, Fauſigni, the Tarenteſe, Morienna, and a part of Bugey. The air is cold on account of the high mountains, which are almoſt always covered with ſnow; however, the ſoil is pretty fertile, and ſupplies the inhabitants with the neceſſaries of life, but they can ſupply their neighbours with nothing but cheſnuts and raddiſhes. The mountains, which are not covered with ſnow in winter, abound with paſtures that feed a great number of cattle. There is alſo a great deal of game; among which are ſtags, fallow-deer, roebucks, wild-boars, bears, marmouts, white-hares, red and grey partridges, wood-hens, and pheaſants. The lakes are full of fiſh, and the principal rivers are the Iſere, the Arc, and the Arve. This country has ſuffered greatly by ruinous wars, which it has ſuſtained againſt France and Spain. The inhabitants are laborious, ſober, good ſoldiers, and faithful ſubjects, and Chamberry is the capital town.

SAU'SAGE, S. [*ſauciſſe*, Fr. *ſalſum*, Lat.] a roll or ball made commonly of pork or veal, minced very ſmall, with ſalt and ſpice.

SAXONY, its limits are differently deſcribed. It formerly extended over both the circles of the Upper and Lower Saxony, in Germany; but for ſometime it has been reſtricted to the electoral dominions of Saxony. In the large ſenſe, as including the Upper and Lower Saxony, it is bounded on the N. by the Baltic ſea, Denmark, and the German ocean;

ocean; on the E. by Poland and Silesia, and on the S. by Bohemia, Franconia and Hesse-Cassel, and on the W. by Westphalia. It lies between lat. 50 and 55 deg. N. and between long. 8 and 18 deg. E. Saxony duchy, to which the electorate is annexed, is bounded on the N. by the duchies of Magdeburg and Brunswick, the principality of Halberstadt and electorate of Brandenburg, on the E. by Silesia and part of Bohemia and Franconia, and on the W. by the landgravate of Hesse. Its capital is Wittemberg; but the elector usually resides at Dresden. That part properly called the electorate is about 130 miles from E. to W. and 90 from N. to S. but the whole of his dominions are reckoned about 220 from E. to W. and 140 from N. to S. The elector is great marshal of the empire, its vicar during an interregnum in all places not subject to the Palatinate vicariate; and he appoints the meetings of all diets, except the collegial diets, &c. His country is very fruitful and populous (but in the late war between the elector and Prussia very much impoverished and stripped of its inhabitants) being reckoned one of the wealthiest princes of Germany, except the archduke of Austria. The present elector, like his father, renounced the protestant religion, and embraces that of Rome, at twenty-one years of age, with a view to qualify him for the throne of Poland; but the other princes and their subjects are Lutherans, or of the Augsburg confession; though among them there are some Calvinists and Roman Catholics. The Saxons have capacities, says baron de Polnitz, equal to any nation, being naturally magnanimous and abhorrent of slavery; they are well made, robust, agile, laborious, and good soldiers. The German language is spoken in Saxony with the greatest purity. The universities of this country abound with illustrious scholars; and almost every town is famous for politeness and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, as Cranach the famous Saxon printer, and the late Handel, prince of musicians, were born at Dresden. The Saxons reverence Luther as much as ever, being zealous sticklers for his doctrine.

The present electoral family is descended from Frederick the Warrior, Landgrave of Thuringia, and the Margrave of Misnia, on whom the emperor Sigismund conferred that dignity preferably to John I. brother to the elector Albert II. claming investiture as nearest of kin to Albert IV. who died without issue in the year 1422.

SAW, preter. of SEE.

SAW, S. [*saga*, *sige*, Sax. *sie*, Fr. *saebe*, Belg.] an instrument with teeth, used to cut wood or metal with. A saying; a sentence; a proverb.

To SAW, V. A. [participle *sawed*, or *sawn*; *sawidon*, Pers.] to cut timber or other materials with a saw.

SA'W-PIT, S. a pit over which timber is laid to be sawn.

SA'WER, or SA'WYER, S. a person who cuts timber with a saw.

To SAY, V. A. [preter. *said*; *secgan*, Sax.] to speak, tell, or utter words. To alledge, or affirm. Neuterly, to speak. In poetry, this word is elegantly used in the imperative to introduce a question.

SAY, S. [*saga*, Sax. *sabcon*, Pers. *saeo*, Hung. *xaen*, Arm. *zan*, Ep.] a speech. A sample, contracted from *assay*. A trial by a sample. A kind of silk, from *soie*, Fr. A kind of woollen stuff.

SA'YING, S. [see SAY the noun] an expression or sentence.

SCAB, S. [*scæb*, Sax. *scabbia*, Ital. *schabbe*, Belg. *scabies*, Lat.] a hard crust of matter covering a wound or sore. The itch or mange in horses. A paltry person, or one who is loathsome on account of his appearance.

SCA'BBARD, S. [*schap*, Teut.] the sheath of a sword.

SCA'BBED, or SCA'BBY, Adj. covered with scabs.

SCA'BIGUS, Adj. [*scabiosus*, Lat.] leprous.

SCA'BROUS, Adj. [*scabreux*, Fr. *scaber*, Lat.] rough.

SCA'FFOLD, S. [*eschafaut*, Fr.] an occasional gallery or stage, raised either for shows, executions, or spectators. Frames of timber erected on the sides of a building for the workmen to stand on.

SCA'FFOLDAGE, or SCA'FFOLDING, S. a gallery or hollow floor. A frame or stage erected for a particular occasion. A building erected in a slight manner.

SCALADE, or SCALA'DO, S. [Fr. *scalado*, Span. *scala*, Lat.] a storm carried on against a place by ladders raised against the walls.

To SCALD, V. A. [*scaldare*, Ital. or *calidus*, Lat.] to injure the skin by boiling water.

SCALD, S. scurf on the head.

SCALD, Adj. mean; paltry.

SCALE, S. [*scale*, Sax. *schale*, Belg. *skal*, Isl.] a balance, or vessel in which things are weighed, suspended on a beam. The sign *Libra* in the zodiac. The small shells or crusts which lie over each other and make the coat of fishes. A thin plate which arises on metals. A ladder or means of ascent, from *scala*, Lat. The act of storming by ladders. A regular gradation or series which rises gradually higher. A ruler used in measuring proportions. The series of musical proportion. Any thing marked at equal distances.

To SCALE, V. A. [*scalare*, Ital.] to storm by ladders. To weigh, measure, or compare. To take off a thin plate or lamina. To pare off a surface. Neuterly, to pare off in thin pieces.

SCALE-

SCALE'NE, or SCALENUM, S. [Fr. and Lat.] a geometrical figure which has its three ſides unequal to each other.

SCA'LINESS, S. the ſtate of being ſcaly.

SCALL, S. [*ſkalladur*, Iſl. bald] leproſy; baldneſs.

SCA'LLION, S. [*ſcaloyna*, Ital.] a kind of onion.

SCA'LLOP, S. [*eſcallop*, Fr.] a fiſh with a hollow and pectinated ſhell. The ſhell of a ſcallop fiſh. Any thing dreſt in a ſcallop ſhell.

To SCA'LLOP, V. A. to cut or mark on the edges with waving lines. To dreſs any thing in a ſcallop ſhell.

SCALP, S. [*ſchelpe*, Belg. a ſhell, *ſcalpa*, Ital.] the ſkull or bone that incloſes the brain. The ſkin which covers the top of the head.

To SCALP, V. A. to cut off the ſkin which covers the head.

SCA'LY, Adj. covered with ſcales.

To SCA'MBLE, V. N. to be turbulent or tumultuous. To ſcramble or get by ſtruggling with others. To ſhift in an aukward manner. Actively, to mangle or maul.

SCA'MBLER, S. [Scottiſh] an intruder upon a perſon's generoſity or table.

To SCA'MPER, V. A [*ſchampen*, Belg. *campare*, Ital.] to fly with ſpeed and fear.

To SCAN, V. A. [*ſcandre*, Fr. *ſcando*, Lat.] to prove a verſe by examining its feet. To examine in a nice and curious manner.

SCA'NDAL, S. [*ſcandale*, Fr. of σκανδαλον, Gr.] an offence given by the faults of others. A reproachful and infamous aſperſion.

To SCA'NDAL, V. A. to treat opprobriouſly. To charge falſly with faults.

To SCANDALIZE, V. A. [*ſcandaliſer*, Fr. σκανδαλιζω, Gr.] to offend by ſome action ſuppoſed criminal. To reproach or defame.

SCA'NDALOUS, Adj. [*ſcandaleux*, Fr.] giving public offence. Infamous. Reproachful. Shameful.

SCA'NSION, S. [*ſcanſio*, Lat.] the act of ſcanning a verſe.

To SCANT, V. A. [*geſcænan*, Sax.] *ſkanter*, Dan.] to limit, ſtraiten, or keep within narrow bounds.

SCANT, Adj. wary; ſcarce. Leſs than what is required.

SCANT, Adv. warily; ſcarcely.

SCA'NTILY, Adv. niggardly.

SCA'NTINESS, S. narrowneſs; want of ſpace, amplitude, quantity, or of greatneſs.

SCA'NTLET, S. a ſmall pattern or quantity.

SCANTLING, S. [*eſchantillon*, Fr. *channo*, Ital.] a ſmall quantity cut as a pattern. A ſmall piece, portion, or quantity.

SCA'NTY, Adj. narrow; ſmall; ſhort of proper quantity. Poor; ſparing.

To SCAPE, V. A. [contracted from *eſcape*] to ſhun or fly. Neuterly, to get away from danger.

SCAPE, S. flight from danger. A means of eſcape; an evaſion. A freak or ſtart owing to inadvertence. An act of vice or lewdneſs.

SCA'PULA, S. [Lat.] the ſhoulder-blade.

SCA'PULAR, or SCA'PULARY, Adj. [*ſcapulaire*, Fr. from *ſcapula*, Lat.] relating or belonging to the ſhoulders.

SCAR, S. [*eſcar*, *eſcare*, Fr. εσχαρα, Gr.] a mark made by a wound, or left by a ſore.

To SCAR, V. N. to leave a mark after a ſore or wound.

SCA'RAMOUCH, S. [*eſcarmouche*, Fr.] a buffoon in a motley dreſs.

SCARCE, Adj. [*ſcarſo*, Ital. *ſchaers*, Belg.] hard to be met with; rare; not plentiful or common.

SCARCE, or SCAR'CELY, Adv. with difficulty; hardly.

SCA'RCENESS, or SCA'RCITY, S. the quality of a thing which is hardly to be met with. Rarity or uncommonneſs.

To SCARE, V. A. [*ſcorare*, Ital.] to fright. To ſtrike with ſudden fear.

SCA'RECROW, S. an image or clapper uſed to frighten birds. Any thing to raiſe terror.

SCARF, S. [*eſcharfe*, Fr.] any ornament that hangs looſe on the ſhoulders.

To SCARF, V. A. to throw looſely on. To dreſs in any looſe garment.

SCA'RFSKIN, S. the outward ſkin of the body.

SCARIFICA'TION, S. [Fr. *ſcarificatio*, Lat.] an operation wherein ſeveral inciſions are made in the ſkin by an inſtrument.

SCA'RIFIER, S. he who ſcarifies.

To SCA'RIFY, V. A. [*ſcarifier*, Fr. *ſcarifico*, Lat.] to let blood by making ſeveral inciſions in the ſkin.

SCA'RLET, S. [*eſcarlate*, Fr. *ſcarlato*, Ital.] a colour made of a mixture of red and yellow. Cloth dyed ſcarlet.

SCA'RLET, Adj. of ſcarlet colour.

SCARP, S. [*eſcarpe*, Fr.] the ſlope on that ſide of a ditch which is next to a fortified place.

SCATCH, S. [*eſchache*, Fr.] a kind of horſebit for bridles. In the plural, ſtilts uſed to walk in dirty places, from *chaſſes*, Fr.

SCATE, S. [Swed. *ſkid*, Iſl.] a kind of wooden ſhoe, having a plate of ſteel underneath, uſed in moving on ice. A fiſh of the ſpecies of thornbacks, from *ſquatus*, Lat.

To SCATE, V. N. to move on the ice by means of ſcates.

To SCATH, V. A. [*ſkathgan*, Goth.] to waſte, hurt, damage, or deſtroy. Seldom uſed.

SCATH, S. [*ſcathe*, Sax.] waſte; damage; loſs; miſchief. Obſolete.

To SCA'TTER, V. A. [*ſchateran*, Sax. *ſchatteren*, Belg.] to throw looſely about. To ſprinkle. To diſſipate or diſperſe. To ſpread thinly. Neuterly, to be diſperſed or thinly ſpread.

SCA'TTERLING, S. a vagabond; one who has no fixed habitation.

SCATU'RIENT, Adj. ſpringing as a fountain.

SCATURI'GINOUS, Adj. abounding in ſprings or fountains.

SCA'VENGER, S. [from *ſcafan*, Sax.] a pariſh officer who is to ſee that the ſtreets are kept clean.

SCE'NERY, S. [from *ſcene*] the appearance of a place or things. The repreſentation of a place in which an action is performed. A collection of ſcenes uſed in a playhouſe.

SCENE, S. [*ſcene*, Fr. *ſcena*, Lat. from σκηνη, Gr.] the ſtage. The general appearance of any action. A part of a play, generally applied to ſo much as paſſes between the ſame perſons, in the ſame place. The place repreſented by the ſtage. A picture or hanging repreſenting ſome place or building on a ſtage.

SCE'NICK, Adj. [*ſenique*, Fr. from *ſcene*] dramatick; theatrical.

SCENOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [σκηνὴ and γράφω] drawn in perſpective.

SCE'NOGRAPHY, S. [σκηνή and γράφω] the art of perſpective.

SCENT, S. [*ſentire*, Fr. *ſcentio*, Lat.] the power or ſenſe of ſmelling. Chace, followed by the ſmell.

To SCENT, V. A. [*ſentir*, Fr.] to ſmell; to perceive any thing by the noſe or organ of ſmelling. To perfume, or communicate odours.

SCE'PTRE, S. Fr. [*ſceptrum*, Lat.] a royal ſtaff borne in hand by kings, &c. as a mark of their ſovereignty.

SCE'PTRED, Adj. bearing a ſceptre.

SCE'PTIC, Adj. ſee SKEPTIC.

SCHE'DULE, S. [pronounced *ſedule*, from *ſchedule*, Fr. *ſchedula*, Lat.] a ſmall ſcroll, or inventory.

SCHE'MATISM, S. [σχηματισμὸς, Gr.] combination of the aſpects of heavenly bodies.

SCHE'MATIST, S. a projector; one given to forming ſchemes.

SCHEME, S. [σχημα, Gr.] a plan, or deſign wherein ſeveral things are brought into one view. A project.

SCHE'SIS, S. [Gr.] an habitude.

SCHI'RRHOUS, Adj. conſiſting of a hard inſenſible tumour.

SCHI'RRHUS, S. [*ſcirrhe*, Fr.] a hardened gland.

SCHISM, S. [pronounced *ſciſm*, from σχισμα, Gr.] a criminal ſeparation or diviſion in religion.

SCHISMA'TICAL, Adj. inclining to, or practiſing ſchiſm.

SCHISMA'TICK, S. one who ſeparates himſelf from the Chriſtian church without aſſigning any juſt cauſe.

To SCHIS'MATIZE, V. A. to be guilty of the crime of ſchiſm.

SCHO'LAR, S. [*ſcholaris*, Lat.] one who receives inſtruction from a maſter. A man of letters. A mere pedant.

SHO'LARSHIP, S. knowledge acquired by reading. Education as it conſiſts in the ſtudy of authors. An exhibition or penſion allowed a ſcholar at the univerſity.

SCHO'LASTIC, Adj. [*ſcholaſtique*, Fr. from *ſchola*, Lat.] practiſed in the ſchools; acquired at, or befitting, a ſchool.

SCHO'LIAST, S. [*ſcholiaſtes*, Lat.] an author of explanatory notes.

SCHO'LION, or SCHO'LIUM, S. [Lat.] a note, or explanation.

SCHOOL, S. [*ſchola*, Lat.] a houſe where perſons are inſtructed in any ſcience or art. A ſtate of education. A ſect which holds a particular ſyſtem.

To SCHOOL, V. A. to inſtruct or teach. To teach with authority.

SCHO'OLMAN, S. one verſed in the niceties and ſubtilties of academical diſputation: a perſon ſkilled in ſchool-divinity.

SCHOOL-MASTER, S. one who preſides and teaches in a ſchool.

SCIA'TICK, or SCIA'TICA, S. [*ſciatique*, Fr. *iſchiadica paſſio*, Lat.] the gout in the hip.

SCI'ENCE, S. [Fr. *ſcientia*, Lat.] a clear and certain knowledge grounded on demonſtration and ſelf-evident principles. A ſyſtem of any branch of knowledge, comprehending the doctrine, reaſon, and theory, without any immediate application of it to practice. Knowledge.

SCIE'NTIAL, Adj. producing certainty of knowledge. Obſolete.

SCIENTI'FIC, or SCIENTI'FICAL, Adj. producing certainty or demonſtrative knowledge.

SCI'MITAR, S. ſee CIMETAR.

To SCIN'TILLATE, V. N. [*ſcintillo*, Lat.] to ſparkle; to emit ſparks.

SCINTILLA'TION, S. [*ſcintillatio*, Lat.] the act of ſparking; ſparks emitted.

SCIO'LIST, S. [*ſciolus*, Lat.] one who knows things ſuperficially.

SCI'OLOUS, Adj. [*ſciolus*, Lat.] ſuperficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCI'ON, S. [Fr.] a ſmall twig taken from one tree to be engrafted into another.

SCI'RE-FACIAS, S. [Lat. you may make to know] in law, a writ whereby a perſon is called on to *ſhew cauſe*, why a judgment paſſed ſhould not be put in execution.

SCI'SSARS, S. [writ variouſly, according to the word from whence it is ſuppoſed to be derived; thoſe who deduce it from *incido* or *cædo*, write *ciſors*; thoſe that derive it from *ſcindo*, write *ſciſſors*; and others again write *ciſars*, *tizars*, or *ſciſſars*, from *ciſeaux*, Fr.] a ſmall pair of blades, with a ſharp edge moving on a rivet, and uſed for cutting paper, cloth, &c. Always uſed in the plural.

SCI'SSILE, Adj. capable of being cut.
SCI'SSION, S. the act of cutting.
SCI'SSURE, S. [*ſciſſum*, Lat.] a breach, rupture, or fiſſure.
SCLERO'TIC, Adj. [*ſclerotique*, Fr. σκληρος, Gr.] hard; generally applied to one of the tunics of the eye.
SCLERO'TICKS, S. medicines which harden and conſolidate the parts they are applied to.
To SCOAT, or SCOTH, V. A. to ſtop a wheel by putting a ſtone or piece of wood under it.
To SCOFF, V. N. [*ſchoppen*, Belg.] to ridicule with inſolence. To treat with contemptuous and reproachful language. Uſed with *at*.
SCOFF, S. deriſion; ridicule; expreſſion of ſcorn.
SCO'FFER, S. one who ridicules, or deſides another.
To SCOLD, V. N. [*ſcholden*, Belg.] to quarrel with or chide in a vehement and rude manner.
SCOLD, S. a clamorous, rude, and quarrelſome woman.
SCO'LLOP, S. ſee SCALLOP.
SCONCE, S. [*ſchantz*, Teut.] a fort, or bulwark. Figuratively, the head. A candleſtic, which moves on a rivet, and is fixed againſt a wall. A fine.
To SCONCE, V. A. [according to Skinner from *ſconce*, a head; it ſignifying to fix a fine on any one's head] to fine or make a perſon pay a ſum of money for a fault. A word much uſed in the univerſity.
SCOOP, S. [*ſchoepe*, Belg.] a kind of large ladle, uſed to throw out liquor. An inſtrument made of bone, and uſed in the eating the pulp of an apple. A ſweep or ſtroke. "At one fell *ſcoop*;" *Shak.*
To SCOOP, V. A. [*ſchoepen*, Belg.] to get by means of a ſcoop. To lade out. To empty or carry off in a hollow inſtrument. To cut hollow or deep.
SCO'OPER, S. one who ſcoops. In natural hiſtory, a water-fowl.
SCO'PE, S. [*ſcopus*, Lat.] the object of a perſon's actions or deſign. An aim, intention or driſt. The final end. Room, or ſpace; liberty or freedom. Licentiouſneſs. An act of riot. Quantity extended.
SCO'PULOUS, Adj. [*ſcopuloſus*, Lat.] abounding in rocks.
SCORBUTI'C, or SCORBU'TICAL, Adj. [*ſcorbutique*, Fr. *ſcorbutus*, Lat.] reſembling or partaking of the ſcurvy.
To SCORCH, V. A. [*ſeſgorete*, Ruſſ. *ſcorened*, Sax. burnt] to change the colour of any thing by heat. Neuterly, to change the colour of any thing, applied to heat. To be dried up.
SCORE, S. [*ſkora*, Iſl.] a notch cut with an edged inſtrument. A line drawn. An account, kept by notches cut in wood, or by lines drawn by chalk. A debt. An account of ſomething paſt. Part of a debt. A reaſon or motive. Sake. Twenty. A ſong in *ſcore*, is that which is written under the muſical notes.
To SCORE, V. A. to ſet down as a debt. To impute or charge. To mark by a line.
SCO'RIA, S. [Lat.] droſs.
SCO'RIOUS, Adj. [*ſcoria*, Lat.] droſſy.
To SCORN, V. A. [*ſchenen*, Belg. *eſcorner*, Fr.] to treat with ſlight or contempt. Neuterly, to ſcoff or treat with contemptuous language; uſed with *at*.
SCORN, S. [*eſcorne*, old Fr.] an act of contumely and contempt.
SCO'RNER, S. one who treats a perſon or thing with contempt or ridicule.
SCO'RNFUL, Adj. looking upon or treating with inſolence or contempt.
SCO'RPION, S. [Fr. *ſcorpio*, Lat.] a reptile reſembling a lobſter, whoſe tail ends in a point, and has a very venomous ſting.
SCOT, S. [*ecote*, Fr.] ſhort payment. What is due from a perſon *Scot and lot*, what is due from a perſon as a pariſhioner. *Scot free*, denotes a perſon's being excuſed paying his ſhare to his reckoning, or being remitted ſome puniſhment.
SCOTLAND, part of which is the ancient *Caledonia*, has ſince the union been called *North-Britain*. It is the northern part of the main iſland, which comprehends England and Wales, and with theſe conſtituting one united kingdom ever ſince the 5th of Queen Anne in the year 1707, and that by the conſent of the parliaments of both kingdoms. By this coalition they are now in conjunction ſtyled Great Britain, and are under the ſame government of one King and parliament, with a reſerve of all the ſtatute and municipal laws of Scotland; and other privileges, &c. prior to that æra; ſo that the legiſlation, which formerly was veſted in the King and parliament of Scotland independently of thoſe of England, being removed and placed in one general parliament of Great-Britain (ſixteen peers from Scotland repreſenting their nobility, and forty-five members the gentry and commonality) the laws in common are now paſſed by the two countries in conjunction. All that part of the main iſland north of Cumberland and Northumberland, two of the moſt northerly counties of England, belongs to Scotland; together with a great number of iſlands, particularly on the weſtern, ſouth-weſtern, and northern ſides, as the Ebude, Orcades, Shetland, &c. It has the Iriſh ſea on the W. the Deucaledonian on the N. and that part of the German ocean on the E. which in our maps is called the Britiſh or North Sea. It is about 300 miles long from N. to S. and from 50 to 150 in breadth from E. to W. being indented, and nearly cut through in many places by bays or firths of the ſea, as they are called, forming excellent harbours, at the ends and on the ſides of

which are several considerable rivers, besides lesser streams, abounding with fine salmon, trout, eels, and flounders. Scotland, exclusive of its islands, lies between lat. 54 deg. 30 min. and 59 deg. 30 min. N. and between long. 1 and 6 deg. W. The longest day is upwards of eighteen hours, and the shortest night forty-five minutes, and in some of the Shetland isles less. The number of its inhabitants Templeman reckons as 1,500,000, which is half a million more than he computes in Ireland, though, exclusive of the isles, he makes the latter to contain more ground. The soil in general does not come up to that of England in fertility; not but that some counties, particularly the Lothians, Fife, Buchan, Angus, Mearns, Aberdeenshire, Ross, Murrayland, &c. have good store of grain, with which they trade to Spain, Holland, Norway, &c. The skirts of the country, especially northward, abound with timber, particularly fir-trees, &c. of a vast magnitude. The air is very temperate, and not half so cold as might be imagined in so northerly a climate. This, as in England, is owing to the warm vapours and breezes which come continually off the sea; and likewise purify the air, and put it in such a constant agitation, as keeps the inhabitants from any remarkable epidemic distempers. Great part of the country, particularly towards the N. and W. including the Grampian hills, is mountainous, hilly, and heathy; but yielding good pasture in several places: between the higher grounds are many rich valleys, and always a stout stream, both in the N. and S. parts, which produce corn and cattle; but the latter, with the horses, are mostly of a small breed. Great numbers of the cattle are driven into England, and there being sold lean after fattening in the English pastures, they furnish the London markets with delicate beef. Scotland likewise breeds great numbers of sheep, many of which are sent into England, as is the greatest part of their wool. It has also a very good fishery of herring, cod, ling, salmon, &c. great quantities of which are exported, besides great plenty of haddock, whiting, skait, &c. with a variety of shell fish, as muscles, wilks or perriwinkles, cockles, clamps or scollops, oysters, &c. for home-consumption. Scotland has the better of England both for catching of herrings sooner, and curing them better; the pickled herrings of Glasgow, Lochbroom, &c. being equal to those of the Dutch: their situation for exporting them is likewise more commodious; so that they can be sooner at market than the Dutch, the Glasgow merchants on the coasts of Spain, Portugal and up the Streights; as the merchants of Dundee, Aberdeen, &c. on the Eastern coast, the Baltic, German ocean. The Scots manufactures of cloth, woollen stuffs, ularly plaids, some of variegated colours, others of scarlet, either of wool or silk, and finer than those made in any part of Britain. These are chiefly manufactured at Glasgow, as are stockings, &c. at Aberdeen. Besides striped muslins, cambrics, and those tolerably fine, the main article of the Scottish manufacture is linen-cloth, vastly encouraged and improved by virtue of premiums, &c within these few years; especially by the taking off the duty on it in England, and the prohibiting the wear of printed callicoes: for vast quantities of it are not only sent to England, but exported to our British colonies in North America. Scotland is said to have this advantage to boast of, which neither England nor hardly any nation in Europe has, namely, that in every branch of its trade with other countries, the balance is on its side; that is, she sends out more commodities in value than she receives back; and consequently the difference or overplus must be made good in specie. Scotland has produced men of eminence in every branch of literature: and Christianity seems to have been planted very early in this country; for Tertullian says "That those parts of Britain, into which "the Romans had not penetrated, became "subject to Christ." The capital rivers, particularly the Forth, Clyde, Tay, and Ness, &c. divide it into peninsulas; these running so far into the country as to be intercepted only by a small isthmus, or neck of land, but more especially the small distance of Loughnefs from the Western Sea. Scotland may be divided into two classes; namely, south of the firth of Forth, whose capital, and that of the whole kingdom, is Edinburgh; and the North of the same Firth, the principal town in which is Aberdeen. The established religion of Scotland is the Calvinistical or Presbyterian, as contained in the Confession of Faith, authorised in the first parliament of King James VI. or which is much the same the Confession of divines at Westminster which the church (commonly the kirk) of Scotland have adopted. In this kingdom are several dissenters or episcopalians, who originally in their extemporary prayers used the Lord's prayer and the Gloria; but they mostly have adopted now the Church of England form: however, the non-jurors among them are not permitted to have meeting-houses: and suffered only to preach and read the divine service to a very small number, since the year 1745: whereas such ministers as take the oaths, and pray for his Majesty in express terms, have meeting-houses.

To SCOTCH, V. A. to cut, or mark marks with an edged instrument.

SCOTCH, S. a slight cut.

SCOTCH-COLLOPS, or SCOTCHED COLLOPS, S. [from *scotch*, to cut] small pieces of veal marked or cut across with a knife, and then fried.

SCO'TOMY, S. [σκότωμα, Gr.] a dizineſs or ſwimming in the head, cauſing dimeſs of ſight.

SCO'VEL, S. a ſort of mop for ſweeping ens; a maulkin.

SCO'UNDREL, S. [*ſchondaruolo*, Ital.] a ord of reproach, uſed to convey the idea of afeneſs.

To SCOUR, V. A. [*ſkurer*, Dan. *ſcheuen*, Belg.] to rub a ſurface hard with any ing rough in order to cleanſe it. To remove by ſcouring. To cleanſe. To clear om enemies or obſtacles, applied to the ſea. physic, to purge violently. To paſs ſwiftly er, applied to the motions of animals ſcuterly, to run with great ſwiftneſs.

SCOU'RER, S. one who cleans by rubbing, runs ſwiftly; a purge.

SCOURGE, S. [pronounced *ſcurge*, from *courgée*, Fr. *ſcorregia*, Ital. *corrigea*, Lat.] an ſtrument made of ſeveral cords or thongs ed to ſtrike offenders with. Figuratively, a niſhment. One that afflicts, harraſſes, or ſtroys. A whip uſed for a top.

To SCOURGE, V. A. to laſh with a whip. o puniſh or chaſtiſe.

SCO'URGER, S. one that chaſtiſes.

SCOUT, S. [*eſcout*, Fr. from *eſcouter*, Fr.] e who is ſent privily to obſerve the motions an enemy. A perſon employed on errands a college.

To SCOUT, V. N. to go out in order to ake ſecret obſervations on the motions of enemy.

To SCOWL, V. N. [*ſcylian*, Sax.] to own; to look angry, ſour, or ſullen.

SCOWL, S. a look of gloom or diſcontnt.

SCO'WLINGLY, Adv. ſullenly.

To SCRABBLE, V. N. [*krabblen*, *ſcrafen*, Belg.] to paw or ſcratch with the nds.

SCRAG, S. [*ſchraghe*, Belg.] any thing an or thin.

SCRA'GGED, Adj. [corrupted from *crag*] rough; full of protuberances or aſperies.

SCRA'GGY, Adj. lean; thin; rough or gged.

To SCRA'MBLE, V. N. [ſee SCRABBLE] ſtruggle ſo as to catch or ſeize any thing th the hands before another. To climb by e help of the hands; followed by *up*.

SCRA'MBLE, S. an eager ſtruggle for any ing, in which one endeavours to ſeize be- e another. The act of climbing by the lp of hands.

SCR'AMBLER, S. one that ſcrambles; e that climbs by the help of his hands.

To SCRANCH, V. A. [*ſcrantzer*, Belg.] grind ſomething crackling or brittle beeen the teeth.

SCRA'NNEL, Adj. grating by the ſound.

SCRAP, S. [from *ſcrape*] a ſmall piece; a or fragment.

To SCRAPE, V. A, [*ſcrapan*, Sax. *ſchrapen*, Belg.] to take off the ſurface by the action of a ſharp inſtrument. To eraze or take off by the motion of an edged inſtrument held perpendicular. To collect or gather by great pains and care. To *ſcrape acquaintance*, is to curry favour. Neuterly, to make a harſh noiſe. To play badly on a fiddle. To make an aukward bow.

SCRAPE, S. [*ſkrap*, Swed.] perplexity; difficulty; diſtreſs.

SCRA'PER, S. an edged inſtrument uſed to ſcrape with. A thin iron at a door, on which a perſon cleans his ſhoes. A miſer. A bad player on a fiddle.

To SCRATCH, V. A. [*kratzen*, Belg.] to mark with ſlight, uneven, and ragged cuts. To tear with the nails. To wound lightly. To wound with any thing keen which leaves a line or mark on the ſkin. To write or draw aukwardly.

SCRATCH, S. a ragged or ſhallow cut. A wound given by the nails. A ſlight wound. A peruke, which is eaſily combed out.

SCRA'TCHER, S. [from *ſcratch*] he that ſcratches.

SCRATCHES, S. cracked ulcers or ſcabs in a horſe's foot.

SCRAW, S. [Iſl. and Erſe] ſurface or ſcurf.

To SCRAWL, V. A. [*ſkrzælec*, Pol. *krelynti*, Boh.] to form in an irregular and aukward manner. To write ill.

SCRAWL, S. writing performed in an aukward manner.

SCRA'WLER, S. a clumſy or inelegant writer.

SCRE'ABLE, Adj. [*ſcreabilis*, Lat.] that which may be ſpit out.

To SCREAK, V. N. [*krekete*, Ruſſ. *ſkwierezec*, Pol. *ſkrehati*, Boh. *ſkrige*, Dan.] to make a ſhrill or hoarſe noiſe like that of a perſon terrified, or like that of a ruſty hinge.

SCREAK, S. [*ſkierk*, Pol. *ſkrekot*, Boh.] a ſhrill noiſe made by a perſon on the ſight of ſomething terrifying. See SCREECH.

To SCREAM, V. N. [*breman*, Sax.] to cry out with a ſhrill voice in terror or agony.

SCREAM, S. a ſhrill loud cry made by a perſon in terror or pain.

To SCREECH, V. N. [ſee SCREAK, *ſkrækia*, Iſl.] to utter a loud, ſhrill cry, when in terror or agony.

SCREECH, S. cry of horror and anguiſh; harſh horrid cry.

SCREEN, S. [*eſcran*, Fr.] any thing that affords ſhelter or concealment, or is uſed to exclude cold or light.

To SCREEN, V. A. to ſhelter, hide, or conceal; followed by *from*.

SCREW, S. [*ſcroeve*, Belg. *eſcrou*, Fr.] a cylinder having a ſpiral edge, uſed in piercing and faſtening timber.

To SCREW, V. A. to turn by, or faſten with a ſcrew. To deform by contortions, applied to the face. To ſqueeze or preſs. To extort.

To SCRI'BBLE, V. N. [*ſcribillo*, Lat.] to write in a careleſs and incorrect manner. To fill with careleſs writing.

SCRI'BBLE, S. careleſs or worthleſs writing.

SCRI'BBLER, S. a mean petty author; an author of no merit.

SCRIBE, S. [Fr. *ſcriba*, Lat.] a writer. A public notary. In ſcripture, a perſon ſkilled in the Jewiſh law, and employed in tranſcibing it for the uſe of others.

SCRI'MER, S. [Fr.] uſed by *Shakeſpeare* for a gladiator.

SCRINE, S. a coffer or cheſt.

SCRIP, S. [*ſkrappa*, Iſl.] a ſmall bag, or ſatchel. A ſmall piece of paper, or writing from *ſcriptio*, Lat.

SCRI'PTURAL, S. [from *ſcripture*] contained in the Old or New Teſtament.

SCRI'PTURE, S. [*ſcriptura*, Lat.] the Bible, or ſyſtem of divine truth contained in the Old or New Teſtament, ſo named by way of eminence.

SCRI'VENER, S. [*ſcrivano*, Ital.] one who draws contracts, or deals in conveyancing.

SCRO'FULA, S. from [*ſcroſa*, Lat.] the king's evil.

SCRO'FULOUS, Adj. reſembling, or of the nature of the king's evil.

SCROLL, S. [*eſcrou*, Fr.] a writing rolled up into a cylindrical ſhape.

SCROTOCE'LE, S. [*ſcrotum*, Lat. and κηλη, Gr.] a rupture of the ſcrotum.

SCRO'TUM, S. [Lat.] the bag wherein the teſticles of the male are contained, compoſed of two membranes, excluſive of a ſcarf ſkin.

To SCRUB, V. A. [*ſchrobben*, Belg.] to rub hard with ſomething coarſe.

SCRUB, S. a mean or baſe perſon. Any thing mean or deſpicable.

SCRU'BBED, or SCRU'BBY, Adj. [*ſcrubet*, Dan.] mean; vile; worthleſs.

SCRU'PLE, S. [*ſcrupule*, Fr. *ſcrupulus*, Lat.] a doubt or difficulty, which the mind cannot reſolve. In medicine, a weight containing 20 grains.

To SCRU'PLE, V. N. to doubt or heſitate.

SCRUPULO'SITY, S. nice and exceſſive caution, or doubtfulneſs. Fear of acting in any thing which may chance to give offence, or may contradict ſome precept.

SCRU'PULOUS, Adj. [*ſcrupuleux*, Fr. *ſcrupuloſus*, Lat.] afraid to do, or comply for fear of violating any precept, or of hazarding any loſs or danger.

SCRU'PULOUSNESS, S. the ſtate of being ſcrupulous.

To SCRUSE, V. A. to ſqueeze; to crowd.

SCRU'TABLE, Adj. [from *ſcrutor*, Lat.] diſcoverable by enquiry.

SCRU'TATION, S. [*ſcrutor*, Lat.] ſearch, examination; enquiry.

SCRUTA'TOR, S. [*ſcrutateur*, Fr. from *ſcrutor*, Lat.] enquirer; ſearcher; examiner.

SCRU'TINOUS, Adj. captious; full of enquiries.

SCRU'TINY, S. [*ſcrutinium*, Lat.] a nice exact, and ſcrupulous ſearch, examination, or enquiry.

To SCRU'TINIZE, or SCRU'TINY, V. A. to ſearch or examine with exactneſs.

SCRUTOI'RE, S. [from *ſcritoire*, or *eſcritoire*, Fr.] a caſe containing drawers for writings.

To SCUD, V. N. [*ſquittire*, Ital. *ſkutta*, Swed. *ſkieter*, Iſl.] to fly or run away in a hurry.

To SCU'DDLE, V. N. to run with affected haſte.

SCU'FFLE, S. [derived by Skinner from *ſhuffle*] a confuſed tumult or broil.

To SCU'FFLE, V. A. to fight in a confuſed and tumultuous manner.

To SCULK, V. N. [*ſkulke*, Dan.] to lurk or lie cloſe in hiding places.

SCU'LKER, S. one who conceals himſelf through ſhame or miſchief.

SCULL, S. [*ſkola*, Iſl.] the bone which defends and includes the brain. A ſmall boat; one who rows in a ſmall boat.

SCU'LLCAP, S. a head piece.

SCU'LLER, S. [*ſkiola*, Iſl.] a boat which has but one rower. One that rows a ſmall boat.

SCU'LLERY, S. a place where kettles or diſhes are cleaned and kept.

SCU'LLION, S. [*eſcueille*, Fr.] a perſon who waſhes the diſhes and does the other drudgery of a kitchen.

To SCULP, V. A. [*ſculpo*, Lat.] to carve, to engrave.

SCU'LPTILE, Adj. [*ſculptilis*, Lat.] made by carving.

SCU'LPTOR, S. [*ſculptor*, Lat. *ſculpteur*, Fr.] one who cuts or carves wood or ſtone.

SCU'LPTURE, S. [Fr. *ſculptura*, Lat.] the art of carving wood or ſtone; carved work; the art of engraving.

SCUM, S. [*eſcume*, Fr. *ſciama*, Ital. *ſkum*, Dan. *ſchuym*, Belg.] the froth which riſes on the top of any liquor; the droſs, or that part of filth which ſwims on the top of any liquor or metal in fuſion.

To SCUM, V. A. to take off the filth which riſes to the top of any liquor while boiling, commonly pronounced *ſkim*.

SCU'MMER, S. [*eſcumoir*, Fr.] a veſſel or inſtrument with which filth, &c. is taken from the top of any liquor; pronounced *ſkimmer*.

SCU'PPERHOLES, S. [*ſchœpen*, Belg.] ſmall holes on the deck of a veſſel, through which water is carried into the ſea.

SCURF, S. [*ſcurf*, Sax. *ſkurfa*, Iſl.] a kind of miliary ſcab; a ſoil or filth ſticking on the ſurface.

SCU'RFINESS, S. the ſtate of being ſcurfy.

SCU'RRIL, Adj. low; mean; abuſive.

SCURRI'LITY, S. [*ſcurrilité*, Fr. *ſcurrilitas*, Lat.] reproach expreſſed in groſs terms.

SCU'RRILOUS, Adj. [*ſcurrillis*, Lat.] uſing low, mean, and vile reproaches.

SCU'RVY, S. [ſee SCURF] a diſtemper wherein red itching blotches, and ſometimes livid ones, appear on the ſkin.

SCU'RVY, Adj. [from *ſcurf*] covered with ſcabs; affected with the ſcurvy; vile or baſe.

SCUT, S. [*ſkott*, Iſl.] a tail, applied to ſuch animals whoſe tails are very ſhort, as a hare.

SCU'TAGE, S. [*ſcutum*, Lat. *ſcildpenig*, Sax. i.e. ſhield-money] a tax granted to Henry III. for his expedition to the Holy Land.

SCU'TCHEON, S. [*ſcuccione*, Ital. from *ſcutum*, Lat.] the ſhield or bearing of a family in heraldry.

SCU'TIFORM, Adj. [*ſcutiformis*, Lat.] ſhaped like a ſhield.

SCU'TTLE, S. [*ſcutella*, Lat. *ſcutell*, Celt.] a wide ſhallow veſſel, ſo called from a diſh or platter, which it reſembles. A ſmall grate; a quick pace; an affected hurry in walking, from *ſcud*. In a ſhip the ſmall holes cut for paſſage from one deck to another, or the windows cut in cabbins for the ſake of light.

To SCU'TTLE, V. N. to run with an affected hurry.

SEA, S. [*ſæ*, Sax. *ſee*, or *zee*, Belg. *zau*, Perſ. *ſice*, and *xoi*, Arm. *zea*, Span.] the water, oppoſed to land. A particular part of the ocean. Figuratively, any thing agitated or in commotion; "A troubled *ſea* of paſſion." *Milt.*

SEA-BREEZE, S. a wind blowing from the ſea.

SE'A-CALF, S. the ſeal, ſo called from its making a noiſe like a calf.

SE'A-CHART, S. a map on which the coaſts of the ſea are delineated.

SE'A-COAL, S. a coal ſo called becauſe conveyed by the ſea.

SE'A-COAST, S. a ſhore; or land which borders on the ſea.

SE'A-COMPASS, S. the inſtrument by which mariners ſteer their veſſels.

SE'A-COW, S. the manatee, a cetacious animal, about 15 feet long, and 7 or 8 in circumference.

SEAFA'RER, S. one that travels by ſea.

SEAFA'RING. Adj. uſed to the ſea; ravelling by ſea.

SE'A-FIGHT, S. a battle fought on the ſea.

SEA-GREEN, Adj. reſembling the colour of the ſea.

SE'AMAN, S. [plural *ſeamen*] a ſailor.

SEA-MARK, S. a point or mark in the ſea, which mariners make uſe of to direct their courſe by.

SEA-PIECE, S. a picture repreſenting a proſpect of the ſea.

SEA-SICK, Adj. ſick on board a veſſel at ſea; a diſorder attending people at the firſt going to ſea.

SEA-SURGEON, S. a ſurgeon employed on board a ſhip.

SE'A-TERM, S. A word uſed by ſailors.

SEAL, S. [*ſeole*, *ſele*, Sax. *ſcel*, Dan. *ſelur*, Iſl.] the ſea-calf. An inſtrument carved *in creux*, uſed in faſtening letters, and affixed to writings as a teſtimony. The impreſſion of a ſeal in wax, or on a wafer.

To SEAL, V. A. to cloſe, or faſten, to confirm or atteſt with a ſeal. To ratify. To ſhut or cloſe, followed by *up*. To mark with a ſtamp. Neuterly, to fix a ſeal, followed by *unto*.

SEA'LER, S. he that ſeals.

SE'ALING-WAX, S. a compoſition uſed in faſtening or cloſing letters.

SEAM, S. [Sax. *zoom*, Belg.] the edge of cloth where two pieces are joined together. The juncture of the planks in a ſhip. A ſcar. A meaſure, from *ſeam*, Sax. a load.

To SEAM, V. A. to join the edges of two pieces of cloth, or to faſten the edges of two pieces of timber together. To mark with a ſcar.

SEA'MLESS, Adj. having no viſible joining.

SEA'MSTRESS, S. [*ſeamſtre*, Sax.] a woman who lives by making linen, and ſewing.

SEAN, S. [*ſegne*, Sax. *ſeine*, Fr. *ſagena*, Lat.] a very large net uſed to catch fiſh in the ſea, made like a drag net, but ſometimes without a cod, 200 fathoms in length, and from 2 to 6 fathoms in depth.

SEAR, Adj. [*ſearian*, Sax.] dry; not green.

To SEA'R, V. A. [*ſearian*, Sax.] to burn or cauterize.

SEA'RCLOTH, S. [*ſarcloth*, Sax. from *ſar*, Sax. and *cloth*, Sax.] a plaiſter.

To SEARCE, V. A. [*ſaſſer*, Fr.] to ſift finely.

SEA'RCE, S. a fine ſieve.

To SEA'RCH, V. A. [*chercher*, Fr.] to examine into; to look through; to enquire; to ſeek after ſomething loſt, hid, or unknown. In ſurgery, to probe. Uſed with *out*, to acquire by ſeeking. Neuterly, to make enquiry; to try to find; followed by *for* or *after*.

SEARCH, S. enquiry; examination; purſuit; act of ſeeking.

SEARCHER, S. an enquirer. One who ſeeks after any thing hid or unknown.

An officer, in London, who examines the bodies of the dead, in order to detect any violence.

SEA'SON, S. [*saison*, Fr.] one of the four parts of the year. A particular time or period of time. A fit time. A small space of time. That which gives a relish to food; from the verb.

To SEA'SON, V. A. [*assaisonner*, Fr.] to mix food with any thing that gives it a relish. To give a relish to. To qualify by blending something else. To fit for any use by time or habit. Neuterly, to become fit for any purpose.

SEA'SONABLE, Adj. done at a proper time. Convenient or proper with respect to time.

SEA'SONABLENESS, S. propriety with respect to time.

SEA'SONER, S. one who seasons or relishes any thing.

SEA'SONING, S. that which is added to any thing to qualify it, or give it a relish.

SEAT, S. [*sital*, Goth. *setol*, Sax. *sett*, old Teut.] a chair, bench, or any thing which supports a person when sitting: A chair of state. Figuratively, a post of authority. Residence or abode. Situation.

To SEA'T, V. A. [see the noun] to place on a seat. To place in a post of authority. To fix or settle in any place. To place in a firm manner.

SEA'WARD, Adj. towards the sea.

SE'CANT, S. [*secante*, Fr. *secans*, Lat.] in geometry, the right line drawn from the centre of a circle, cutting and meeting with another line called the tangent without it.

To SECE'DE, V. N. [*secedo*, Lat.] to withdraw, or refuse associating in an affair.

SECE'DER, S. one who shews his disapprobation by withdrawing.

To SECE'RN, V. A. [*secerno*, Lat.] to separate finer from grosser matter. To make a separation of juices in the body.

SECE'SSION, S. [*secessio*, Lat.] the act of departing. The act of withdrawing from councils or actions.

SE'CLE, S. [*seculum*, Lat.] a century.

To SECLU'DE, V. A. [*secludo*, Lat.] to confine from. To shut up from. To exclude.

SECLU'SION, S. the act of confining.

SE'COND, Adj. [Fr. *secundus*. It is observable that the English, Goths, and Saxons have no ordinal for two, as the Latins likewise have none of *duo*. What the Latins called *secundus* from *sequor*, the French and English call *second*, the Goths *anther*, or *anthara*, and the Saxons *se other*, or *æftera*, i. e. the other, or that which is after] the next in order to the first; inferior; next in value, or dignity.

SE'COND, S. one who accompanies another in a duel, to direct or defend him. One who supports or maintains. In meas time, the sixtieth part of a minute.

To SECOND, V. A. to support, or m tain. To follow in the next place.

SE'COND-HAND, S. possession thing which has been enjoyed by an before.

SE'COND-HAND, Adj. applied to k ledge, implicit, or borrowed from an Applied to dress, worn, or laid aside b other. *At second-hand*, implies in imita borrowed, or transmitted, opposed to marily, or originally.

SE'COND-SIGHTED, Adj. having power of seeing things future.

SE'COND-SIGHT, S. the power of ing things future.

SE'CONDARILY, Adv. in second de or order.

SE'CONDARY, Adj. [*secondarius*, not the chief, not the primary, or first. ing by commission. A *secondary* fever, i which arises after a crisis.

SE'CONDARY, S. a delegate; a de

SE'CONDLY, Adv. in the second pl

SE'COND-RATE, S. second in dignity, or value. Used in conversation one of the second order.

SE'CRECY, S. [from *secret*] the sta being concealed, or hidden. Solitude. quality of preserving from discovery. silence.

SE'CRET, Adj. [Fr. *secretus*, Lat.] hidden, or undiscovered. Unseen. Fai in keeping any thing from discovery. known. Privy.

SE'CRET, S. something kept from p notice, or knowledge. A thing unkn Privacy.

SE'CRETARY, S. [*secretaire*, Fr.] intrusted with the management of publi siness. One who writes for another.

To SECRE'TE, V. A. [*secretus*, Lat put aside, or hide. To separate.

SECRE'TION, S. in medicine, the of separating the various fluids of the b The fluids separated.

SECRETI'TIOUS, Adj. parted by an secretion.

SE'CRETLY, Adv. in such a manne not to be publickly known.

SE'CRETNESS, S. the quality of b hid, or of keeping any thing revealed to from public notice.

SECRE'TORY, Adj. performing the o of separating the fluids.

SECT, S. [Fr. *secta*, Lat.] a body of following some particular master, or adop some peculiar tenet.

SE'CTARY, S. [*sectaire*, Fr.] one refuses to comply with the public estab ment, and joins with others of an opi contrary to it.

SECTA'TOR, S. an imitator; a disci a follower.

SE'CTI

ECTION, S. [Fr. *ſectio*, Lat.] the act utting or dividing. A part. A ſmall or inct part of a writing or book.

E'CTOR, S. an inſtrument uſeful in all practical parts of the mathematics.

E'CULAR, Adj. [*ſeculier*, Fr. *ſecularis*, .] relating to the affairs of the preſent ld, oppoſed to ſpiritual or holy. Belong- to the laity. Happening once in an age, m *ſeculum*, Lat. an age.

E'CULA'RITY. S. worldlineſs, or atten- to the things of the preſent life.

To SE'CULARIZE, V. A. [*ſeculariſer*,] to convert from holy to common uſe.

SE'CULARNESS, S. worldlineſs.

SE'CUNDINE, S. [*ſecondines*, *ſecondes*, Fr. *ndæ*, Lat.] the after-birth or membrane which a fœtus is wrapped.

SE'CURE, Adj. [*ſecurus*, Lat.] free from r, terror, or danger. Careleſs through nfidence of being out of the reach of dan- . Safe.

To SE'CU'RE, V. A. to make certain, or out of hazard. To make ſafe, or place of the reach of danger. To inſure. To ke faſt.

SE'CURITY, S. the ſtate of being free m fear of danger. Want of care from too at a confidence of ſafety. Any thing given a pledge. A perſon bound for another; ty, or certainty.

SEDA'N, S. [*ſedens*, Lat.] a kind of car- ge, conveyed by means of poles by two en.

SEDA'TE, Adj. [*ſedatus*, Lat.] calm; ruffled.

SEDA'TENESS, S. a diſpoſition of mind e from diſturbance.

SE'DENTARY, Adj. [*ſedentaire*, Fr. *ſe- tario*, Ital. from *ſedens*, Lat.] paſſed in ſit- g ſtill, or without motion and action. In- tive or ſluggiſh.

SE'DENTARINESS, S. the ſtate of being dentary.

SE'DGE, S. [*ſege*, Arm. *ſæcg*, Sax.] a flag, f the growth of flags.

SE'DGY, Adj. overgrown with flags.

SE'DIMENT, S. [Fr. *ſedimentum*, Lat.] at which ſubſides or ſettles at the bottom.

SE'DITION, S. [Fr. *ſeditio*, Lat.] A tu- ult, or inſurrection. A tumultuous aſſem- y in order to ſubvert an eſtabliſhed govern- ent.

SEDI'TIOUS, Adj. [*ſeditieux*, Fr. *ſeditio- s*, Lat.] turbulent; tumultuouſly factious.

To SEDU'CE, V. A. [*ſeduco*, Lat.] to raw aſide from the right.

SEDU'CEMENT, S. means uſed to draw rom the right.

SEDU'CER, S. a tempter; a corrupter.

SEDU'CIBLE, Adj. corruptible.

SEDU'CTION, S. the act of drawing aſide rom the right.

SEDU'LITY, S. [*ſedulitas*, Lat.] intenſe- eſs and aſſiduity of labour.

SEDULOUS, Adj. [*ſedulus*, Lat.] intenſely, and conſtantly induſtrious.

SE'DULOUSNESS, S. induſtry, diligence, aſſiduity.

SEE, S. [*ſedes*, Lat.] the ſeat or diſtrict of a biſhop.

To SEE, V. A. [preter. *I ſaw*; part. paſſ. *ſeen*; *ſeon*, Sax.] To perceive by the eye. Figuratively, to obſerve or find. Neuterly, to have the ſenſe of ſight To diſcern, ſo as to be free from deceit, followed by *through*.

SEE, Interj. [the imperative of *ſee*] obſerve! behold!

SEED, S. [*ſæd*, Sax. *ſæd*, Dan. *ſaed*, Belg.] the product of a plant from whence new plants are produced. An original or firſt principle, Progeny, race, or offſpring. In medicine, the fluid by which the ſpecies is propagated.

To SEED, V. N. to produce ſeed.

SEE'D PEARL, S. ſmall grains of pearl.

SEE'D-PLOT, S. the ground on which plants are raiſed from ſeed.

SEE'D-TIME, S. the ſeaſon of ſowing.

SEE'DLING, S. a young plant raiſed from ſeed.

SEE'DY, Adj. abounding with ſeed.

SEE'ING, S. the faculty of perceiving by the eyes.

SEE'ING, or SEE'ING THAT, Adv. ſince. It being ſo that.

To SEEK, V. A. [pret. and part. paſſ. *ſought*; *ſeckgan*, Goth.] to look or ſearch for, To endeavour to gain or find. Neuterly, to make ſearch or enquiry. To endeavour. To make the object of purſuit, followed by *after*. *To ſeek*, is an adverbial expreſſion, implying at a loſs, or without expedience or experience.

SEE'KER, S. one that ſeeks, or inquires.

To SEEL, V. A. [*ſeoller*, Fr. *celo*, Lat.] in falconry, to cloſe the eyes. Neuterly applied to veſſels, to lean on one ſide, from *ſyllan*, Sax.

SEE'LY, Adj. lucky; fooliſh; ſimple.

To SEEM, V. N. [*ziemen*, Teut. *ſien*, Belg. *ſembler*, Fr.] to look alike, appear, or have the appearance of. *It ſeems*, ſignifies that there is an appearance only, without reality, and at other times it is ſynonimous to *forſooth*.

SEEMER, S. one that carries an appearance.

SEE'MING, S. ſhow. External or fair appearance. Opinion.

SEE'MLINESS, S. comelineſs; grace of appearance.

SEE'MLY, Adj. [*ſoommelight*, Dan. *ziem- lich*, Teut.] decent. Becoming; proper or graceful.

SEEN, Adj. ſkilled. "Well *ſeen* in mu- "ſick." *Shakſ.*

SEEN, part. paſſ. of *ſee*.

SE'ER. one who perceives objects by the ſight. One who can foreſee future events.

To

To SEE'-SAW, V. A. to move up and down alternately.

SEE'-SAW, S. a reciprocating motion.

To SEETH, V. A. [preter. *I sod*, or *seethed*. part. pass. *sodden*, from *seoden*, Sax.] to prepare by hot or boiling water. To boil. To steep in hot water till all its virtues are lost. Neuterly, to boil or be hot.

SEE'THER, S. a boiler; a pot.

SE'GMENT, S. [*segmentum*, Lat.] a figure contained between a chord and an arch of the circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by that chord.

SE'GNITY, S. [from *segnis*, Lat.] sluggishness; inactivity.

To SE'GREGATE, V. A. [*segrego*, Lat.] to set apart; to separate from others.

SEGREGA'TION. S. [from *segregate*] separation from others.

SEI'GNIOR, or SEI'GNIOUR, S. [*senior*, Lat. *seigneur*, Fr.] a lord.

SEI'GNIORY, S. [*seigneurie*, Fr.] a lordship

SEEN, S. [*segne*, Sax. *seine*, *senne*, Fr.] see SEAN.

To SEIZE, V. A. [*saisir*, Fr.] to hold fast by a sudden effort. To take forcible possession of by law. To have in one's possession. Neuterly, to fix one's grasp on any thing.

SEI'ZIN, S. [*saisine*, Fr.] the act of taking possession. Any thing possessed.

SEI'ZURE, S. the act of seizing. The thing seized. Possession; gripe. The act of taking forcible possession of.

SE'LDOM, Adv. [supposed to be contracted from *seldœn*, or *seld*, Sax.] not frequently or often; rarely.

To SELE'CT, V. A. [*selectus*, Lat.] to chuse by way of preference from others.

SELE'CT, Adj. chosen from others on account of superior excellence.

SELE'CTION, S. [Lat.] the act of chooſing.

SELE'NOGRAPHY, S. [σελήνη and γραφω, Gr.] a description of the moon.

SELF, Pron. [Plural, *selves*; *silba*, Goth. *sylf*, Sax.] when used as an adjective, it signifies very or identical. "That *self* way." *Shakes.* It is frequently united to the personal pronouns, and then implies a reciprocation, and is compounded not only with adjectives and substantives, but when united with *my*, *him*, and *them*, though contrary to analogy, is used as a nominative.

SE'LFISH, Adj. attentive to one's own interest with absolute disregard of others. Mercenary.

SE'LFISHNESS, S. attention to his own interest without any regard to others.

SE'LF-SHAME, Adj. the very same.

SELL, S. [*selle*, Fr. *sella*, Lat.] a saddle.

To SELL, V. A. [pret. and part. pass. *sold*; *syllan*, Sax.] to dispose of any thing for money. Neuterly, to carry on trade.

SE'LLER, S. the person that sells; a vender.

SE'LVAGES, S. [according to Skinner from *salvage*, because it saves the cloth] edge of cloth, especially of linen.

SELVES, plural of SELF.

SE'MBLABLE, Adj. [Fr.] like. "*Semblable*, yea himself." *Shak.* Obsolete.

SE'MBLANCE, S. [Fr.] likeness. semblance. Appearance or show.

SE'MEN, S. [Lat.] seed or grain; seed of animals or vegetables.

SE'MI, S. [Lat.] a word used in composition, and signifying half.

SE'MIBREF, S. [*semibreve*, Fr.] a in music relating to time.

SEMICI'RCLE, S. [*semicirculus*, Lat. half round; part of a circle divided by diameter.

SEMICO'LON, S. [*semi* and κῶλον] point made thus [;] to note a greater pa than that of a comma.

SEMIDIA'METER, S. [*semi* and *diameter*] half the line, which, drawn through center of a circle, divides into two eq parts.

SEMILU'NAR, SEMILU'NARY, A [*semilunaire*, Fr.] resembling in form a h moon.

SEMINA'LITY, S. [from *semen*, La the nature of seed. The power of bei produced.

SE'MINAL, Adj. [Fr. *semen*, *seminis*, La belonging to seed. Contained in the se Radical.

SE'MINARY, S. [*seminaire*, Fr.] t ground on which any thing is sown. T spot from whence any thing is brought. place of education.

SEMINA'TION, S. [from *semino*, La the act of sowing.

SEMINI'FICK, or SEMINI'FICAL, A [*semen* and *facio*, Lat.] productive of seed.

SEMIPE'DAL, Adj. [*semi* and *pedis*, La containing half a foot.

SEMIQUA'VER, S. in music, a no containing half the quantity of a quaver.

SEMISPHE'RICAL, Adj. belonging half a sphere.

SEMITE'RTIAN, S. an ague compoun ed of a tertian and a quotidian.

SE'MI-VOWEL, S. A consonant whi makes an imperfect sound.

SEMPITE'RNAL, Adj. [*sempiterna* Lat.] continual; perpetual; without duratio

SE'MPSTRESS, S. [*seamstere*, Sax.] SEAMSTRESS.

SE'NARY, Adj. [*senarius*, Lat.] co sisting of six.

SE'NATE, S. [*senat*, Fr. *senatus*, Lat.] assembly of counsellors, or of men met t gether to enact laws, and debate on matte which respect the state.

SE'NATE-HOUSE, S. a place where public council meets.

SE'NATOR, S. [*senator*, Lat. *senateu* Fr.] one that sits in a public council.

SENATO'RIAL

SENATO'RIAL, or SENATO'RIAN, Adj. belonging to the ſenate.

To SEND, V. A. [pret. and part. paſſ. ſent; *ſandgan*, Goth. *ſendan*, Sax.] to diſpatch from one place to another. To commiſſion to go to another. To emit, inflict, or grant from a diſtant place. To diffuſe. To let fly, caſt or ſhoot. Neuterly, to deliver or diſpatch a meſſage; followed by *for*, to deſire a perſon to come by a meſſenger; to cauſe to be brought by another.

SENE'SCENCE, S. [*ſeneſco*, Lat.] the ſtate of growing old.

SE'NESCHAL, S. [Fr.] a perſon who formerly had the care of entertainments in great houſes.

SE'NILE, Adj. [*ſenilis*, Lat.] belonging to old age.

SE'NIOR, S. [Lat.] one older than, or born before another. An aged perſon.

SENIO'RITY, S. the quality of being born before another.

SE'NNIGHT, S. [contracted for *ſeven-night*] a week.

SENSA'TION, S. [Fr.] perception by the ſenſes.

SENSE, S. [*ſens*, Fr. *ſenſus*, Lat.] the faculty or power by which we perceive external objects. Figuratively, apprehenſion, applied to the mind. Underſtanding. Reaſon, or reaſonable meaning. Opinion. Conſciouſneſs. Moral perception. Meaning.

SE'NSELESS, Adj. void of life, perception, reaſon, underſtanding, or pity.

SENSIBI'LITY, S. [*ſenſibilité*, Fr.] quickneſs of ſenſation or perception.

SE'NSIBLE, Adj. [*ſenſibilis*, Lat.] having the power of perceiving by the ſenſes. Affected by good or ill, by arguments or pity. Reaſonable or judicious.

SE'NSITIVE, Adj. having ſenſe or perception.

SE'NSITIVE Plant, S. among botaniſts, a ſpecies of plant, the leaves and flowers of which contract themſelves when touched, as if ſenſible of the contact; but expand and flouriſh again, as ſoon as the hand is removed.

SENSO'RIUM, or SE'NSORY, S. [Lat.] that part wherein the ſenſes tranſmit their notices or perceptions to the mind. The ſeat of ſenſe. An organ of ſenſation.

SE'NSUAL, Adj. [*ſenſuel*, Fr.] conſiſting in or depending on, ſenſe. Pleaſing the ſenſes. Carnal, oppoſed to ſpiritual. Devoted to ſenſe. Lewd.

SENSUA'LITY, S. the quality of being lewd or devoted to corporal pleaſures.

To SE'NSUALIZE, V. A. to plunge in ſenſual pleaſures, or to ſubject the mind to the ſenſes.

SE'NSUOUS, Adj. tender; pathetic.

SENT, the participle paſſive of SEND.

SE'NTENCE, S. [Fr. *ſententia*, Lat.] the determination or deciſion of a judge. Doom. A moral inſtruction or maxim, delivered in a few words. A branch of a period in writing.

To SE'NTENCE, V. A. [*ſentencier*, Fr.] To paſs the laſt judgment. To condemn.

SENTE'NTIOUS, Adj. [*ſentencieux*, Fr.] abounding with ſhort periods, or moral maxims.

SENTE'NTIOUSNESS, S. the quality of abounding in pithy ſentences.

SE'NTERY, S. [commonly written and pronounced *ſentry*, corrupted from *ſentinel*] one ſet to watch in a garriſon or the outlines of an army.

SE'NTIMENT, S. [Fr.] an idea or notion. Senſe, conſidered diſtinctly from language. A ſtriking ſentence in compoſition.

SE'NTINEL, S. [*ſentinelle*, Fr.] a ſoldier who watches to prevent ſurprize.

SE'NTRY, S. [corrupted from *ſentinel*] ſee SENTERY.

SEPARABILITY, S. [from *ſeparable*] the quality of admitting its parts to be broken or diſunited.

SE'PARABLE, Adj. [Fr. *ſeparabilis*, Lat.] capable of having the union of its parts broken, or disjoined.

To SE'PARATE, V. A. [*ſeparatus*, Lat.] to break or divide the parts from each other. To ſever from the reſt. To ſet apart. To withdraw; uſed with *from*. Neuterly, to part from or quit. To be diſunited.

SE'PARATE, Adj. [*ſeparatus*, Lat.] divided from the reſt. Diſunited from the other parts. Diſengaged or abſtracted. Apart.

SE'PARATELY, Adv. apart; ſingly.

SEPARA'TION, S. [Fr. *ſeparatio*, Lat.] the act of breaking the union between parts. Diſunion. Divorce, applied to marriage, or a ſtate wherein the two parties do not live together.

SE'PARATIST, S. one who quits the communion of the church.

SEPOSI'TION, S. [*ſepono*, Lat.] the act of ſetting aſide or apart.

SEPT, S. [from *ſeptum*, Lat.] is uſed in compoſition, and ſignifies ſeven.

SEPTE'MBER, S. [Lat.] the ninth month of the year; the ſeventh from March.

SE'PTENARY, Adj. [*ſeptenarius*, Lat.] conſiſting of ſeven.

SEPTE'NNIAL, Adj. [*ſeptennis*, Lat.] laſting ſeven years. Happening once in ſeven years.

SEPTE'NTRION, S. [Fr.] the north.

SE'PTIC, or SE'PTICAL, Adj. [σηπτικος, Gr.] in medicine, having the power to produce or increaſe putrefaction.

SEPTUA'GENARY, Adj. [Lat.] conſiſting of ſeventy.

SEPTUAGESI'MA, S. the third Sunday before the firſt Sunday in Lent; ſo called becauſe it was about 70 days before Eaſter.

SE'PTUAGINT, S. [*ſeptuaginta*, Lat.] the ancient Greek verſion of the old Teſtament, ſo called from the ſuppoſition that it was the work of *ſeventy* elders.

SE'PTULE,

SE'PTUPLE, Adj. [*ſeptuplex*, Lat.] ſeven times as much.

SEPU'LCHRAL, Adj. [*ſepulchral*, Fr. *ſepulchralis*, Lat.] belonging to a funeral or the grave.

SEPU'LCHRE, S. [*ſepulchre*, Fr. *ſepulchrum*, Lat.] the cavity in which a dead body is interred. A grave or monument.

To SE'PULCHRE, V. A. [accented on the ſecond ſyllable by Shakeſpeare and Milton; but by Johnſon and Prior on the firſt] to bury.

SE'PULTURE, S. [Fr. *ſepultura*, Lat.] burial.

SEQUA'CIOUS, Adj. [*ſequax*, *ſequacis*, Lat.] following or attendant.

SE'QUEL, S. [*ſequelle*, Fr. *ſequela*, Lat.] the concluſion or ſucceeding part. An event. A conſequence or inference.

SE'QUENCE, S. [*ſequens*, Lat.] order of ſucceſſion. Series. In gaming, cards which follow one another in arithmetical order, as 3, 4, 5.

SE'QUENT, Adj. [*ſequens*, Lat.] following; conſequential.

To SEQUE'STER, V. A. [*ſequeſter*, Fr. *ſecreſtar*, Span.] to quit the ſociety of others for the ſake of privacy. To put aſide or remove. To withdraw. To deprive the owner of the uſe, property, or poſſeſſion.

To SEQUE'STRATE, V. N. to ſeparate from company. Uſed with *from*.

SEQUESTRA'TION, S. [Fr.] retirement. Diſunion. The ſtate of being ſet aſide. Deprivation of the poſſeſſion, uſe, or profits.

SERA'GLIO, S. [Perſ. pronounced *ſerallo*,] the palace of a lord or great perſon in Turkey or Perſia. Figuratively, a houſe of lewd women.

SE'RAPH, S. [Heb.] one of the orders of angels; ſo named from the ardour of their devotions.

SERA'PHIC, or SERA'PHICAL, S. [*ſeraphique*, Fr.] angelic, or like a ſeraph.

SE'RAPHIM, S. the plural of SERAPH.

SERASQUI'ER, S. a generaliſſimo, or commander in chief of the Turkiſh forces in Europe.

SE'RE, Adj. [*ſearian*, Sax.] dry or withered.

SERENA'DE, S. Fr. [*ſerenata*, Ital. whence *ſerenate* in Milton, from *ſerenus*, Lat.] becauſe practiſed moſtly in fair weather] muſic or ſongs with which lovers entertain their miſtreſſes in the night.

To SERENA'DE, V. A. to entertain with muſic in the night.

SERE'NE, Adj. [*ſerein*, Fr. *ſerenus*, Lat.] without any diſturbance. Without clouds or rain, applied to the weather.

SERE'NITY, SERE'NENESS, S. calmneſs; peace; evenneſs of temper; coolneſs of mind.

SE'RGE, S. [*ſerge*, Fr. *xerga*, Span.] a kind of cloth.

SE'RJEANT, S. [*ſergent*, Fr. *ſergente*, Ital.] an officer who attends on, or executes the orders of magiſtrates. A petty officer in the army. A lawyer of the higheſt rank under a judge.

SE'RIES, S. [Lat.] an order wherein things regularly follow and are connected with each other. A courſe or ſucceſſion.

SE'RIOUS, Adj. [*ſerieux*, Fr. *ſerius*, Lat.] grave or ſolemn, oppoſed to levity. In earneſt, oppoſed to jeſt.

SERMOCI'NATION, S. [Lat.] the act or practice of holding long diſcourſes.

SE'RMON, S. [Fr. *ſermo*, Lat.] a diſcourſe written or ſpoken on ſome text for the inſtruction of the people.

SERO'CITY, S. [*ſeroſité*, Fr.] a thin or watery part of the blood.

SE'ROUS, Adj. [*ſereux*, Fr. *ſeroſus*, Lat.] thin or watery, applied to the blood.

SE'RPENT, S. [*ſerpens*, Lat.] an animal that has neither wings nor feet, and moves on the ground like a worm.

SE'RPENTINE, Adj. [*ſerpentinus*, Lat.] reſembling a ſerpent's winding.

SE'RATED, or SE'RRATED, Adj. [*ſeratus*, Lat.] having indentures like the teeth of a ſaw.

SERRA'TION, S. [*ſerra*, Lat.] formation in the ſhape of a ſaw.

To SE'RRY, V. A. [*ſerrer*, Fr. *ſerrare*, Ital.] to preſs or drive cloſe together.

SE'RVANT, S. [Fr. *ſervus*, Lat.] one who is hired and obedient to another. A word of civility, implying a readineſs of doing good to another.

To SE'RVE, V. A. [*ſervir*, Fr. *ſervio*, Lat.] to attend; to obey. To ſupply with food. To do buſineſs for another for hire. To ſupply with any thing. To obey as a ſoldier. To promote. To ſtand inſtead of any thing, followed by *for*. In Divinity, to worſhip. Neuterly, to act as a ſervant. To be in ſubjection. To attend. To produce the end deſired. To ſuit. To conduce. To officiate, or miniſter.

SE'RVICE, S. [Fr. *ſervitium*, Lat.] buſineſs done for hire. The attendance of a ſervant. Attendance on a ſuperior. An expreſſion of reſpect, intimating a being ready to aſſiſt, or to acknowledge ſubjection. Obedience. Employment. Purpoſe. Uſe. Advantage. Favour. The public office of devotion. A courſe or order of diſhes. A paper of ſweet-meats.

SE'RVICEABLE, Adj. [*ſerviſſable*, old Fr.] profitable; uſeful. Active; diligent.

SE'RVILE, Adj. [*ſervil*, Fr. *ſervilis*, Lat.] ſlaviſh; meanly ſubmiſſive, fawning, or crying.

SE'RVILENESS, or SERVILITY, S. baſe or mean ſubmiſſion and ſubjection. The condition of a ſlave.

SE'RVITOR, S. [*ſerviteur*, Fr.] a ſervant

rvant. A perſon of the loweſt order in he univerſity, ſo called becauſe ſerving his periors.

SE'RVITUDE, S. [Fr. *ſervitus*, Lat.] he ſtate of a ſlave. Service.

SE'RUM, S. [Lat.] the thin or watry art of any fluid.

SE'SQUI, a word uſed in compoſition, orrowed from the Latin, and ſignifying one nd a half.

SE'SS, S. [for *aſſeſs*] a rate or tax.

SE'SSION, S. [Fr. *ſeſſio*, Lat.] the act of itting. An aſſembly of magiſtrates, or ſena- ors. The time or ſpace during which an ſſembly ſits without intermiſſion. A meeting f juſtices.

SE'STERCE, S. [Fr. *ſeſtertium*, Lat.] mong the Romans, a ſum about 8l. 1 s. nd 8d. half-penny.

To SE'T, V. A. [preter. and part paſſive *ſet*, *ſatagan*, Goth. *ſettan*, Sax.] to place or ut in any ſituation, condition or poſture. To regulate or adjuſt by ſome rule. To ſuit or fit with muſic. To plant. To interſperſe, or mark. To fix or determine. To place in view or purpoſe, as an object, uſed with *before*. To ſtake at play. To fix in metal. To bring to an edge by rubbing on a hone. Uſed with *againſt*, to oppoſe, or to alienate a perſon's affection from another. *To ſet apart*, to neglect for a ſeaſon, or reſerve for ſome particular purpoſe. Uſed with *aſide*, to reject, abrogate or omit for the preſent. *To ſet down*, to mention in writing or to regiſter; to fix, or eſtabliſh. *To ſet forth*, to diſplay, explain, or place in order or ſhew. Uſed with *on*, or *upon*, to incite, or animate; to attack, or aſſault; to employ in an affair. *To ſet out*, to begin a diſcourſe, or journey; to adorn, or embelliſh; to raiſe or equip, applied to fleets or armies. To ſhow, diſplay, recommend or prove. *To ſet up*, to ſupply with money for carrying on trade at firſt. Neuterly, to fall below the horizon, applied to the ſun, &c. To be fixed. To be extinguiſhed, or unable to ſee, applied to the eyes. To ſet muſick to words. To catch birds by a dog, that lies down and diſcovers them.

SET, *participle*, regular; not looſe or careleſs.

SET, S. a number of things ſuiting each other, and neceſſary to form a whole. Any thing put into the ground for growth. A wager at dice. A game; a ſufficient number of perſons to play a game.

SETA'CEOUS, Adj. [*ſeta*, Lat.] briſtly; ſet with ſtrong hairs.

SE'TON, S. [Fr. from *ſeta*, Lat.] in ſurgery, the ſtate of a wound when the ſkin is taken up by a needle, and kept open by a twiſt of hair or ſilk that the humours may vent themſelves.

SETT'EE, S. [*ſetol*, Sax.] a large long ſeat with a back.

SE'TTING-DOG, S. [*cane ſantacchione*, Ital.] a dog taught to find game, and ſhow it by laying down near it.

SE'TTLE, S. [*ſetol*, Sax.] a ſeat or bench.

To SETTLE, V. A. to place in a certain or ſafe ſtate after calamity, or diſturbance. To fix in any place or way of life. To free from ambiguity or doubt. To fix and make certain or unchangeable. To free from change of opinion. To make cloſe. To fix inſeparably or ſtrongly, uſed with *upon*. To make the dregs or ſediments of liquor fall to the bottom. To put into a ſtate of calmneſs. To people a country. Neuterly, to ſink and continue at the bottom. To fix one's abode. To chuſe or fix a method of life. To reſt or grow calm. To make a jointure for a wife.

SE'TTLEMENT, S. the act of ſettling. The act of giving poſſeſſion. A jointure granted a wife. The dregs of liquors. A colony, or place where a colony is eſtabliſhed.

SE'VEN, Adj. [formerly ſpelt, *ſeaven*, from *ſibun*, Goth. *ſeafon*, Sax.] conſiſting of four and three, or one more than ſix.

SE'VENFOLD, Adj. [*ſeafon*, *faldic*, Sax.] repeated, or folded ſeven times.

SE'VENNIGHT, S. [*ſeven* and *night*] a week; the time from one day of the week to the next day of the ſame denomination preceding or following. It happened on Monday was *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday before laſt Monday*; it will be done on Monday *ſevennight*, that is, *on the Monday after next Monday*.

SE'VEN-SCORE, S. ſeven times 20, or 140.

SE'VENTEEN, Adj. [*ſeafon tyne*, Sax. from *ſeafon*, Sax. ſeven and *tyn*, Sax. ten] conſiſting of ſeven and ten.

SE'VENTEENTH, Adj. [*ſeafonteotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of ſeventeen, the next after the ſixteenth.

SE'VENTH, Adj. [*ſeofotha*, Sax.] the next in order to the ſixth. *Seventh day*, uſed by the quakers for Saturday. *The ſeventh month*, uſed by the ſame ſect for July.

SE'VENTIETH, Adj. [*hundſeofontigotha*, Sax.] the tenth, ſeven times repeated.

SEVENTY, Adj. [*ſibuntiguns*, Goth. *hunſeofondtig*, Sax. *ſiavatihi*, Run.] ſeven times ten.

To SE'VER, V. A. [*ſevrer*, Fr.] to part from the reſt by force. To diſtinguiſh, ſeparate, or put into different orders or places. To keep diſtinct or apart. Neuterly, to make a ſeparation or diſtinction; followed by *between*.

SE'VERAL, Adj. unlike each other; divers; many, generally applied to any number more than two. Particular or ſingle; diſtinct.

SE'VERAL, S. a ſtate of ſeparation. Each particular taken ſingly, generally uſed in the plural.

SE'VERANCE, S. ſeparation; partition.

SE'VERE, Adj. [Fr. *ſeverus*, Lat.] apt to blame, or puniſh with rigour. Cruel. Sharp, applied to ſeaſon; cloſe, or conciſe, applied to language.

SEVE'RITY, S. the quality of blaming or puniſhing with rigour. Cruel treatment.

SEVOCA'TION, S. [*ſevoco*, Lat.] the act of calling aſide.

To SEW, V. A. [*ſuo*, Lat.] to join or work with threads drawn through by a needle. Neuterly, to work with a needle and thread. To drain a pond of its fiſh.

SE'WER, S. [*eſcuyer tranchant*, Fr. *aſſeur*, Fr.] an officer who ſerves up a feaſt. A paſſage for water to run through; now corrupted to *ſhore*, but derived from *iſſue*, or *iſſuer*. One that uſes a needle; from the verb.

SEX, S. [*ſexe*, Fr. *ſexus*, Lat.] that property by which any ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed into male and female.

SEX, from the Latin is uſed in compoſition, and ſignifies ſix.

SE'XAGENARY, Adj. [*ſexagenarius*, Lat.] aged ſixty years.

SEXAGE'SIMA, S. [Lat.] the ſecond Sunday before Lent; ſo called, becauſe about the 60th day before Eaſter.

SEXE'NNIAL, Adj. [*ſex* and *annus*, Lat.] laſting ſix years; happening once in ſix years.

SEX'TAIN, S. [from *ſextans*, *ſex*, Lat.] a ſtanza of ſix lines.

SE'XTILE, Adj. [*ſextilis*, Lat.] is a poſition or aſpect of two planets, when 60 degrees diſtant, or at the diſtance of two ſigns from one another.

SE'XTON, S. [corrupted from *ſacriſtan*] an under officer who digs graves; ſometimes applied to the perſon who opens pews in a church.

SEXTU'PLE, Adj. [*ſextuplus*, Lat.] ſixfold.

SHA'BBY, Adj. [*ſkapy*, Pol. *ſkaupy*, Boh. *ſkop*, Sclav.] mean, with reſpect to proſe; paultry.

SHA'BBINESS, S. meanneſs; paultrineſs.

To SHA'CKLE, V. A. [*ſceakelen*, Belg.] to chain, fetter, bind, or deprive of liberty.

SHA'CKLES, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, *ſcacul*, Sax. *ſceackel*, Belg.] chains for priſoners; fetters.

SHADE, S. [*ſcade*, Sax. *ſchade*, Belg.] the blackneſs made by intercepting the light; darkneſs. A place where the rays of the ſun are excluded. Any thing which intercepts the light. Shelter. The parts of a picture painted with dark colours. A colour, or gradation of colour. The figure formed by interception of light. A ſpirit. The ſoul ſeparated from the body.

To SHADE, V. A. to intercept the light; to ſhelter or hide; to cover or ſcreen; to mark with different gradations of colours; to paint in dark colours.

SHA'DINESS, S. [from *ſhady*] the ſta of being ſhady.

SHA'DOW, S. [*ſcadu*, *ſcaduwe*, Sax. *ſchaduwe*, Belg.] the repreſentation of a bod when the light is intercepted; darkneſs ſhelter formed by intercepting the light heat; an obſcure or dark place; the da part of a picture; a ghoſt, or any thing pe ceptible to the ſight; an imperfect or fai repreſentation; favour or protection.

To SHADOW, V. A. to intercept th light; to cloud or darken; to conceal, hide or ſcreen; to protect; to mark with variou gradations of colour or light; to paint i dark colours; to repreſent imperfectly o typically.

SHA'DOWY, Adj. gloomy; dark; opake Typical; faintly repreſentative. Unſubſtan tial.

SHA'DY, Adj. full of ſhade; free from the glare of light or ſultrineſs of heat.

SHAFT, S. [*ſceaft*, Sax.] an arrow; a narrow, deep, and perpendicular pit, from *ſhaft*, Belg. Any thing ſtrait, as the ſpire of a ſteeple, &c.

SHAG, S. [*ſceacga*, Sax.] a kind of cloth or ſtuff, with a long, rough pile of wool or hair.

SHA'GGED, or SHA'GGY, Adj. rugged, hairy, rough.

SHA'GREEN, S. [*chagrin*, Fr.] the ſkin of a fiſh remarkably rough.

To SHA'GREEN, V. A. [*chagriner*, Fr.] to irritate; to provoke.

To SHAKE, V. A. [preter. *ſhook*, part. paſſ. *ſhaken* or *ſhook*; *ſceacan*, Sax. *ſchudden*, Belg.] to put into a vibrating motion; to move with quick returns backwards and forwards; to make to totter or tremble; to throw down or off by a violent motion; to drive from a reſolution, or make afraid. *To ſhake hands*, is to pay compliments at meeting, or to take leave; *To ſhake off*, to rid one's ſelf from; to free from, or diveſt. Neuterly, to tremble or to be put into a tremulous motion; to be in terror; to totter.

SHAKE, S. a tottering or tremulous motion.

SHAKESPEAR, [William] was the ſon of John Shakeſpear, and was born at Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, April 1564. His father, who was a conſiderable dealer in wool, being incumbered with a large family of ten children, could afford to give his eldeſt ſon but a ſlender education. He had bred him at a free-ſchool, where he acquired what Latin he was maſter of. However, our author's father was obliged to withdraw him early from ſchool, in order to have his aſſiſtance in his own employment, towards ſupporting the reſt of the family. As to want of learning, Mr. Pope makes the following juſt obſervation; that there is certainly a vaſt difference between learning and languages. How far he was ignorant of the latter, I cannot

(says he) determine; but it is plain he much reading, at least, if they will not ſt learning; nor is it any great matter if an has knowledge, whether he has it n one language or from another. Nothing ore evident, than that he had a taſte for ural philoſophy, mechanics, ancient and dern hiſtory, poetical learning and my- logy. We find him very knowing in the toms, rites, and manners of the Romans. Coriolanus and Julius Cæſar, not only the rit, but manners of the Romans, are exactly wn; and ſtill a nicer diſtinction is ſhewn ween the manners of the Romans in the rmer and the latter. We have tranſlations m Ovid, publiſhed in his name, among oſe poems which paſs for his, and for ſome which, we have undoubted authority, be- publiſhed by himſelf, and dedicated to the l of Southampton. He appears alſo to ve been converſant with Plautus, from hence he has taken the plot of one of his ays: he follows the Greek authors, and rticularly Dares Phrygius in another; al- ough I will not pretend, continues Mr. ope, to ſay in what language he read them. r. Warburton has ſtrongly contended for hakeſpear's learning, and has produced many nitations and parallel paſſages with ancient uthors. Upon his quitting the grammar- hool he ſeems to have entirely devoted himſelf to that way of living, which his fa- her propoſed; and in order to ſettle in the orld, after a family manner, thought fit to arry while he was yet very young. His ife was the daughter of one Hatchway, ſaid o have been a ſubſtantial yeoman in the eighbourhood of Stratford. In this kind f domeſtic obſcurity, he continued for ſome ime, till by an unhappy inſtance of miſ- onduct, he was obliged to quit the place of is nativity, and take ſhelter in London; hich luckily proved the occaſion of diſplay- ng one of the greateſt geniuſes that ever was known in dramatic poetry. He had the miſ- ortune to fall into ill company: among theſe were ſome who made a frequent prac- ice of deer-ſtealing, and who engaged him more than once in robbing a park that be- onged to Sir Thomas Lucy, who was, it is aid, afterwards ridiculed by Shakeſpear, un- der the well known character of Juſtice Shallow. It is at this time, and upon this accident, that he is ſaid to have made his firſt acquaintance in the playhouſe. We ſhall here relate a ſtory which Sir William Davenant told Mr. Betterton, who communicated it to Mr. Rowe; Rowe told it Mr. Pope, and Pope told it to Dr. Newton, the late editor of Milton, and from a gentleman, who heard it from him, it is here related. It is concern- ing Shakeſpear's firſt appearance in the play- houſe When he came to London, he was without money or friends; and being a ſtranger, he knew not to whom to apply, nor by what means to ſupport himſelf---At that time coaches not being in uſe, and, as gentlemen were accuſtomed to ride to the playhouſe, Shakeſpear, driven to the laſt neceſſity, went to the playhouſe door, and picking up a little money by taking care of the gentlemen's horſes who came to the play, he became eminent even in that profeſſion, and was taken notice of for his diligence and ſkill in it; he had ſoon more buſineſs than he himſelf could manage, and at laſt hired boys under him, who were known by the name of Shakeſpear's boys; ſome of the players accidentally converſing with him, found him ſo acute, and maſter of ſo fine a converſation, that ſtruck therewith, they re- commended him to the houſe, in which he was firſt admitted in a very low ſtation; but he did not long remain ſo, for he ſoon diſtin- guiſhed himſelf, if not as an extraordinary actor, at leaſt as a fine writer. His name is printed, as the cuſtom was in thoſe times, amongſt thoſe of the other players, before ſome old plays, but without any particular account of what ſort of parts he uſed to play: and Mr. Rowe ſays, "That though he very "carefully enquired, he found the top of his "performance was the ghoſt in his own "Hamlet." "I ſhould have been much "more pleaſed, continues Rowe, to have "learned from ſome certain authority, which "was the firſt play he writ." The higheſt date which Rowe has been able to trace is Romeo and Juliet, 1597, when the author was 33 years old; and Richard II. and III the next year. Though the order of time in which his ſeveral pieces are written be gene- rally uncertain, yet there are paſſages in ſome few of them, that ſeem to fix their dates. So the chorus at the end of the fourth act of Henry V. by a compliment very handſomely turned to the earl of Eſſex, ſhews the play to have been written when that lord was general to the queen in Ireland; and his elogium upon queen Elizabeth, and her ſucceſſor, king James, in the latter end of his Henry VIII. is a proof of that play's being written after the acceſſion of the latter of theſe two princes to the throne of England. Queen Elizabeth had ſeveral of his plays acted before her; and that princeſs was too quick a diſcern- er, and rewarder of merit, to ſuffer that of Shakeſpear to be neglected. She was ſo well pleaſed with the admirable character of Fal- ſtaff, in the two parts of Henry IV. that ſhe commanded him to continue it in one play more, and to make him in love. This is ſaid to have been the occaſion of his writing the Merry Wives of Windſor. How well ſhe was obeyed the play itſelf is a proof. It appears by the epilogue to Henry IV. that the part of Falſtaff was written originally under the name of Oldcaſtle. Some of that family being then remaining, the queen was pleaſed to command him to alter it; upon which he

made

made use of the name of Falstaff. Shakespear, besides the queen's bounty, was patronised by the earl of Southampton, famous in the history of that time for his friendship to the unfortunate earl of Essex. It was to that nobleman he dedicated his poem of Venus and Adonis; and it is reported, that his lordship gave our author 1000 l. to enable him to go through with a purchase he heard he had a mind to make. His acquaintance with Ben Johnson began with a remarkable piece of humanity and good nature; Mr. Johnson, who was at that time altogether unknown to the world, had offered one of his plays to the stage, in order to have it acted, and the person into whose hand it was put, having turned it carelessly over, was just upon returning it to him with an ill-natured answer, that it would be of no service to their company; when Shakespear, luckily casting his eye upon it, found something so well in it, as to engage him first to read it through, and afterwards to recommend Mr. Johnson and his writings to the public. The latter part of the author's life was spent in ease and retirement; he had the good fortune to gather an estate equal to his wants, and in that to his wish, and is said to have spent some years before his death in his native Stratford. His pleasant wit and good nature engaged him in the acquaintance, and entitled him to the friendship of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood. It is still remembered in that county, that he had a particular intimacy with one Mr. Combe, an old gentleman, noted thereabouts for his wealth and usury. It happened that in a pleasant conversation amongst their friends Mr. Combe merrily told Shakespear, that he fancied he intended to write his epitaph, if he happened to outlive him; and since he could not know what might be said of him when dead, he desired it might be done immediately; upon which Shakespear gave him these lines,

Ten in the hundred lies here engrav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not sav'd:
If any man asketh who lies in this tomb?
Oh! oh! quoth the devil, 'tis my John-a-Combe.

But the sharpness of the satire is said to have stung the man so severely, that he never forgave it. Shakespear died in the 53d year of his age, and was buried on the north side of the chancel, in the great church at Stratford, where a monument is placed on the wall. The following is the inscription on his grave stone:

Good friend, for Jesus sake forbear,
To dig the dust inclosed here.
Blest be the man that spares these stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones.

He had three daughters, of whom two lived to be married; Judith, the elder, to Mr. Thomas Quincy, by whom she had three sons, who all died without children; and Susannah, who was his favourite, to Dr. John Hall, a physician of good reputation in that county. She left one child, a daughter, who was married to Thomas Nash, Esq; and afterwards to Sir John Bernard, of Abington, but died likewise without issue. His dramatic writings were first published together in folio, 16[illegible] by some of the actors of the different companies they had been acted in, and perhaps by other servants of the theatre, into whose hands copies might have fallen. They have been republished by Mr. Rowe, Mr. Pope, Mr. Theobald, Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Doctor Warburton. Our age has had the honour of raising a monument in Westminster-Abbey; to effect which, the tragedy of Julius Cæsar was acted at the theatre-royal in Drury Lane, April 28, 1738, and the profits arising from it deposited in the hands of the earl of Burlington, Mr. Pope, Dr. Mead, and others, in order to be laid out upon the said monument. A new prologue and epilogue were spoken on that occasion; the prologue was written by Benjamin Martyn, Esq; the epilogue by the honourable James Nocl, Esq; and spoke by Mrs. Porter. On Shakespear's monument is a noble epitaph, taken from his own Tempest, as follows:

The cloud capt towers, the georgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision
Leave not a wreck behind.

SHALL, V. Defect. [from *skal*, Goth, *sceal*, Sax.] as this is by foreigners confounded with *will*, the future, from *willan*, Sax, should be observed that *will* implies resolution to do something at a future time, and *shall* only a possibility of doing it.

SHALLO'ON, S. a slight woollen stuff.

SHA'LLOP, S. [*chaloupe*, Fr.] a small boat.

SHA'LLOW, Adj. [supposed to be compounded from *shoal*, or *show*, and *low*] not deep, or at a small distance from the surface; not very knowing or wise, applied to the understanding; not deep, applied to sound.

SHA'LLOW, S. a place wherein the water is not deep, or the bottom of a channel is not at a great distance from the surface of the water.

SHA'LLOW-BRAINED, Adj. foolish.

SHA'LLOWNESS, S. want of depth, of thought.

SHALT, S. the second person of *shall*, which is thus declined; I *shall*, *thou shalt*, *he shall*; according to the Saxon, *Ic sceal*, *thu scealt*, *he sceal*.

To SHAM, V. A. [*shommi*, Brit.] to cheat by false pretences. To obtrude by fraud or folly.

SHAM, S. a fraud or trick. The act of putting on the appearance of what a person is not. An impostor. A shirt or sleeve worn over another to hide the dirt.

SHAM, Adj. false; counterfeit; pretended.

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HA'MBLES, S. [*ſcannaglia*, Ital. *ſcamol*, *ſchamael*, Belg.] a place where cattle are d, or meat is expoſed to ſale.

HA'MBLING, Adj. [ſee SCAMBLING] ing in an aukward manner.

HAME, S. [*ſceam*, Sax. *ſchaimtu*, Belg. *rgantie*, Belg.] an uneaſineſs ariſing in the d from a conſciouſneſs of having done ething that may wound one's reputation ring diſgrace. The cauſe of ſhame. Re- for one's reputation. Reproach.

o SHAME, V. A. [ſee the noun *ſha-ti*, Sclav.] to make a perſon bluſh by incing him that he has done ſomething h will forfeit him the eſteem of others, in his reputation.

HA'ME-FACED, Adj. eaſily bluſhing; y put out of countenance.

HAME-FA'CEDNESS, S. the quality ing too fearful of loſing the eſteem of rs, or doing ſomething that may give n a bad opinion.

HA'MEFUL, Adj. ſuch as ought to make ſon bluſh. Infamous.

HA'MELESS, Adj. wanting ſhame, or hing at nothing. Regardleſs of the eſteem pinion of others.

HA'MELESSNESS, S. impudence; im- eſty.

HA'MMER, S. a counterfeit or impoſtor. w word.

HA'MOIS, S. [pronounced *ſhamy*, from *is*, Fr.] a kind of wild goat.

HAMO'Y, or SHAM'MY Leather, S. er made of the ſkin of a ſhamois, much med for its warmth and ſoftneſs.

HA'MROCK, S. [Ir.] a kind of three- ed graſs.

HANK, S. [*ſceankea*, Sax. *ſchenkel*, Belg.] middle joint of the leg. The bone of a The long part of an inſtrument. "The *ank* of a key." *Moxon.*

HA'NKER, S. [*chancre*, Fr.] an excre- ce appearing in venereal diſorders.

o SHAPE, V. A. [preter. *ſhaped*; part. *ſhaped* or *ſhapen*; *ſcheapen*, *ſcyppan*, Sax.] orm or mould in a particular figure. To ſt. To imagine or conceive.

HAPE, S. the form or figure of any g. The make of the body. A form, or on of a particular form. An idea, or pat- . In low converſation, manner.

HA'PELESS, Adj. wanting regularity or metry.

HA'PELINESS, S. beauty or proportion orm.

HA'PELY, Adj. well made or formed.

HARD, S. [*ſchaerder*, Fr. *ſkrida*, Iſl.] a ment or piece of a broken earthen veſſel. lant, from *chard*, Fr. a fiſh.

o SHARE, V. A. [*ſcearan*, *ſcyran*, Sax. , Goth.] to divide or part among many. partake with others. To cut or ſeparate. terly, to have a part.

HARE, S. a portion, part, or dividend. The blade of a plough that cuts the ground, from *ſcear*, Sax. *ſchaar*, Teut.

SHAR'ER, S. a divider: one who participates any thing with others.

SHARK, S. a ravenous ſea-fiſh, which will ſever a man in two at a bite. A ſly greedy fellow. Trick; fraud.

To SHARK, V. A. to pick up haſtily or ſlily. Neuterly, to cheat; to trick.

SHARP, Adj. [*ſcearp*, Sax. *skarpe*, Dan.] having a keen edge, or an acute point. Witty, ingenious, or inventive, applied to the mind. Quick, applied to hearing, ſeeing, or underſtanding. Sour, applied to taſte. Shrill, applied to ſound. Severe, or cruel, applied to ſeaſon or diſpoſition. Painful. Fierce, applied to conteſt. Attentive or vigilant, followed by *look out*. Subtle. Hard. Lean.

SHARP, S. an acute ſound. A pointed weapon.

To SHARP, V. A. to make keen. Neuterly, to play thieviſh tricks.

To SHA'RPEN, V. A. to make keen or pointed. To make quick, applied to the underſtanding. To encreaſe the appetite. To make ſhrill or ſour.

SHA'RPER, S. a perſon who deprives others of their property by fraud.

SHA'RPLY, Adv. ſmartly; ſeverely; acutely.

SHA'RPNESS, S. the quality of cutting or piercing eaſily. Sourneſs, applied to taſte. Severity, applied to language or treatment. Painfulneſs. Quickneſs of apprehenſion, applied to the mind or ſenſes.

SHA'RP-SET, Adj. hungry. Eager or vehemently deſirous.

SHA'RP-VISAGED, Adj. having a thin or lank countenance.

To SHATTER, V. A. [*ſchetteren*, Belg.] to break into many pieces. Neuterly, to break into fragments by a fall or any force.

SHA'TTER, S. a fragment of a thing broken into ſeveral pieces.

SHA'TTERBRAINED, or SHATTERPATED, Adj. crazy-headed; inattentive; not conſiſtent.

To SHAVE, V. A. [preter. *ſhaved*; part. paſſ. *ſhaven* or *ſhaved*, from *ſceafan*, Sax.] to cut hair by a razor. To cut cloſe. To ſkim by paſſing lightly over. To cut in thin ſlices to ſtrip or oppreſs by extortion.

SHA'VER, S. one that practiſes the art of ſhaving; one cloſely attentive to his own intereſt; a robber.

SHA'VING, S. any thin piece pared off from a body.

SHAW, S. [*ſcua*, Sax. *ſchawe*, Belg. *skugga*, Iſl.] a thicket or ſmall wood.

SHA'BANDER, S. among the Perſians, a great officer; a viceroy.

SHA'W-FOWL, S. an artificial bird, made for fowlers to ſhoot at.

SHAWM, S. [*ſchawme*, Teut.] a hautboy or cornet.

SHE, Pron. [in the oblique cases, *her*, from *ſi*, Goth. *ſe* or *ſeo*, Sax.] the pronoun demonſtrative of the feminine gender, alluding to ſome woman mentioned before, and ſometimes uſed abſolutely for a female or woman. The female of any ſpecies.

SHEAF, [plural *ſheaves*; from *ſceaf*, Sax.] corn tied in a bundle after mowing. Any bundle or collection of things tied together.

To SHEAR, V. A. [preter *ſhore* or *ſheared*, part. paſſ. *ſhorn*, *ſcearan*, Sax.] to cut by two blades moving on a rivet.

SHEAR, or SHEARS, S. [ſeldom uſed in the ſingular, *ſcedra*, Sax.] an inſtrument to cut, conſiſting of two blades moving in a rivet, between which the thing to be cut is placed; diſtinguiſhed from *ſciſſors*, becauſe longer. A year, applied to the age of ſheep.

SHEA'RER, S. one that clips with ſhears, particularly one that ſhears ſheep.

SHEATH, S. [*ſceathe*, Sax. *ſard*, Brit.] the caſe of any thing. The ſcabbard of a weapon.

To SHEATH, or SHEATHE, V. A. [*ſchethan*, Sax.] to put into a caſe or ſcabbard. To defend or preſerve by an outward caſe or covering.

To SHED, V. A. [*ſcedan*, Sax.] to pour out, or ſpill. Neuterly, to let fall in parts.

SHED, S. [ſuppoſed to be corrupted from *ſhade*] a ſlight covering or pent-houſe. In compoſition, it implies effuſion or ſpilling, as "*blood ſhed.*"

SHE'DDER, S. a ſpiller; one who ſheds.

SHEEN, or SHEE'NY, Adj. glittering; ſhewy; bright.

SHEEN, S. brightneſs; ſplendor.

SHEEP, S. [plur. *ſheep*; *ſceap*, Sax. plur. *ſeep*, *ſchaep*, Belg.] the animal whoſe hide is covered with wool, and whoſe fleſh is called mutton. Figuratively, an ignorant and ſilly perſon.

SHEE'P-COT, S. a ſmall incloſure for ſheep.

SHEE'P-FOLD, S. [*ſceapa-fold*, Sax.] an incloſure for ſheep.

SHEE'P-HOOK, S. a hook faſtened to a pole, uſed by ſhepherds.

SHEE'PISH, Adj. baſhful; over-modeſt; timorouſly and meanly diffident.

SHEE'PISHNESS, S. baſhfulneſs; mean and timorous diffidence.

SHEE'P-SHEARING, S. the time, or feaſt made, when ſheep are ſheared.

SHEE'P'S-EYE, S. a modeſt or diffident look caſt by lovers at each other.

SHEER, Adj. [*ſcyre*, Sax. *ſkyr*, Iſl. *ſezry*, Pol.] pure, clear, unmingled.

SHEER, Adv. clean; quick; at once.

To SHEER, V. A. ſee SHEAR. Neuterly, to *ſheer of*; to ſteal or ſlip away.

SHEET, S. [*ſceate*, Sax. *ſzaca*, *ſſata*, Pol.] a broad or large piece of linen. The linen of a bed. In a ſhip, the ropes bent to the clews of the ſails. Figuratively, the canvas of the ſail. As much paper as is made at once. Any thing expanded.

SHEE'T-ANCHOR, S. the largeſt anchor in a ſhip.

To SHEET, V. A. to ſupply or furniſh with ſheets. To cover.

SHEKEL, S. a Jewiſh coin valued at 2s. 6d. ſterling.

SHELF, S. [plur. *ſhelves*; *ſcylf*, Sax. *ſchelf*, Belg.] a board placed edgeways againſt a wall on a ſupporter, ſo that any thing may be placed on it. A ſand bank or ſhallow part of the ſea.

SHELVY, Adj. full of ſhallows, ſand-banks or rocks.

SHELL, S. [*ſceal*, *ſcyll*, Sax. *ſchale*, *ſchelle*, Belg.] the hard covering or external crust of any thing. The hard covering in which ſnails, &c. are lodged. The covering of the ſeeds of ſuch plants as have pods. The outward part of a houſe. The external part. A kind of rough coffin in which dead bodies are laid till that in which they are to be interred is finiſhed.

To SHELL, V. A. to take off the ſhell. To ſtrip off the ſhell.

SHE'LTER, S. [according to Skinner from *ſhell*; but according to Davies from *ſcyld*, Sax. a ſhield] a cover from external injury or violence. A protector. The ſtate of being protected.

To SHE'LTER, V. A. to cover, defend, protect from external violence. To go under a cover, followed by *under*. To conceal. Neuterly, to make uſe of a ſhelter.

SHE'LVING, Adj. [from *ſhelf*] ſloping, declining.

SHE'LVY, Adj. ſhallow; rocky.

To SHEND, V. A. [pret. and part. pa. *ſhent*, from *ſcenden*, Sax. *ſchenden*, Belg.] to ruin, ſpoil, diſgrace, or blame.

SHE'PHERD, S. [*ſceaphyrd*, Sax.] one who tends ſheep. Figuratively, a miniſter.

SHEPHER'DESS, S. a woman that tends ſheep.

SHERBE'T, S. [*ſharbet*, Arab.] the juice of lemons or oranges mixed with water and ſugar. Lemonade.

SHE'RIFF, S. [plural *ſhrieves*. *Somner*. *gerefa*, Sax.] an officer of a county, who is to ſee the king's orders executed; to impannel juries; bring cauſes and criminals to trial, &c.

SHE'RIFFALTY, SHE'RIFFDOM, SHE'RIFFSHIP, or SHE'RIFFWICK, the office or juriſdiction of a ſheriff.

SHE'RRIS, or SHE'RRY, S. [from *Xeres*, a town of Andaluſia] a kind of Spaniſh wine.

SHIDE, S. [*ſceadan*, Sax. to divide] a board; a cutting.

SHIELD, S. [*ſcylde*, Sax. *ſchild*, Belg. and Teut. *ſkield*, Dan.] a broad piece of defenſive armour held on the left arm to ward off darts or blows. Defence or protection.

A pa

otector. In heraldry, the ſcutcheon hich the bearings of an armory are d.

o SHIELD, V. a [*ſcyldan*, *ſceeldan*, to cover with a ſhield. Figuratively, efend.

o SHIFT, V. A. [*ſkipta*, Run. a change, re, Ital.] to change place. To change ve place to ſomething elſe. To change hs, eſpecially linen. To find ſome ex- nt for ſubſiſtence or ſafety. To practiſe ect methods. Actively, to change or Followed by *away*, to ſend a perſon by ſome expedient. To change the po- of a thing. To change cloaths, or dreſs eſh ones. Uſed with *off*, to defer, or ſend by ſome expedient.

HIFT, S. an expedient in order to free ſelf from a preſſing neceſſity. A mean dient, or laſt reſource. An evaſion or ce. A linen garment worn by women their bodies.

HI'FTER, S. a ſly, artful fellow.

HI'LLING, S. [from *ſcild*, Sax. becauſe e ſhield thereon] a ſilver coin in value pence, or the twentieth part of a pound ng. There were none coined till 1504, theſe Stow calls *groats*; but Fabian, ions them under their proper name, len. VIII.

HILL-I-SHALL-Y, Adv. [a corrupt re- ication of *ſhall I?*] heſitating: in ſuſ- e.

HI'LY, Adv. not familiarly.

HIN, S. [*ſcina*, Sax. *ſchien*, Teut.] the part of the leg.

o SHINE, V. N. [preter. *I ſhone*, or *ſhone*, and ſometimes *I ſhined* or *have* d, from *ſkienan*, Goth.] to gliſten; to light or brightneſs. To appear gloſſy. e gay, beautiful, conſpicuous or eminent. owed by *upon*, to ſhew favour, or be pro- us. To enlighten.

HINE, S. ſplendor or brightneſs.

HI'NESS, S. [from *ſhy*] the quality of g unwilling to be familiar.

HI'NGLES, S. [wants the ſingular, from *lum*, Lat.] a herpes conſiſting of puſtules king out in various parts of the body, h it ſurrounds like a belt. Small pieces ood in form like a wedge, uſed in cover- roofs inſtead of tiles.

HIP, a termination uſed in compoſition, owed from the Saxon, *ſcip*, *ſcyp*, or *ſchip* Belg. and ſignifies office or employment.

HIP, S. [*ſkip*, Goth. and Iſl. *ſcip*, Sax. re, Dan. *ſchip*, *ſchipper*, Belg. *ſchiff*,] a large hollow building with decks, e to paſs over the ſea with ſails.

o SHIP, V. A. to put or tranſport in p.

HI'PBOARD, S. ſeldom uſed but ad- ially, as *a ſhipboard*, or *on ſhipboard*, i. e. in a ſhip.

HIPWRECK, S. the deſtruction of ſhips by rocks, ſhallows, or ſhelves. The part of a ſhattered ſhip. Deſtruction or miſ- carriage.

To SHI'PWRECK, V. A. to deſtroy by daſhing on rocks or ſhelves. To reduce to a deplorable condition.

SHI'PWRIGHT, S. a builder of ſhips.

SHIRE, S. [pronounced *ſhcer*, from *ſcire*, Sax. of *ſciran*, Sax *ſkyre*, Erſe] a diviſion of a country. A part of a kingdom under the ſheriff.

SHIRT, S. [*ſcyre*, *ſcyric*, Sax. *ſhiert*, Dan. *skirta*, Iſl.] the under linen garment of a man.

To SHIRT, V. A. to cover or clothe with a ſhirt.

SHI'TTIM, S [Heb.] a kind of precious wood, hard, rough, ſmooth, without knots, growing in Arabia, and mentioned in the Pentateuch.

To SHI'VER, V. A. [*chawren*, Teut.] to quake or ſhudder with cold or fear. To fall at once into many parts, from *ſchuyve*, Belg. a ſlice.

SHI'VER, S. a fragment of a thing broken into many pieces.

SHOAL, S. [*ſcoele*, Sax.] a throng or multitude. A ſand bank or ſhallow place.

To SHOAL, V. N. to throng or croud together. To be ſhallow.

SHOAL, Adj. ſhallow.

SHOA'LY, Adj. full of ſhallows.

SHOCK, S. [*ſhoc*, Fr. *ſhock.n*, Belg. *ſhok*, Sclav. Pol. Dalm.] the force with which two bodies moving in contrary directions meet. Mutual violence or concuſſion. The conflict of armies. An offence. A pile of ſheaves of corn, from *ſkucke*, old Belg. A rough dog: a ſhort head of hair, from *ſhagg*.

To SHOCK, V. A. [*ſchoeken*, Belg. *ſkociti*, Boh. ſee *Shake*.] to ſhake by violence. To offend or diſguſt. Neuterly, to be offenſive.

To SHOCK, V. N. [from the noun] to build up piles of ſheaves.

SHOD for *ſhoed*, the preter. and part. paſſ. of SHOE.

SHOE, S. [plural *ſhoes*, formerly *ſhoon*; from *sko*, Goth.] a cover for the foot.

To SHOE, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *ſhod*] to fit with, or put on, a ſhoe.

SHOEMA'KER, S. one whoſe profeſſion is to make ſhoes.

To SHOG, V. A. ſee SHAKE or SHOCK.

SHONE, the preter and part. paſſ of *ſhine*.

SHOOK, the preter of *ſhake*.

To SHOOT, V. A. [preter *ſhot*, part. paſſ. *ſhot*, or *ſhotten*,; *ſceoten*, Sax. *ſchietan*, Belg.] to diſcharge any thing ſo as to make it fly with ſpeed and violence. To diſcharge from a bow or gun. To let off. To hit with any thing diſcharged from a bow or gun. To ſprout or grow, applied to vegetables. To emit or dart. To puſh forward. To paſs through with ſpeed. To be emitted. To

protuberate or ſtick out, followed by *out*. To become any thing ſuddenly, uſed with *up*. To move along ſwiftly. To be affected with a quick and intermitting pain.

SHOOT, S. the act or impreſſion of any thing diſcharged from a bow. The act of hitting or endeavouring to hit with ſomething diſcharged from a bow or gun. A branch iſſuing from the main ſtock, from *ſcheuten*, Belg.

SHOO'TER, S. an archer; a gunner.

SHOP, S. [*ſcoppe*, Sax. *eſchoppe*, Fr. *ſchape*, Teut.] a place where any thing is ſold. A room in which manufactures are carried on.

SHOPKEE'PER, S. [*ſhop* and *keep*] a trader who ſells in a ſhop; not a merchant who only deals by wholeſale.

SHO'PMAN, S. [*ſhop* and *man*] a petty trader.

SHORE, S. [*ſcore*, Sax. *ſicore*, Iſl.] the coaſt or land which borders on the ſea. A drain, properly ſpelt *ſewer*. The ſupport of a building. A buttreſs; *ſchooren*, Belg.

To SHORE, V. A. [*ſchooren*, Belg.] to prop, or ſupport from falling; followed by *up*.

SHORN, participle of *ſhear*.

SHORT, Adj. [*ſceort*, Sax. *corto*, Ital. *courte*, Fr. *curtus*, Lat.] meaſuring little, oppoſed to long. Not as long as it ought to be; of ſmall continuance. Repeated by quick returns. Not equal to a perſon's merits or excellencies. Not able to attain an end, after *fall*. Not long diſtant, or coming ſoon. Directly, unexpectedly. Not going ſo far as intended. Narrow. Brittle.

SHORT, S. a conciſe or ſummary account.

SHORT, Adv. uſed in compoſition, a ſmall ſpace of time. Not long.

To SHO'RTEN, V. A. to deprive of length, applied to ſpace or time To contract. To hinder from going on. To lop.

SHO'RT-HAND, S. a method of writing ſo as to ſave time and paper.

SHO'RTLY, Adv. quickly; briefly.

SHO'RTNESS, S. the quality of being ſhort, either in time and ſpace. Brevity; conciſeneſs. Deficience; imperfection.

SHO'RTSIGHTED, Adj. unable to ſee far.

SHO'RTWINDED, Adj. aſthmatic.

SHOT, the preter and part. paſſ. of *ſhoot*.

SHOT, S. [*ſchot*, Belg. *skot*, Iſl.] the act of ſhooting. Any thing diſcharged from a gun. A globule of lead uſed in charging firearms. A ſum charged on a reckoning; from *eſcot*, Fr.

SHO'TTEN, Adj. without roe; having ejected its ſpawn.

To SHOVE, V. A. [*ſcufan*, Sax. *ſchuyven*, Belg.] to puſh by main ſtrength. To drive a veſſel by means of a pole thruſt hard againſt the bottom of a river. To puſh. To ruſh againſt. Neuterly, to puſh before. To row in a boat by means of a pole againſt the bottom of a river.

SHOVE, S. the act of ſhoving. A

SHO'VEL, S. [*ſcoſl*, Sax. *ſchepffel*, an inſtrument with a broad blade raiſ the edges and a long handle, uſed in thro coals on a fire, &c.

To SHO'VEL, V. A to throw or with a ſhovel. To gather in great tities.

SHO'VEL-BORD, S. a long boa which pieces of metal are puſhed tow mark.

SHOULD, V. N. [pronounced *ſhould*, *ſceold*, imperfect, of *ſceoldan*, Sax. *ſcude*. It is thus declined, *I ſhould, thou ſhoulde ſhould*. Like the Sax. *Ic ſceold, thu ſc he ſceold*] this is a kind of auxiliary uſed in the conjunctive mood, and gen implies buſineſs or duty, as "*I ſhoul* i. e. it is my buſineſs or duty to go; preceded by *if*, it implies chance, as " *ſhould go*," i. e. if it happens *that I*

SHOU'LDER, S. [*ſculdre*, Sax. *ſc* Belg.] the joint which connects the a the body. In butcher's meat, the uppe of the fore leg.

To SHOU'LDER, V. A. to puſh violence and inſolence. To put o ſhoulder.

To SHOUT, V. N. [formed fro ſound] to cry aloud in triumph or joy.

SHOUT, S. a loud and vehement joy or triumph.

SHO'UTER, S. he who ſhouts.

To SHOW, V. A. [preter. *ſhew* *ſhow*, part. paſſ. *ſhown*] to produce ſight or view. To prove, or give a To publiſh or proclaim, followed by To make known. To direct or point o way. To explain, teach, or tell. Ne to appear, or have the appearance.

SHOW, S. ſome ſpectacle or ſom remarkable, expoſed to view for mone ſuperficial or mere external appearance. oſtentatious diſplay. An object, attr attention, or notice. A ſplendid appea Likeline's. Speciouſneſs.

SHO'W-BREAD, or SHEW-BRE the loaves of bread among the Jews, th prieſt of the week placed every ſabba on the golden-table, covered with loa gold, and twelve in number.

SHOW'ER, S. [*ſcheure*, Belg.] a rate or violent fall of rain. Any thin ſcending thick. Any profuſion, or diſtribution.

To SHOW'ER, V. A. to wet or with rain. To pour. To diſtribute li or profuſely. Neuterly, to be rainy.

SHOW'ERY, Adj. rainy.

SHO'WISH, Adj. gaudy; ſplendid; tatious.

SHOWN, pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſhew*.

SHRANK, pret. of *ſhrink*.

To SHRED, V. A. [preter. *ſhred*; *ſcreadian*, Sax. *skrida* Iſl.] to cut into ſmall or ſeparate pieces, commonly applied to cloth or garments.

SHRED, S. [ſee the verb] a ſmall piece cut off. A fragment.

SHREW, S. [*ſchreyen*, Teut. *ſhrei*, Scalv.] a peeviſh and clamorous woman.

SHREWD, Adj. [contracted from *ſhrewed*] having the qualities of a ſhrew; malicious; miſchievous; cunning; maliciouſly ſly. Bad, baneful, pinching.

SHREWDLY, Adv. miſchievouſly; vexatiouſly.

SHREWDNESS, S. ſly; cunning; archneſs. Miſchievouſneſs.

SHREWISH, Adj. poſſeſſing the qualities of a ſhrew.

SHREWMOUSE, S. [*ſhreawa*, S.] a mouſe whoſe bite is falſely ſuppoſed to be venomous. Hence ſome derive *ſhrew*.

SHREWSBURY, S. the metropolis of Salopſhire, or the county of Salop. It ſtands delightfully on the Severn, and roſe out of the ruins of Uriconium, now Wroxeter, a village about four miles off. The Saxons called it Scrobeſberg, from the hill on which it ſtands, having formerly been full of ſhrubs. It has two fair bridges on the Severn, which ſurrounds it, except on the N. ſide, in the form of a horſeſhoe, rendering it a peninſula by that means. Several religious foundations have anciently been here. At Shrewſbury Richard II. held a parliament. Hither Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry VII. marched from Wales, where he landed, and was joined by Sir Gilbert Talbot and his nephew the earl of Shrewſbury. In April 15, 1551, the ſweating ſickneſs, Camden, proved ſo mortal, eſpecially to middle-aged, that hence it diſperſed itſelf throughout the kingdom. Shrewſbury gave title of earl for many years to the Montgomerys and Talbots, and it ſtill continues in the deſcendant of the latter. Though the reſentment of parliament fell heavy on this town, for adhering to king Charles I. who came hither in the beginning of the civil war, after his diſappointment at Nottingham, where he formed an army; yet it has ſince recovered itſelf, and is now very flouriſhing. Its chief markets for corn, cattle and proviſions, are on Wedneſday and Saturday; every Thurſday is the market for Welch cottons and flannels. The town is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. The corporation has the power of trying cauſes within itſelf, even ſuch as capital, except for high treaſon. Here are twelve incorporated trading companies, and on Monday fortnight after Whitſuntide goes to Kingſland, on the S. ſide of the river, and oppoſite bank of the Severn, where they entertain the mayor and corporation at their reſpective bowers or arbors erected on purpoſe, and diſtinguiſhed by ſome devices ſuitable to their crafts. Roman coins are frequently dug up here, with the bones of men of a large ſize, particularly teeth three inches long, and the ſame dimenſions round; alſo thigh-bones a full yard in length. The annual fairs kept at Shrewſbury are on Saturday next after March 15, Wedneſday after Eaſter-week, and Wedneſday before Whit-Sunday. Theſe are conſiderable for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, cheeſe, and linen cloth: on July 3, and Auguſt 12, for horned cattle, horſes, pigs, cheeſe, linen, ſheep, and lambs wool; October 2, and December 12, for horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, pigs, butter, cheeſe and linen. In the neighbourhood was fought the bloody battle between young Henry Piercy, ſurnamed Hotſpur, and Henry IV. king of England; in which the former was killed, and his army overthrown, the place being to this day called Battlefield. It ſtands 157 miles N. W. of London. Lat. 52 deg. 47 min. N. long. 2 deg. 4 min. W.

To SHRIEK, V. N. [*skrieger*, Dan. *ſcriccifſare*, Ital.] to cry out with anguiſh, or terror. See SCREAK.

SHRIEK, S. [*skrieg*, Dan. *ſcriccio*, Ital.] a loud cry cauſed by anguiſh or terror.

SHRIFT, S. [*ſcrift*, Sax.] a confeſſion made to a prieſt.

SHRILL, Adj [formed from the ſound] ſounding with a piercing and tremulous noiſe.

To SHRILL, V. N. to ſound ſharp, and quick.

SHRIMP, S. [*ſchrumpe*, Teut. a wrinkle, *ſcrympe*, Dan.] a ſmall cruſtaceous fiſh. A little man or dwarf.

SHRINE, S. [*ſcrin*, Sax. *eſcrin*, Fr. *ſcrinum*, Lat.] a caſe in which ſomething ſacred is repoſited. Uſed poetically, for an altar.

To SHRINK, V. N. [preter, *ſhrunk*, or *ſhrank*, participle *ſhrunk*, or *ſhrunken*; *ſcrincan*, Sax.] to contract into leſs room. To ſhrivel from loſs of moiſture. To withdraw or fall back in order to avoid danger. Actively, to leſſen the meaſure of a thing by contracting it.

SHRINK, S. corrugation; contraction of the body into leſs compaſs.

To SHRIVE, V. A. [preter. *ſhrove*; *ſcrifan*, Sax.] to hear at confeſſion. To confeſs a perſon.

To SHRIVEL, V. N. [*ſcrincan*, Sax. *ſchrompelen*, Belg.] to contract into wrinkles. Actively, to make a thing contract in wrinkles, uſed with *up*.

SHRIVER, S. a confeſſor.

SHROPSHIRE, or the county of Salop, in England. It is bounded on the E. by Staffordſhire; on the N. by Cheſhire; on the S. by Worceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, and Radnorſhire; and on the W. by the ſhires of

Montgomery and Denbigh, in North Wales. The river Severn rising in Plinlimon hills, in Montgomeryshire, runs through the county from W. to S. E. dividing it into two parts. This is a large inland county, being, according to Templeman, forty miles in length, and thirty-three in breadth; others reckon it thirty four miles from Woferton below Ludlow on the S. to Over near Trent on the N. and twenty-five from Tong on the S. to Oswestry on the W. It is of an oval or nearly circular form, containing about 890,000 acres, with about 139,000 inhabitants, 15 market towns, and 170 parishes; which are all distributed into fifteen hundreds, in the diocese of Hereford, Litchfield and Coventry, and St. Asaph. The air of this country is very salubrious, as is generally the case in such as are mountainous or hilly. The soil, which in many parts is of a reddish clay, is of various fertility; the S. and S. W. parts, which are mostly hilly, not being altogether so fruitful as the low grounds, of which this county has its share. Here plenty of wheat and barley is produced, together with other sorts of grain, besides inexhaustible pits of coal. This country, as being formerly a frontier between the Welch and English, has had more castles than any other in England, so that it seems to be parted by a continued wall of castles: and Speed reckons no less than thirty two, besides the fortified towns, that were once in this shire. The county of Salop lies in the Oxford circuit, and it sends twelve members to parliament; namely, two Knights of the shire, with two burgesses each for Shrewsbury, Bruges or Bridgenorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, and Bishop's castle. Its capital is Shrewsbury.

SHROU'D, S. [*scrud*, Sax.] a cover or shelter. A winding shirt, or dress of a dead person. The sail ropes, or sails.

To SHROU'D, V. A. to dress in a shroud; to shelter from danger; to cover, hide or conceal. Neuterly, to harbour.

SHRO'VE, preter of *shrive*.

SHRO'VE-TIDE, or SHRO'VE-TUESDAY, S. [from *shrove*, preter of *shrive*, to confess, and *tide or tuesday*] the time of confession; the day before ash-wednesday or lent, on which anciently persons went to confession.

SHRUB, S. [*syrche*, Sax. *scrubbe*, Belg.] a bush or small tree; a liquor made of orange-juice, spirits and sugar.

SHRU'BBY, Adj. full of shrubs; bushy.

To SHRU'G, V. N. [*schriken*, Dan. *schrecken*, Teut. fear] to express horror or dissatisfaction, by moving the shoulders near the head. Actively, to contract or draw upwards, followed by *shoulder*.

SHRUG, S a motion of the shoulders upwards to express horror or dissatisfaction.

SHRU'NK, the preter and part. pass. of *shrink*.

SHRU'NKEN, the part. pass. of *shr*

To SHU'DDER, V. N. [*schuadren*, D. to quake with fear or aversion.

To SHU'FFLE, V. A. [*schyfferling*, to throw into disorder so that one may take place of another; to remo put by with some artifice; to shake rid of by struggling, used with *off*; to in a confused or clandestine manner, with *up*. Neuterly, to put a pack of into new order; to play mean tricks, or evasions; to move with an awkwar or with the feet drawn along the grou

SHU'FFLE, S. the act of disord things, or moving them so as to take pl each other; a trick or artifice.

SHU'FFLER, S. [from *shuffle*] he plays tricks or shuffles.

SHU'FFLINGLY, Adj. with an irr gait.

To SHUN, V. A. [*escunian*, Sax.] deavour to avoid or escape; to decline.

To SHUT, V. A. [preter and part. *shut*; *scyttan*, Sax. *schutten*, Belg.] to p gether so, that nothing can get in or ou posed to open. To inclose or confine. or exclude. To draw the eyelid clos the eye. To contract, applied to the h used with *out*, to exclude or deny admi used with *up*, to confine; to conclude. terly to be closed. To close itself.

SHUT, S. the act of closing. A door or cover.

SHU'TTER, S. one that closes any that stood open. A d or or board by windows are secured in the night.

SHU'TTLECOCK, S. [spelt li *shittlecock*. Johnson supposes it may pr be called *shuttlecork*, i. e. a cork driven fro like a weaver's *shuttle*] a cork stuck feathers, and driven on high with a b dore.

SHU'TTLE, S. [*schietspole*, Belg. Isl.] the instrument with which a w shoots the cross threads of his work.

SHY, Adj. [*schowe*, Belg. *suchwen*, *shifo*, Ital.] reserved; not willing to quainted or familiar. Cautious; keep a distance and unwilling to approach. picious or jealous.

SI'BILANT, Adj. [*sibilans* Lat.] hi

SI'BILATION, S. [*sibilo*, Lat.] a h sound.

To SI'CCATE, V. A. [*sicco*, Lat.]

SICCA'TION, S. [from *siccate*] th of drying.

SICCI'TICK, Adj. [*siccus* and *fio*, causing driness.

SI'CCITY, S. [*siccité*, Fr. *siccitas*, *siccus*, Lat.] driness; aridity; w moisture.

SI'CE, S. [*saius*, Goth. *six*, Fr. number six at dice.

SICK, S. [*seoc*, Sax. *sinks*, Goth. Isl. *sieck*, Belg.] deprived of health; a

…th disease. Disordered in the stomach or …eamish. Disgusted.

To SICKEN, V. A. to destroy health. … impair. Neuterly, to be diseased; to be …d with disgust or loathing.

SI'CKLE, S. [*sicol*, Sax. *seckel*, Belg. …*rt*, Pol. *secare*, *secati*, Sclav.] the instru…nt with which corn is cut. A reaping …ok.

SI'CKLINESS, S. the quality of being …bitually sick.

SI'CKLY, Adv. diseased, infirm, with …pect to health.

SI'CKNESS, S. [*seocneſſe*, Sax.] the state …being infirm in health. A disease. Squea…lness.

SIDE, S. [*sid*, *side*, Sax. *syde*, Belg.] the …t of animals where the ribs are placed. …y part of a body opposed to another part. …margin or edge. Situation. Party in…est.

SIDE, Adj. oblique, opposed to direct.

To SIDE, V. A. to join with any party; …llowed by *with*.

SI'DE-BOARD, S. a table on which plate …d other conveniences are placed by the side …that at which the guests sit.

SI'DE-BOX, S. a box on one side of the …atre.

SI'DE-LONG, Adj. [*side* and *long*] late…; oblique; not in front; not direct.

SI'DERAL, Adj. [from *sidus*, Lat.] starry; …ral.

SIDERA'TION, S. [*sideration*, Fr. *side…o*, Lat.] a sudden mortification; a blast; …a sudden deprivation of sense.

SI'DESMAN, S. an assistant to a church…rden.

SI'DE-WAYS, Adv. on one side, ob…uely, indirectly.

SIE'GE, S. [Fr.] the act of besetting a …tified place. Any continued endeavour to …n possession.

To SIEGE, V. A. [*sieger*, Fr.] to lay siege.

SIEVE, S. [pronounced *sive* short like …. See SIFT, *sito*, Sclav. *sita*, Dalm. and …h.] an instrument used in separating small …ticles from grosser, consisting of a piece of …n, hair, or cyprus, strained and fastened …a hook.

To SIFT, V. A. [*siftan*, Sax. *sift en*, …g.] to separate by a sieve. To pass through …eve. To separate or part. Figuratively, …try or examine.

SI'FTER, S. he who sifts.

SIG, used in compounds, is derived from … victory. Thus *sigward*, implies a victo…us preserver.

To SIGH, V. N. [*sicettan*, Sax. *ſuchten*, …g.] to breathe so as to be heard, when op…ssed with sorrow. Actively, to lament.

SIGH, S. a violent breathing which may …heard when oppressed with grief.

SIGHT, S. [*geſihbe*, Sax. *ſicht*, *geſicht*, …g.] the perception of objects by the eye. The act of seeing or beholding. Open view, or a situation in which nothing obstructs the eye. Notice or knowledge. The eye. An aperture to look through. A show, or something remarkable to be seen.

SI'GHTLESS, Adj. blind, offensive to the eye.

SI'GHTLY, Adj. pleasing the eye.

SI'GIL, S. [*ſigillum*, Lat.] a seal.

SIGN, S. [*ſigne*, Fr. *ſignum*, Lat.] a token of any thing; that by which any thing is shown; a wonder or miracle; a picture or board hung on the outside of a tradesman's house. A memorial; a constellation in the zodiac; a mark; a symbol or type; the subscription of a person's name.

To SIGN, V. A. [*ſigno*, Lat. *ſigner*, Fr.] to mark; to ratify by subscribing one's name; to betoken or represent.

SI'GNAL, S. [Fr. *ſennal*, Span.] notice given by some token. A sign that gives notice.

S'IGNAL, Adj. remarkable; eminent.

To SI'GNALIZE, V. A. [*ſignaller*, Fr.] to make eminent or remarkable.

SI'GNALLY, Adv. remarkably; memorably.

SI'GNATURE, S. [Fr.] a sign or mark impressed on a thing; a mark on plants by which their medicinal use is pointed out; a proof or evidence. Among Printers, a letter of the alphabet, or other mark, made use of to distinguish different sheets.

SI'GNET, S. [*ſignette*, Fr.] a seal, peculiarly applied to that of a king.

SIGNI'FICANCE, or SIGNI'FICANCY, S. [see SIGNIFY] the power of signifying; force; energy; importance.

SIGNI'FICANT, Adj. [Fr. *ſignificans*, Lat.] expressive of something else. Standing as a sign of something. Forcible in conveying the meaning intended. Important.

SIGNIFICA'TION, S. [Fr. *ſignificatio*, Lat.] the act of making known, or conveying ideas by signs. A meaning expressed by a sign or word.

SIGNI'FICATIVE, Adj. [*ſignificatif*, Fr.] betokening by an external sign. Forcible.

SIGNI'FICATORY, S. that which signifies or betokens.

To SI'GNIFY, V. A. [*ſignifier*, Fr.] to declare by some token or sign. To mean; to express. To import or weigh, when used interrogatively. To make known. Neuterly, to stand for an idea, to express a meaning.

SI'GNIORY, S. [*ſignoria*, Ital.] see SEIGNIORY.

SI'LENCE, S. [F. *ſilentium*, Lat.] a state wherein nothing is perceived by the ear. The act or state of refraining from speaking. Stillness.

To SILENCE, V. A. to stil or oblige to refrain from speaking.

SI'LENT, Adj. [*ſilens*, Lat.] not speaking. Not talkative. Still or without noise.

SILENTLY, Adv. without ſpeech or noiſe; without mention.

SILI'CIOUS, Adj. [from *cilicium*] made of hair.

SILI'CULOSE, Adj. [*ſilicula*, Lat.] huſky; full of huſks.

SILI'GINOSE, Adj. [*ſiliginoſus*, Lat.] made of fine wheat.

SI'LIQUA, S. [Lat.] among gold refiners, a carat of which ſix make a ſcrupe. In botany, the ſeed veſſel or pod of plants that are of the pulſe kind.

SI'LIQUOSE, or SI'LIQUOUS, Adj. having a pod or capſula.

SILK, S. [*ſcolc*, Sax.] a fine thread ſpun by a butterfly; a manufacture made of the ſilkworm's threads.

SI'LKEN, Adj. made of ſilk. Dreſſed in ſilk. Figuratively, ſoft or tender.

SI'LKWORM, S. the worm that ſpins ſilk.

SI'LKY, Adj. made of ſilk. Soft; pliant.

SILL, S. [*ſyl*, Sax. *ſueil*, Fr. *ſulle*, Belg. *ſalgua*, Goth. to ſound] the timber or ſtone at the foot of a door. A threſhold.

SI'LLABUB, S. curds made by milking on vinegar, cider, or wine.

SI'LLINESS, S. fooliſhneſs; ſimplicity.

SI'LLY, Adj. [*ſelig*, Teut.] harmleſs. Fooliſh.

SILT, S. mud; ſlime.

SI'LVAN, Adj. abounding in woods; woody.

SI'LVER, S. [*ſeolfer*, Sax. *ſilubr*, Goth.] a white, ſhining, hard metal, next in weight to gold. Any thing of ſoft or whitiſh ſplendor.

SI'LVER, Adj. white like ſilver; having a pale luſtre.

To SI'LVER, V. A. to cover the ſurface with ſilver. To adorn with a whitiſh luſtre. To cover with ſomething white and ſhining.

SI'LVERSMITH, S. [*ſilver* and *ſmith*] one that works in ſilver.

SI'LVERY, Adj. [from *ſilver*] be ſprinkled with ſilver.

SI'MAR, S. [*ſimarre*, Fr.] a woman's looſe robe.

SI'MILAR, Adj. [*ſimilaire*, Fr.] having one part like another. Reſembling.

SIMILA'RITY, S. likeneſs; reſemblance.

SIMILE, S. [Lat.] a compariſon by which any thing is explained or aggrandized.

SI'MILITUDE, S. [Fr. *ſimilitudo*, Lat.] likeneſs. A compariſon or ſimile.

SI'METER, S. ſee CIMETER.

To SI'MMER, V. A. [formerly ſpelt *ſimber*; formed from the ſound] to boil gently. To boil with a gentle hiſſing or motion.

SI'MNEL, S. [*ſimbel*, Sax.] a kind of cake made of ſugar, flower, plumbs, and ſaffron, &c.

SIMO'NIAC, S. [*ſimoniaque*, Fr.] one that buys or ſells preferments in the church.

SIMONI'ACAL, Adj. guilty of buying ſelling livings in the church.

SI'MONY, S. [*ſimonie*, Fr.] the crime buying or ſelling church preferments.

To SI'MPER, V. A. [perhaps from *ſi mer*, as it ſeems to imitate the dimples of ter gently boiling] to ſmile; generally appli to fooliſh ſmiling.

SI'MPER, S. a ſmile, generally applied a fooliſh one.

SI'MPLE, Adj. [Fr. *ſimplex*, Lat. plain without deſign or artifice. Harm leſs. Uncompounded. Single. Only on Silly.

SI'MPLE, S. [Fr.] a ſingle ingredient; drug; properly uſed for an herb.

To SI'MPLE, V. N. to gather herbs.

SI'MPLENESS, S. the quality of bei without art, experience or compoſition.

SI'MPLER, S. an herbariſt.

SI'MPLETON, S. a ſilly, harmleſs, unexperienced perſon.

SI'MPLICITY, S. [*ſimplicité*, Fr. *ſimpl citas*, Lat.] freedom from art, artifice, cu ning, or fraud. Plainneſs of meaning.

SI'MPLIST, S. one ſkilled in ſimples.

SI'MPLY, Adv. artleſsly; without ad tion; ſolely; fooliſhly.

To SIM'ULATE, V. A. to diſſemble feign.

SIMULA'TION, S. [*ſimulatio*, Lat. the act of vice of pretending ſomething to which is not.

SIMULTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*ſimultaneu* Lat.] acting together; exiſting at the ſa time.

SIN, S. [from *ſinne*, Sax.] any act whi is contrary to the laws of God. Figurativel an habitual negligence of religion. A m enormouſly wicked. "Thou ſcarlet *ſin* SHAK. This is a beautiful imitation of t Latin; *ubi illic ſcelus eſt?* Ter. And. A. S. 5.

To SIN, V. A. [*ſingian*, Sax. *ſyndga*, I *ſynder*, Dan.] to act contrary to the laws God, and to neglect the rites and laws religion.

SINA'PISM, S. [*ſinapiſmus*, Lat. σι πισμος, Gr.] a medicine of muſtard to ra bliſters, &c.

SINCE, Adv. [*ſint*, Teut. *ſind*, Belg. it being true; becauſe that; from t time that; ago; before this; after th time.

SINCE'RE, Adj. [F. *ſincerus*, Lat.] ju faithful. Pure. Honeſt.

SINCE'RITY, S. [*ſincerité*, Fr. *ſincerit* Lat.] freedom from hypocriſy or diſſim lation. Faithfulneſs, applied to friendſhi

SINE, S. [*ſinus*, Lat.] in geometry, a l drawn from one end of an arch perpendi larly on the diameter drawn from the oth end.

SINE, uſed in compoſition is borrow from the Latin, and ſignifies *without*.

SI'NECURE, S. [*ſine*, without, and *cura*, L. care] an office where a perſon is entitled to a revenue without trouble.

SI'NEW, S. [*ſenwe*, Sax. *ſidewen*, Belg.] a tendon or ligament by which the joints are moved. Figuratively, that which gives ſtength or ſupport.

SI'NEWY, Adj. conſiſting of ſinews or nerves. Figuratively, ſtrong, nervous, or forcible.

SI'NFUL, Adj. [*ſinfulle*, *ſinnefulle*, Sax.] contrary to any divine command. Wicked or impious.

SI'NFULLY, Adv. impiouſly; wickedly.

SI'NFULNESS, S. wickedneſs; impiety.

To SING, V. N. [preter. *ſang*, or *ſung*, part. paſſ. *ſung*, *ſiggwan*, Goth. *ſingan*, Sax.] to form the voice muſically. To utter in a melodious or muſical manner. Figuratively, to relate poetically. Actively, to mention or relate in poetry. To celebrate or praiſe. To pronounce in a muſical manner.

To SINGE, V. A. [*ſængan*, Sax.] to ſcorch, or burn in a ſlight or ſuperficial manner.

SI'NGER, S. one whoſe profeſſion is to ſing.

SI'NGINGMASTER, S. one who teaches to ſing.

SI'NGLE, Adj. [*ſingulus*, Lat. not more than one. Only one. Particular or individual. Not compounded. Alone, or without any aſſiſtant. Unmarried. Not double, applied to flowers. Pure or uncorrupt. Simple. That in which one alone is oppoſed to one; allowed by *combat*.

To SI'NGLE, V. A. to chooſe out from among others, uſed with *out*. To take alone or ſeparate.

SI'NGLENESS, S. ſimplicity; ſincerity.

To SI'NGULARIZE, V. A. [*ſe ſingulariſer*, Fr.] to make particular.

SI'NGULAR, Adj. [*ſingularis*, Lat. *ſingulier*, Fr.] repreſenting only one determinate thing or perſon. Particular, or unexpected. Different from others. In grammar applied only to one.

SINGULA'RITY, S. [*ſingularité*, Fr.] ſome character by which a perſon is, or aſſects to be diſtinguiſhed from others.

SI'NISTER, Adj. [Lat.] being on the left hand. Figuratively bad; perverſe; unfair.

To SINK, V. N. [preter. *I ſunk*, formerly *I ſank*, part. paſſ. *ſunk* or *ſunken*, Goth.] to deſcend in any fluid or liquor. To fall gradually. To penetrate into any thing. To contract or grow leſs, with reſpect to height or depth. Figuratively, to be overwhelmed, uſed with *beneath* or *under*. To be received or impreſſed deeply, uſed with *down*. To fall into a ſtate of reſt or indolence. Actively, to ſtree under water, and render incapable of floating or ſwimming. To make deep by digging. To depreſs or degrade. To diminiſh in quantity or value. To cruſh or overbear. To make to decline. To ſuppreſs, to conceal, or convert to one's uſe by fraud; applied to money.

SINK, S. [*ſinc*, Sax.] a drain or jakes. Any place where filth is ſuffered to collect.

SI'NLESS, Adj. free from ſin.

SI'NLESSNESS, S. exemption from ſin.

SI'NNER, S. one at enmity with God; one not truly or religiouſly good. An offender; a criminal.

SI'NOFFERING, S. an expiation or ſacrifice for ſin.

SI'NOPER, or SINOPLE, S. a ſpecies of earth; ruddle.

To SI'NUATE, V. A. [*ſinuo*, Lat.] to bend in and out.

SINUA'TION. S. a bending in and out.

SI'NUOUS, Adj. [*ſinueux*, Fr. from *ſinus*, Lat.] bending in and out.

SI'NUS, S. [Lat.] the bay of a ſea. In ſurgery a hollow paſſage under the fleſh.

To SIP, V. A. [*ſipan*, Sax. *ſippen*, Belg.] to drink by ſmall draughts wherein the lips do but juſt touch the veſſel. To drink in ſmall quanities. Actively, to drink a very ſmall quantity.

SIP, S. a ſmall draught or mouthful.

SI'PPER, S. one that ſips.

SI'PPET, S. a little ſop.

SI'PHON, S. [Fr. σιφων, Gr.] a crooked tube having one leg longer than the other, and uſed in drawing liquors out of veſſels.

SIR, S. [Fr. *ſyr*, *ſyre*, Brit. *ſire*, Fr.] a title of reſpect, uſed where we ceremoniouſly give another the preference. The title of a knight or baronet, and generally added to the word *loin*, when applied to beef, becauſe that joint was once knighted by one of our kings in a fit of good humour.

SIRE, S. [Fr.] in poetry, a father. A complimental addreſs to a great perſonage. Applied in common language to beaſts.

SI'REN, S. [Lat.] an imaginary monſter, ſuppoſed to have a human face and a bird's body, which enticed men by its ſinging and devoured them.

SI'RIASIS, S. [σιριασις, Gr.] an inflammation of the brain and its membrane, through an exceſſive heat of the ſun.

SI'RIUS, S. [Lat.] the dog ſtar.

SI'RRAH, S. [contracted from *Sir* and *ah*] a word conveying reproach and inſult.

SI'RUP, or SY'RUP, S. [Arab.] any vegetable juice boiled to a conſiſtence with ſugar.

SI'STER, S. [*ſeweſter*, Goth. *ſweoſter*, and *ſyſter*, Sax. *ſyſtra*, *ſeſtra*, Ruſſ. Sclav. and Boh. *zuſter*, Belg.] a woman born of the ſame parents with another perſon. Figuratively, a woman of the ſame kind, manners, ſentiments, or perſuaſion. *Siſter-in-law*, is a huſband's or wife's ſiſter.

SI'STERHOOD, S. the office or duty of a ſiſter. A number of women of the ſame order.

SI'STERLY,

SI'STERLY, Adj. like, or becoming, a ſiſter.

To SIT, V. N. [preter. *I ſat*; *ſitan*, Goth. *ſittan*, Sax.] to reſt upon the buttocks. To be in a ſtate of reſt. To reſt or preſs as a burthen. To ſettle or abide. To brood, applied to birds. To be placed at a table. To be as a member in any ſolemn aſſembly. To decline being engaged, or to make a party. *To ſit up*, to change a lying poſture for a ſitting one. To watch or refrain from going to bed. Actively, to keep one's ſeat; followed by a reciprocal pronoun to place on a ſeat.

SITE, S. [*ſitus*, Lat.] ſituation of one place with reſpect to another.

SITH, Adj. [*ſithe*, Sax.] ſince; ſeeing that.

SITHE, S. [*ſithe*, Sax. this word being variouſly ſpelt, Johnſon prefers this as the moſt ſimple and moſt agreeable to etymology] a crooked blade joined to a pole and uſed in mowing.

SI'TTER, S. one that ſits. A bird that broods.

SI'TTING, S. the poſture of ſitting on a ſeat. A time at which one exhibits himſelf to a painter. A meeting of an aſſembly. A time for which one ſits without riſing. Incubation.

SI'TUATE, Adj. [*ſitus*, Lat.] placed with reſpect to any thing elſe. Placed.

SITUA'TION, S. [Fr.] poſition or place with reſpect to ſomething elſe. Condition or ſtate.

SIX, Adj. [*ſaiſh*, Goth. *ſix*, Sax. and Fr.] twice three, the next in order after five. To be at *ſixes and ſevens*, is to be in a ſtate of diſorder, confuſion, and danger.

SI'X-PENCE, S. a ſilver coin valued at half a ſhilling, or as many pence as its name expreſſes.

SI'X-SCORE, S. ſix times twenty, or one hundred and twenty.

SI'XTEEN, Adj. [*ſixtyne*, Sax. *ſiaxtan*, Run.] ſix and ten.

SI'XTEENTH, Adj. [*ſixteotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of ſixteen, or the ſixth after the tenth.

SIXTH, Adj. [*ſaitha* Goth. *ſixta*, Sax. *ſexta*, Lat.] the ordinal of ſix, or the next in order beyond the fifth.

SI'XTIETH, Adj. [*ſixteogotha*, Sax.] the ordinal of ſixty, or the ſixth ten times repeated.

SI'XTY, Adj. [*ſixtig*, Sax.] ſix times ten.

SIZE, S. [Johnſon ſuppoſes it ſhould be *ciſe*, from *inciſa*, Lat. or from *aſſiſe*, Fr.] the bulk of a body conſidered as compared with that of another. A ſettled quantity or allowance. Any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

To SIZE, V. A. to arrange or place according to bulk. To beſmear with any viſcous or glutinous ſubſtance.

SI'ZER, S. [from *ſize*] an inferior ſcho-lar in Cambridge, ſynonimous to a ſervitor at Oxford.

SI'ZY, Adj. viſcous or glutinous.

SKAIN, S. [*eſcaigne*, Fr.] a knot of thread or ſilk.

To SKAIT, V. A. to ſlide on the ice with ſkaits.

SKATE, S. [*ſceadde*, Sax.] a flat ſea fiſh. A kind of ſhoe, armed with iron and uſed in ſliding on the ice.

SKEAN, S. [Ir. and Erſe, *ſagene*, Sax.] a ſhort ſword or knife.

SKE'GGER, S. a ſmall ſalmon, bred of ſuch as never go into the ſea.

SKE'LETON, S. [σκελετος, Gr. from σκελλω, Gr.] in anatomy, an aſſemblage of all the bones of an animal cleared from their fleſh and diſpoſed in their natural ſituation. An aſſembly of the principal parts.

SKE'PTIC, SCE'PTIC, S. [from σκεπτομαι, Gr.] one who doubts or pretends to doubt of every thing.

SKE'PTICAL, SCE'PTICAL, Adj. belonging to a ſkeptic; pretending to doubt of every thing.

SKE'PTICISM, SCE'PTICISM, S. [*ſcepticiſme*, Fr.] a pretence or profeſſion of doubting of every thing.

SKETCH, S. [*ſchedula*, Lat.] an outline or rough draught. A plan.

To SKETCH, V. N. to trace the outlines of a picture. To lay down a rough draught or plan.

SKE'WER, S. [*ſkere*, Dan.] a wooden or iron pin, uſed to keep meat in form.

To SKE'WER, V. A. to faſten with ſkewers.

SKIFF, S. [*ſkift*, Teut. *eſquiphe*, Fr. *ſcapha*, Lat.] a ſmall light boat.

SKI'LFUL, Adj. [from *ſkill* and *full*] knowing; poſſeſſing any art.

SKILL, S. [*ſkil*, Iſl.] knowledge, readineſs of practice in any art. Any particular art.

SKI'LLET, S. [*eſcuellet*, Fr.] a ſmall kettle or boiler.

To SKIM, V. A. ſee SCUM.

SKI'MBLESKAMBLE, Adj. wild; wandering.

SKIN, S. [*ſkeina*, Run. *ſkina*, Dan.] the natural covering of fleſh.

To SKIN, V. A. to flay or ſtrip the ſkin off. To cover with ſkin. To cover the ſurface, uſed with *over*.

SKINK, S. [*ſcenc*, Sax.] drink; any thing portable. Pottage.

To SKINK, V. N. [*ſcencan*, Sax.] to ſerve drink.

SKI'NNY, Adj. conſiſting only of ſkin. Wanting fleſh.

To SKIP, V. N. [*ſquittire*, Ital. *eſquiver*, Fr.] to fetch quick bounds. To leap up or paſs by quick leaps. To leap for joy. To paſs without notice. Actively, to miſs or paſs.

SKIP, S. a light leap or bound.

SKI'RMISH, S. [from *ys* and *carm*, Brit. the ſhout of war, *eſcarmouche*, Fr.] a ſlight engagement, leſs than a pitched battle. A conteſt.

To SKI'RMISH, V. N. [*eſcarmoucher*, Fr.] to fight in ſmall parties without coming to a general engagement.

To SKIRRE, V. A. [from *ſcir*, Sax.] to ſcour; to traverſe in order to clear. Neuterly, to ſcud; to run in haſte.

SKIRT, S. [*skurte*, Iſl.] that part of a garment which hangs looſe below the waiſt. The edge of a garment. An edge or border of a country.

To SKIRT, V. A. to border or run along the edge.

SKI'TTISH, Adj. [*ſkye*, Dan. *ſchew*, Belg.] ſhy, or eaſily frighted. Wanton. Volatile; changeable; fickle.

SKONCE, S. ſee SCONCE.

SKREEN, S. ſee SCREEN.

SKUE, Adj. [the etymology is uncertain] ſidelong. See ASKEW.

SKULL, S. [*ſkiola*, Iſl.] ſee SCULL.

SKY, S. [*ſky*, Iſl. and Dan.] the region of the clouds. The heavens. The weather.

SKY'LIGHT, S. a window which lets light in on the cieling.

SLAB, S. a puddle. A plain ſtone.

To SLA'BBER, V. N. [*ſlabben*, *ſlabbern*, Belg.] to let the ſpittle fall out of the mouth. To ſhed or pour any thing on one's cloaths, &c.

SLA'BBY, Adj. viſcous; thick. Wet; bloody.

SLACK, Adj. [*ſleac*, Sax. *ſlaken*, Iſl.] looſe, or not drawn tight. Remiſs, or not diligent. Slow, applied to motion. Weak, or not holding faſt.

To SLACK, or SLACKEN, V. N. to be remiſs or negligent. To fall to pieces. To grow looſe. To languiſh. Actively, to looſen. To remit. To eaſe. To relieve or unbind, applied to the mind.

SLACK, S. coal broken into duſt.

SLA'CKNESS, S. want of tightneſs. Attention, tendency, or force.

SLAG, S. the droſs of metal.

SLAIN, participle paſſive of SLAY.

To SLAKE, V. A. [according to Skinner from *ſlack*; but rather from *ſlock*, Iſl. to extinguiſh or quench] to quench or extinguiſh. To temper with water. To allay. Neuterly, to grow leſs tight.

To SLAM, V. A. [*lema*, Iſl *ſchlagan*, Belg.] to ſlaughter or cruſh. To ſling a door to with violence.

To SLA'NDER, V. A. [*eſcalaundre*, Fr. *ſcandalum*, Lat.] to ſpeak ill of another falſely.

SLA'NDER, S. a falſe report or reproach. A diſgrace.

SLANG, preter of SLING.

SLANT, or SLANTING, Adj. [*ſlanghe*, Belg.] Oblique.

SLAP, S. [*ſchlap*, Teut.] a blow with the hand open, or ſomething flat.

To SLAP, V. A. to ſtrike with a ſlap.

To SLASH, V. A. [*ſlaſa*, Iſl.] to cut, or wound with long cuts. Neuterly, to ſtrike at random with a ſword.

SLASH, S. a cut or wound. A cut in cloth.

SLATE, S. [from *ſlit*, or *eſclate*, Fr.] a grey foſſile ſtone, which eaſily ſlits into thin pieces, and is uſed to cover houſes or to write on.

To SLATE, V. A. to cover a roof with ſlate.

SLA'TTERN, S. [*ſlaetti*, Swed.] a woman who is negligent and ſlovenly in her dreſs.

SLAVE, S. [*eſclave*, Fr. *ſlaga*, Ruſſ. *ſluga*, Sclav.] one taken priſoner in war, or brought and obliged to ſerve a perſon during life.

To SLAVE, V. N. to drudge or labour very hard.

SLA'VER, S. [*ſlæfa*, Iſl. *ſaliva*, Lat.] ſpittle running from the mouth.

To SLA'VER, V. N. [ſee SLABBER] to be ſmeared with ſpittle. To let ſpittle drop from the mouth. Actively, to ſmear with ſpittle.

SLA'VERY, S. the condition of a perſon who has loſt his liberty.

SLAU'GHTER, S. [*onſlaugt*, Sax of *ſlagan* or *ſlegan*, Sax.] deſtruction by the ſword, including the idea of multitude.

To SLAU'GHTER, V. A. to maſſacre or kill.

SLAU'GHTEROUS, Adv. deſtructive; murderous.

SLA'VISH, Adj. like a ſlave. Mean; baſe.

To SLAY, V. A. [preter. *ſlew*, part. paſſ. *ſlain*; *ſlaban*, Goth *ſlean*, Sax.] to kill or put to death.

SLEA'ZY, Adj. [*ſlaicht*, Goth. *ſlith*, Sax.] weak, or wanting ſubſtance.

SLED, S. [*ſlade*, Run. *ſlæd*, Dan.] a carriage drawn without wheels.

SLEDGE, S. [*ſleeg*, Sax. *ſlæggia*, Iſl.] a large heavy hammer. A carriage without wheels, or with very ſhort ones, more properly *ſled*.

SLEEK, Adj. [*ſlaiht*, Goth. *ſlithe*, Sax. *ſleckt*, Belg.] ſmooth. Gloſſy.

To SLEEK, V. A. to comb ſmooth and even. To render ſoft, ſmooth, or gloſſy.

To SLEEP, V. N. [pret. and part. paſſ. *ſlept*; *ſlepan*, Goth. *ſleepun*, Sax.] to take one's reſt with a total ſuſpenſion of all the faculties of the mind. To reſt or be motionleſs. To live without care or thought, followed by *over*. To be inattentive.

SLEEP, S. [*ſlep*, Goth. *ſlæp*, Sax. *ſlepe*, Ruſſ.] that ſtate wherein the body ſeems perfectly at reſt, and external objects act on the organs of ſenſe, without exciting their uſual ſenſations.

SLEE'PLESS, Adj. without sleeping.

SLEE'PY, Adj. drowsy or disposed to sleep. Not awake. Causing sleep.

SLEET, S. [*slet*, Dan.] small hail or snow falling in single particles.

To SLEET, V. N. to snow in small particles

SLEEVE, S. [*slif*, Sax.] that part of a garment which covers the arms. A knot or skain. "The ravell'd *sleeve* of care." SHAK. *To laugh in one's sleeve*, is to laugh at another unknown to him; from *sleeve*, Belg. a cover. *To hang on one's sleeve*, is to be dependant.

SLEE'VELESS, Adj. wanting sleeves; without sleeves. Wanting propriety or effect. Unreasonable, or groundless.

SLEIGHT, S. [*slayd*, Isl.] an artful trick. *Sleight of hand*, the tricks or dexterity of a juggler.

SLE'NDER, Adj. [*slendir*, Belg.] thin or small in circumference. Small in the waist. Not bulky or strong. Small, applied to income.

SLEPT, participle of SLEEP.

SLEW, preter. of SLAY.

To SLEY, V. A. to part or twist into threads.

To SLICE, V. N. [*slitten*, Sax,] to cut into flat pieces, or parts. To cut or divide.

SLICE, S. [*slite*, Sax.] a broad piece cut off. A broad head fixed in a handle.

SLID, preter. of SLIDE.

To SLIDE, V. N. [preter. *slid*, part. pass. *slidden*; *slidan*, *slidende*, Sax.] to pass along smoothly. To move without lifting up the feet. To pass unnoticed. To pass insensibly from good to bad. Actively, to pass imperceptibly, used with *in*.

SLIDE, S. a smooth and easy passage. A smooth path worn on the ice by sliding. A slow or even course.

SLIGHT, Adj. [*slicht*, Belg.] small or inconsiderate, applied to value. Weak, applied to argument or strength.

SLIGHT, S. a contemptuous neglect. An artifice.

To SLIGHT, V. A. to neglect or contemn. To disregard. To treat or perform carelessly.

SLI'GHTNESS, S. weakness. Negligence or disregard.

SLIM, Adj. slender.

SLIME, S. [*slim*, Sax. *sligm*, Belg.] viscous mire.

SLI'MY, Adj. viscous; covered with slime.

SLING, S. [*slingan*, Sax. *slingen*, Belg.] a kind of weapon made with a strap and two strings, by which a body is cast at a distance, by jirking it and loosing one of the strings. A bandage worn to support a broken limb.

To SLING, V. A. to throw by a sling. To hang loosely by a string. To move or raise by means of a rope and crane.

To SLINK, V. N. [preter. *slunk*; *slingan*, Sax.] to sneak or steal out of the way. Actively, to miscarry of.

To SLIP, V. N. [*slipan*, Sax. *slippen*, Belg.] to slide or not tread firm. To move or fly unexpectedly out of its place. To move slily or unperceived. To fall into a fault or error. To escape or be worn out of the memory. Actively, to convey secretly. To lose by negligence. To seperate twigs from a tree by tearing them off. To let loose, applied to a dog. To throw off any restraint. To pass over negligently.

SLIP, S. the act of slipping; a false step. An error or mistake. A twig from the main stock. A leash or string in which a dog is held. An escape. A long narrow piece. A narrow gallery on the sides of the theatre.

SLI'PPER, S. a shoe, sometimes without a hind quarter.

SLI'PPERY, Adj. smooth, glib; not affording firm footing. Hard to hold or keep. Uncertain. Fickle. Unchaste.

To SLIT, V. A. [preter. and part. *slit*, and *slitted*; *slitan*, Sax.] to cut lengthwise.

SLIT, S. [Sax.] a long cut, or narrow opening.

To SLIVE, or SLI'VER, V. A. [*slifan*, Sax.] to split, or cut off a large piece lengthwise.

SLI'VER, S. a slit; or a large piece cut off.

SLO'BBER, S. see SLABBER.

To SLOCK, V. N. [*slocken*, Swed: and Dan.] to slake; to quench.

SLOE, [*sla*, Sax. *slone*, Dan.] the fruit of the black thorn.

SLOOP, S. a small ship.

To SLOP, V. A. to scatter water about.

SLOP, S. [Sax. *sloove*, Belg.] a pair of trowsers or open breeches. Mean and vile liquor of any kind.

SLOPE, Adj. [*slap*, Belg. loose; *loopen*, Belg.] oblique, declining; applied to any surface, one of whose sides approaches nearer the ground than the other.

SLOPE, S. an oblique direction or declining surface.

To SLOPE, V. A. to form a shape obliquely. Neuterly, to decline.

SLO'PPY, Adj. [see SLOP] miry or wet.

To SLOT, V. A. [*slughen*, Belg.] to strike or dash hard.

SLOT, S. [*slad*, Isl.] the track of a deer.

SLOTH, S. [*slæwth*, *slewth*, Sax.] want of vigour or expedition. Laziness.

SLO'THFUL, Adj. slow in motion or action.

SLOUGH, S. [formerly spelt *slouch*; *slezzi*, Sclav.] a downcast look; a person who has an ungainly, heavy clownish look.

To SLOUCH, V. N. to have a downcast clownish look.

SLO'VEN, S. [*slaef*, Belg. *yslyzun*, Brit.] a man

a man who has no regard to neatneſs or clean-
neſs of dreſs.

SLOUGH, S. [*ſlog*, Belg.] a deep miry place. A hole full of dirt. The ſkin which a ſerpent has caſt off. The foul part of a ſore.

SLOW, Adj. [*ſclaw*, *ſlaw*, Sax. *ſleuw*, Friſ.] wanting ſwiftneſs, applied to motion. Late, applied to time. Dull, or inactive. Not eaſily provoked. In compoſition, it has the ſenſe of an adverb.

SLOW-WORM, S. [*ſlawrym*, Sax.] the blind worm.

To SLU'BBER, V. A. [perhaps from *ſlubber*, or *ſlobber*] to do any thing in an imperfect or lazy manner. To ſtain or daub. To cover in a coarſe manner.

SLUDGE, S. dirt mixed with water.

SLUG, S. [Dan. *ſlock*, Belg.] a heavy, ſleepy, and lazy perſon. An obſtruction. A ſlow creeping ſnail. An oval piece of metal uſed in loading a gun, from *ſlecg*, Sax. a hammer head.

To SLUG, V. N. to be lazy or move ſlowly.

SLU'GGARD, S. a perſon too much given to ſleep and lazineſs.

SLU'GGISH, Adj. lazy; drowſy; ſlothful.

SLU'GGISHNESS, S. ſloth; lazineſs.

SLUICE, S. [*ſluyſe*, Belg. *eſcluſe*, Fr *ſcluſa*, Ital.] a watergate or vent for water that is ſhut up.

To SLUICE, V. A. to let out by floodgates. To wet with a large quantity of water.

To SLU'MBER, V. N. [*ſlúmeran*, Sax. *ſluymeren*, Belg.] to ſleep ſlightly or imperfectly. Figuratively, to be in a ſtate of negligence. Actively, to be aſleep. To ſtun.

SLU'MBER, S. light and imperfect ſleep.

SLUNG, the preter. and participle paſſ. of SLING.

SLUNK, the preter. and part. paſſ. of SLINK.

To SLUR, V. A. [*ſloorig*, Belg.] to ſully or ſoil. To paſs lightly; to baulk or miſs. To cheat.

SLUR, S. a faint reproach. A light diſgrace.

SLUT, S. [*ſlodde*, Belg.] a woman who regards neither cleanlineſs or decency in dreſs or buſineſs.

SLY, Adj. [*ſlith*, Sax. *ſle*, Ruſſ.] ſecretly inſidious or malicious. Crafty.

SLY'NESS, S. [from *ſly*] the quality of acting deſignedly artful.

To SMACK, V. N. [*ſmæcken*, Sax.] to have a taſte. To make a noiſe by the ſudden ſeperation of the lips after having preſſed them ſtrongly together. To kiſs ſo as to be heard. Actively, to make a quick and ſmart noiſe.

SMACK, S. a taſte, or favour. A ſmall quantity. A loud kiſs. A ſmart and ſharp noiſe. A ſmall ſhip, from *ſnacca*, Iſl.

SMALL, Adj. [Sax. *ſmal*, Belg. *ſmaan*, Iſl.] little in ſize, quantity, quality, importance, or value.

SMALL-COAL, S. little wood coals uſed in lighting fires.

SMALL-CRAFT, S. a little veſſel below the rank of a ſhip.

SMALL-POX, S. a contagious diſeaſe, conſiſting of a general eruption, of poſtules tending to ſuppuration, and accompanied with a fever.

SMALT, S. a blue colour in powder uſed in painting; blue enamel.

SMA'RAGDINE, Adj. made of emerald; reſembling emerald.

SMART, S. [*ſmeorta*, Sax. *ſmert*, Belg.] a quick, ſharp, and pungent pain, applied both to the body and mind.

To SMART, V. N. [*ſmeortan*, Sax. *ſmerten*, Belg.] to feel a quick and lively pain, either of body or mind.

SMART, Adj. cauſing a ſharp pain. Quick, vigorous, or active. Briſk.

SMART, S. a perſon remarkably briſk, lively, and neatly dreſſed.

SMATCH, S. [corrupted from *ſmack*] a taſte or twang.

To SMA'TTER, V. N. to have a ſlight taſte or a ſuperficial and imperfect knowledge. To talk ignorantly.

SMA'TTER, S. imperfect or ſuperficial knowledge.

SMA'TTERER, S. one that has a ſuperficial knowledge.

To SMEAR, V. A. [*ſmeran*, Sax. *ſmeeren*, Belg.] to ſpread with any thing viſcous; to ſoil.

To SMELL, V. N. to ſtrike the noſtrils; to have a particular ſcent.

SMELL, the ſenſe of which the noſe is the organ; ſcent.

SMELT, the pret. and part. paſſ. of *ſmell*.

To SMELT, V. A. [*ſmelten*, Belg.] to melt ore, ſo ſo as to extract the metal.

To SMERK, V. A. [*ſmercian*, Sax.] to ſmile or look wantonly.

SMI'CKET, S. a woman's ſhift.

To SMILE, V. N. [*ſmuylen*, Belg.] to look pleaſant or joyous.

SMILE, S. a look of pleaſure or kindneſs.

To SMIRCH, V. A. to cloud; to duſk; to ſoil.

To SMITE, V. A. [preterite *ſmote*, part. paſſ. *ſmit* or *ſmitten*, from *ſmitan*, Sax. *ſmijten*, Belg.] to ſtrike; to kill; to afflict; to blaſt; to affect with any paſſion.

SMITH, S. [*ſmith*, Sax. *ſmeth*, Teut.] one who forges with a hammer. One who works in metals. A perſon who makes any thing.

SMI'THERY, or SMI'THY, S. the ſhop or forge of a ſmith.

SMI'TTEN, participle passive of SMITE.

SMOCK, S. [*smoc*, Sax.] the under linen garment of a woman. Used ludicrously for any thing belonging particularly to a woman.

SMO'CKFACED, Adj. pale-faced; having a beardless face.

SMOKE, S. [*smoec*, Sax. *smoock*, Belg.] the sooty or blackish cloud which ascends from any thing burning.

To SMOKE, V. N. to cause a dark cloud or exhalation from any thing burning. Figuratively, to burn or be kindled. To move with such rapidity as to raise dust or smoke. To use tobacco in a pipe. To smell or hunt out. Actively, to scent or dry in smoke. To smell or find out. To sneer or ridicule to one's face.

SMOOTH, Adj. [*smeth*, *smoeth*, Sax. having no unevenness or asperity on the surface. Glossy; equal, or without any bounds or jirks, applied to motion. Mild or soothing.

To SMOOTH, V. A. to level or make a surface even. To free from obstructions. To free from harshness, applied to sound. To palliate or soften, applied to excuse. To calm or mollify. To ease.

SMOTE, preter of SMITE.

To SMO'THER, V. A. [*smoran*, Sax.] to suffocate by smoke, or by the oppression of something which hinders a person from breathing. Figuratively, to suppress. Neuterly, to smoke without vent. To be suppressed or kept low.

SMO'THER, S. a great vapour or smoke.

SMOU'LDERING, or SMOU'LDRY, Part. Adj. [*smoel*, Belg.] burning or smoking for want of vent.

SMUG, Adj. [*smucken*, Belg.] nice; spruce; dressed neatly.

To SMU'GGLE, V. A. [*smockelen*, Belg.] to run goods, or to import or export goods without paying the customs.

SMU'GGLER, S. one who imports or exports goods without paying the customs.

SMUT, S. [*smitta*, Sax. *smette*, Belg. *smecke*, Russ.] a spot made with soot or coal. Blackness gathered on corn. Immodest language.

To SMUT, V. A. to stain or mark with soot or coal. To tarnish with mildew.

To SMUTCH, V. A. to blacken with smoke.

SNACK, [from *snatch*] a share.

SNA'FFLE, S. [*snavel*, Belg.] a bridle which crosses the nose.

SNAG, S. [the etymology uncertain] a jag or sharp protuberance. A tooth left by itself, or standing out beyond the rest.

SNAIL, S. [*snægl*, Sax. *snegel*, Belg.] a slimy animal which creeps with its shell on its back. Figuratively, a slow or sluggish person.

SNAKE, S. [*snaca*, Sax. *snake*, Belg.] a serpent of the oviparous kind.

To SNAP, V. A. to break at once, break short. To strike with a snapping m To bite. To catch suddenly and unex edly. To treat with sharp language. terly, to be brittle or break with a smart n To make an effort to bite.

SNAP, S. the act of breaking short greedy person. A quick and eager bite morsel or bite.

SNA'PPISH, Adj. peevish; surly; in reply.

SNA'PSACK, S. [Swed.] a soldier's

SNARE, S. [*snara*, Swed. *snare*, D any thing set to catch an animal. Any t in which a person is entrapped, or bro unwarily into danger.

To SNARE, V. A. to entrap.

To SNARL, V. N. [*snarren*, Belg growl, applied to the noise made by a &c. when angry. Figuratively, to rough, or in sharp language.

To SNATCH, V. A. [*snacken*, Belg seize any thing hastily. To transmit or suddenly. Neuterly, to bite or catch at thing eagerly.

SNATCH, S. an hasty and eager cat seizure. A short fit of vigorous action small or broken part.

To SNEAK, V. N. [*snican*, Sax. Dan.] to creep slily; to come or go afraid to be seen. To behave in a mea servile manner.

SNE'AKER, S. a large vessel of drin

SNE'AKING, Part. Adj. servile; Covetous; niggardly.

To SNEAP, V. A. [a corruption o or *snap*, a reprimand] to reprimand or c To nip.

SNEAP, S. a check or reprimand.

To SNEER, V. A. [properly derived the same root as *snore* or *snort*] to contempt by an oblique look. To contempt obliquely. To praise in a je manner.

SNEER, S. the act of praising ironi A look of contemptuous ridicule.

To SNEEZE, V. A. [*niesan*, Sax. Belg.] to expel wind forcibly and a through the nose.

To SNIB, V. A. [*snibbe*, Dan.] to c nip, or reprimand.

SNICK and SNEE, S. a combat knives.

To SNI'CKER, V. N. [or *snigg* laugh slily, or laugh in one's sleeve.

To SNIFF, or SNI'FFLE, V. A. [Swed.] to draw the breath audibly u nose.

To SNI'GGLE, V. N. to catch c their holes by means of a hook baite tied to a cord.

To SNIP, V. A. [*snippen*, Belg.] at once with scissars.

SNIP, S. a cut made with scissar small shred.

NIPE, S. a ſmall fen fowl. Figuratively, l or blockhead.

o SNITE, V. A. [*ſnitan*, Sax.] to blow noſe.

NIVEL, S. [*ſnavel*, or *ſnevel*, Teut.] iſcous humour of the noſe.

o SNI'VEL, V. N. to run at the noſe. ratively, to cry like a child.

o SNORE, V. N. [*ſnorken*, Belg.] to h audibly through the noſe in ſleep.

NORE, S. an hard and audible breathing ugh the noſe in ſleep.

o SNORT, V. A. [*ſnorken*, Belg.] to h ſhort and audibly through the noſe a high mettled horſe.

NOT, S. [Belg. *ſnote*, Sax.] the viſcous our of the noſe.

NOUT, S. [*ſnuyt*, Belg.] the noſe of a &c. The noſe of a man, in contempt. noſe or end of any open pipe.

NOW, S. [*ſenais*, Goth. *ſnaw*, Sax.] a or formed in the middle region of the air pours raiſed by the ſun, &c. whoſe parts here congealed and returned to the earth hite flakes.

o SNOW, V. N. [*ſnawan*, Sax. *ſnieu-* Belg.] to fall in white flakes.

NO'WY, Adj. white like ſnow. A- ding with ſnow.

TUB, S. [*ſnebbe*, Belg.] a jag or knot in . A check or reprimand.

o SNUB, ſee SNIB.

o SNUDGE, V. N. [*ſniger*, Dan.] to ſe or ſnug.

TUFF, S. [*ſnuf*, Belg.] that part of the of a candle which is burnt black and be- s uſeleſs. A candle almoſt burnt out. otment expreſſed by drawing the breath ly up the noſe. Tobacco ground to er taken up the noſe.

SNUFF, V. A. [*ſnuffen*, Belg.] to up the noſe together with the breath. ent. To crop the wick of a candle. rily, to ſnort or draw the breath by the To ſhow contempt by drawing the h audibly up the noſe.

UFFERS, S. an inſtrument with the wick of a burning candle is clip-

SNU'FFLE, V. N. [*ſnuffelen*, Belg.] k through the noſe.

SNUG, V. N. [*ſniger*, Belg.] to lie

UG, Adj. cloſe or free from inconve- or notice.

SNUG, or SNUGGLE, V. N. to lie together.

, Adv. [*ſwa*, Goth, and Sax. *ſo*, *ſo*, Teut.] when anſwering to *as*, in anner. In ſuch a degree or manner. For this cauſe or reaſon. When ed by *as*, on theſe terms, or on this ion. Provided. When uſed as an beginning of a ſentence, it implies, *So much as*, implies how much ſoever. *So ſo*, implies indifferently. *So then*, implies, therefore.

To SOAK, V. N. [*ſocian*, Sax.] to lie ſome time ſteeped in moiſture To enter by degrees into the pores. To drink intemperately. Actively, to keep in moiſture till it penetrates.

SOAP, S. [*ſape*, Sax. *ſapo*, Lat.] a ſubſtance uſed in waſhing, made of a lixivium of vegetable aſhes, and ſome unctuous ſubſtance.

SO'AP-BOILER, S. One who makes ſoap.

To SOAR, V. N. [*ſorare*, Ital.] to fly or mount aloft without any viſible motion of the wings. To mount or riſe high.

SOAR, S. a towering flight.

To SOB, V. N. [*ſeoban*, Sax. *ſobben*, Belg.] to fetch a convulſive ſigh. To heave audibly with convulſive ſorrow.

SOB, S. a convulſive ſigh cauſed by ſorrow obſtructing the reſpiration.

SO'BER, Adj. [*ſobre*, Fr. *ſobrius*, Lat.] temperate, or not intoxicated with liquors. Not overpowered by drink; free from any inordinate paſſion. Serious or grave.

To SO'BER, V. A. to cure or free from drunkenneſs.

SO'BERNESS, or SOBRI'ETY, S. [*ſobrieté*, Fr.] temperance in drink. Freedom from any inordinate paſſion. Coolneſs.

SO'CCAGE, S. [*ſoc*, Fr.] in law a tenure of lands by ſome huſbandry ſervice performed to the lord of the fee.

SO'CIABLE, Adj. [Fr. *ſociabilis*, Lat.] fit to be joined together. Friendly; converſible; inclined to company.

SO'CIABLENESS, S. the quality of being affable; inclined to and fit for company.

SO'CIAL, Adj. [*ſocialis*, Lat.] relating to ſociety. Fit for company or converſation.

SOCIETY, S. [*ſocieté*, Fr. *ſocietas*, Lat.] the union of many in one common intereſt. Several perſons united together by rules in one common intereſt. Company. Partnerſhip.

SOCK, S. [*ſocc*, Sax. *ſocki*, Belg. *ſoccus*, Lat.] ſomething put in a ſhoe between the ſole and the foot. The ſhoe of the ancient comedians. Poetically, comedy.

SO'CKET, S. [*ſouchette*, Fr.] any hollow pipe; generally applied to the hollow part of a candleſtick. The hollow of the eye; a cavity in which any thing is inſerted.

SOD, S. [*ſoed*, Belg. *ſad*, Perſ. *ſadone*, Ruſſ. baked] a turf or clod.

SOD, preter of SEETHE.

SODA'LITY, S. a fellowſhip; a fraternity.

SO'DDEN, part. paſſive of SEETHE.

To SO'DER, or SOLDER, V. A. [*ſouder*, Fr. *ſouderen*, Belg. but generally ſpelt *ſolder*, and then derived from *ſoldare*, Fr. or *ſolido*, Lat.] to cement or join by metal.

SO'DER, or SOLDER, S. metal uſed in joining things together.

SODO'MY,

SODO'MY, S. buggery; a sin of the flesh against nature: so called because committed by the inhabitants of Sodom.

SOEVER, Adv. at all; any; generally used in composition with some pronoun.

SO'FA, S. [Arab.] a splendid seat covered with carpets.

SOFT, Adj. [Sax. *saft*, Belg.] easily yielding to the touch, opposed to hard. Sumptuous or delicate, applied to dress. Ductile; yielding; mild; meek, applied to temper. Timorous. Easy or gentle, appled to motion. Effeminately nice. Weak or simple, applied to the understanding. Gentle or low, applied to sound.

SOFT, Interject. stop; hold; not so fast.

To SO'FTEN, V. A. to make so as it may easily retain or yield to any impression. To molify, compose, or make less angry or fierce. To affect with pity. Neuterly, to grow less hard, less cruel, or less obstinate.

SO'FTNESS, S. the quality of being soft. Mildness; civility.

SOHO, Interj. a form of calling at a distance.

To SOIL, V. A. [*silian*, Sax.] to make dirty; to stain; to change the colour by dirt. To dung.

SOIL, S. dirt or foulness. Ground, or earth considered with respect to its qualities for growth, from *sol*, Fr. *solum*, Lat. A country or land. Dung.

To SO'JOURN, V. N. [*soujourner*, Fr. *seggiornare*, Ital.] to dwell in a foreign country for a time.

To SO'LACE, V. A. [*solacier*, Fr. *solazzare*, Ital. *solatium*, Lat.] to comfort, or make a person less sensible of calamity. Neuterly, to take comfort.

SO'LACE, S. comfort. Any thing which renders a person less sensible of calamity.

SO'LAR, SO'LARY, Adj. [*solare*, Fr. *solaris*, Lat.] being of, or belonging to, the sun.

SOLD, preter. of SELL.

SO'LDAN, S. see SULTAN.

To SO'LDER, V. A. see SODER.

SO'LDIER, S. [*soldat*, Fr. of *solidarius*, Lat.] a person who serves under a commander in an army; originally one who fights for pay.

SO'LDIERY, S. the body of soldiers.

SOLE, S. [*sul*, Per. *zaul*, Arm.] the bottom of the foot. Figuratively, the foot. That part of a shoe which rests on the ground. A flat fish.

To SOLE, V. A. to put a new sole on a shoe.

SOLE, Adj. [*sol*, Fr. *solus*, Lat.] single; only. In law, not married.

SO'LECISM, S. [σελοικισμος, Gr.] an improper expression.

SO'LEMN, Adj. [*solemnis*, Lat. *solemnel*, Fr.] grave, awful; performed with reverence and gravity.

SOLEM'NITY, S. [*solemnité*, Fr.] a ligious, grave, or awful ceremony, or p cession.

SOLEMNIZA'TION, S. the act of c brating.

To SO'LEMNIZE, V. A. [*solemniser*, F to perform the ceremonies of any partic rite. To celebrate.

To SOLI'CIT, V. A. [*solicito*, Lat.] ask with great importunity. To excite. attempt, or try to obtain.

SOLICITA'TION, S. importunity; vitation.

SOLI'CITOR, S. a petitioner for ther. In Law, a person who does in Ch cery the business which is done by attorn in other courts.

SOLI'CITOUS, Adj. [*solicitous*, Lat.] a ous, careful, or concerned; used with *a* and sometimes with *for* or *of* before the th which causes anxiety; but *for* is most pr before something which is to be obtained

SOLI'CITUDE, S. anxiety.

SO'LID, Adj. [*solide*, Fr. *solidus*, L having its parts so closely connected, as to slip or give way on pressure, opposed fluid. Compact, or full of matter, opp to hollow. Strong, opposed to weak. or true, opposed to falacious. Gross, posed to light.

SO'LID, S. a thing whose parts will give way to any slight impression. In ge try, the third species of magnitude, cont ing length, breadth, and depth.

SOLI'DITY, S. a property of m whereby it excludes other bodies from place which it possesses itself. Firmn hardness. Truth. Certainty.

SOLI'LOQUY, S. [*soliloque*, Fr. *solus*, *loquor*, Lat.] a discourse held in solitude by a person who utters his thoughts in wo though no one is present.

SOLITA'IRE, S. [Fr.] a recluse or mit. An ornament for the neck.

SO'LITARY, Adj. [*solitaire*, Fr. *s rius*, Lat.] living alone, remote from c pany. Single.

SO'LITUDE, S. the state of a person is at a distance from company. A place mote from company or any populous ci

SO'LLAR, S. [*solarium*, low Lat.] a g

SO'LO, S. [Ital.] a tune sung by a s person or played by a single instrument.

SO'LSTICE, S. [Fr. *solstitium*, Lat.] point in the tropics of Capricorn and C beyond which the sun never goes, and s to rest for some days.

SOLSTI'TIAL, Adj. belonging to solstice.

SO'LUBLE, Adj. [*solubilis*, Lat.] c ble of having its parts separated or diss

SO'LUBILITY, S. capable of being rated or dissolved.

To SO'LVE, V. A. [*solvo*, Lat.] to or explain any thing difficult.

SO'LVENCY, S. ability to pay.
SOLU'TION, S. [Fr. *solutio*, Lat.] the
t of explaining any thing difficult. The
t of seperating or dissolving. Any thing
hose parts are seoarated or dissolved.
SOMATO'LOGY, S. [σᾶμα and λέγω,
r.] the doctrine of bodies.
SOME, [from *sum*, Sax.] is used in com-
sition after adjectives and substantives, and
plies much or a great degree.
SOME, Adj. [*som*, *sum*, Sax.] more or
s used indeterminately. Certain persons.
little. One or any.
SO'ME-BODY, S. a person. A person of
gnity.
SO'MERSAULT, SO'MERSET, S. Fr.
mmers, Fr. a beam, *saut*, Fr. a leap. *So-*
rset is only a corruption] a leap by which
erson flings himself from or over a beam,
d turns over his head at the same time.
SOMERSETSHIRE, one of the counties
England, so called from Somerton, for-
rly its principal town. It is bounded by
evonshire on the W. Dorsetshire on the S.
e Bristol channel or Severn sea on the N. a
all part of Gloucestershire on the N.E. and
iltshire on the E. This is a very rich and
ge county, being about sixty miles long
m Oure in the W. to Froome in the E.
d about fifty where broadest, from Crew-
ne in the S. to Porshut in the N. In it
three cities, 42 hundreds 132 vicarages,
5 parishes, near 1700 villages, and 30
rket towns. It sends eighteen members
parliament, two for the county, and two
each of the following places, viz. Bristol,
h, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater, Ilchester,
lbourne port, and Minehead. It contains
ut 280,000 souls. The air is the mildest,
the soil for the most part is the richest in
England, the produce of an acre being
metimes from forty and fifty to sixty bushels
grain. It is deep and dirty travelling
ough this county in winter, the most mar-
parts lying between Bridgewater and Ax-
ge; but in summer there is not that
gth of ground in the kingdom which is
oother and more pleasant. The western
eastern parts are hilly and stony; and
ugh some roads are splashy, the bottom
rm. As its soil varies, so does it pro-
e. It abounds with grain of all kinds,
plying home and foreign merkets with
quantities. The hills yield mines of
, lead, and copper. Wood thrives here
emely; and teazles, a sort of thistles,
ch the cloth-dressers use, hardly grow in
place else. Ocre is dug on and about
Mendip hills; and of lapis calaminaris,
hout which and copper no brass can be
e) there is more dug up in this county
in all the kingdom besides. From the
ness of the pastures here are produced vast
ntities of cheese, of which the best and
est are made at Chedder, not inferior to
Parmesan. Its oxen are of equal magnitude with those of Lancashire and Lincolnshire, and said to be of a finer texture; its valleys feed and fatten great numbers of sheep, and those of the largest size. The mastiffs of this county are the boldest of all others of the kind at bull-baiting. Here are manufactured all sorts of cloth, as broad and narrow kerseys, druggets, serges, duroys, and shalloons; together with stockings and buttons. In the S. E. parts are also made great quantities of linen. The largest hills in Somersetshire are Mendip, Pouldon, and Quantock; the first abounding with lead and coal, the second with corn-fields, and the third with whurts or whirtleberries; of which the middling and ordinary people make pies, or eat them only with milk, &c. They are as large as currants, being black when ripe, and of a pungent taste. These hills, especially Mendip, take different denominations, according to the parishes they confine on. The people of Somerset are plain, downright, and free-hearted; but, as one of their own natives observes, who thinks he knows their temper, "They are chargeable, in general, with a little too much positiveness, bluntness, or reserve in conversation; too great a contempt of letters, and too much indifference for the rest of the world, possibly from their having too high an opinion of their own portion in it; yet undoubtedly this shire has produced great men in arms and arts, church and state; we have had our Courcies, Gournays, and Blakes, in war; our Harringtons and Lockes in science; our Hoopers and Hales in the church; our Powlets, Portmans, Pophams, in the state; with many others of great note in that class." This county, which is in the diocese of Bath and Wells, formerly gave title of Earl, and afterwards of Duke, to the Seymours, descended from Edward Duke of Somerset the protector, and uncle to king Edward VI.

SO'MEHOW, Adv. one way or another. I know not how.
SO'METHING, S. [*sumthing*, Sax.] more than nothing. A part. More or less. Adverbially in some degree.
SO'METIME, Adv. formerly.
SO'METIMES, Adv. now and then; at particular times.
SO'MEWHAT, Adv. in some degree.
SO'MEWHERE, Adv. in some place or other.
SOMNI'FEROUS, Adj. [*somnifer*, Lat.] causing sleep.
SO'MNOLENCY, S. sleepiness.
SON, S. [pronounced *sun*: *sunus*, Goth. *sonum*, Isl. *suna*, Sax. *sune*, Russ. *syn*, Sclav. Boh. and Pol. *szun*, Dalm. *sohn*, Teut. *son*, Swed. *sune*, Belg.] a male child. A native.
S'ON-IN-LAW, S. a man married to one's daughter.
SONA'TA, S. [Ital.] a tune wholly performed by instruments.

SONG, S. [*ſang*, Sax.] any words ſet to muſic. A Poem. The notes of birds. Poetry. *Song* is proverbial for a trifle.

SO'NNET, S. [Fr. *ſonette*, Ital.] a poem contained in 14 verſes, having two ſtanzas of four verſes, and two of three verſes each, the eight firſt being all in two rhimes, and the laſt containing ſomething ſtrikingly beautiful. It is ſuppoſed to be invented by Petrarch.

SONORI'FICK, Adj. [*ſonorus* and *facio*, Lat.] giving or bringing ſound.

SO'NOROUS, Adj. [*ſonore*, Fr. *ſonorus*, Lat.] loud; ſounding.

SOON, Adv. [*ſuns*, Goth. *ſona*, Sax.] ſhortly after any aſſigned time. Early, oppoſed to late. Readily. *As ſoon as*, immediately after. At the very time or inſtant.

SOOT, S. [pronounced *ſut*: *ſot*, Sax.] ſmoak fixed and detained in a chimney.

SOOTH, S. [*ſoth*, Sax.] truth.

To SOOTH, or SOOTHE, V. A. [*geſothian*, Sax.] to flatter or pleaſe. To ſoften rage, pain, or any inordinate paſſion. To gratify.

To SOO'THSAY, V. N. [ſee SOOTH, the noun] to foretell.

SOO'THSAYER, S. one who foretells future events.

SO'OTY, Adj. conſiſting of, or daubed with, ſoot.

SOP, S. [*ſop*, Sax. *ſopa*, Span.] bread ſteeped in liquor or dripping.

To SOP, V. A. to ſteep in dripping or liquor.

SOPHI, S. [Perſ.] the emperor of Perſia.

SO'PHISM, S. [*ſophiſma*, Lat.] an argument which carries the appearance of truth, but leads a perſon into error.

SOPHI'STICAL, Adj. partaking of the nature of a ſophiſm. Fallaciouſly ſubtle.

To SOPHI'STICATE, V. A. [*ſophiſtiquer*, Fr.] to corrupt or adulterate.

SO'PHISTRY, S. fallacious reaſoning.

SO'RCERER, S. [*ſorcier*, Fr.] a conjurer or magician.

SO'RCERY, S. magic.

SO'RDID, Adj. [*ſordidus*, Lat.] foul; groſs; filthy. Mean; baſe. Covetous, from *ſordide*, Fr.

SORE, S. [*ſur*, Sax. *ſour*, Dan.] a place which is tender, painful, and has the ſkin off.

SORE, Adj. painful when touched. Eaſily vexed. Vexed.

SORE, Adv. [*ſeer*, Belg.] with painful vehemence. With great reluctance or afflicted violence.

SO'RRILY, Adv. in a mean, wretched, or deſpicable manner.

SO'RROW, S. [*ſorg*, Dan.] uneaſineſs or grief ariſing from ſome good loſt.

To SO'RROW, V. N. [*ſaurgan*, Goth. *ſdurgian*, Sax.] to grieve or be afflicted for the loſs of ſome good.

SO'RROWFUL, Adj. grieving for ſom good loſt.

SO'RRY, Adj. [*ſorig*, Sax.] grieved f the loſe of ſome good. Vile or worthleſ from *ſaur*, Iſl. filth.

SORT, S. [*ſorte*, Fr.] a kind, ſpecies, claſs. A manner or degree.

To SORT, V. A. [*ſortior*, Lat. *aſſorti* Ital.] to ſeparate into diſtinct ſpecies, claſſ ranks or orders. To conjoin or put togeth followed by *with*. To reduce to order fro a ſtate of confuſion. Neuterly, to be join with others of the ſame ſpecies, followed *with*.

SO'RTMENT, S. the act of ſeparati into diſtinct kinds or ſpecies, or of produci from a ſtate of diſorder into one of order. parcel ſorted.

To SOSS, V. N. to ſit lazily, or fall once in a chair.

SOT, S. [*ſote*, Fr. and Belg.] a ſtup perſon. A perſon ſtupified by drinking.

SO'VEREIGN, Adj. [*ſouverain*, Fr. *ſov no*, Span.] ſupreme, or having no ſuperior power. Of the greateſt efficacy.

SO'VEREIGN, S. a ſupreme ruler.

SO'VEREIGNTY, S. [*ſouveraineté*, F higheſt place, power or excellence.

SOUGH, S. [*ſous*, Fr.] a drain u ground.

SOUL, S. [*ſawel*, Sax. *ſael*, Dan.] immaterial ſubſtance which animates bodies. A vital and active principle. Sp or eſſence. Inward power. A perſon.

SOUND, Adj. [*ſund*, Sax.] healthy, without wounds. Right, applied to kn ledge. Stout. Faſt or profound, applie ſleep.

SOUND, S. [*ſonde*, Fr.] a ſhallow which may be founded. A probe uſed ſurgeons to examine what is out of the r of their fingers. A perception raiſed in ſoul by means of air put into motion, vibrating on the drum of the ear, from Fr. *ſonus*, Lat.

To SOUND, V. A. to ſearch with a pl met. To try or examine. Neuterly, make a noiſe. To excite an idea by like or ſound, from *ſono*, Lat. To cauſe to m a noiſe.

SOU'NDLY, Adv. heartily; ſtou rightly. Faſt, applied to ſleep.

SOUP, S. [*ſoupe*, Fr.] a liquor mad boiling fleſh down.

SOUR, Adj. [*ſur*, *ſurig*, Sax. *ſur*, *ſhur*, Perſ. Heb.] ſharp to the taſte; pe or crabbed of temper. Painful or diſag ble. Expreſſive of diſlike, applied to countenance.

To SOUR, V. A. to make ſharp, t taſte. To make harſh. To make uneaſ leſs pleaſing. Neuterly, to turn ſo as to ſharp. To grow peeviſh.

SOURCE, S. [Fr.] a ſpring. A ginal. A firſt producer.

SOUSE, S. [*sout*, Belg. salt] pickle made of salt. Any thing parboiled and kept in salt. Pickle.

To SOUSE, V. A. [from the noun] to parboil and preserve in salt pickle. To plunge or throw into the water, from *shoshtan*, Pers. to plunge under water. To dart like a bird on its prey, from *shoshtan*, Pers. to plunge. Actively, to strike with sudden violence.

SOUTH, S. [*suth*, Sax. *suyd*, Belg. *sud*, Fr. Ital. and Teut.] that point of the heavens which is diametrically opposite to the north. The wind which blows from the south. *South-east* is the point between the E. and S.

SOUTHAMPTON, anciently *Hampton*, from Trisanton, i. e. in British, the bay of Anton, whence by contraction Hanton and the county Hantshire; a borough and port of Hampshire; also a county of itself. It stands between two large rivers, the Alre or Itching on the E. and the Tese or Anton on the W. which falls here into that called the Southampton-water, an arm of the sea running up to it for some miles, and very deep, so that ships of 500 tons have been built in it. The river Itching comes from Winchester: and the Tese, which runs into the Southampton-water at Redbridge, comes from Stockbridge and the edge of the New Forest. They are both navigable for some way up the country, and particularly serve for bringing down timber, vast quantities of which lie here upon the shore, and are fetched from thence by the ship-builders at Portsmouth-dock. Southampton is a mayor-town, and sends two members to parliament. Here is said to be one of the broadest streets in England, three quarters of a mile long, well paved, and flagged on each side, terminating in a very fine quay. Formerly all the Canary brought into the kingdom was obliged to be landed first here, till the London merchants finding this an inconvenience, purchased that privilege of the corporation; and had afterwards their wines directly brought to London. Some merchants here carry on the Port and French wine trade; but their greatest dealings are with Jersey and Guernsey; and not a little, as their enemies say, of the smuggling trade: others indeed among them trade to Newfoundland for fish, which they carry up the Streights, &c. The assizes are usually kept here in the town-hall, and in summer a coach runs every day betwixt this and London. Here are five churches for the natives, though fewer would suffice, and one for the French refugees: also in this town is an hospital called God's house. Besides a free-school founded by King Edward VI. here is a charity-school by subscription for thirty boys, who are cloathed and taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. Southampton gives title of Duke and Earl to the Fitzroys, the descendants from K. Charles II. by the dutchess of Cleveland. It lies ten miles from Gosport, twelve from Winchester, and seventy-eight from London. Its weekly markets are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and annual fairs on April 25, and Trinity-Monday, for horses, cattle, and leather. At the S. E. corner, near the quay, is a fort called the Tower, with some guns on it. Not far off King Canute, seating himself on the banks of the Itching at low water, with all his royal apparatus on, very ridiculously commanded the tide not to approach his foot-stool; but it obliged him to retreat, to the great mortification of his sycophants and himself, who never after, it is said, would suffer the crown to be set on his head.

SOUTHWARK, commonly pronounced *Southrick*, as being a work or building to the S. of London and London-bridge. It is denominated the Borough or Boroughwick, and stands in the county of Surry; and though it seems to be only a suburb of the grand capital, yet for extent, number of inhabitants, trade, wealth, hospitals, &c. is inferior to few cities in the kingdom, except London and Westminster. It contains the parishes of St. Olave, St. John, at Horsley-down, St. Saviour, vulgarly St. Mary Over or Overy, St. George, St. Thomas, and Christchurch: these, together with the adjacent parishes of St. Mary's at Lambeth, St. Mary Magdalen's Bermondsey, St. Mary's Newington, and St. Mary's Rotherhithe, or vulgarly Rederiff, compose that part of the district within the bills of mortality which lies in the hundreds of Kingston and Brixton. That which was before computed to be nine miles along the Thames from Vauxhall to Deptford-bridge, has been found, by the exactest mensuration, to be six miles twenty-three poles and two feet in length, from Vauxhall-bridge to the east end of Holding-street beyond Rotherhithe-wall, and about nine in the centre, namely, where broadest from London-bridge to the stone's-end at Newington-buts. History mention Southwark as early as 1053, when it was governed, as a distinct corporation, by its own baliff, till 1327, when the first grant was made of it to the city of London, whose mayor was to be its bailiff, and to govern it by his deputy. Some time after, the inhabitants recovered their privileges; but in the reign of Edward VI. the crown granted it again to the city of London for 647l. 2s. 1d. and in consideration of 500 marks more paid by that city, it was annexed thereto; with certain privileges enjoyed there by the archbishop of Canterbury, the Abbot of Bermondsey, &c. ever since which period, it has been subject to the Lord mayor of London, who has under him a steward and bailiff, and is governed by one of its twenty-six aldermen, under the name of Bridge-ward without. On the W. side of the Borough was a palace built by the duke of Suffolk, in

the reign of King Henry VIII. called Suffolk House, afterwards Southwark place, and lastly the Mint, from a coinage here formerly. It consists of several streets, whose inhabitants assumed a protection from arrests for debt, which occasioning many frauds and abuses, it was suppressed by an act in the reign of king William. St. Saviour's is the principal church in Southwark, and belonged formerly to a priory or abby here of canons regular, the remains of the cells being still visible in the close, and which, from its dedication to the virgin Mary, and its situation over the Ree, or the River Thames, opposite to London, (where some say there was a ferry, before the building of London-bridge) occasioned its being called St. Mary Over Ree, which it still retains among the common people, though changed by act of parliament, in king Henry VIII's reign, to that of St. Saviour, and united to the parishes of St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalen. This church is an ancient and spacious Gothic structure, built in the form of a cathedral, with three aisles from E. to W. and a cross aisle; also four handsome spires, and a tower with a clock, and a melodious ring of bells. Among its monuments are particularly those of John Gower, the famous poet, and Dr. Lockier the famous pill-quack, &c. In this parish are particularly remarkable the sessions house on St. Margaret's hill, where formerly stood the church of St. Margaret, united as above-mentioned. On the S. side, in a nich adorned with Corinthian pillars, stands a statue of king James II. in his robes, &c. Also the Talbot inn, where on the main beam is an inscription, that Sir Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, and twenty-nine pilgrims, lay here, anno, 1383, in their way to Canterbury. The borough is particularly distinguished for the bustle all along the Thames side at its warehouses, wharfs, and landing places; as also for the dying business, and for its capital street being the great thoroughfare to and from London. In its inland parts are considerable tan-yards, perhaps the greatest in England; pottery and whitening yards, pin-makers, &c. It sends two members to parliament; and as it is a place of considerable extent, we have seen on this occasion great caballing and frequent meetings at taverns, in canvassing for candidates on that score.

SOUTH-WEST, S. the point between the S. and W.

SOW, S. [*swga*, Brit. *sugu*, Sax. *swina*, Port. *sus*, Lat. *υς*, Gr.] a female pig or hog. An oblong mass, applied to land.

To SOW, V. A. [part. pass. *sown*; *saian* Goth. *saa*, Isl. *sawan*, Sax.] to scatter seed on the ground for growth. Figuratively, to spread or propagate. To besprinkle. See SEW.

To SOWCE, V. A. see SOUSE.

To SOWL, V. A. to pull by the ears.

SOWN, participle of Sow.

SPACE, S. [*espace*, Fr. *spatium*, Lat.] the distance between any two bodies or points. Quantity, applied to time.

SPA'CIOUS, Adj. [*spacieux*, Fr. *spatiosus*, Lat.] wide; containing a great deal of room or space.

SPADE, S. [Isl. *spada*, Sax.] a broad shovel used in digging. A deer three years old. In cards, wherein the 4 suits represent 4 states in a kingdom, the nobility were represented by the ends of lances or spikes. The Spaniards however represent them by the *espadas*, i. e. swords instead of spikes, and our ignorance of the design of the inventor, as well as of the Spanish language, has occasioned our representing the points of this suit broader, and calling them by the name of *spades*.

SPADI'LLE, S. [Fr.] at ombre and quadrille, the ace of spades.

SPAGY'RIC, S. [coined by Paracelsus, from *spaher*, Teut. a searcher] a chymist.

SPAIN, the ancient *Iberia*, *Celtiberia*, and *Hesperia Major*, now *Hispania*. The Spaniards themselves call it *Espanna*, the French *Espagne*, and we by contraction *Spain*. This is the most western part of all the continent of Europe, being encompassed on every side by the Sea, except on the side of France, from which it is separated by a continued and huge ridge of mountains called the Pyrenees. On the E. and S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean, and Streights of Gibraltar, the ancient *Fretum Gaditanum*, and by part of the Atlantic ocean; on the W. by the same ocean; and on the N. by that part of it called the Bay of Biscay, or simply the Bay, as also by the Pyrenean mountains. It lies between lat. 36 and 44 deg. N. extending itself in length from long. 10 deg. W. to 3 deg. E. that is, 13 deg. from E. to W. and 8. deg. from N. to S. The whole circuit of Spain, in a continued direction from town to town, and from port to port, exclusive of creeks and bays, amounts to about 600 leagues, reckoning three miles to each league, which make 1800 miles. Portugal, anciently a part of Spain, being included in this calculus. Spain is situated about the middle of the temperate zone; upon which account, as well as for its manifold ranges of high and pleasant hills, beautiful plains, and variety of rivers and lesser streams, it is not only a very delightful, but a most healthy climate; being on the one hand free from the scorching heats to which Africa is exposed; and on the other, from the frost, rain, and other inclemencies of the more northern regions. The sultry heats in summer last only about two, or at most three, months; and these are generally tempered by cooling breezes: besides, this excessive heat is only about four or five hours at most in a day, during the abovementioned space, while the remaining part of the year is

delightful

delightful and temperate. To this may be added, that the ſky is moſtly ſerene and clear. The great rains in this country fall regularly in their ſeaſons of ſpring and autumn. It muſt however be owned, that the degrees of heat and cold differ very much between the northern and ſouthern parts of Spain, not only on account of the difference of their latitude, but alſo from other circumſtances. The ſoil of this country is in general fruitful; and though it differs much in one place from another, and the more northerly places be the barreneſt, yet its moſt mountainous and rocky parts produce ſomething for uſe: ſome are covered with ſtately trees of various kinds, either for timber or fuel. The rocky parts abound with wild thyme, marjoram, and other aromatics, which ſerve to feed vaſt numbers of ſheep, goats, &c. giving their milk and fleſh an exquiſite reliſh; and if theſe are ſcorched with too much heat in ſummer, the cattle are driven down to the ſides of the hills, where they find plenty of thoſe herbs, and in many of them a great deal of graſs, which though ſhort, is yet ſweet and nouriſhing. If theſe alſo fail, as is often the caſe, through exceſſive drought, they have ſtill their meadow grounds well watered with rivers and leſſer ſtreams. Other mountainous and rocky lands yield great quantities of the plant eſparto, of which ropes and other cordage are made. The Spaniſh wheat is inferior to none, if not the very beſt in Europe, as appears from their excellent bread, and the common produce is more than the natives can conſume. Barley is here very good, and in ſuch plenty, that it is the common grain for their horſes and mules, inſtead of oats, which are here very ſcarce, and the ſtraw of it ſerves them inſtead of hay. Wines they have here likewiſe in ſuch abundance, that the pooreſt ſort drink them; and the various ſorts are Malaga, Sherry, Galicia, Alicant, Barcelona, and a much greater number of others, which ſeldom or ever come among us, though nothing inferior to thoſe already mentioned, their exportation by land-carriage from the higher or more inland parts being expenſive; otherwiſe they could ſpare much greater quantities to foreign lands, as the Spaniards are naturally very ſober, ſeldom drinking it without water, and the women never, except in lying-in, and ſuch other extraordinary caſes. With regard to fruits, they have not only thoſe which are cultivated with ſo much pains in England, and in much greater perfection, but likewiſe many others, which with all our art cannot be brought to any tolerable ripeneſs, and with which we are ſupplied from them, as citrons, lemons, oranges, almonds, raiſins, prunes, olives, dates, figs, cheſnuts, pomegranates, capers, &c. Their oil, wax, and honey, are allowed to be as good as any in the world. Few countries exceed this for plenty, goodneſs, and variety of fowl, wild and tame, four footed game, as deer, red and fallow, hares, rabbits, and wild boars in particular: and as to tame ſwine, the Spaniſh bacon is found to exceed even that of Weſtphalia. Their ſheep, beſides the fine taſte of their fleſh, are ſtill of greater value on account of their incomparable wool, exceeding, as our cloth-workers know, any in Europe. With regard to the ſilken manufacture, about 1,000,000 of people are ſaid to be employed in feeding ſilk-worms, as alſo in ſpinning or weaving ſattin, damaſk, tabby, velvets, ſhaggs, &c. The ſame may be ſaid of their cotton, hemp, and flax, which grow here in large quantities, and employ a proportionable number of hands; not to dwell on their ſcarlet die, ſaffron, ſugar, pitch, roſin, &c. If we dive into the bowels of the earth, beſides gold, ſilver, quickſilver, of which latter they ſend large quantities to the Weſt Indies for ſmelting and ſeparating the ſilver from the ore, their lead, copper, and excellent iron, the beſt of which is dug from the mountains of Biſcay, and ſent all over Europe; they have great plenty of ſulphur, alum, calamine, &c. alſo jet, agat, cornelian, granate, chryſtal, marble, alabaſter, jaſper, and other ſtones. With regard to their gold and ſilver mines, the quantities extracted from which were prodigious, they have quite neglected them ever ſince they have been able to draw ſuch immenſe quantities of thoſe metals from America. The Spaniards, like moſt other nations, fond of their antiquity, deduce their original from Tubal (Jubal), Noah's grandſon. The conqueſt of the country was not perfected by the Romans till the reign of Auguſtus, who ſubdued the Cantabrians or Biſcayners, and parts adjacent; after which the reſt of the inhabitants were eaſily deterred into a ſubjection to the Roman yoke. The preſent diviſion of Spain is into fourteen kingdoms or provinces, beſides the iſlands, and excluſive of Portugal, which is ſubject to a ſovereign of its own. The moſt conſiderable rivers of Spain are, 1. The Iberus, now Ebro. 2. The Durius now Duero or Douro. 3. The Tagus, now Tago. 4. The Anas, now Guadiana; alſo a conſiderable river in Portugal. 5. The Bœtis, now Guadalquiver. Beſides theſe might be mentioned near 150 more, and thoſe no ſmall ſtreams; alſo lakes and ſprings that are innumerable. The crown of Spain is heridetary and abſolute, and has been ſo ever ſince the Saracens or Moors over-ran this country in the year 714, upon the invitation of count Julian, out of revenge to king Roderigo for debauching his daughter; this was the laſt of the Gothic race of kings from Attaulphus, the brother of the famous Alaric. Prince Pelagius or Pelajo was the firſt who oppoſed the Mooriſh tyranny in Aſturias and Biſcay, which was at length, after much to do, extirpated out of Spain, in the reign of Ferdinand

and Iſabella, king and queen of Aragon, Caſtile, and Leon; by whoſe daughter Johanna, mother of Charles, afterwards Charls V. emperor of Germany, the crown deſcended to him and his poſterity. Upon failure of male heirs the crown comes to the next female: and it would ſeem that the reigning ſovereign, if he has no iſſue of his own, has a power of deviſing it to the next royal branch, as was the caſe with the late Philip V. who held his title from the latter will of his predeceſſor Charles II. of Auſtria: and, though his grandfather, Lewis XIV. of France, had, upon his marriage with the Infanta of Spain, ſolemnly renounced all claim to the paniſh dominions, yet that ſettlement was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht; and now it is in the ſecond ſon Charles III. of the ſecond venter of the houſe of Medicis, who was lately king of the Two Sicilies. The heir to the crown is always ſtiled prince of Aſturias. The king of Spain is never crowned; but the cortes or ſtates meet and recogniſe his title at his acceſſion. Theſe high courts are in ſome meaſure the ſame as a parliament, conſiſting of the nobility, clergy, and repreſentatives of the people; but have loſt their former privileges, and now only meet to confirm or record the decrees of the Spaniſh ſovereign, who will oblige their compliance, ſhould they prove refractory. The dominions of Spain are the largeſt, and perhaps the richeſt, of any in the world, if we include the two vaſt empires of Mexico and Peru, &c. in America, now ſubject to it; for theſe are reckoned to extend about 6000 miles in length from N. to S. beſides all the iſlands and other vaſt territories in that part of the world. The principal coins of Spain are of gold, as piſtoles or doubloons, of about ſeventeen ſhillings value. Their ſilver coins are reals, reckoned worth ſomething more than ſixpence: and alſo pieces of eight, or eight reals, being about four ſhillings and ſixpence, beſides braſs coins of ſeveral inferior denominations, and maravedies, which is a coin merely of account, &c. The grandees of Spain are the prime nobility, this being a title conferred upon them by the king. Their privilege is to be covered before his majeſty. They are diſtinguiſhed into the higher and lower claſs, and they take place of all the reſt of the nobility. Their genius for learning is hardly inferior to any, as is plain from the great number of learned men and literary works produced in all ages; but for theſe few centuries paſt they have been addicted too much to metaphyſics, beſides their extreme bigotry, and the obſtacles put to their more laudable reſearches. With regard to wit and humour in their dramatic and romantic performances, they exceed all other nations; an irrefragable inſtance of the latter is the immortal Don Quixote of Cervantes. The ſame might be ſaid of them with rela- tion to politics, were their genius that wa not cramped by living under ſo deſpotic a go- vernment. Loyalty and fidelity to thei princes they in general have been ever juſtl famed for, hiſtory affording inſtances o whole armies who choſe to ſtarve in thei camp rather than deſert. In ſhort they hav been always, till of late, repreſented as people zealous in religion, conſtant in friend ſhip, modeſt in behaviour, undaunted in dan ger, patient in hardſhips, charitable, gene rous, and free-hearted; but their conduc in ſome inſtances, eſpecially with regard the Britiſh nation in the late war, may b looked upon as diametrically oppoſite to part of this character, the cauſe of whic change it is not the buſineſs of this place aſſign. On the other hand, they are uni verſally too much given to women, too je lous and reſenting where that ſex is concer ed. They affect a haughty air amo ſtrangers; though, where they are acquain ed, none are more courteous, this bei rather aſſumed, and chiefly proceeding fr an ambitious humour of appearing in a bet light, their jealouſy ſeldom fails to end bloodſhed; and though duelling has be aboliſhed by many ſalutary laws, they ſee in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, only to h exchanged it for a worſe, namely, priv aſſaſſination, which is not a little encoura by the aſylum which churches and mona ries afford theſe aſſaſſins. The preſent S niſh exceeds all other languages in Eur for grandeur and majeſty, copiouſneſs, dence, and elegancy; the Roman wits ſerving that the Celts ſpoke their figura language as if they went upon ſtilts. Th ligion univerſally profeſſed in Spain is of the Romiſh church in its utmoſt big and ſuperſtition, beyond any other peopl that communion; for the inquiſition is more ſevere than in the Pope's domini The Spaniards pretend that Chriſtianity planted among them by the apoſtle St. J or St. Jago, who is the tutelary patron of kingdom; here however it is plain there converts in St. Paul's time, as that ap mentions, in the epiſtle to the Romans intention of paſſing into Spain.

SPAKE, the old preter of SPEAK.

SPALT, or SPELT, S. a white, ſ ſhining ſtone, frequently uſed to pro the fuſion of metals.

SPAN, S. [*ſpan*, *ſponne*, Sax. *ſp* Ital. *ſpan*, Belg.] the ſpace meaſured fro end of the thumb to that of the little extended. Any ſhort duration.

To SPAN, V. A. to meaſure by the extended.

SPAN, preter of SPIN.

SPANG, S. [*ſpange*, Belg.] a cluſ ſhining bodies.

SPA'NGLE, S. [*ſpange*, Teut.] a ſmall
in plate or boſs of ſhining metal. Any
ing ſparkling or ſhining.
To SPA'NGLE, V. A. to beſprinkle with
angles.
SPA'NIEL, S. [*biſpaniolus*, Lat. *eſpag-*
l, Fr.] a dog uſed for ſport in the
ld or in water, remarkable for its ſagacity
d tractableneſs. Figuratively, a ſervile per-
n.
SPA'NKING, Adj. large, jolly.
SPAR, S. a mixed body conſiſting of chry-
l incorporated with *lac lunæ*, or other ſto-
y, earthy, or metallic matter. A ſmall beam
r bar at a gate, from *ſparre*, Belg.
To SPAR, V. A. [*ſparran*, Sax. *ſparren*,
ut.] to ſhut cloſe or bar. Neuterly, to
ght ſo as to ward off blows.
SPA'RABLE, S. [*ſparran*, Sax.] ſmall nails.
To SPARE, V. A. [*ſparan*, Sax. *ſpacren*,
lg. *eſpargner*, Fr.] to uſe in a frugal man-
er ſo as to avoid waſte and profuſion. To
ve for any particular uſe. To do with-
ut. To omit. To forbear. To remit a
gree of puniſhment; to ſhow mercy. To
ant or allow. To forbear to inſiſt on.
euterly to live in a parſimonious or too
gal a manner. To forbear. To forgive.
SPARE, Adj. ſcanty, Superfluous. Lean,
plied to habit of body.
SPARGEFA'CTION, S. the act of
rinkling.
SPA'RING, Adj. ſcarce; parſimonious;
ot liberal.
SPARK, S. [*ſpearka*, Sax. *ſparke*, Belg.]
mall particle of fire, or ſhining ſubſtance.
lively, ſhowy and gay perſon.
SPA'RKISH, Adj. airy; ſhowy; fine.
SPA'RKLE, S. a ſmall particle of fire.
particle of light emitted from a ſhining or
minous body.
To SPA'RKLE, V. N. to emit ſparks of
ht or fire; to ſhine or glitter.
SPASM, S. [*ſpaſme*, Fr. σπασμα, Gr.
ſma, Lat.] a convulſive or involuntary
ntraction of any part.
SPASMO'DIC, Adj. [*ſpaſmodique*, Fr.]
nvulſive.
SPAT, preter of SPIT.
To SPA'TIATE, V. N. [*ſpatior*, Lat.]
rove; to range.
To SPA'TTER, V. A. [*ſpattan*, Sax.]
beſprinkle with dirt or any thing offenſive.
defame. Neuterly, to make a noiſe in
ting, as when any thing nauſeous is re-
ed at the mouth.
SPA'TTERDASHES, S. coverings for
legs to keep out wet; uſually buttoned,
the ſides.
SPA'TULA, S. [*ſpatha*, *ſpathula*, Lat.]
inſtrument uſed by apothecaries in ſpread-
plaiſters and ſtirring medicines.
SPA'VIN, S. [*eſpavent*, Fr. *ſpavano*, Ital.]
ony excreſcence growing on the inſide of a
ſe's hough, not far from the elbow, which
is firſt as tender as a griſtle, but afterwards grows hard by degrees.

SPAW, S. [from *Spaw* in Germany] a place famous for mineral waters. A mineral water.

To SPAWL, V. N. [*ſpatlian*, Sax.] to throw moiſture out of the mouth.

SPAWL, S. [*ſpattl*] ſpittle or moiſture thrown out of the mouth.

SPAWN, S. [*ſpene*, *ſpenne*, Belg. *ſpana*, Sax.] the eggs of fiſh or frogs. Uſed in contempt for any offſpring.

To SPAWN, V. A. to produce as fiſhes do their eggs. To bring forth. Neuterly, to iſſue like eggs from fiſh.

To SPAY, V. A. [*ſpado*, Lat. σπαδων Gr.] to caſtrate, or render a female beaſt unfit for procreation.

To SPEAK, V. N. [preter. *ſpake*, or *ſpoke*, part. paſſ. *ſpoken*; *ſpecan*, Sax.] to utter or expreſs one's thoughts by words. To defend or excuſe, uſed with *for* or *againſt*. To ſound, applied to wind inſtruments. Followed by *with*, to addreſs or converſe with. Actively to utter by the voice; to pronounce. To proclaim or celebrate.

SPEA'KER, S. one that ſpeaks. *Speaker of the houſe of Commons*, is a member choſen by the Houſe, and approved by the king; and who is, as it were, the common mouth of the reſt. *Speaker of the Houſe of Peers*, is uſually the lord chancellor, or lord keeper of the great ſeal of England.

SPEAR, S. [*yſper*, Brit. *ſpere*, Sax.] a long weapon armed with a ſharp point of metal, and uſed in thruſting or lancing.

SPE'CIAL, Adj. [Fr. *ſpecialis*, Lat.] ſignifying a ſort or ſpecies. Particular or peculiar. Extraordinary; deſigned for a particular perſon.

SPECIA'LITY, or SPE'CIALTY, S. [*ſpecialité*. Fr.] particularity.

SPE'CIES, S. [Lat.] a common nature or idea agreeing to ſeveral individual beings; thus horſe agrees to *Bucephalus*, *Chance*, or *Doer*. An idea. Money or coin.

SPE'CIFIC, or SPECI'FICAL, Adj. *ſpecifique*, Fr.] that which makes a thing to be of the ſpecies of which it is. In medicine, appropriated to the cure of ſome particular diſtemper.

To SPECI'FICATE, V. A. to diſtinguiſh by the properties which make a thing to be of a particular ſpecies. To limit the acceptations of a word.

SPECIFICA'TION, S. the limitation of the meaning of a word. A particular mention.

To SPE'CIFY, V. A. to mention or diſtinguiſh by ſome particular mark or difference.

SPE'CIMEN, S. [Lat.] a ſample.

SPE'CIOUS, Adj. [*ſpecieux*, Fr. *ſpecioſus*, Lat.] ſhowy, or pleaſant to the view. Plauſible, though not ſtrictly right.

SPECK, S. [*ſpecce*, Sax.] a ſtain, ſpot, or diſcoloration.

To SPECK, V. A. [*zpiecic*, Pol.] to ſpot.

SPE'CKLE, S. a little ſpot.

To SPE'CKLE, V. A. to mark with ſmall ſpots.

SPE'CTACLE, S. [Fr. *ſpectacu'um*, Lat.] any thing that attracts the ſight by its being remarkable. In the plural, glaſſes worn to aſſiſt the ſight.

SPECTA'TOR, S. [*ſpectator*, Lat. *ſpectateur*, Fr.] a looker on; a beholder.

SPE'CTRE, S. [Fr. *ſpectrum*, Lat.] an apparition; the appearance of a perſon dead.

To SPE'CULATE, V. N. [*ſpeculatus*, Lat.] to conſider attentively. To revolve or contrive in the mind.

SPECULA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of contemplating any thing in the mind. A train of thoughts formed in the mind. A ſcheme formed only in the mind, not reduced to practice.

SPE'CULATIVE, Adj. contemplative. Theoretical; ideal; not practical.

SPE'CULUM, S. [Lat.] a looking-glaſs.

SPED, part. paſſive of SPEED.

SPEECH, S. [*ſpæce*, *ſpræce*, Sax. *ſpraach*, Teut.] the power of expreſſing our thoughts or ideas by audible words. Words or language. Talk or harangue.

To SPEED, V. N. [pret. and part. paſſ. *ſped* and *ſpeeded*: *ſpoeden*, Belg.] to make haſte. To do a thing ſoon, or in little time. To move quick or faſt. To ſucceed, from *ſpedian*, Sax. to grow rich. To fare well or ill. Actively, to diſpatch or furniſh in haſte. To haſten. To promote, quicken or aſſiſt.

SPEED, S. [*ſpoed*, Belg.] quickneſs. Haſte. The courſe of a horſe. Succeſs.

SPE'EDY, Adj. quick; nimble.

SPELL, S. [*ſpel*, Sax.] a charm conſiſting of ſome peculiar words.

To SPELL, V. A. [*ſpellen*, Belg.] to write with the proper letters. To read by naming the ſeveral letters of which a word is compoſed, and ſounding every ſyllable ſeparately. To charm. Neuterly, to form words of letters. To read or underſtand. To pronounce the ſyllables of a word ſeparately, by naming the letters which compoſe them, without being able to pronounce the whole word at once.

To SPEND, V. A. [*ſpendan*, Sax. *ſpendere*, Ital.] to conſume, or lay out. To ſquander. To waſte, wear out, or exhauſt. Neuterly, to lay out money. To uſe. To be loſt or waſted. To be employed in any uſe.

SPENDTHRI'FT, S. one that is profuſe in his expences.

SPERM, S. [*ſperme*, Fr. *ſperma*, Lat.] the ſeed.

SPE'RMACETI, S. [Lat. corruptedly pronounced *parmaſitty*] an oily ſubſtance extracted from the brains of a particular ſ of whale, and well purified.

SPERMA'TIC, or SPERMA'TICA [*ſpermatique*, Fr.] conveying the ſeed. minal.

To SPERSE, V. A. [*ſperſus*, Lat. diſperſe.

To SPET, V. A. [*ſpet*, Scot.] to bri pour profuſely.

To SPEW, V. A. [*ſpewian*, pret. *ſ* Goth. *ſpiwan*, pret. *ſpaw*, Sax.] to ej caſt from the ſtomach through the m Figuratively, to eject or caſt forth. Neu to void at the mouth.

To SPHA'CELATE, V. A. to affect a gangrene. Neuterly, to mortify.

SPHA'CELUS, S. [Gr.] a gangren mortification.

SPHERE, S. [Fr. *ſphæra*, Lat.] a contained under one ſingle ſurface, hav point in the middle from whence all drawn to the circumference will be equa orb or circuit of motion or action. Pro The extent or compaſs of a perſon's k ledge.

SPHE'RICK, or SPHE'RICAL, round; globular. Relating to orbs o planets.

SPHE'RULE, S. [*ſphærula*, Lat.] a globe.

SPICE, S. [*eſpices*, Fr.] a vegetable t fragrant to the ſmell, and pungent or the taſte, uſed in ſeaſoning or ſauces. A quantity.

To SPICE, V. A. to ſeaſon with ſpi

SPICK and SPAN, S. [a pro expreſſion, which ſeems borrowed *ſpiccata de la ſpanna*, Ital. i. e. ſnatched the hand: Johnſon ſays *ſpan new* i by *Chaucer*, and comes from *ſpannan* to ſtretch. *Span new*, he adds, is fore originally uſed of cloth new ſtr or dreſſed at the clothiers, and *ſpic ſpan*, newly extended on the ſpik tenters] quite new; juſt made; uſed.

SPI'COSITY, S. [*ſpica*, Lat.] th lity of being ſpiked like ears of corn.

SPI'DER, S. an animal whoſe ey placed in cluſters on its back, who ſ web, and preys on flies.

SPI'GOT, S. [*ſpiicker*, Belg.] a peg which is fitted to a faucet.

SPIKE, S. [*ſpica*, Lat. *ſpide*, Boh. Pol.] an ear of corn. A piece o ſharpened at the top, and reſembling of corn.

To SPIKE, V. A. to faſten with nails or ſpikes.

SPIKE'NARD, S. a ſweet ſmelling

SPILL, S. [*ſpielen* Belg.] a ſmal of wood, or a ſmall quantity of money *ſpill*, Iſl. Trifling or play.

To SPILL, V. A. [*ſpillan*, Sax. Belg.] *ſpilla*, Iſl.] to ſhed or ſcatte

…ey or damage, to corrupt. To pour on …ground. Neuterly, to be laviſh.

To SPIN, V. A. [preter. *ſpun* or *ſpan*, part. …, *ſpinnan*, Goth. and Sax.] to form yarn …threads by drawing it out and twiſting it. …ratively, to protract or draw out. To …w out into a tedious length. Neuterly, to …erciſe the art of ſpinning. To ſtream out …a ſmall thread or current, from *Spingare*, …. To move round like a ſpindle.

SPI'NAL, Adj. [*ſpina*, Lat.] belonging …the back-bone.

SPI'NDLE, S. [*ſpindl*, *ſpindel*, Sax.] the …by which flax is formed or twiſted into …read. and on which it is wound. Any …ry ſlender.

SPI'NDLESAHNKED, Adj. having very …der legs.

SPINE, S. [*ſpina*, Lat.] the back bone.

SPINET, S. [*eſpinette*, Fr.] a muſical in…ument of the ſame nature as an harpſi…ord.

SPI'NOUS, Adj. [*ſpinoſus*, Lat.] thorny.

SPI'NSTER, S. a woman who ſpins. In …, a maid or virgin.

SPIRAL, Adj. [*ſpirale*, Fr. from *ſpira*, …] curve. Winding.

SPI'RACLE, S. [*ſpiraculum*, Lat.] a …athing hole or vent.

SPIRE, S. [*ſpira*, Ital. Swed. and Lat.] …curve line. A curl or twiſt. A round py…mid; a ſteeple. Any thing growing more …d more taper from the bottom to the top.

SPI'RIT, S. [*ſpiritus*, Lat.] breath. A …ſtance wherein thinking, doubting, and a …er of moving itſelf ſubſiſts. The ſoul. …apparition. An habibitual diſpoſition of …nd. Genius or vigour. The mind or …agination. An eager deſire. That which …es vigour and chearfulneſs. Likeneſs or …ential qualities. An inflammable and in…icating liquor.

To SPI'RIT, V. A. to actuate, animate, or …cite. To draw or entice, uſed with *away*.

SPI'RITED, Adj. lively; full of fire or …our.

SPI'RITLESS, Adj. dejected; wanting …our or fire.

SPI'RITUOUS, Adj. refined; approach…to ſpirit. Fierce; ardent.

SPI'RITUAL, Adj. belonging to ſpirit as …inguiſhed from matter. Belonging to the …nd or underſtanding; refined; relating …y to heavenly things, oppoſed to tem…al.

To SPI'RITUALIZE, V. A. [*ſpirituali…*, Fr.] to refine the underſtanding, and …ble it to apprehend abſtract and heavenly …jects.

To SPIRT, V. N. [*ſpruyten*, Belg.] to …ng out in a ſudden ſtream.

SPI'RY, Adj. pyramidal; wreathed; …ſted.

SPI'SSITUDE, S. [*ſpiſſus*, Lat.] groſſ…; thickneſs.

SPIT, S. [*ſpitan*, Sax. *ſpit*, Belg. *ſpedo*, Ital.] a long ſquare piece of iron on which meat is roaſted. A depth of earth which may be pierced at once by a ſpade. In low diſcourſe a ſword.

To SPIT, V. A. [preter. *ſpat*. part. paſſ. *ſpit* or *ſpitted*, from the noun] to put on a ſpit, or to pierce with a ſpit. To fling or eject from the mouth, from *ſpætan*, Sax. *ſpytter*, Dan.

SPI'TAL, S. [corrupted from *hoſpital*] an hoſpital or charitable foundation.

SPITE, S. [*ſpitt*, Belg. *deſpit*, Fr.] an habitual deſire and endeavour to do ill to another. *Spite of*, or *in ſpite of*, notwithſtanding.

To SPITE, V. A. to thwart a perſon's deſigns. To enrage or fill with ſpite.

SPI'TTLE, S. [*ſpæilian*, Sax.] the moiſture of the mouth.

To SPLASH, V. A. [*plaſka*, Swed.] to daub with mud or dirt.

SPLAY-FOOT, Adj. having the foot turned inwards.

SPLEEN, S [*ſplen*, Lat.] a ſoft ſpongy viſcous, ſituated in the left hypochondrium above the kidney; ſuppoſed to be the ſeat of anger and melancholy. Ill-humour. A fit of anger; melancholy.

SPLE'NDID, Adj. [*ſplendide*, Fr. *ſplendidus*, Lat.] bright; ſhining.

SPLE'NDOUR, S. [*ſplendeur*, Fr. *ſplendor*, Lat.] luſtre; the quality or power of ſhining.

SPLE'NETIC, Adj. [*ſplenetique*, Fr.] troubled with the ſpleen. Peeviſh.

To SPLICE, V. A. [*ſpliſſen*, Belg. *plico*, Lat.] to join the two ends of a rope together without a knot.

SPLI'NTER, S. [Belg.] a fragment of any thing broken with violence.

To SPLIT, V. A. [pret. *ſplit*; *ſpletten*, *ſplitten*, Belg.] to divide lengthwiſe. To part. To daſh or break againſt a rock. To break into diſcord. Neuterly to crack or burſt aſunder.

To SPOIL, V. A. [*ſpollio*, Lat. *ſpolier*, Fr.] to rob or take away by force. To plunder. To corrupt or render uſeleſs. Neuterly, to be guilty of plundering.

SPOIL, S. [*ſpolium*, Lat] any thing taken by violence.

SPOKE, S. [*ſpaa*, Sax.] the bar of a wheel which paſſes from the nave to the felly.

SPOKE, preter. of SPEAK.

SPO'KEN, part. paſſ. of SPEAK.

To SPO'LIATE, V. A. [*ſpolio*, Lat.] to rob; to plunder.

SPOLIA'TION, S. [*ſpoliatio*, Lat.] the act of robbery or privation.

SPO'NDEE, S. a foot of two long ſyllables.

SPONGE, S. [pronounced *ſpunge*, from *ſpongia*, Lat.] a ſoft porous ſubſtance remarkable for ſucking up water.

To

To SPONGE, V. N. to ſuck up as a ſponge. To gain by mean arts. Actively, to wet cloth with a ſponge.

SPO'NGER, S. one that meanly depends upon others for ſubſiſtence.

SPO'NSAL, Adj. [*ſponſalis*, Lat.] relating to marriage.

SPO'NSOR, S. [Lat.] one who makes a promiſe or gives ſecurity for another.

SPONTANE'ITY, S. [*ſpontaneité*, Fr.] the quality of doing or acting free from any impulſe or neceſſity.

SPONTA'NEOUS, Adj. [*ſpontanée*, Fr. *ſponte*, Lat.] acting of itſelf without compulſion or reſtraint.

SPOON, S. [*ſpaen*, Belg. *ſpone*, Dan. *ſpoonn*, Iſl.] an inſtrument concave at one end, and having an handle uſed in taking up and eating broths, &c.

SPOO'NFUL, S. as much as a ſpoon will contain.

SPOON-MEAT, S. liquid food, or ſuch as is eaten with a ſpoon.

SPORT, S. [*ſpott*, Iſl.] play, or diverſion. A mock. Field diverſions.

To SPORT, V. A. to divert or make merry. To repreſent in play. Neuterly, to play or frolick. To trifle.

SPO'RTSMAN, S. one who delights in hunting or other field diverſions.

SPO'RTULE, S. [Fr. *ſportula*, Lat.] an alms; a doe.

SPOT, S. [*ſpette*, Dan. *ſpotte*, Flem.] a ſtain either on the ſkin or other ſubſtance. A ſmall extent of ground. *Upon the ſpot*, implies immediately, or without changing place.

To SPOT, V. A. to ſtain. To work ſo as to reſemble ſpots. To corrupt, diſgrace, or taint.

SPO'TLESS, Adj. free from ſpots or vice.

SPOU'SAL, Adj. [from *ſpouſe*] nuptial, or belonging to a wedding.

SPOU'SAL, S. [*eſpouſaillis*, Fr.] marriage.

SPOUSE, S. [*eſpouſe*, Fr.] one joined to another in marriage.

SPOUT, S. [*ſpuyt*, Belg.] a pipe or mouth of a veſſel out of which any thing is poured. Water falling in a body.

To SPOUT, V. A. to pour with violence, or in a collected body.

To SPOUT, V. N. [*ſpruten*, Belg.] *ſpritta*, Swed.] to ſpring out in a ſudden ſtream. Actively to throw out water in a ſtream or jet.

To SPRAIN, V. A. [corrupted from *ſtrain*] to ſtretch the ligaments of a joint ſo as to render the uſe of it painful.

SPRAIN, S. a weakneſs ariſing from too violent a ſtretching of the ligaments of the joint.

SPRANG, preter. of SPRING.

SPRAT, S. [*ſprot*, Belg.] a ſmall ſea fiſh.

To SPRAWL, V. N. [*ſpraddle*, *ſpartelen*, Belg.] to ſtruggle as in the c ſions of death. To tumble about wi contortions of the limbs.

SPRAY, S. [ſee *ſprit* or *ſprout*] t tremity of a branch.

To SPREAD, V. A. [pronounced *ſpredan*, Sax. *ſpreyden*, Belg.] to exte pand, or make a thing take up a large to cover or ſmear over; to publiſh or di followed by *abroad*; to diffuſe. Neute extend or expand itſelf.

SPRENT, Part. [*ſprenan*, Sax.] ſpri

SPRIG, S. [*ys-brig*, Brit.] a branch.

SPRIGHT, S. [anciently written or *ſpryte*, and as it is a contraction of ſhould be ſpelt *ſprite*] a ſpectre, gho apparition.

SPRI'GHTLINESS, S. livelineſs; city; gaiety.

SPRI'GHTLY, Adj. full of ſpirits briſk; lively.

To SPRING, V. N. [preter. *ſpra ſprung*; *ſpringan*, Sax.] to riſe or grow the ground, followed by *up*; to iſſue o ceed, as by ſeed; to appear; to le bound; to force one's way; to fly wi elaſtic force; to riſe from a covert; t from a fountain or ſource; to ſhoot or with force. Actively, to ſtart or game. To diſcharge, applied to a min contrive as a ſudden expedient; to give to.

SPRING, S. one of the four ſeaſon mediately ſucceeding winter, in which tables grow; a piece of tempered ſteel in machines to put them in motion; active power; a leap; a fountain or ſo from whence waters iſſue; a ſource; beginning.

SPRINGE, S. a gin, which being faſ to an elaſtic wire, catches any thing.

SPRI'NGINESS, S. the quality of b returning to their former ſhape or dimen which they had loſt by violence or preſſion; elaſticity.

SPRI'NG-TIDE, S. an high tide, o at the new and full moon, which higheſt, ebbs loweſt, and runs ſwifteſt.

To SPRI'NKLE, V. A. [*ſprin* Belg.] to ſcatter in drops or ſmall maſſe wet by ſprinkling. Neuterly, to let fa drops.

SPRI'NKLING, S. the act of thro water upon any thing in drops.

SPRITE, S. ſee *Spright*.

To SPROUT, V. N. [*ſpryttan*, *ſpruyten*, Belg.] to grow or ſhoot, appli plants.

SPROUT, S. a ſhoot of a vegetable.

SPRUCE, Adj. neat, but not ſhowy.

To SPRUCE, V. N. to dreſs neatly.

SPRUCE'NESS, S. neatneſs in dreſs.

SPRUNG, preter and part. paſſ. of S

UNT, S. any thing that is short, and not easily bend.

SPUME, V. A. [*ſpumare*, Lat.] to or foam.

UME, S. [*ſpuma*, Lat.] froth; foam; of gold or ſilver.

N, preter and part. paſſive of *Spin*.

NGE, S. See *Sponge*.

UNGING-HOUSE, S. a houſe or that bailiffs take perſons to after an ar- where they are kept till they agree with ditor, or are removed to a cloſer con- ment.

UNG'INESS, S. of a ſpungy nature.

UNK, S. rotten wood.

R, S. [*ſpoua*, *ſpur*, Sax. *ſpore*, Dan.] pointed inſtrument worn by a rider on eel, whereby he pricks his horſe to en his pace; the ſharp points growing e legs of a fowl. Figuratively, an in- ent, or any thing that quickens.

SPUR, V. A. to prick or quicken ſpur; to excite, haſten, or puſh forward.

U'RIOUS, Adj. [*ſpurius*, Lat.] coun- ; not genuine or authentic; illegiti- , or not lawfully begotten.

U'RIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being or counterfeit.

SPURN, V. A. [*ſpornan*, Sax.] to drive, or ſtrike with the foot; to reject contempt or ſcorn.

URN, S. a kick; inſolent and con- tuous treatment.

SPURT, See *Spirt*.

UTA'TION, S. the act of ſpitting.

SPU'TTER, V. N. [*ſputo*, Lat.] to or caſt out moiſture by ſmall flying s; to fly out in ſmall particles with noiſe; to throw out ſpittle by haſty ch.

PY, S. [*yſpio*, Brit. *eſpion*, Fr. *ſpie*, Belg.] ſet to watch the conduct or motions of her.

SPY, V. A. to diſcover at a diſtance he eye; to diſcover by nice examina- . Neuterly, to look into or examine ly.

QUAB, Adj. unfeathered; fat; thick, ſtout.

QUAB, S. a kind of ſofa or couch; a ed cuſhion. In Cookery, a chicken, &c. oung as ſcarcely fit to be eaten.

QUA'B-PIE, S. a pie made of ſeveral redients.

SQUAB, V. N. to fall down plump lat.

SQUA'BBLE, V. N. [*kiabla*, Swed.] quarrel, wrangle, or fight.

QUA'BBLE, S. a low quarrel, or brawl.

QUA'DRON, S. [*eſcadron*, Fr. *ſqua-* , Ital.] a body of men drawn up in a are; a troop or part of an army; a part fleet.

QUA'LID, Adj. [*ſqualidus*, Lat.] foul; y.

SQUA'LIDITY, S. [*ſqualiditas*, Lat.] naſtineſs; filthineſs; ill-favouredneſs.

To SQUALL, V. N. [*ſquala*, Swed.] to ſcream like a woman affrighted.

SQUALL, S. a loud ſcream; a ſudden guſt of wind.

SQUA'LOR, S. [Lat.] naſtineſs; groſſ- neſs.

SQUA'MEOUS, or SQUA'MOUS, Adj. [*ſquamoſus*, Lat.] ſcaly; having the reſem- blance of ſcales.

To SQUA'NDER, V. A. [*verſchwenden*, Teut.] to ſcatter laviſhly; to ſpend pro- fuſely.

SQUARE, Adj. [*yſgwar*, Brit. *quadratus*, Lat.] having four ſides or angles forming a right angle; parrallel; ſtrong or well ſet. *Square dealing*, is honeſt, juſt, and equal dealing.

SQUARE, S. [*carrée*, Fr. *ſquadra*, Ital.] a figure having four equal ſides and angles; an area or place of four ſides ſurrounded with buildings; the content of an angle. In Arithmetic, the product of a number multi- plied into itſelf.

To SQUARE, V. A. to form with four ſides and right angles; to reduce to a ſquare; to meaſure, adjuſt, regulate, or ſhape. Neu- terly, to ſuit or agree with, uſed with *to* or *with*.

SQUASH, See *Quaſh*.

To SQUAT, V. N. [*ſquatare*, Ital.] to ſit cowering or cloſe to the ground.

SQUAT, Adj. cloſe to the ground; ſitting on the ground with the legs doubled under the body.

To SQUEAK, V. N. [*ſqwaka*, Swed.] to ſet up a ſhrill cry with pain; to cry out or ſpeak with a ſhrill voice; to diſcover any thing through fear.

SQUEAK, S. a ſhrill cry.

SQUE'AKER, S. a perſon or inſtrument that makes a ſhrill noiſe.

To SQUEAL, V. N. See *Squall*.

SQUE'AMISH, Adj. [for *quaxmiſh* of *quaimiſh*] eaſily diſguſted; having the ſto- mach eaſily turned.

SQUE'AMISHNESS, S. the quality of having a nice, delicate, and weak ſtomach.

To SQUEEZE, V. A. [*weiſan*, Sax. *yſgwaſgn*, Brit.] to preſs hard, or cruſh be- tween two ſubſtances; to extort by violence. Neuterly, to paſs by compreſſion; to force way through cloſe bodies.

SQUEEZE, S. the act of preſſing hard.

SQUIB, S. [*ſchieben*, Teut.] a quill filled with gunpowder, &c. any petty fellow; a falſhood.

SQUI'NANCY, S. [*ſquinancie*, Fr.] a ſwelling and inflammation of the throat, which hinders ſwallowing, and often ſtops the breath.

SQUINT, Adj. [*ſquinte*, Belg.] looking with the eyes directed different ways.

To SQUINT, V. A. to look with the eyes turned different ways. Neuterly, to look asquint.

SQUIRE, S. See *Esquire*.

SQUI'RREL, S. [*escurueil*, Fr. *sciurus*, Lat.] a small animal living in woods, and remarkable for its agility in leaping from tree to tree.

To SQUIRT, V. A. to throw out through a pipe in a continued stream.

SQUIRT, S. an instrument by which a continued stream is formed.

To SQUI'TTER, V. A. to void the excrement with a noise.

To STAB, V. A. [*staven*, old Belg.] to pierce or wound with a pointed instrument; to wound maliciously and mortally.

STAB, S. a wound given with a pointed instrument; a sly mischief.

STABI'LITY, S. [*stabilité*, Fr. *stabilitas*, Lat.] strength or firmness.

STABLE, S. [*stabulum*, Lat.] a house for horses.

To STA'BLISH, V. A. See *Establish*.

STACK, S. [*stacca*, Ital.] a large quantity of hay, corn, or wood heaped together; several chimnies or funnels standing together.

To STACK, V. A. to pile up wood, hay, &c.

STA'CTE, S. an aromatick; the gum that distils from the tree that produces myrrh.

STA'DTHOLDER, S. [*stadt*, Belg. a city, and *holder*] the chief magistrate of the United Provinces.

STAFF, S. [plural, *staves*, *stæf*, Sax. *staff*, Dan. *staf*, Bel.] a stick which supports a person in walking, or which is used as a weapon; a support; a stick used as a badge of authority.

STA'FFORD, S. a mayor-borough, and the assize-town of Staffordshire, lies low, on the river Sow, over which is a good bridge. Here are two handsome churches a free-school, and spacious market-place, in which stands the shire-hall. The town is well built, and paved, and much increased in its wealth and inhabitants, by means of its manufacture in cloth. Here the custom of borough English is still kept up. It gives title of earl to the catholic branch of the Howards. Its weekly market is on Saturday, and annual fairs on the Tuesday preceding Shrovetide, and on May 14 for horses and cattle; June 29 for wool; October 2 for colts; and December 4 for cattle and swine. It lies about twelve miles from Litchfield, and 155 west from London.

STA'FFORDSHIRE, S. one of the counties of England, is bounded on the E. by Warwickshire and Derbyshire; on the S. by Worcestershire; and on the W. by Shropshire and Cheshire; which last joining Derbyshire on the N. where it terminates in an obtuse angle, forms its northern confines. The river Trent divides the county into and S. W. parts; the former of t subdivided into the Moorlands, more northerly mountainous part between the Trent and the Dove three shireheads to Draycot in th and into the Woodlands, which is southerly part of the county from Winchmore, &c. Staffordshire lie to N. almost in form of a rhomb commonly reckoned forty miles twenty six broad; though Temple seven miles more to the length, and to the breadth. It contains one c teen market-towns, five hundreds, parishes. Though this county is b and there, its air is generally good parts it is hilly, where the air is particularly between Beach and Tre tract clear from woods, mines, or that the people here affirm, that t three christenings to one burying. Th ty is watered by these three principa namely the Trent, the third river in intersecting the county to Derbyshire the volume of its waters increased o side by several rivulets, with the Sow shal water, and other streams. 2. Th which running through a limestone overflowing the meadows, renders th fruitful; though Dr. Plot ascribes th lity to the sheeps dung washed down hills. And, 3. by the Tame; which join the Isis, but the river of t name, which runs by Tamworth, an wards falls into the Trent, &c. also medicinal waters; some mixed wi men, others with salts, and some aga sulphur. Of the bituminous sort springs near Beesford-house, called well, with another at Hynts. Of the kind, and of a stronger brine, are th pits at Chertley, from which good salt are made; others are of a Weake as those about Epsom, Pensuit-close lough from a coal mine in Blue-hill a rish of Leeke, which tinges with the of rust. Of the sulphurous sort Erasmus's well at Ingestre, anothe Codsal-wood, one at Willoughbridg which contains a most rectified sulphu this park are said to be no less than s those springs. There are other wate reducible to any of the former cla Salter's-well, near Newcastle Under Elder-well, near Blim-hill, and the Sp Wolverhampton. The Moorlands, wh mountainous, and therefore reckone most barren, produce a short but sweet and feed as large cattle as those of Lanc The banks of the Dove in particular tain the great dairies which supply Utt market with such store of butter and c Great numbers of sheep, generally with b noses, are fed in the northern as well

thern parts; but they are ſmall, and nol coarſe. Of this much is manu- d in the cloathing and felting buſi- nor is the arable ground leſs fruitful e paſtures; and even the moor lands, manured with marl and lime, mixed f-aſhes, produce good oats and barley uthern parts, and ſome adjacent pa- the north, yield wheat, rye, barley. c. In theſe parts they alſo ſow flax mp. With regard to ſubterraneous ions, the moors and woodlands yield pper, iron, marble, alabaſter, mill- coal, ſalt, &c. Of this ſort is the of Cannock-wood, and moſt of the and parks in this county. In the nitful parts are ſeveral marls, which with great ſucceſs on the lands, and made of reddiſh clay marl. Here like- brick earth which burns blue, fullers- otter's-clay, particularly a ſort uſed in es at Amblecot, the beſt in England, retofore ſold at ſeven-pence a buſhel, t as far as London, Briſtol, &c. Slip, ſh earth, with which divers veſſels ted; yellow and red ochres, chiefly eſt lands, and tobacco-pipe clay. It yields valuable ſtones and various s, as fire-ſtone, rocks of lime-ſtone, ne, of which is a ſort called muſh, as he crown of a hat, and containing pint of a cold ſharp liquor, yet plea- hich the workmen are fond of; the t of iron wares are made of it. Alſo ones, or hæmatites, copper ore, lead rry ſtones, mill and grind ſtones; lly, alabaſter and mardle, of which whole mountains. In this county plenty of turf and peat, cannel-coal, -coal, and pit coal. It is governed four archdeacons of Stafford, Derby, y, and Shrewſbury, and contains oo pariſhes. It ſends to parliament ghts of the ſhire, two members for ld, and the like number each for and Newcaſtle Under Line. The f this county are particularly noted g ſwift footed, foot-races being their diverſion.

G, S. the male of red deer.

GE, S. [*eſtage*, Fr.] a floor raiſed, ch any ſhow is exhibited; a place ny thing is tranſacted; a part of a .

GE-COACH, S. a coach which paſſes aſſes to and from the ſame places.

GEPLAY, S. a theatrical entertain-

GGARD, S. a young male of red

TA'GGER, V. N. [*ſtageren* Belg.] rbe unable to walk or ſtand ſteadily; or give way; to heſitate or be in Neuterly, to make a perſon reel; or make leſs confident.

STA'GGERS, S. the cholic or apoplexy in horſes.

STA'GMA, S. in Chemiſtry, juices of plants mixed together, in order to diſtillation.

STA'GNANT, Adj. [*ſtagnans*, Lat.] motionleſs; not running.

To STA'GNATE, V. A. [*ſtagnum*, Lat.] to ſtop its courſe; to be without motion.

STAGNA'TION, S. ſtoppage of motion.

STAID, Part. adj. ſober; grave.

STAI'DNESS, S. free from levity; ſoberneſs; gravity; prudence.

To STAIN, V. A. [*yſtaeno*, Brit.] to blot, ſpot, or ſpoil colour; to diſgrace.

STAIN, S. a ſpot or diſcoloration; a diſgrace.

STAIN'ING, Adj. ſpotting, or diſcolouring.

STAIR, S. [*ſtegher*, Sax. *ſteghe*, Belg.] ſteps by which we aſcend from the bottom to the top of any building.

STAI'RCASE, S. that part of a building which contains the ſtairs.

STAKE, S. [*ſtaca*, Sax. *ſtaeck*, Belg. *eſtaca*, Span.] a poſt or ſtrong ſtick faſtened in the ground; any thing placed as a palliſade; any thing pledged or wagered; the ſtate of being pledged or hazarded; a ſmall anvil.

To STAKE, V. A. to faſten or ſupport with pieces of timber ſet upright; to wager, pledge or hazard.

STALE, Adj. [*ſtelle*, Belg.] old; kept long; impaired by time.

STALE, S. [*ſtælen*, Sax.] a proſtitute; urine; old beer.

To STALE, V. A. to wear out or make old. Neuterly, to make water.

STALE'NESS, S. of an old date; not freſh.

To STALK, V. N. [*ſtealcan*, Sax.] to walk in a proud manner; to walk lofty.

STALK, S. a proud and lofty ſtep; the ſtem of a plant, corn, &c.

STA'LKING-HORSE, S. a horſe made uſe of in tunnelling for partridges; a perſon employed as a tool; a pretence.

STALL, S. [*ſteal*, Sax. *ſtal*, Belg. *ſta'lla*, Ital.] a crib in which an ox is fed; a bench, &c. where any thing is expoſed to ſale; a ſmall houſe or ſhed, in which certain trades are carried on; the ſeat of a dignified clergyman in a choir.

To STALL, V. A. to keep in a ſtall or ſtable. To inveſt, uſed for *inſtall*. To glut or cloy. Neuterly, to kennel.

STA'LLAGE, S. money paid for keeping a ſtall in a fair or market.

STA'LLION, S. [*yſdalwyn*, Brit. *eſtallion*, Fr. *ſtallone*, Ital.] a ſtone-horſe kept for covering mares; a man kept to ſatisfy the lewd deſires of a woman; the bully of a proſtitute.

STA'MINA,

STA'MINA, S. [Lat.] the first principles of any thing; the solids of a human body. In Botany, the little fine threads which grow round the style within the flowers of plants, and bear the apices on their extremities.

STA'MINEOUS, Adj. thready; appearing as if full of threads. Among Florists, flowers which want the fine coloured leaves called *petala*, and consist only of the stylus and stamina, and thence called imperfect.

STA'MMEL, S. in low language, a large flouncing mare; a rude bouncing wench.

To STA'MMER, V. N. [*stams*, Goth. *stamur*, Sax.] to speak with great difficulty and hesitation; to have an impediment in the speech.

STA'MMERER, S. one who faulters in speaking.

To STAMP, V. A. [*stampen*, Belg. *stamper*, Dan.] to strike by forcing the foot hastily downwards; to beat in a mortar; to impress with some mark or figure; to coin.

STAMP, S. [*estampe*, Fr. *stampa*, Ital.] any instrument by which an impression is made; a mark or impression made by stamping; a picture cut in wood for marking; authority; make; cast; form.

To STANCH, V. A. [*estancher*, Fr. *stanare*, Ital. *stagno*, Lat.] to stop blood, or hinder from running.

STANCH, Adj. sound, or not letting out, applied to vessels. Firm, trusty, or sound of principle; strong, or not broken.

STA'NCHION, S. [*etançon*, Fr.] in building, a stay; a support.

STA'NCHNESS, S. firmness; the quality of being trusty, or of sound principle.

To STAND, V. N. [preter *I stood*, or *have stood*; *standen*, Sax.] to rest upon one's feet; to remain undemolished, or not thrown down; to stop, halt, or cease; to be without action. *To stand against*, to resist or oppose. *To stand by*, to support or defend; to be present only as a spectator; to repose on, or confide in. *To stand for*, to propose one's self as a candidate. *To stand off*, to keep at a distance; to refuse compliance; to decline intimacy; or friendship. *To stand out*, to continue; firm in a resolution; to deny compliance; to be prominent. *To stand to*, to ply; to persevere or continue any action; to remain fixed in a purpose; to abide by a contract or assertion. Actively, to sustain without yielding; to abide; to keep or maintain.

STAND, S. a station, or place where one waits standing; rank or post; a step or halt; an interruption or intermission; the highest mark or degree beyond which a thing cannot proceed; difficulty; perplexity; a frame on which vessels are placed.

STA'NDARD, S. [*estandart*, Fr.] an ensign, particularly that of the cavalry; that which is of undoubted authority, and the test of other things of the same kind; something tried by proper test; a standing st... or tree.

STA'NDING, Adj. settled or long est... lished; lasting; motionless; placed on fee...

STA'NDING, S. continuance in any p... place, or station; power to stand; ran... competition of candidates.

STA'NDISH, S. a case for pens and in...

STA'NNARY, S. [*stannum*, Lat.] ... lating to the tin-works.

STA'NZA, S. [*stanza*, Ital. *stance*, F... a verse in a poem consisting of more than ... lines.

STAPLE, S. [*estape*, Fr. *stapel*, Belg. ... settled market.

STAPLE, Adj. settled; established; ... cording to the laws of commerce.

STAPLE, S. [*stapul*, Sax.] a nail ... ing two shanks, and when driven formi... loop.

STAR, S. [*stairnon*, Goth. *steorra*, S... one of the luminous bodies which appea... the sky at night.

STA'RBOARD, S. [*steorbord*, Sax.] ... right hand side of a ship.

STARCH, S. [*starc*, Teut.] a kin... paste made of flour or potatoes, with w... linen is stiffened.

STARCH, Adj. [*starc*, Teut.] fli... formal.

To STARCH, V. A. to stiffen ... starch.

STA'RCHED, Adj. stiffened with st... stiff, precise, or formal.

To STARE, V. N. [*starian*, Sax. *st*... Belg.] to look with fixed eyes; to ... steadily with wonder, impudence, confu... stupidity, or horror. *To stare in the* ... signifies to be undeniably evident. To ... out.

STARE, S. a fixed or impudent look.

STARK, Adj. [*stere*, *stare*, Sax. ... Belg. *starc*, Teut.] stiff; rugged; ... gross in the highest degree.

STARK, S. a starling.

STA'RLIGHT, S. the light of ... the stars.

STA'RRY, decorated with stars; ... bling stars.

To START, V. N. [*startzen*, Te... feel or give an involuntary shrink, ... or motion, on the apprehension of dan... go out of the way, or deviate. To ri... denly, used with *up*. To set out ... course or pursuit. Actively, to al... disturb suddenly; to make fly; to dis... to put suddenly out of its place.

START, S. a sudden twitch or mo... terror; a sally or unexpected flight; ... spring or motion. *To get the start*, is to ... before another.

STA'RTING, S. among Jockies, ... ting out of the horses at the beginni... heat. Among Brewers, the putting ... or ale to that which is decayed, in o...

ve it; or the filling empty butts with
beer.

STA'RTISH, Adj. inclinable to ſtart.

To STA'RTLE, V. N. to ſhrink, or
ch on a ſudden apprehenſion of danger.
ively to frighten, or make a perſon jump,
h fear.

STA'RTLE, S. a ſudden ſhock or alarm
error.

To STARVE, V. N. [*ſtearfan*, Sax. *ſter-*
, Belg.] to periſh with hunger or cold.
ively, to kill with hunger or cold; to
rive of force or vigour.

STA'RVELING, S. an animal that is
h thin and weak for want of food.

STATE, S. [*ſtatus*, Lat.] condition;
umſtances of nature or fortune; the ſet-
meaning or tenor; the community or
blic; a government; rank or quality; ſo-
n pomp or grandeur; a canopy; the chief
ſons in an adminiſtration. Compounded
h other words, it ſignifies public, or re-
ng to government.

To STATE, V. A. [*conſtater*, Fr.] to
le or regulate; to repreſent with all its
umſtances.

STA'TELINESS, S. grandeur of appear-
e or mien; proud behaviour.

STATELY, Adj. pompous; majeſtic.

STATES-GE'NERAL, S. an aſſembly
the deputies of the ſeveral Dutch pro-
ces.

STA'TESMAN, S. one verſed or concern-
in the arts of government.

STA'TIC, or STA'TICAL, Adj. relating
the ſcience of weighing.

STA'TICKS, S. [*ſtatique*, Fr. *ςατικη*,
.] the ſcience which conſiders the weight
bodies, or the motion of bodies ariſing
m gravity.

STA'TION, S. [*ſtatio*, Lat.] the act of
nding; a place or poſt; ſituation; em-
yment; rank or condition of life.

To STA'TION, V. A. to ſet in a certain
k, poſt, or place.

STA'TIONARY, Adj. fixed.

STA'TIONER, S. one who ſells paper,
merly applied to bookſellers on account of
ſtands or ſtations in which they expoſed
ir books.

STA'TUARY, S. [*ſtatuaire*, Fr.] the art
carving images; a carver of images.

STA'TUE, S. [*ſtatua*, Lat.[a carved or
t image.

STA'TURE, S. [Fr. *ſtatura*, Lat.] the
ght of an animal.

STA'TUTE, S. [*ſtatut*, Fr. *ſtatutum*, Lat.]
edict of a legiſlator; a law; an act of par-
ment.

To STAV'E, V. A. [from *ſtaff*, in the
ral *ſtaves*] to break barrels in pieces.

STAVES, the plural of *Staff*.

To STAY, V. N. [*ſtaen*, Belg. *ſtaie*, Ruſſ.]
continue in a place, or in the ſame ſtate;
wait; to ſtop or ſtand ſtill. Uſed with *one*
or *upon*, to reſt or confide in. Actively, to
ſtop; to delay; to keep from departing. To
prop, uſed with *on*, or *up*: from *eſtayer*, Fr.

STAY, S. continuance in the ſame place;
ſtand or ſtop; a fixed ſtate; a proper ſupport.
Among Mariners, ropes which ſupport the
maſts and keep them from falling. In the
plural, a whalebone covering worn by wo-
men, and laced behind.

STA'YMAKER, S. a maker of women's
ſtays.

STA'YEDNESS, S. See *Staidneſs*.

STEAD, S. [*ſted*, Sax. *ſtath*, *ſtads*, Goth.]
a place, room, or poſt occupied by another.
After *ſtand*, uſe, help, or ſervice. Compound-
ed with *bed*, the frame on which it ſtands.
Stead or *ſted*, in the name of places, comes
from *ſted*, or *ſtyd*, Sax. a place; but if it be
ſituated on a river, from *ſtada*, Iſl. *ſtatha*,
Sax. a ſtation for ſhips.

To STEAD, V. A. to help or aſſiſt.

STE'ADILY, Adv. without tottering or
altering.

STE'ADINESS, S. the quality of not be-
ing eaſily moved or diſconcerted; not liable
to change.

STE'ADY, Adj. firm; conſtant; ſure.
Among Sailors, to keep the ſhip conſtant in
her courſe.

STEAK, S. [*ſtyck*, or *ſteck*, Iſl.] a piece
of meat to be fried or broiled.

To STEAL, V. A. [preter *ſtole*, part. paſſ.
ſtolen; *ſtelan*, Sax. *ſtelen*, Belg.] to take away
what is another's privately; to gain or effect
in a ſecret or imperceptible manner. Neu-
terly, to withdraw ſecretly; to be guilty of
taking what is another's without his know-
ledge or notice.

STEALTH, S. the act of taking what be-
longs to another without his knowledge or
notice. *By ſtealth*, ſignifies ſecretly, and is
ſometimes uſed in a good ſenſe.

STEAM, S. [*ſteme*, Sax.] the vapour ari-
ſing from any boiling or hot liquor.

To STEAM, V. N. to ſend up vapours,
applied to hot liquors.

STE'AMINESS, S. abounding with va-
pours.

STEATO'MA, S. [Gr.] matter in a wen
compoſed of fat.

STE'DFAST, Adj. faſt in a place; firm
in reſolution.

STE'DFASTLY, Adv. firmly; reſo-
lutely.

STE'DFASTNESS, S. conſtancy; firm-
neſs; reſolution.

STEED, S. [*ſteda*, Sax.] a horſe.

STEEL, S. [*ſtal*, Sax. *ſtael*, Belg. *ſtelze*,
Ruſſ.] iron purified in the fire with other in-
gredients, which render it white, and its
grain cloſer and finer. Figuratively, weapons
of armour. In Medicine, chalybeate remedies.
Proverbially, any thing hard.

To STEEL, V. A. to point or edge with
ſteel; to make hard, firm, or inſenſible.

STEE'LYARD,

STEE'LYARD, S. a kind of balance for weighing

STEEP, Adj. [*ſteap*, Sax.] difficult and dangerous to aſcend or deſcend, becauſe with very little ſlant.

STEEP, S. a precipice; an aſcent almoſt perpendicular.

To STEEP, V. A. [*ſteppen*, Belg. *ſtopnice*, Pol.] to ſoak long in liquor.

STEEPLE, S. [*ſteopl*, *ſtypel*, Sax.] the ſpire or turret of a church in which the bells hang.

STEE'PNESS, S. declivity; great deſcent.

STEER, S. [*ſtyrr*, *ſteor*, *ſtiore*, Sax. *ſtier*, Belg.] a young bullock.

To STEER, V. A. [*ſteeran*, *ſtyran*, Sax. *ſtieren*, Belg.] to direct or guide in its paſſage. Neuterly to guide a veſſel in its courſe.

STEE'RAGE, S. the act of guiding a veſſel in its courſe; that which guides any thing in its courſe; the ſtern or hinder part of a ſhip.

STEE'RSMAN, S. one that ſteers or guides a veſſel in its courſe; one who chiefly conducts the affairs of a ſtate.

STEGA'NOGRAPHY, S. [στεγανος and γραφω, Gr.] the art of ſecret writing; characters or cyphers know only to perſons that correſpond with each other.

STEGNO'SIS, S. [Gr.] a ſtopping up the pores of the body.

STEGNO'TICS, S. [στηγνοτικα Gr.] binding medicines.

STE'LLAR, Adj. [*ſtella*, Lat.] relating to the ſtars; full of ſtars.

STE'LLATE, Adj. [*ſtellatus*, Lat.] marked with ſpots like ſtars. In Botany, plants having their leaves growing on the ſtalks at certain diſtances, in the form of a ſtar.

STELLI'FEROUS, Adj. bearing ſtars.

STE'LLIONATE, S. in Law, a kind of crime which is committed by a deceitful ſelling a thing for otherwiſe than it really is; as if a man ſhould ſell that for his own eſtate which is the property of another.

STEM, S. [*ſtemma*, Lat.] a ſtalk or twig; a family or race; the prow, or forepart of a ſhip.

To STEM, V. A. [*ſtæmma*, Iſl.] to oppoſe a current.

STENCH, S. [from *ſtencan*, Sax.] a bad ſmell. *Dryden* has uſed it for a good ſmell.

To STENCH, V. A. to ſent with a bad ſmell.

STENO'GRAPHY, S. [from στενος, and γραφω, Gr.] the art of writing in ſecret characters, or ſhort hand.

To STEP, V. N. [*ſtæppan*, Sax. *ſtappen*, Belg. *ſtapac*, Pol.] to move by a ſingle change or motion of the feet; to advance ſuddenly; to trace backwards or forwards in the mind; to take a ſhort walk.

STEP, S. [*ſtæp*, Sax. *ſtap*, Belg.] motion by moving one foot before another; a ſtair; a round of a ladder; the ſpace paſſed by ſingle remove of the foot; a ſmall ſp paſſage or conduct; the print of a foot; manner of walking; action or conduct.

STEP, in Compoſition, ſignifies one lated to another only by marriage; from Sax. of *ſtepan*, Sax. to deprive or make a phan; hence we meet with the words *daughter*, or *ſtep-ſon*, as well as *ſtep-moth* that is, a daughter or ſon that are orph or have loſt their own mother; and a pe who by marriage is the mother of ano that was an orphan, or had loſt a mother death.

STERCORA'TION, S. the act of co ing or mixing with dung.

STERCO'RARY, Adj. [*ſtercorarius*, L feeding upon dung.

STEREO'GRAPHY, S. [*ſtereograp* Lat. from στερεος, and γραφω, Gr.] the a repreſenting ſolids on a plane.

STEREO'METRY, S. [of στερεος, μετρεω, Gr.] a ſcience teaching to mea ſolid bodies, or to find their ſolid conte

STE'RIL, Adj. [*ſterile*, Fr. *ſterilis*, L barren, or producing neither fruit nor chil

STERI'LITY, S. [*ſterilité*, Fr. *ſteri* Lat.] barrenneſs; or wanting the powe produce fruit or offſpring.

STE'RLING, Adj. [from the *Eaſterl* originally employed in coinage] gen Engliſh; having twenty ſhillings Engli the pound.

STE'RLING, S. Engliſh coin; ſtan money or rate.

STERN, Adj. [*ſtyrnn*, Sax.] ſevere in or manners.

STERN, S. [*ſteorn*, Sax.] the hind part ſhip; the hinder part of any thing; direct

STER'NLY, Adj. ſeverely; moroſely

STE'RNNESS, S. ſeverity in look manners.

STERNUTATION, S. [*ſternutatio*, L a convulſive ſhaking of the nerves and m cles, occaſioned by an irritation of thoſ the noſtrils; ſneezing.

STERNUTA'TIVE, Adj. provok ſneezing.

To STEW, V. A. [*eſtuver*, Fr. *ſto* Belg.] to ſeethe any thing with a flow and a ſmall quantity of liquor.

STEW, S. [*eſtuve*, Fr. *ſtufa*, Ital. *eſt* Span.] a bagnio; a brothel; a ſtore pond fiſh pond.

STE'WARD, S. [*ſtiward*, Sax.] who manages the affairs of another, par larly with reſpect to money.

STI'BIAL, Adj. antimonial.

STICK, S. [*ſticca*, Sax. *ſtecco*, Ital. Belg.] a thin and longiſh piece of wood.

To STICK, V. A. [preter and part. pa *ſtuck*; *ſtican*, Sax.] to faſten on ſo that it remain or adhere without falling off; to or pierce with a pointed inſtrument. terly, to adhere to without falling off;

inſeparable; to remain in the memory; to ſtop in its paſſage; to be conſtant; to heſitate, uſed with *at*. To be perplexed.

To STI'CKLE, V. N. to take part with one ſide or another; to contend with obſtinacy.

STI'CKLER, S. one who is buſy in public affairs; one who is zealous in the cauſe he eſpouſes.

STI'CKY, Adj. faſtening itſelf to any thing it touches.

STIFF, Adj. [*ſtiff*, Sax. *ſtiff*, Dan.] not eaſily to be bent, or put out of form by the touch; not eaſily ſubdued; obſtinate; formal.

To STI'FFEN, V. A. [*ſtifian*, Sax.] to make ſtiff, or hard to be bent; to make obſtinate, Neuterly, to become hard to be bent, or obſtinate.

STI'FFLY, Adv. in a ſtubborn or obſtinate manner.

STI'FFNESS, S. rigidity; hardneſs. Obſtinacy; ſtubbornneſs.

To STIFLE, V. A. [*eſtoufer*, Fr.] to ſmother for want of air; to keep in; to extinguiſh; to ſuppreſs or conceal.

STI'GMA, S. [Lat.] a brand with a hot iron; a mark of infamy.

To STI'GMATIZE, V. N. [*ſtigmatiſer*, Fr.] to mark with a brand; to diſgrace with a note of infamy or reproach.

STILE, S. [*ſtigele*, Sax. from *ſtigan*, Sax.] a ſet of ſteps by which a perſon may paſs from one incloſure to another; a pin in a ſundial which forms the ſhadow.

To STILL, V. A. [*ſtillan*, Sax. *ſtillen*, Belg.] to make ſilent; quiet or appeaſe; to ſtop motion.

STILL, Adj. [*ſtill*, Belg.] without noiſe, motion, or rage.

STILL, S. a ſtate of calmneſs and ſilence; a veſſel uſed in diſtilling.

STILL, Adv. [*ſtille*, Sax.] to this time inclusive; nevertheleſs.

To STILL, V. A. See *Diſtil*.

STI'LLBORN, Adj. dead born.

STI'LLICILE, S. [Lat.] a ſucceſſion of drops.

STI'LLNESS, S. the ſtate of being free from motion or noiſe.

STILTS, S. [*ſtyltor*, Swed. *ſtelton*, Dan.] ſticks with ſtraps, in which boys put their feet, and raiſe themſelves to walk in.

To STI'MULATE, V. A. [*ſtimulatus*, Lat.] to prick; to incite to action by ſome forcible notice. In Phyſic, to excite a quick ſenſation, and a derivation towards the part.

STIMULA'TION, S. the act of inciting to action; the act of inciting a quick ſenſation.

To STING, V. A. [preter *ſtung*, part. paſſ. *ſtang*, and *ſtung*; *ſtingan*, Sax.] to pierce or prick with a pointed dart infected with venom; to put to great pain or torture.

STING, S. a ſharp and venomous point with which ſome animals are armed; any thing that gives pain; the laſt verſe of an epigram, conveying ſome ſharp or pointed thought.

STINGI'NESS, S. covetouſneſs; niggardlineſs.

STI'NGO, S. [from the ſharpneſs of its taſte] old ſtrong beer.

STI'NGY, S. [the *g* pronounced ſoft like a *j*] covetous; loth to give or ſpend.

To STINK, V. N. [preter *ſtank* or *ſtunk*; *ſtincan*, Sax. *ſtincken*, Belg.] to be putrified and cauſe a bad ſcent.

STINK, S. an offenſive ſmell.

STI'NKARD, S. a ſtinking, naſty, paltry fellow.

STI'NK-POT, S. an artificial compoſition offenſive to the ſmell.

To STINT, V. A. [*ſtinta*, Swed. *ſtunta*, Iſl.] to bound; to reſtrain; to give ſparingly, or confine to ſhort allowance.

STINT, S. limit; bound. A proportion aſſigned.

STI'PEND, S. [*ſtipendium*, Lat.] wages, or ſettled pay.

STIPE'NDIARY, S. [*ſtipendiaire*, Fr. *ſtipendiarius*, Lat.] one who performs any ſervice for a ſettled payment.

STI'PTIC, or STI'PTICAL, Adj. See *Styptic*.

To STI'PULATE, V. N. [*ſtipulatus*, Lat.] to ſettle or make a bargain on certain terms.

STIPULA'TION, S. an agreement; a covenant.

To STIR, V. A. [*ſtircan*, Sax. *ſtooren*, Belg.] to move or remove from its place; to incite; to agitate, or put the parts of a fluid in motion, by keeping ſomething continually moving between them. *To ſtir up*, to put in action; to incite or provoke. Neuterly, to move one's ſelf; to be in motion; to riſe out of bed.

STIR, S. [*ſtur*, Run.] a tumult, buſtle, or public commotion.

STI'RIOUS, Adj. hanging in drops like icicles.

STI'RRUP, S. [*ſtigerap*, Sax.] an iron loop hung by a ſtrap, aſſiſting an horſeman in mounting his horſe.

To STITCH, V. A. [*ſticke*, Dan. *ſticken*, Belg.] to work in a peculiar manner with a needle. *To ſtitch up*, to mend ſomething rent. Neuterly, to perform needle work.

STITCH, S. a ſingle paſs of a needle and thread through any thing; a ſharp pain; from *ſtician*, Sax.

STI'THY, S. [*ſtedie*, Iſl. *ſtith*, Sax.] an anvil.

To STIVE, V. A. [from the ſame original as *Stew*] to ſtuff up cloſe; to make hot and ſultry for want of vent.

STO'AKER, S. one who looks after fires, and keeps them up.

STOCCA'DO, S. [*stoccata*, from *stocco*, Ital.] a thrust with a rapier.

STOCK, S. [*stoc*, Sax. *stock*, Belg. *estoc*, Fr.] the trunk or body of a plant or tree; a log; a person remarkably stupid; the handle of any thing; the frame on which a ship is supported while building; a close neckcloth; a race, or family; the fund with which a person carries on trade; goods employed in trade; quantity; a fund established by the government.

To STOCK, V. A. to store; to lay in stock; to put in the stocks.

STOCKFISH, S. dried cod, so called from its hardness.

STOCKING, S. the covering of the legs.

STOCKJOBBER, S. a low wretch who gets money by buying and selling in the funds.

STOCKS, S. [it has no singular] a confinement for the legs.

STOCK-STILL, Adj. as motionless as a log.

STOICK, S. a follower of the sect of Zeno; this sect received its name from Στόα, Gr. a porch, because Zeno taught his disciples in a common porch of the city of Athens. They held the doctrine of the neutrality of external things.

STOKE, or STOAK, in the names of places comes from *stocce*, Sax. the stock or body of a tree.

STOLE, S. [*stola*, Lat.] a long vest or robe. *Groom of the stole*, is the head officer belonging to the king's bed-chamber.

STOLE, preter of *Steal*.

STOLEN, part. passive of *Steal*.

STOLIDITY, S. foolishness; want of sense.

STOMACH, S. [*estomach*, Fr. *stomachus*, Lat.] that part of the body in which the food is digested; appetite, hunger, or desire of food; inclination; anger; sullenness or resentment.

To STOMACH, V. N. [*stomacho*, Lat.] to resent.

STOMACHER, S. an ornamental covering worn by women on the front of their stays.

STOMACHIC, or STOMACHICAL, Adj. relating to the stomach; good for the stomach.

STOMACHICS, S. [*stomachia*, Lat.] medicines that strengthen the stomach, and cause an appetite.

STONE, S. [*stains*, Goth. *stan*, Sax.] an insipid hard body, neither malleable, ductile, nor soluble in water; a gem or precious stone; the hard covering of the kernel of a fruit; a disorder consisting of a hard concretion of gravel or fabulous matter; a weight consisting of fourteen pounds. *To leave no stone unturned*, is to do every thing that can be done towards the success of an undertaking.

STONE, Adj. made of stone.

To STONE, V. A. to hit or kill with stones; to harden.

STONY, Adj. full of stones.

STOOL, S. [*stols*, Goth. *ystôl*, Brit. *stol*, Sax. and Sclav. *stoel*, Belg. *stole*, Russ. *stolica*, Bob.] a seat without a back; evacuation by purging medicines.

To STOOP, V. N. [*stupian*, Sax. *stuypen*, Belg.] to bend downwards or forwards. Figuratively, to yield or submit.

To STOP, V. A. [*estouper*, Fr. *stoppare*, Ital. *stoppen*, Belg.] to hinder in moving or action; to put an end to motion or action; to close any aperture; to put the points between the several branches of a period in writing. Neuterly, to cease from motion or action; to refuse payment, or become a bankrupt.

STOP, S. a hindrance or obstruction of action or motion; a point used in dividing sentences.

STOPPLE, S. something by which the mouth of a bottle or vessel is stopped up.

STORE, S. [*stor*, Run.] plenty or a large number or quantity; a stock laid by or reserved.

To STORE, V. A. to supply or furnish in large quantities; to reserve or lay by in large quantities for a future time; to lay up or hoard.

STORGE, S. [Gr.] instinct; natural affection.

STORK, S. a bird of passage, famous for the regularity of its departure.

STORM, S. [*ad stuma*, Run. *storm*, Sax. *stormo*, Ital.] a violent agitation of the winds or commotion of the elements; a violent assault on a fortified place; violence of passion; misery or distress.

To STORM, V. A. to attack by open force. Neuterly, to raise tempests; to rage.

STORMY, Adj. tempestuous; boisterous; violent.

STORY, S. [*stær*, Sax. *storie*, Belg. *storia*, Ital.] an account of things past, generally applied to a relation of trifling and fictitious things; a floor or flight of rooms.

To STORY, V. A. to relate any transaction either real or fictitious; to range above one another.

STOVE, S. [*stoo*, Isl. *stofa*, Sax.] a hot house, or room made warm by art; a place in which fire is made.

To STOUND, V. N. [*stunde*, Isl.] to be in pain or sorrow. Used by Spenser for *stunn'd*.

STOUND, S. sorrow; astonishment; hour; season.

STOUT, Adj. [*stauten*, Goth.] strong, brave; intrepid; firm, or able to bear a great weight.

STOUTNESS, S. bodily strength; bravery; intrepidity.

To STOW, V. A. [*stow*, Sax.] to lay up; to put in a proper place.

STO'WAGE, S. money paid for laying up goods; the place where goods are laid up.

STOWE, in the names of places, is derived from *ſtow*, Sax a place.

To STRADDLE, V. N. [from *ſtride*] to ſtand or walk with the feet at a wide diſtance from each other.

To STRAGGLE, V. N. [from *ſtray*, of *ſtravare*, Ital.] to go from the right way; to ramble or wander.

STRAIGHT, Adj. [when this word is oppoſed to crooked, it ſhould be written *ſtright*; but when oppoſed to broad or wide, *ſtrait*] not crooked; narrow not cloſe.

STRAIGHT, Adj. [*ſtrax*, Dan. *ſtrack*, Belg.] immediately; without delay.

To STRA'IGHTEN, V. A. to reduce from a crooked to a right or ſtraight line.

STRAI'GHTNESS, S. the quality of being even or not crooked.

STRAI'GHTWAYS, Adv. immediately.

To STRAIN, V. A. [*eſtraindre*, Fr.] to ſqueeze, or force liquor through by ſqueezing; to filter; to weaken by overſtretching; to put to the utmoſt ſtrength; to pull or force tight; to conſtrain. Neuterly, to make violent efforts.

STRAIN, S. a weakneſs cauſed by ſtretching a ligament too much; ſtile or manner of ſpeaking; ſong or ſound.

STRA'INER, S. an inſtrument uſed in clearing liquors from foulneſs.

STRAIT, Adj. [*eſtroit*, Fr. *ſtretto*, Ital.] narrow, oppoſed to *wide*; cloſe; intimate; rigorous; difficult or diſtreſsful.

STRAIT, S. a narrow paſſage of the ſea, whereby two parts of the ocean are united; diſtreſs or difficulty.

To STRAIT, V. A. to reduce to difficulties.

To STRA'ITEN, V. A. to make narrow; to contract; to make tight; to deprive of room; to diſtreſs.

STRA'ITNESS, S. narrowneſs; difficulty.

STRAND, S. [*ſtrand*, Sax. *ſtrande*, Belg.] the land which borders on the ſea or a river; a bank or ſhore.

To STRAND, V. A. to drive or force upon the ſhallows or ſhore.

STRANGE, Adj. [*eſtrange*, Fr. *extraneus*, Lat.] wonderful, becauſe ſeldom occurring; odd; uncommon.

STRANGE, Interj. uſed as an expreſſion of wonder.

STRA'NGENESS, S. uncommonneſs; ſtrangeneſs.

STRA'NGER, S. [*etranger*, Fr.] one of another country; one with whom we have no acquaintance.

To STRANGLE, V. A. [*ſtrangulo*, Lat.] to kill by hindering a perſon from breathing; to hinder from birth or appearance.

STRANGLES, S. [it has no ſingular] a diſeaſe in horſes, attended with a running at the noſe.

STRANGULA'TION, S. ſuffocation; the act of ſtrangling.

STRA'NGURY, S. [*ſtrangurie*, Fr. from στραγξ and ουρον, Gr.] a diſeaſe wherein a perſon is forcibly inclined to make urine, but cannot do it, unleſs drop by drop, and then with great pain.

STRAP, S. [*ſtroppe*, Belg. *ſtrappa*, Ital.] a narrow ſlip of cloth or leather. Among Surgeons, is a kind of band to ſtretch out members in ſetting broken or disjointed bones. Among Mariners, is a rope ſpliced about a block, with an eye to faſten it.

STRA'PPING, Adj. of a large bulk or ſize, applied to men or women.

STRAPPA'DO, S. [Ital.] a kind of rack, the criminal being drawn up on high, with his arms tied backwards.

STRA'TA, S. [plural of *ſtratum*, Lat.] beds or layers of different kinds of earth.

STRA'TAGEM, S. [*ſtratageme*, Fr.] στραταγημα, Gr.] an artifice or trick by which an enemy is deceived in war; a trick by which ſome advantage is gained.

STRA'TIFY, V. A. to range in beds or layers.

STRATO'CRACY, S. [στρατος, and κρατεια, Gr.] military government; a ſtate governed by the army.

STRA'TUM, S. [Lat.] a bed or layer of different kinds of earth.

STRAW, S. [*ſtreow*, Sax. *ſtroo*, Belg.] the ſtalk of corn after it is threſhed; any thing proverbially worthleſs.

STRA'WBERRY, S. a well known fruit.

STRAY, S. a beaſt that has ſtrayed or wandered from its paſture or owner.

To STRAY, V. N. [*ſtroe*, Dan. *ſtravviare*, Ital.] to rove without any certain direction: to go out of the way or beyond proper bounds. Figuratively, to err.

STREAK, S. [*ſtrica*, Sax. *ſtreke*, Belg. *ſtriccia*, Ital.] a line of a colour different from that of the ground.

To STREAK, V. A. to mark with a line of different colour from that of the ground.

STRE'AKINESS, S. the quality of being full of lines of different colours.

STRE'AKY, Adv. abounding with ſtreaks.

STREAM, S. [*ſtraum*, Iſl. *ſtroom*, Belg.] running water; a current; any thing iſſuing in a line or current from a head.

To STREAM, V. N. to flow or run like water from a fountain or aperture.

STRE'AMER, S. the flag or pendant of a ſhip.

STREET, S. [*ſtræt*, Sax. *ſtrada*, Span. and Ital.] a paved way, or wide paſſage between two rows of houſes; a public way or place.

STREE'T-WALKER, S. a proſtitute who walks the ſtreets to entice the unwary and lewd.

STRENGTH, S. [Sax.] force, vigour, or power of body or mind; the quality of liquors which render them intoxicating; ſupport; an armament.

To STRE'NGTHEN, V. A. to increaſe in ſtrength or make ſtrong; to fix in reſolution.

STRE'NUOUS, Adj. [*ſtrenuus*, Lat.] brave or valiant; zealous or vehement in any cauſe.

STRE'PEROUS, Adj. hoarſe; noiſy; jarring.

STERSS, S. [*ſtrece*, Sax.] importance; violence; force; dependance. *To lay a ſtreſs upon*, to inſiſt or rely on.

To STRETCH, V. A. [*ſtrecan*, Sax. *ſtrecken*, Belg.] to ſpread out lengthwiſe with force; to ſtrain to the utmoſt. Neuterly, to be extended; to bear being extended without breaking; to go beyond the truth.

STRETCH, S. extenſion, or the ſtate of occupying more ſpace; effort; ſtruggle; the utmoſt extent or latitude of meaning; utmoſt reach of power.

STRE'TCHER, S. any thing uſed for extention. The timber againſt which the rower plants his feet.

To STREW, V. A. [pret. and part. paſſ. *ſtrown*, or *ſtrawn*, from *ſtrawan*, Goth.] to ſpread by ſcattering; to ſcatter looſely.

STRI'Æ, S [Lat.] the ſmall channels in the ſhells of cockles and ſcallops.

STRI'ATED, Adj. formed into channels.

STRI'CKLE, or STRI'CKLESS, S. a thing uſed to ſtrike the over meaſure of corn, &c.

STRICT, Adj. [*ſtrictus*, Lat.] rigorouſly exact, nice, or ſevere; cloſe or tight.

STRI'CTLY, Adv. ſeverely; cloſely; exactly.

STRI'CTNESS, S. carefulneſs, exactneſs; ſeverity.

STRI'CTURE, S. a ſpark from red-hot iron. Figuratively, degree. The beaſts "have ſome *ſtrictures* of ratiocination."

STRIDE, S. [*ſtrade*, Sax.] a long ſtep.

To STRIDE, V. N. [preter *ſtrode* or *ſtrid*, part. paſſ. *ſtridden*] to walk or paſs with long ſteps; to ſtand or ride with one leg on each ſide of any thing.

STRI'DENT, Adj. noiſy; gnaſhing with the teeth.

STRI'DULOUS, Adj. cracking or ſcreaking.

STRIFE, S. [from *ſtrive*] a conteſt wherein perſons mutually ſtrive to hurt or get the better of each other; oppoſition of nature.

To STRIKE, V. A. [preter. *ſtruck* or *ſtrook*, part. paſſ. *ſtruck* or *ſtricken*; *aſtrican*, Sax.] to hit with violence. To daſh, uſed with *on*. To ſtamp or impreſs a reſemblance, applied to coining. To contract or lower, applied to ſails, or flags. To make, applied to bargains. Uſed with *out*, to produce by ſudden and violent ſtroke; to bring to light; to form by a quick effort. Neuterly, to make a blow; to claſh. To act upon by blow, or ſound by the hammer, applied to clocks. To force its way with a quick and ſudden effort. *To ſtrike in with*, to conform or comply.

STRIKE, S. a buſhel.

STRI'KING, Part. Adj. affecting; ſurprizing; remarkable.

STRING, S. [Sax. *ſtreng*, Teut. and Dan.] a ſlender rope, thread, or ſilk; the chord of a muſical inſtrument; a nerve; a ſet of things fixed on a line; a ſeries of propoſitions or arguments. *To have two ſtrings to one's bow*, is to have two views or expedients, or to have a double advantage or ſecurity.

To STRING, V. A. [preter and part. paſſ. *ſtrung*] to furniſh with ſtrings; to file on or pierce through with a ſtring; to ſtretch or make tight.

STRI'NGENT, Adj. contracting; binding.

STRINGI'NESS, S. the quality of being full of ſtrings or threads.

To STRIP, V. A. [*ſtreopen*, Belg. *beſtripte*, Sax.] to make naked; to deprive of dreſs or covering; to deprive; to rob.

STRIP, S. a narrow ſhred.

STRIPE, S. [*ſtrepe*, Belg.] a line of different colour from the ground; a ſhred of a different colour; a mark made in the ſkin by a blow; a blow or laſh.

To STRIPE, V. A. [*ſtrepen*, Belg.] to variegate with different colours.

STRI'PLING, S. a young perſon; a youth.

To STRIVE, V. N. [preter. *ſtrove*, part. paſſ. *ſtriven*; *ſtreven*, Belg. *eſtriver*, Fr.] to ſtruggle, or to make a forcible effort; to ſtruggle or contend in oppoſition to another; to vie with or contend in excellence.

STROKE, S. [from *ſtrook*, preter of *ſtrike*] a blow; a ſudden act of one body upon another; a ſudden diſeaſe; the touch of a pencil; an effect ſuddenly produced; a maſterly effort; power; a gentle ſmoothing or rubbing of the hand.

To STROKE, V. A. [*ſtracan*, Sax.] to rub gently one way with the hand by way of kindneſs.

To STROLL, V. N. to rove about like a vagabond.

STRONG, Adj. [*ſtrang*, Sax.] having great ſtrength of body or mind; fortified; able to make a long and vigorous reſiſtance; healthy; acting forcibly on the mind; zealous; having any quality in a great degree. Intoxicating, applied to liquors. Deep, applied to colour. Hard of digeſtion, or high ſeaſoned, applied to food. Not eaſily conquered, applied to habits. Firm or not eaſily broken.

STRO'NGLY

STRONGLY, Adv. lustily; stoutly; forcibly.

STRO'PHE, S. [Gr.] the first of the three divisions of a Greek lyric poem.

STRU'CTURE, S. [Fr. *structura*, Lat.] the act of building; the manner in which the parts of any building or machine are joined together; a building.

To STRU'GGLE, V. N. [the etimology uncertain] to strive hard, or make strong efforts to perform a thing; to contend or make a strong opposition against; to be in agonies or distress.

STRU'GGLE, S. a violent effort made to overcome any difficulty or resistance; an agony.

STRU'MA, S. [Lat.] a glandular swelling: the king's evil.

STRU'MOUS, Adj. having a swelling in the glands.

STRU'MPET, S. [*stropo*, old Fr. *stuprum*, Lat.] a common prostitute.

To STRUT, V. N. [*strussen*, Teut.] to walk with an air of pride and dignity; to swell with something contained.

STRUT, S. a gait or walk of affected grandeur.

STUB, S. [*steb*, Sax. *stubbe*, Dan. *stob*, Belg. *stipes*, Lat.] a thick short stock of a tree; a log or block.

To STUB, V. A. to root up; to extirpate.

STU'BBLE, S. [*estouble*, Fr. *stoppel*, Belg. *stipula*, Lat.] the short straw left after the corn is reaped.

STU'BBORN, Adj. [from *stub* and *born*] obstinate, or not to be moved by threats or persuasions; hardy; rash; stiff; generally including the idea of something bad.

STU'BBORNLY, Adv. obstinately; inflexibly.

STU'BBORNNESS, S. obstinateness; perverseness.

STU'CCO, S. [Ital. *stuc*, Fr.] a kind of fine plaster used in a celling or wall.

STUD, S. [*studu*, Sax.] a post or stake; a knob or other ornamental protuberance; an ornamental fastening worn in the wristband of a shirt; a collection of breeding horses and mares, from *stade*, Isl. a stallion.

To STUD, V. N. to adorn with shining knobs.

STU'DENT, S. [*studens*, Lat.] a person given to books. In the university of Oxford, an exhibitioner, or scholar on the foundation of Christ-church.

STU'DIED, Adj. learned; produced by meditation or deep thinking.

STU'DIOUS, Adj. [*studieux*, Fr. *studiosus*, Lat.] much given to study; earnest for; regardful.

STU'DIOUSLY, Adv. diligently; carefully.

STU'DIOUSNESS, S. the quality of being much addicted to study.

STU'DY, S. [*estudo*, Fr. *studium*, Lat.] an intense application of the mind to books or meditation; learning acquired by books; an apartment set apart for reading and meditating.

To STU'DY, V. N. [*studeo*, Lat.] to think upon with intense application, or to endeavour diligently. Actively, to apply the mind to with intense thought, or to consider with attention.

STUFF, S. [*stoffe*, Belg. *estoffe*, Fr.] any matter or body; materials of which any thing is composed; furniture; any mixture or medicine; cloth or mixture of any kind, especially that of the woollen sort. A matter or thing, used only in contempt.

To STUFF, V. A. to fill or cram very full; to fill so as to occasion uneasiness; to fill or cram meat with seasoning.

STU'FFING, S. that by which any thing is filled; high seasoned ingredients which are forced into meat.

STUKE or STUCK, S. [See *Stucco*] a fine plaster made of lime and marble finely powdered, with which walls are covered, and wrought in figures resembling carvings.

STULTILO'QUENCE, S. [*stultiloquentia*, Lat.] idle and foolish talk.

STUM, S. [Swed. perhaps corrupted from *mustum*, Lat.] wine not fermented; new wine.

To STU'MBLE, V. N. [perhaps from *Tumble*] to trip in walking. Figuratively, to slip or err; to strike against, or light on by chance, used with *on*. Actively, to obstruct, or offend.

STU'MBLE, S. a trip in walking; a blunder or error in judgment.

STUMP, S. [*stumper*, Dan. *stompe*, Belg.] a small part of a tree remaining in the ground after the trunk and branches are lopped away; a part of a tooth remaining in the gums after the other part is broken off.

To STUMP, V. A. to cut off a stump; to brag or boast.

To STUN, V. N. [*stunan*, Sax. *gestan*, Belg.] to confound or impair hearing with an exceeding loud noise; to make a person senseless or dizzy by a blow on the head.

To STUNT, V. A. [*stunta*, Isl.] to hinder from growth.

STUPE, S. [*stupa*, Lat.] cloth, linen, or flax, dipped in warm medicated liquors and applied to a hurt or wound.

To STUPE, V. A. to foment, or apply warm flannels dipped in medicated liquors to a hurt.

STUPEFA'CTION, S. [Fr. *stupefactio*, Lat.] a state of mind wherein a person is insensible to threats or persuasions, and seems to have lost every sign of contrivance or attention.

STUPEFA'CTIVE, Adj. causing insensibility or dullness.

STUPE'NDOUS, Adj. prodigious; wonderful; astonishing.

STUPI'D, Adj. [*ſtupide*, Fr. *ſtupidus*, Lat.] wanting ſenſibility, apprehenſion, or underſtanding.

STU'PIDITY, S. [*ſtupidité*, Fr.] dulneſs, ſenſeleſſneſs, want of comprehenſion.

To STU'PIFY, V. A. [*ſtupefacio*, Lat.] to deprive of ſenſibility, ſagacity, or activity.

STU'POR, S. [*ſtupeur*, Fr.] a deprivation of all the ſenſes; heavineſs; numbneſs.

STUPRA'TION, S. the act of deflowering a woman; a rape.

STU'RDILY, Adv. ſtoutly, bluntly, obſtinately.

STU'RDINESS, S. great ſtrength, ſtoutneſs, obſtinacy.

STU'RDY, Adj. [*eſtourdi*, Fr.] hardy; ſtout: able to bear great toil, and to make a vigorous reſiſtance.

STU'RGEON, S. a fiſh.

STURK, S. [*ſtyrc*, Sax.] a young ox or heifer.

To STUT, or STUTTER, V. N. [*ſtutten*, Belg.] to ſpeak with heſitation, difficulty, or frequent repetition of the ſame ſyllable or letter of a word.

STY, S. [*ſtige*, Sax. *ty*, Brit.] a ſmall incloſure in which hogs are kept.

STY'GIAN, Adj. belonging to the river Styx; infernal; helliſh.

STYLE, S. [*ſtylus*, Lat.] a manner of writing, ſpeaking, or compoſing; a pointed iron uſed anciently in writing on tables of wax. In Botany, the pointed ſtalk which riſes from amidſt the leaves of flowers.

To STY'LE, V. A. to call, term, or name.

STYPTI'C, Adj. [uſually written *ſtiptic*; from *στυπτικος*, Gr.] aſtringent, peculiarly applied to ſuch medicines as ſtop bleeding.

STYX, S a poiſonous fountain of Arcadia, by the poets feigned to be a river of hell, by which the gods ſwore, and if any one broke his oath, or ſwore falſely, he was baniſhed from heaven and deprived of nectar for 100 years.

SUA'SIVE, Adj. [*ſuaſum*, Lat.] having the power to perſuade.

SUA'SORY, Adj. having a tendency to perſuade.

SUA'VITY, S. [*ſuavité*, Fr.] ſweetneſs; pleaſantneſs.

SUB, in compoſition, is borrowed from the Latin, and implies a ſmall degree; or inferior.

SUBA'CTION, S. the act of ſubduing or bringing under.

To SUBA'GITATE, V. A. [*ſubagitatum*, Lat.] to ſollicit; to have commerce with a woman.

SUBA'LPINE, Adj. [*ſub Alpinus*, Lat.] living or growing near the mountains called the Alps.

SUBA'LTERN, S. [*ſubalterne*, Fr.] an inferior,

SUBA'LTERN, Adj. placed under another; ſucceeding by turns.

SUBA'QUANEOUS, Adj. living under the water.

SU'BCHANTOR, S. an under chantor; an officer who officiates for a chantor in his abſence.

SUBCONSTE'LLATION, S. in Aſtronomy, a leſſer conſtellation.

SUBCUTA'NEOUS, Adj. lying under the ſkin.

SU'B-DEAN, S. a dignified clergyman next to the dean.

To SU'BDELEGATE, V. A. to ſubſtitute or appoint.

SUBDETI'TIOUS, Adj [*ſubdetitius*, Lat.] foiſted; forged.

To SU'BDIVIDE, V. A. [*ſubdiviſer*, Fr.] to divide a part into ſtill leſſer parts.

SU'BDOLOUS, Adj. [*ſubdolus*, Lat.] ſubtle; crafty; deceitful.

To SU'BDUCE, V. A. to ſubtract; to inveigle; to ſeduce.

To SU'BDUCT, V. A. [*ſubductum*, Lat.] to withdraw or take away.

SUBDU'CTION, S. an abatement, ſubtraction, or privately taking away.

To SUBDU'E, V. A. [*ſubdo*, Lat.] to cruſh, overpower, or conquer.

SU'BDUER, S. a conqueror; one that reduces or brings under.

SUBFU'MIGATION, S. a ceremony uſed by ſorcerers to drive away evil ſpirits by burning incenſe.

SUBJA'CENT, Adj. lying under.

To SUBJE'CT, V. A. [*ſubjectus*, Lat.] to put under; to reduce to ſubmiſſion; to make liable or obnoxious; to make ſubſervient.

SU'BJECT, Adj. [*ſubjectus*, Lat.] placed, ſituated, living or ſerving under; liable or obnoxious; that on which any action or thought is exerciſed.

SU'BJECT, S. [*ſujet*, Fr.] one who lives under the dominion of another; that on which any action or thought is employed; that in which any thing inheres.

SU'BJECTION, S. [*ſujettion*, Fr.] obedience to a ſuperior; dependence; ſlavery; obligation; neceſſity.

SUBJE'CTIVE, Adj. relating not to the object but the ſubject.

To SUBJOI'N, V. A. to add at the end; to annex.

SUBITA'NEOUS, Adj. ſudden; haſty.

To SU'BJUGATE, V. A. [*ſubjuguer*, Fr. *ſubjugatum*, Lat.] to bring under the yoke; to ſubdue.

SUBJUGA'TION, S. the act of ſubduing or reducing to a ſtate of ſlavery.

SUBJU'NCTIVE, [*ſubjonctif*, Fr. *ſubjunctivus*, Lat.] ſubjoined or added to ſomething elſe. In Grammar, a mood wherein the ſignification of a verb is relative to that of ſome other which goes before it.

SUBLA'PSARY, Adj. [*sub* and *lapsus*, Lat. done after the fall of man.

SUBLA'TION, S. the act of taking away.

SUBLAXA'TION, S. in Anatomy, an imperfect dislocation.

To SU'BLEVATE, V. A. [*sublevatum*, Lat.] to raise, succour, or ease.

SUBLEVA'TION, S. the act of assisting, easing, or lifting up.

To SU'BLIMATE, V. A. [*sublimis*, Lat.] in Chemistry, to raise by the force of fire. Figuratively, to exalt or elevate.

SU'BLIMATE, S. any thing raised by fire in a retort. Quicksilver raised in the retort.

SUBLIMA'TION, S. in chemistry, the distillation of solid substances only.

SUBLI'ME, Adj. [Fr. *sublimis*, Lat.] high in place, excellence, or nature; elevated in thought or style.

SUBLI'ME, S. [Fr.] a grand or lofty style, arising from nobleness of thought, magnificence of words, and the harmonious lively turn of the phrase.

To SUBLI'ME, V. A. [*sublimer*, Fr.] to raise by a chemical fire; to raise on high; to exalt, heighten, or improve.

SUBLI'MITY, S. [*sublimité*, Fr. *sublimitas*, Lat.] height of place, thought, or style.

SUBLU'NARY, Adj. [*sublunaire*, Fr. *sub* and *luna*, Lat.] under the moon.

To SUBME'RGE, V. A. [*submerger*, Fr. *submergere*, Lat.] to put or plunge under water; to drown.

SUBME'RSION, S. the act of plunging or dipping under water; sinking; drowning.

SUBMI'SS, Adj. [*submissus*, Lat.] humble, or confessing inferiority.

SUBMI'SSION, S. [Fr. *submissio*, Lat.] surrender; acknowledgment of inferiority, weakness, error, or power to command.

SUBMI'SSIVE, Adj. humble; meek; respectful.

To SUBMI'T, V. A. [*submitto*, Lat.] to let down or sink; to acknowledge, or resign one's self to the authority, commands, direction, or judgment of another. Neuterly, to be subject to as an inferior.

SUBMU'LTIPLE, S. A *submultiple* number or quantity, is that which is contained in another number, a certain number of times exactly: thus 5 is *submultiple* of 30.

To SUBNE'RVATE, V. A. to cut the sinews of the leg; to hamstring.

SUBO'RDINATE, Adj. [*sub* and *ordinatus*, Lat.] inferior in order, in nature, in dignity, or power; descending in a regular series or gradation.

To SUBO'RDINATE, V. A. [*subordonner*, Fr.] to range or place under another.

SUBORDINA'TION, S. [Fr.] dependence of persons or things with respect to each other.

To SUBO'RN, V. A. [*suborner*, Fr. *suborno*, Lat.] to produce privately, by secret fraud, or by silent and indirect means.

SUBORNA'TION, S. the act of procuring a person to give false evidence, or do a bad action.

SUBPOE'NA, S. [*sub* and *pœna*, Lat.] a writ commanding a person's appearance in a court under a penalty.

To SUBPOE'NA, V. A. to summon a person to apear before a court.

SU'B-READER, S. an under-reader in the inns of court, who reads the texts of law the reader is to lecture upon, and assists him.

SUBREP'TITIOUS, Adj. See *Surreptitious*.

SUBRIGU'OUS, Adj. wet; moist; watery underneath.

SUBRI'SION, S. the act of smiling.

To SU'BROGATE, V. A. [*subrogatum*, Lat.] to substitute, or put in the place of another.

To SUBSCRI'BE, V. A. [*subscribo*, Lat.] to give consent to or attest by writing one's name. Neuterly, to give consent; to promise; to promote an undertaking by paying in a certain sum of money.

SU'BSCRIPTION, S. the act of attesting a writing by signing one's name; the undertaking to advance the government money upon certain conditions, or giving money to charitable uses.

SU'BSEQUENT, Adj. [Fr. *subsequens*, Lat.] following in order of time or place.

To SU'BSE'RVE, V. A. [*subservio*, Lat.] to serve in a subordinate or instrumental manner.

SU'BSERVIENCY, S. subject to the controul or command of another.

SU'BSERVIENT, Adj. [*subserviens*, Lat.] assisting to the accomplishment of a purpose or design.

To SUBSI'DE, V. N. [*subsido*, Lat.] to sink down towards the bottom.

SU'BSIDIARY, Adj. [*subsidiarius*, Lat.] helping; aiding; assisting.

SU'BSIDY, S. [*subsidé*, Fr. *subsidium*, Lat.] an aid given in money towards carrying on the public affairs of a nation.

To SUBSI'ST, V. A. [*subsisto*, Lat. *subsister*, Fr.] to continue or retain the present state, nature, or properties; to have means of living or maintenance; to inherit.

SUBSI'STENCE, S. [*subsistance*, Fr.] real being; competency or sufficiency to support life.

SU'BSTANCE, S. [Fr. *substantia*, Lat.] being; something which has existence, and supports accidents: the essential part. Something real, opposed to imaginary. Body; wealth.

SUBSTA'NTIAL, Adj. [*substantialis*, Lat.] real; true; solid; material; strong; wealthy.

SU'BSTANTIVE, S. [*ſubſtantive*, Fr. *ſubſtantivum*, Lat.] a noun or word applied to ſignify any thing that is the object of our ſenſes or imagination, ſtripped of its qualities, and making ſenſe when joined with a verb or adjective.

SU'BSTANTIVE, Adj. ſolid; betokening exiſtence.

To SU'BSTITUTE, V. A. [*ſubſtituer*, Fr. *ſubſtitutus*, Lat.] to put inſtead, or in the place of, another.

SU'BSTITUTE, S. [*ſubſtitut*, Fr.] one placed and acting inſtead of another.

To SUBSTRA'CT, or SUBTRA'CT, V. A. to take away a part from the whole. In Arithmatic, the rule of finding the difference between two numbers by taking away the leſs from the greater, and ſetting down what remains.

SUBSTRU'CTION, S. the act of laying the foundation of a houſe.

SUBSU'LTIVE, or SUBSU'LTORY, Adj. leaping; bounding.

To SUBTE'ND, V. A. [from *ſub* and *tendo*, Lat.] to extend under.

SU'BTER, borrowed from the Latin, ſignifies, in compoſition, *under*.

SUBTERFLU'OUS, Adj. running or flowing under.

SU'BTERFUGE, S. [*ſubter* and *fugio*, Lat. *ſubterfuge*, Fr.] a ſhift, evaſion, or trick, by which a perſon endeavours to extricate himſelf from a difficulty.

SUBTERRA'NEAN, or SUBTERRANEOUS, Adj. [*ſubterra*, Lat.] under-ground; under the ſurface of the earth.

SU'BTILE, Adj. [ſometimes written *ſubtle*, and pronounced *ſuttle*; *ſubtile*, Fr.] thin; nice; fine; piercing; cunning; ſly; deceitful; refined, or ſo acute as hardly to be comprehended. When it ſignifies cunning or crafty, it is generally ſpelt *ſubtle*.

SU'BTILLY, Adv. craftily; cunningly.

SU'BTILTY, S. [*ſubtilté*, Fr.] firmneſs; the quality of being much rarified, or conſiſting of very ſmall and penetrating particles; nicety; refinement to exceſs; cunning.

SUBTILIZA'TION, S. [Fr.] the act of rarifying or making thin.

To SU'BTILIZE, V. N. [*ſubtiliſer*, Fr.] to rarify, or make thin; to refine or ſpin into uſeleſs niceties; to treat with too much refinement.

SU'BTLE, [See *Subtile*] ſly; artful or cunning.

SUBTLE'TY, S. cunning; craftineſs; quickneſs of wit.

SUBTLE'LY, Adv. cunningly; artfully; ſlyly.

To SUBTRA'CT, V. A. See *Subſtract*.

SUBTRA'CTION, S. in Arithmetic, a rule by which a leſs ſum is taken from a greater, to find the remainder.

SUBTRA'HEND, S. [*ſubtrahendum*, Lat.] in Arithmetic, the leſs number, which is to be taken out of the greater.

SUBVENTA'NEOUS, Adj. addled; windy.

To SUBVE'RSE, V. A. [*ſubverſus*, Lat.] to overturn, demoliſh, or deſtroy.

SUBVE'RSION, S. [Fr.] the act of overthrowing; the ſtate of a thing ruined, overthrown, or deſtroyed.

To SUBVE'RT, V. A. [*ſubverto*, Lat.] to overthrow, overturn, deſtroy, or turn upſide down; to corrupt or confound.

SU'BURB, S. [*ſuburbium*, Lat.] a collection of buildings without the walls of a city.

SUBURBA'NITY, S. [*ſuburbanitas*, Lat.] the neighbourhood of them that dwell without a city.

SUBU'RBIAN, S. [*ſuburbanus*, Lat.] one that lives in the ſuburbs.

SUBU'RBIAN, Adj. belonging to the ſuburbs.

SU'BUBERES, S. [of *ſub* and *uber*, Lat.] ſucking infants.

SUCCEDA'NEOUS, Adj. [*ſuccedaneus*, Lat.] ſupplying the place of ſomething elſe.

SUCCEDA'NEUM. S. [Lat.] that which is put to ſerve in place of ſomething elſe.

SUCC'EDENT, Adj. [*ſuccedens*, Lat.] ſucceeding; following after.

To SUCCE'ED, V. N. [*ſucceder*, Fr. *ſuccedo*, Lat.] to follow after or in order; to come in the place of one who is dead or has quitted; to fall out according to one's wiſh. Actively, to follow after; to proſper, or make a thing terminate according to a perſon's wiſh.

SUCCE'SS, S. [*ſucces*, Fr. *ſucceſſus*, Lat.] a proſperous event, when uſed without an epithet. The termination of an affair whether happily or unhappily.

SUCCE'SSFUL, Adj. fortunate; lucky.

SUCCE'SSFULLY, Adv. fortunately, luckily.

SUCCE'SSFULNESS, S. the quality of being fortunate or proſperous in an undertaking.

SUCCE'SSION, S. [Fr. *ſucceſſio*, Lat.] a ſeries or order in which one perſon or thing follows another.

SUCC'ESSIVE, Adj. [*ſucceſſif*, Fr.] following in order immediately after another perſon or thing.

SU'CCESSOR, S. [*ſucceſſeur*, Fr. *ſucceſſor*, Lat. the word is ſometimes accented on the ſecond ſyllable, thus, *ſucceſſor*] one that immediately follows another in any poſſeſſion or poſt.

SUCCI'NT, Adj. [Fr. *ſuccinctus*, Lat.] in its primary ſenſe, tucked or girded up, having the cloaths drawn and faſtened up to diſengage the legs. Figuratively, ſhort, conciſe, applied to narratives.

SUCCI'NCTLY, Adv. briefly; conciſely

SUCCI'NCTNESS, S. briefneſs; comchenſiveneſs; conciſeneſs.

To SU'CCOUR, V. A. [*ſuccurro*, Lat.] help, relieve, or aſſiſt in danger, difficulty, diſtreſs.

SU'CCOUR, S. [*ſecours*, Fr.] aid or reafforded in difficulty or diſtreſs; the perwho aids or relieves another in diſtreſs.

SU'CCUBUS, S. a devil or demon ſupſed to aſſume a female ſhape to lie with a an.

SU'CCULENT, Adj. [Fr. *ſucculentus*, t.] moiſt; abounding in juice.

To SUC'CUMB, V. A. [*ſuccombre*, Fr. *cumbere* Lat.] to fall down, ſink, or fall der; to yield.

SUCCUSSA'TION, S. [*ſuccuſſatus*, Lat.] rot.

SUCCU'SSION, S. [*ſuccuſſio*, Lat.] the t of ſhaking or jolting; a jolt or ſhake ven by a carriage. In Medicine, a ſhaking the nerves procured by ſtrong ſtimulating d ſternutatory medicines.

SUCH, Pron. [*ſulleiks*, Goth. *ſulk*, Belg. *ile*, Sax.] when anſwered by *as*, like or of e ſame kind. When uſed without *as*, of e ſame nature with that which is menned in the ſentence before; particular or rtain.

To SUCK, V. A. [*ſucan*, Sax. *ſuctus*, t. *ſucer*, Fr.] to draw by ratifying the ; to draw in by the mouth; to draw milk om the breaſt by the mouth.

SUCK, S. the act of ſucking; milk ven by females from the breaſt.

SU'CKER, S. any thing that draws by rifying the air; the embolus of a pump: young twig ſhooting from the ſtock, ſo lled from the ſuppoſition of its depriving e trunk of its moiſture.

To SU'CKLE, V. A. to bring up a child milk ſucked from the breaſt.

SU'CTION, S. [*ſuccion*, Fr.] the act of cking.

SU'DATORY, S. [*ſudatus*, Lat.] a hotuſe or ſweating bath.

SU'DDEN, Adj. [*ſoden*, Sax. *ſoudain*, Fr.] ppening without any expectation or notice ven beforehand. *On* or *of a ſudden*, is ſooner an was expected, or without any notice berehand.

SUDDE'NLY, Adv. haſtily; quickly.

SUDDE'NNESS, S. quickneſs; haſtineſs.

SUDORI'FIC, Adj. [*ſudorifique*, Fr.] proking or cauſing ſweat.

SUDORI'FICS, S. [*ſudorifica*, Lat.] medicines that cauſe ſweating. See *Diapboretics* d *Hydrotics*.

SUDS, S. [it has no ſingular; from *ſeo*, Sax.] water in which ſoap is diſſolved. *be in the ſuds*, is to be involved in ſome fficulty.

To SUE, V. A. [*ſuivrer*, Fr.] to proſeute by law; to beg or entreat with humility d earneſtneſs.

SU'ET, S. [old Fr.] hard fat, particularly that about the kidnies.

To SU'FFER, V. A. [*ſuffero*, Lat. *ſouffrire*, Fr.] to bear or undergo with a ſenſe of pain; to endure without reſiſtance or ſinking under; to allow or permit without refuſal or reſiſtance; to paſs through, or be affected by. Neuterly, to undergo pain, puniſhment, injury, or inconvenience.

SU'FFERABLE, Adj. ſuch as may be endured, or permitted.

SU'FFERANCE, S. [*ſouffrance*, Fr.] patience or moderation; permiſſion or allowance without reſiſtance.

SU'FFERING, S. pain endured.

To SUFFI'CE, V. N. [*ſufficio*, Lat.] to be enough, or equal to the end or purpoſe. Actively, to afford ſupply enough; to ſatisfy.

SUFFI'CIENCY, S. [*ſufficiens*, Lat.] the ſtate of being equal or adequate to the end propoſed; a qualification; ſupply equal to want, or competence.

SU'FFICIENT, Adj. enough; able; capable.

SU'FFICIENTLY, Adv. fully; ſatisfactorily.

To SUFFLA'TE, V. A. [*ſufflatum*, Lat.] to puff or blow up.

SUFFLA'TION, S. the act of blowing up with wind; ſwelling.

To SU'FFOCATE, V. A. [*ſuffocatus*, Lat. *ſuffoquer*, Fr.] to choak for want of vent or air.

SUFFOCA'TION, S. a ſtoppage of the breath; ſmothering; choaking for want of air.

SUFFOLK, or SOUTHFOLK, as the Saxons wrote it, denoting the ſouthern people, in contradiſtinction from Northfolk, or the people in the county N. of it, now called Norfolk, is a maritime ſhire, having the German ocean on the E. bounded by Cambridgeſhire on the W. the river Stour on the S. which divides it from Eſſex; and the rivers Ouſe the Leſs, and Waveney, on the N. ſeparating it from Norfolk. It is about ſixty-two miles long, and twenty-eight broad, though by others computed much leſs. It contains about 40 parks, 22 hundreds, 32 market-towns, 575 pariſhes, and 206,000 inhabitants. It is generally diſtinguiſhed into two parts, namely the franchiſe or liberty of St. Edmund, and the Geldable; the former containing the W. part of the county, and the latter the eaſtern; each of which furniſhes a diſtinct grand jury at the aſſizes. The air of Suffolk is very clear and healthy, even near the ſea-coaſt, the beach being generally ſandy and ſhelly. Its ſoil is of divers qualities: that near the ſhore is ſandy, and full of heaths; yet abounding in rye, peaſe, and hemp, alſo numerous flocks of ſheep. High Suffolk, or the woodlands, which is the inland part of the county, though abounding in wood, has a rich deep clay and marl, yielding

yielding good-pasture-grounds, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part on the confines of Essex and Cambridge does also afford excellent pasture; and about Bury St. Edmund's, and so on to the N. and N. W. it is fruitful in corn, except towards Newmarket, which is mostly heath, or a green sward. The feeding of cattle and sheep on turnips is said to have been an improvement first set on foot in this county. Its principal produce is butter and cheese, the latter of which is frequently in this county very much the worse for the sake of enriching the former. It sends sixteen members to parliament, *viz.* two for the county, and two each for Ipswich, Dunwich, Orford, Aldborough, Sudbury, Eye, and St. Edmundsbury.

SU'FFRAGAN, S. [*suffragant*, Fr.] a bishop considered as subject to an archbishop.

SU'FFRAGE, S. [Fr. *suffragium*, Lat.] a vote, or voice given to determine a controversy.

To SUFFU'MIGATE, V. A. [*suffumigatum*, Lat.] to smoke underneath.

SUFFUMIGA'TION, S. a smoaking or fuming underneath. In Physic, the conveying into the body the smoke of a decoction of roots, herbs, flowers, &c. for diseases of the bowels, fundament, or womb.

To SUFFU'SE, V. A. [*suffusus*, Lat.] to spread over with some fluid or expansive body, such as a vapour or tincture.

SUFFU'SION, S. the act of pouring or spreading upon; a spreading of humours in the body; a disease in the eye called a web.

SU'GAR, S. [*suwgr*, Br. *saccaron*, Arab. σαυχαρ, Gr. *saccarum*, Lat.] the native salt of the sugar cane made by expression and evaporation; any thing proverbially sweet; a chemical dry chrystallization.

To SU'GAR, V. A. to sweeten with sugar.

To SUGG'EST, V. A. [*suggestum*, Lat.] to hint or insinuate; to tell privately.

SUGGE'STION, S. [Fr.] a secret hint or information.

To SU'GGILATE, V. A. [*suggillo*, Lat.] to beat black and blue.

SU'ICIDE, S. [*suicidium*, Lat.] the crime of destroying one's self; one who destroys himself.

SUIT, S. [Fr.] a set or number of things corresponding to each other; cloaths consisting of coat, waistcoat and breeches; a regular order or series. *Out of suits*, is, having no correspondence. A retinue, or number of attendants; from *suite*, Fr. A petition; a courtship. In Law, the instance of a cause, or the cause itself deduced in judgment.

To SUIT, V. A. to fit or adapt to something else; to dress or clothe. Neuterly, to agree with, used with *to* or *with*.

SUI'TABLE, Adj. agreeing; matching; convenient.

SU'ITER, or SU'ITOR, S. one th makes a petition, or courts another.

SU'LCATED, Adj. furrowed.

SU'LLEN, Adj. [the etymology unce tain] gloomily angry; discontented or sou heavy or dull.

SU'LLENLY, Adv. discontentedly; m rosely.

SU'LLENNESS, S. gloominess; more ness; stubbornness.

To SU'LLY, V. A. [*souiller*, Fr.] to s or spoil the colour with any thing dirty.

SU'LPHUR, S. [Lat.] brimstone.

SU'LPHUREOUS, or SU'LPHURO Adj. [*sulphureus*, Lat.] containing brimsto

SU'LTAN, S. [Arab.] the Turkish e peror.

SULTA'NA, or SU'LTANESS, S. queen of an eastern emperor.

SU'LTANIN, S. a Turkish gold co worth about eight shillings English.

SU'LTRINESS, S. excessive heat.

SU'LTRY, Adj. hot and close with any current of wind.

SUM, S. [*summa*, Lat. *somme*, Fr.] whole of any thing; a quantity of mon an abridgment or abstract of the whole; amount or result of any reasoning or calcu tion; the height.

To SUM, V. A. [*sommer*, Fr.] to co pute or collect particulars into a total, u with *up*; to comprize or collect in a narr compass. In Falconry, to have feathers grown.

SU'MLESS, Adj. not to be computed.

SU'MMARILY, Adv. briefly; concis

SU'MMARY, Adj. [*sommaire*, Fr.] sh brief, concise, or compendious.

SU'MMARY, S. an abridgement wh contains the substance of the whole in a s compass.

SU'MMER, S. [*sumer*, Sax. *sumar*, Isl. *mer*, Belg. *sommer*, Teut. and Dan.] the son when the sun arrives at the extremit the tropic of Cancer, and its heat is most dominant; one of the four seasons of year; the principal beam of a floor; *trabs summaria*, Lat.

To SU'MMER, V. N. to pass the sum

SU'MMIT, S. [*summitas*, Lat.] the or utmost height.

To SU'MMON, V. A. [*sub* or *sum*, *moneo*, Lat.] to call, admonish, or cite authority to appear. Figuratively, to e or rouse, used with *up*.

SU'MMONER, S. a person who cite calls to appear before a court, or at a par lar place.

SU'MMONS, S. a call or citation authority to appear.

SU'MMUM BONUM, S. [Lat.] chiefest good; that enjoyment which a son most desires.

SU'MPTER, S. [*sommier*, Fr. *somaro*, a horse that carries cloaths or furniture.

SU'MPTI

SU'MPTION, S. the act of taking.
SU'MPTUARY, Adj. [*ſumptuarius*, Lat.] relating to expence, eſpecially that of dreſs. *Sumptuary laws*, are laws made to reſtrain excels in diet or apparel.
SU'MPTUOUS, Adj. [*ſumptuoſus*, from *ſumptus*, Lat.] coſtly; expenſive; ſplendid.
SU'MPTUOUSLY, Adv. coſtly; ſplendidly; magnificently.
SU'MPTUOUSNESS, S. ſplendidneſs; coſtlineſs; magnificence.
SUN, S. [*ſunne*, Goth. *ſunna*, *ſunne*, Sax. *zon*, Belg. *ſonne*, Teut.] the luminary in the center of our ſyſtem, and the fountain of light and heat; any thing eminently glorious and ſplendid. *Under the ſun*, is in this world.
SU'N-BURNT, Adj. tanned by the ſun.
SU'NCLAD, Part. Adj. bright; ſhining.
SU'NDAY, S. [*ſunnan dagh*, *ſontag*, Teut. *ſondagh*, Belg. *ſondagh*, Dan. *ſonendei* or *ſondei*, old Fr. *ſunnudahr*, Run.] the firſt day of the week, dedicated by the heathens to the ſun, and by the Chriſtians uſed as their ſabbath, becauſe our bleſſed Saviour aroſe on that day.
To SU'NDER, V. A. [*ſyndrian*, Sax.] to part, ſeparate, or divide. *In ſunder*, is, in two.
SU'NDRY, Adj. [*ſunders*, Sax.] ſeveral; various; more than one.
SUNG, the preter and part. paſſ. of *Sing*.
SUNK, preter and part. paſſ. of *Sink*.
SU'NRISE, S. the morning.
SU'NSET, S. the evening.
To SUP, V. A. [*ſuper*, Norm. Fr. *ſupan*, Sax.] to ſip; to drink by mouthfuls; to drink by a little at a time. Neuterly, to eat the laſt meal in the night; from *ſouper*, Fr.
SUP, S. [*ſope*, Iſl. and Scot.] a ſmall draught or mouthful of liquor.
SU'PER, in Compoſition, is derived from the Latin, and ſignifies more than another; more than enough; and on or flowing over the top.
SU'PERABLE, Adj. [*ſuperabilis*, Lat.] that which may be overcome or ſurpaſſed.
To SUPERA'BOUND, V. A. [*ſuperabundo*, Lat.] to be ſuperfluous; to be over much.
SUPERA'BUNDANCE, S. [*ſuperabundantia*, Lat.] exceſs; ſuperfluity; great plenty.
SUPERA'BUNDANT, Adj. more than enough; exceſſive.
To SUPERA'DD, V. N. [*ſuperaddo*, Lat.] to add over and above; to join to any thing ſo as to make it more.
To SUPERA'NNUATE, V. A. to impair or diſqualify by age.
SUPERA'NNUATED, Adj. worn out with age; grown out of date.
SUPE'RB, Adj. [*ſuperbe*, Fr. *ſuperbus*, Lat.] grand; lofty; proud; magnificent.
SUPERCA'RGO, S. an officer in a ſhip who has the management of its traffic.
SUPERCI'LIOUS, Adj. [*ſupercilium*, Lat.] haughty; deſpotic; overbearing; contemptuous.
SUPERE'MINENCE, S. [*ſupereminentia*, Lat.] the quality of exceeding in excellence, authority, or prerogative.
SUPERE'MINENT, Adj. [*ſupereminens*, Lat.] greatly excelling.
To SUPER'EROGATE, V. N. [*ſuper* and *erogatio*, Lat.] to do more than a perſon is by duty obliged to.
SUPEREROGA'TION, S. the performance of more than one is obliged to do by duty.
SUPERFETA'TION, S. [*ſuperfætatio*, Lat.] a ſecond conception in the womb before the firſt is brought forth, as coneys do.
SU'PERFI'CE, S. [*ſuperficies*, Lat.] the outſide or ſurface.
SUPERFI'CIAL, Adj. [*ſuperficiel*, Fr.] lying on, or not reaching below the ſurface; ſhallow, or contrived to cover ſomething elſe; ſmattering, or not deeply learned.
SUPERFI'CIALLY, Adv. ſlightly; imperfectly.
SUPERFI'CIALNESS, S. imperfectneſs; ſlightneſs.
SUPERFI'CIES, S. [Lat.] the outſide or ſurface.
SU'PERFINE, Adj. eminently or extraordinary fine.
SUPERFLU'ITY, S. [*ſuperfluité*, Fr.] more than enough; plenty beyond neceſſity; exceſs.
SU'PERFLUOUS, Adj. [*ſuperfluus*, Lat.] over much; more than enough; needleſs; unneceſſary.
SU'PERFLUOUSLY, Adv. unneceſſarily; needleſsly; in an extravagant manner.
To SUPERINDU'CE, V. A. [*ſuper* and *induco*, Lat.] to bring in as an addition to ſomething elſe; to bring in as not originally belonging to that on which it is brought.
To SU'PERINTEND, V. A. to overſee, overlook, or take care of others that are inferior.
SUPERINTE'NDENCE, or SUPERINTE'NDENCY, S. the act of taking care of the intereſts and concerns of others.
SUPERINTE'NDENT, S. [Fr. of *ſuper*, and *intendens*, Lat.] one who rules, governs, or manages; a ſort of biſhop or dignified clergyman among the Lutherans.
SUPE'RIOR, Adj. [*ſuperieur*, Fr. *ſuperior*, Lat.] higher; above another in excellence, dignity, or any other quality. Upper, applied to ſituation. *Superiors*, in Printing, ſmall letters or figures placed over a word, to direct, by a like letter or figure, to the citations in the margin.
SUPERIO'RITY, S. [from *ſuperiorité*, Fr.] the quality of being greater or higher than another in any reſpect.
SUPE'RLATIVE, Adj. [*ſuperlatif*, Fr. *ſuperlativus*, Lat.] implying or expreſſing the higheſt

highest degree. In English Grammar, the superlative degree of adjectives that consist of many syllables is made by prefixing *most* before them; but in those which consist of fewer syllables, it is formed by changing the ending, or adding *est* to it, according to the Goths, who formed theirs in *ists* or *ista*, as *batist*, *batista*, Goth. best; the Runic is formed in the same manner, as, *bradista*, Run. broadest; the Saxon terminates in *ast*, *est*, or *ust*, as *rightwisast*, *rightwisest*, *rightwisust*, Sax justest or most just. This method of forming the superlative, seems copied from the Attics, who form theirs in ιστος, as καλλιστος, Gr. the best.

SUPERLA'TIVELY, Adv. most excellently; most eminently.

SUPERLA'TIVENESS, S. the quality of being most eminent or excellent.

SUPE'RNAL, Adj. [*supernus*, Lat.] placed above; relating to heavenly things.

SUPERNA'TURAL, Adj. [of *super*, and *naturalis*, Lat.] beyond or above the powers of nature.

SUPERNATURA'LITY, S. the quality of being above the course of nature.

SUPERNU'MERARY, Adj. [*supernumeraire*, Fr.] above a settled, necessary, usual, or a round number.

To SUPERSCRI'BE, V. A. [*super*, and *scribo*, Lat.] to write upon the top or outside.

SUPERSCRI'PTION, S. [*super*, and *scriptio*, Lat.] the act of writing on the top or outside; any thing written on the top or outside.

To SUPERSE'DE, V. A. [*super*, and *sedeo*, Lat.] to make void or set aside by superior force or authority.

SUPERSE'DEAS, S. in Law, a writ to stay the doing of that which otherwise might be done.

SUPERSTI'TION, S. [Fr. *superstitio*, Lat.] the observance of unnecessary rites and practices in religion from an ill-grounded fear of offending the Deity; false religion, or reverence of objects that are not fit for worship; too great nicety or scrupulousness.

SUPERSTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*superstitieux*, Fr. *superstitiosus*, Lat.] placing religion in things that are indifferent, from an ill-grounded fear of offending the Deity; scrupulous, or exact to a fault.

SUPERSTI'TIOUSLY, Adv. bigotedly; scrupulously.

To SUPERSTRU'CT, V. A. [*superstructus*, Lat.] to build upon any thing.

SUPERSTRU'CTURE, S. that which is raised or built upon something else.

SUPERVACA'NEOUS, Adj. superfluous; unnecessary.

To SUPERVE'NE, V. A. [*supervenio*, Lat.] to come in as a foreign addition, used with *to*.

SUPERVE'NIENT, Adj. added; additional,

SUPERVE'NTION, S. a sudden and expected intervention.

To SUPERVI'SE, V. A. [*super*, and *visus*, Lat.] to overlook as an overseer.

SUPERVI'SOR, S. an overseer of poor; an inspector of the customs; a veyor of the highways; one that has care of others under him.

To SUPERVI'VE, V. N. [*super*, *vivo*, Lat.] to live longer.

SUPI'NE, Adj. [*supinus*, Lat.] to lie the face upwards. Figuratively, negligent careless; inattentive.

SUPI'NE, S. [*supin*, Fr. *supinum*, Lat. part of a conjugation of a verb, of the sense or effect with the infinitive mo without either number or person: in L they end in *um* and *u*, that in *um* signifies tion, and that in *u* implies passion; as *tum*, Lat. to love; *amatu*, Lat. to be lo

SUPI'NENESS, S. negligence; carel ness; inattention; sloth.

To SUPE'DITATE, V. A. to s supply, or furnish.

SU'PPER, S. [*souper*, Fr.] the last m at night.

To SUPPLA'NT, V. A. [*supplanter*, F to trip up the heels; to displace or turn by stratagem; to overpower, force away, displace.

SUPPLE, Adj. [*souple*, Fr.] easy to bent; bending without breaking. Yieldi opposed to obstinate. Flattering or fawni

To SU'PPLE, V. A. to make pliant, soft. Neuterly, to grow soft or pliant.

SU'PPLEMENT, S. [Fr. *supplement* Lat.] an addition made to any thing to s ply its defects or omissions.

SUPPLE'NESS, S. pliantness; ea yielding; flattery.

SU'PPLETORY, Adj. that which ser to supply some imperfections or deficiency.

SUPPLIA'NT, Adj. [Fr.] entreating, requesting in an humble manner.

SU'PPLICANT, S. [from *supplicate*] o that entreats with great submission.

To SU'PPLICATE, V. N. [*supplicat* Lat.] to petition, or entreat in a very humb and submissive manner.

SUPPLICA'TION, S. [Fr.] a petit delivered in an humble manner; that part divine worship wherein we humbly ask something.

SUPPLI'ER, S. one that provides or s nishes.

To SUP'PLY, V. A. [*suppleo*, Lat. *s plier*, Fr.] to fill up any deficience; to give afford something wanted; to relieve any wa to fill any vacancy, or serve instead of; give or furnish.

SU'PPLY, S. [plural *supplies*] relief want; cure of deficiencies; aid. *To gr the supplies*, is to provide the necessary mon for the support of government. In War, f nishing an army with recruits,

To SUPPO'RT, V. A. [*supporter*, Fr. *supportare*, Ital.] to sustain, bear, or prop up; to endure any thing painful without being overcome; to prevent from fainting.

SUPPO'RT, S. the act or power of sustaining or keeping from falling; a prop; the necessaries of life; maintenance; a supply.

SUPPO'RTABLE, Adj. that which may be endured or suffered.

SUPPO'RTABLY, Adv. in a manner that may be borne.

SUPPO'RTER, S. one that maintains or assists another. In Architecture, a post or pillar that supports part of a building. In Heraldry, a beast or bird drawn standing on each side of the escutcheon, and seem to support it.

SUPPO'SABLE, Adj. capable of being laid down without proof, or advanced by way of argument.

SUPPO'SAL, S. [from *suppose*] an imagination or position without proof.

To SUPPO'SE, V. A. [*supposer*, Fr. *suppono*, Lat.] to lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration without proving; to admit without proof; to imagine or believe without examination; to require or imply as previous to itself.

SUPPOSI'TION, S. [Fr.] an hypothesis, position, or illustration laid down, but not proved.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUS, Adj. [*suppositicius*, Lat.] not genuine; artfully substituted in the room of something genuine and authentic.

SUPPOSITI'TIOUSLY, Adv. counterfeitly; spuriously.

SUPPOSI'TORY, S. a solid medicine put up the fundament to loosen the belly.

To SUPPRE'SS, V. A. [*suppressus*, Lat.] to crush, overpower, overwhelm, or reduce from a state of activity or commotion to one of tranquility; to conceal or keep in; to prize on, or hinder the publication of a book.

SUPPRE'SSION, S. putting a stop to; concealment; a stoppage or difficulty in making water.

To SU'PPURATE, V. A. [*suppurer*, Fr.] to generate, or form pus or matter; to fester.

SUPPURA'TION, S. a ripening of an imposthume or boil; generating pus or matter.

SUPPURA'TION, S. the too frequent use of purging medicines.

SUPPUTA'TION, S. [*supputo*, Lat.] a reckoning or calculation.

To SU'PPUTE, V. A. to calculate; to reckon.

SU'PRA, in Composition, borrowed from the Latin, signifies above or before.

SUPRALA'PSARAN, S. [*supra*, and *lapsus*, Lat.] one who holds that God passed the decree of election and reprobation before the fall of Adam.

SUPRE'MACY, S. [from *supreme*] the state of having no superior.

SUPPRE'ME, Adj. [*supremus*, Lat.] highest in dignity, authority or excellence. It should be observed, that *supreme* is applied only to intellectual or political dignity, and superior to that of place.

SUPRE'MELY, Adv. most excellently; most eminently.

SUPRE'MITY, S. [*supremitas*, Lat.] the state of man after death.

SUR, in Composition, is borrowed from the French, and signifies upon, or over and above.

SU'RA, S. In Anatomy, the lesser bone of the calf of the leg.

SU'RANCE, S. warrant; security.

To SU'RBATE, V. N. [*solbatir*, Fr.] to bruise the feet with travelling. To fatigue.

To SURCE'ASE, V. N. [*sur*, and *cesser*, Fr.] to be at an end, or no longer in being, use, or in motion.

SURCHA'RGE, S. [Fr.] too heavy a burthen; charge upon charge.

To SURCHA'RGE, V. A. [*surcharger*, Fr.] to load with more than a person or thing can bear; to overcharge.

SU'RCINGLE, S. [*sur*, and *cingulum*, Lat.] a girth with which a burthen is bound on a horse; the girdle or band of a cassock.

SURCLE, S. [*surculus*, Lat.] a shoot or short twig.

SURCO'AT, S. a coat to be worn over the other cloaths; a great coat; an outward garment.

SURCULA'TION, S. the act of pruning or lopping trees.

SURCU'LOUS, Adj. [*surculosus*, Lat.] full of shoots or sprigs.

SURD, Adj. [*surdus*, Lat.] deaf; void of understanding. A *surd root*, in Mathematics, is a square, cubic, or any other root, which cannot be perfectly extracted out of a rational number. *Surds*, in Geometry, are lines which have not any common measure with the rational line given.

SU'RDITY, S. [*surdité*, Fr. *surditas*, Lat.] deafness; dulness; stupidity.

SURE, Adj. [*seure*, Fr.] certain, or not subject either to fail or deceive; confident beyond doubt; safe from doubt or danger; firm without decay or failure. *To be sure*, is used adverbially for certainly.

SURE'LY, Adv. certainly; without doubt.

SURE'NESS, S. certainty; without doubt; firmness; faithfulness.

SURE'TISHIP, S. [from *Surety*] the state or office of one that is bound for another.

SU'RETY, S. [*sureté*, Fr.] certainly or freedom from failure, doubt, or mistake; support; evidence; confirmation; security against

againſt loſs or danger; on that gives ſecurity, or is bound for another.

SU'RFACE, S. [*ſur* and *face*, Fr.] the outſide, or ſuperficies.

To SU'RFEIT, V. A. [from *ſur*, Fr. and *faire*, Fr.] to feed with exceſs of meat or drink, ſo as to occaſion ſickneſs. Neuterly, to be fed to ſickneſs.

SU'RFEIT, S. ſickneſs ariſing from feeding or drinking to exceſs.

SURGE, S. [from *ſurgo*, Lat.] a ſwelling wave; a wave rolling above the general ſurface of the water.

To SURGE, V. N. [*ſurgo*, Lat.] to ſwell or roll in waves.

SU'RGEON, S. See *Chirurgeon*, of which it is a corruption.

SURGE'RY, S. [*chirurgie*, Fr. *chirurgia*, Lat.] an art that teaches the cure of diſeaſes by manual operations; a room ſet apart for keeping the inſtruments of, and performing operations by a ſurgeon.

SU'RLY, Adj. [from *ſur*, Sax.] ſour, moroſe, or ſilently angry.

SU'RLILY, Adv. moroſely; crabbedly; angrily.

SU'RLINESS, S. ſourneſs of diſpoſition; inſolence; moroſeneſs.

To SURMI'SE, V. A. [*ſurmiſer*, Fr.] to ſuſpect, or imagine without certain knowledge, or ſufficient grounds.

SURMI'SE, S. [Fr.] an imperfect notion, or ſuſpicion not ſupported by knowledge.

To SU'RMOUNT, V. A. [*ſurmonter*, Fr.] to riſe above; to conquer any enemy or difficulty; to ſurpaſs or exceed.

SU'RNAME, S. [*ſurnom*, Fr.] the name which a perſon takes from his family.

To SURPA'SS, V. A. [*ſurpaſſer*, Fr.] to excel, exceed, or go beyond another in excellence.

SURPA'SSING, Part. excellent in a high degree.

SU'RPLICE, S. [*ſurpelis*, *ſurplis*, Fr. *ſuperpellicium*, Lat.] the white garment which the clergy wear when they read prayers, or adminiſter the ſacrament.

SU'RPLUS, or SU'RPLUSAGE, S. [*ſur* and *plus*, Fr.] what is more or remains after uſe and neceſſity is ſatisfied.

SURPRI'SAL, or SURPRI'SE, S. [*ſurpriſe*, Fr.] the act of taking, or the ſtate of being taken unawares; a ſudden confuſion or perplexity.

To SURPRI'SE, V. A. [*ſurpris*, of *ſurprendre*, Fr.] to take or fall upon unawares, or unexpectedly; to aſtoniſh by ſomething wonderful; to lead into an error.

SU'RPRISING, Part. Adj. wonderful; ſtrange.

To SURRE'NDER, V. A. [*ſurrendre*, Fr.] to yield or deliver up to another, or to an enemy; to lay down an office. Neuterly, to yield or give up one's ſelf.

SURRE'NDER, or SURRE'NDRY, S. the act of yielding or reſigning to another.

SURRE'PTION, S. the act of taking unawares; a ſurpriſe.

SURREPTI'TIOUS, Adj. [*ſurreptus*, Lat.] done, acquired, or produced, by ſtealth or fraud.

SURREPTI'TIOUSLY, Adv. fraudulently; falſely.

SU'RREY, S. one of the counties of England. It is contiguous on the W. to Berkſhire and Hampſhire; on the S. to Suſſex; on the E. it joins Kent; and the river Thames parts it from Middleſex on the N. It is about thirty-four miles long and twenty-one in breadth, containing thirteen hundreds, 140 pariſhes, ten of which are in Southwark and the parts adjacent; alſo ſeven market-towns, thirty-five vicarages, many villages and hamlets, with 171,000 inhabitants. This is a healthy county, having ſeveral royal palaces, with numberleſs ſeats of nobility, gentry and merchants, more eſpecially in the parts W. of London, and along the Thames that way; yet the air, as well as the ſoil of the middle and extreme parts differs greatly; for the climate of the latter is mild, being very fruitful in corn and graſs with a fine intermixture of woods, fields, and meadows, eſpecially on the S. part about Holmſdale, and on the N. toward the Thames; but the air is bleak in the heaths of the county, which, a delightful ſpot here and there excepted, is open ſandy ground and barren heath; for which reaſon this county has not been improperly compared to a coarſe cloth, with a fine liſt or border. In many places are long ridges of hills or downs, with warrens for rabbits, ſhelter for deer, and parks for deer. Its principal rivers beſides the noble Thames on its N. ſkirts, are the Mole, the Wey, and the Wandle, which abound in fiſh; the laſt of theſe excels particularly in fine trout. The chief product of this county, beſides corn, are box-wood, walnuts, and fullers-earth; which laſt article, ſo ſerviceable in the cloathing trade, is ſold at a groat a buſhel from the pits near Ryegate. It gave formerly title to the earls who in the abſence of king Henry VI. at the ſiege of Tournay, fought the famous battle of Floddenfield in Northumberland againſt the Scots under James IV. in which that king fell, fighting valiantly at the head of his nobles, and thereupon his forces were routed, and at preſent to the duke of Norfolk; and ſends to parliament, beſides two knights of the ſhire, two members for each of the boroughs of Southwark, Blechingly, Ryegate, Guildford, Gatton and Haſlemere.

To SU'RROGATE, V. A. [*ſurrogatus*, Lat.] to put into the place of another, to depute.

SU'RROGATE, S. a deputy, or one that officiates for another.

To SURROU'ND, V. A. [*surronder*, Fr.] to enclose or encompass on all sides.

SURTOU'T, S. [Fr.] a large coat worn over another.

To SUR'VEY, V. A. [*survoir*, old Fr.] to overlook or view as from a higher place; to oversee; to look into the strength of buildings; to measure land.

SURVE'YING, S. the art of measuring the superficial contents of lands, grounds, solids, &c. by the help of proper instruments.

SURVE'YOR, S. one who measures land, buildings, or work done by a builder, &c. in order to ascertain the value; one that oversees or superintends any large undertaking; an officer of the excise.

SURVI'VANCE, S. an outliving another.

To SURVI'VE, V. N. [*supervivo*, Lat.] to live longer than another; to outlive.

SURVI'VER, or SURVI'VOR, S. one that outlives, or lives longer than, another.

SURVI'VORSHIP, S. the state, condition, or circumstances of a survivor.

SUSCE'PTIBLE, Adj. [Fr.] capable of admitting or receiving any impression.

SUSCE'PTIBLENESS, or SUSCEP'TIBILITY, S. the quality of being capable to admit or receive any impression or form.

SUSCE'PTION, S. act of taking.

SUSCI'PIENCY, S. reception; admission.

To SUSCITA'TE, V. A. [*susciter*, Fr. *citatum*, Lat.] to quicken; to excite; to stir up.

SUSCITA'TION, S. the act of quickening or exciting.

To SUSPE'CT, V. A. [*suspectum*, Lat.] to imagine something unknown with a degree of fear and jealousy; to imagine to think guilt or bad without proof; to look as uncertain. Neuterly, to imagine a person guilty of some crime without proof.

SUSPE'CTFUL, Adj. ready to mistrust; full of jealousy or suspicion.

To SUSPE'ND, V. A. [*suspendo*, Lat. *suspendre*, Fr.] to hang; to make to hang by something; to make dependent upon; to interrupt or stop; to delay; to debar from the execution of an office for a certain time.

SUSPE'NDED, Adj. hung by any thing; debarred from exercising an office, or receiving the salary for a certain time, or during pleasure.

SUSPE'NSE, S. [*suspens*, Fr.] uncertainty; the act of with-holding the determination of the judgment; deprivation for a time; a stop in the midst of two opposites.

SUSPE'NSION, S. [Fr.] the act of hanging to hang or depend on any thing; the act of laying; the act of with-holding the determination of the judgment; the state of a person who is deprived of the exercise of an office for a time.

SUSPI'CION, S. [Fr. *suspicio*, Lat.] the act of imagining ill without proof; jealousy; distrust.

SUSPI'CIOUS, Adj. [*suspiciosus*, Lat.] inclined to imagine ill without proof, used in a bad sense. Liable, or giving reason to imagine ill.

SUSPICI'OUSLY, Adv. distrustfully; jealously.

SUSPICI'OUSNESS, S. jealousy; distrust.

SUSPI'RAL, S. [*soupirail*, Fr.] a conveyance of water under ground; a vent, or breathing hole; an air-hole.

SUSPIRA'TION, S. sigh; act of fetching the breath deep.

To SU'SPIRE, V. N. [*suspiro*, Lat.] to sigh, or fetch the breath deep.

SU'SSEX, S. a county of England, during the heptarchy called the country of the South Saxons. It is bounded on the W. by Hampshire; on the S. by the British channel; on the N. by Surrey; and on the E. by Kent. Its extent along the channel is sixty-five miles, and twenty-nine in breadth. It is divided into six rapes, with a castle, river, and forest to each; and it is further subdivided into sixty-five hundreds, in which are reckoned 312 parishes, 123 vicarages, one city, eighteen market-towns, 1060 villages, hamlets, and chapelries, with about 129,000 inhabitants. Its principal rivers are the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, and the Rother; but none of these will admit a vessel of 500 tons, by reason of the sand and beach thrown up by the sea into their mouths. Besides these, there are likewise the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Ashburn, and Asten, which have all, as well as the former rivers, their source and exit in this county. The air along the coast is agueish; but is sweet and healthy on the downs. The soil differs; for the hilly parts are less fruitful, and the valleys deep and dirty, but fertile withal; especially the Weald, which produces plenty of oats and hops. The air here, though foggy, and not reckoned unwholesome by the natives, cannot, one would think, be said to be proper to breathe in. The roads in this part are the worst in England. On the coast are very high green hills, called the South Downs, and well known, especially to the dealers in wool or sheep; there being great numbers of the latter bred here, whose wool, which is very fine, has been too often clandestinely exported to France, &c. and smuggling or running of brandies, teas, &c. in return, used also to be much carried on in these parts; but the just severity of our laws has quite crushed that pernicious commerce within these few years. Many parts of the downs, being a fat and chalky soil, are very fruitful both in corn and grass. The middle part of the county is

delightfully

delightfully intermixed with meadows pasture grounds, groves, and corn fields. The north quarter is covered mostly with woods, from which the royal docks are supplied with timber, and the iron works with fuel, there being plenty of ore on the E. side towards Kent; and the best gunpowder in the world is made in this county, especially at Battle. Sussex is particularly famous for that delicious bird the wheat-ear, which is so highly prized, and is fattest when the wheat is ripe. This county has given title of earl to several families; but now to that of Yelverton, Talbot Lord Viscount Longueville having been so created by king George I. It sends to parliament two knights of the shire, and the same number of members for each of the following boroughs of Horsham, Midhurst, Lewes, Shoreham, Bramber, Steyning, East Grinsted, and Arundel.

To SUSTAI'N, V. A. [*soutenir*, Fr. *sustineo*, Lat.] to bear, prop, or hold up; to support or keep from sinking under evil; to help, relieve, or assist; to maintain or keep; to bear without yielding; to suffer.

SUSTE'NANCE, S. nourishment; food; any thing that supports nature.

SUSTENTA'TION, S. support from falling. Maintenance.

To SU'SURRATE, V. A. to whisper or speak low.

SUSURRA'TION, S. the act of whispering or speaking low.

SUTE, S. [*suit*, Fr.] sort. "They are "not one *sute*. *Hooker*.

SUT'LER, S. [*soeteler*, Belg. *sudler*, Teut.] a person who sells liquors and provisions in a camp.

SU'TURE, S. [*sutura*, Lat.] a particular manner of sewing wounds in anatomy; a particular articulation of bones, wherein they lock into each other, like the teeth of two saws, as in the head.

SWAB, S. [*swabb*, Swed.] a kind of mop used in washing floors.

To SWAB, V. A. [*swebban*, Sax. See the noun] to clean floors with a mop.

SWA'BBER, S. a person who cleans or washes the deck of a ship.

To SW'ADDLE, V. A. [*swedan*, Sax.] to swathe, or bind in cloaths, generally used for the dress of new born infants. Figuratively, to beat or cudgel.

To SWAG, V. N. [*swgan*, Sax. *sweigea*, Isl.] to sink down by its weight.

To SWAGE, V. A. [from *assuage*] to ease or lessen pain.

To SWA'GGER, V. N. [*swadderen*, Belg. *swegan*, Sax.] to bluster or be noisily proud and insolent.

SWA'GGERER, S. a blusterer; a noisy, proud, and insolent person.

SWAIN, S. [*swein*, Sax. and Run.] a young man; a country person or shepherd.

To SWALE, or SWEAL, V. A. [*lan*, Sax.] to waste or blaze away.

To SWA'LLOW, V. A. [*swelgan*, *swelgen*, Belg.] to take down the throat; receive without examination; to absorb; suck up; to devour; to be lost in any thing. To engross, used with *up*.

SWA'LLOW, the throat; a bird; passage, well known.

SWAM, preter of *Swim*.

SWAMP, S. a bog, or marshy place, called in America.

SWA'MPY, Adj. abounding with swamps or bogs.

SWAN, S. [Sax. *suan*, Dan. *swaen*, Belg.] a large water fowl, with a long neck, and markably white.

SWA'NSKIN, S. a kind of soft flan so named from imitating the down of s both in appearance and in warmth.

SWAP, Adv. [*adsuipæ*, Isl.] hastily; at o

To SWAP, V. A. See *Swop*.

SWARD, S. [Swed.] the skin of bu The surface of the ground.

SWARE, preter of *Swear*.

SWARM, S. [*swearm*, Sax. *sw* Belg.] a great body or number of bees other animals.

To SWARM, V. N. [*swearman*, *swermen*, Belg.] to rise in a body, and the hive, applied to bees. To appear in titudes; to be over-crowded, or over ru

SWART, SWARTH, or SWA'RT Adj. [*swarts*, Goth. *swrart*, Sax. *s* Belg. *suartar*, Isl.] blackish; darkly br or tawney; gloomy or malignant.

SWA'RTHINESS, S. blackishness; nineness; gloomineſs.

SWA'RTHY, Adj. dark of complex black; tawney.

To SWASH, V. N. to make a clatter or noise.

SWATH, S. [*swade*, Belg.] a lin grass cut down by the mower; a conti quantity; a band or fillet; from *sw* Sclav.

To SWATHE, V. A. [*swedan*, Sax. bind, as a child is, with bands or roller

To SWAY, V. A. [*schweben*, Teut. move in the hand; to wield or manag the hand with ease; to biass or force mo one side than the other; to govern or Neuterly, to hang heavy; to be draw weight; to have weight or influence.

SWAY, S. the swing or sweep of a pon; any thing moving with bulk and er; power, rule, or dominion; influenc direction.

To SWEAR, V. N. [preter *swor* *sware*, part. pass. *sworn*; *swaran*, G to call some superior power to witnes truth of what a person says; to d promise, or give in evidence on oath make use of the name of God profa

Affi

ffively, to put to an oath; to declare on oath.

SWE'ARER, S. one who profanes the name of God; one who wantonly, and in common diſcourſe, makes uſe of oaths.

SWEAT, S. [pronounced *ſwet*; *ſweat*, Sax.] a ſenſible moiſture iſſuing out of the pores of animals; labour; evaporation of moiſture.

To SWEAT, V. N. [preter *ſwet*. or *ſweated*, part. paſſ. *ſweaten*] to have the ſkin covered with moiſture by heat, labour, or medicines. Figuratively, to toil or labour hard; to emit moſture, Actively, to emit like ſweat.

SWEA'TY, Adj. liable to ſweat; wet with ſweat,

SWEA'TINESS, S. the quality of abounding with ſweat.

SWEDEN, S. in Latin *Suecia*, one of the northern kingdoms of Europe, comprehending the greateſt part of Scandinavia. It is bounded on the S. by the Baltic ſea, the Sound, and the Categate, or Skagerack; on the W. by the unpaſſable mountains of Norway; on the N. by Norwegian, or Daniſh Lapland; and on the E. by Muſcovy. It lies between lat. 56 and 69 deg. N. and between long. 10 and 30 deg. E. being upwards of 800 miles long from N. to S. and 50 broad from E. to W. including the Bothnic and Finnic gulfs: there are alſo ſeveral large lakes in this country, ſome above eighty Engliſh miles in length, and twenty in breadth. It abounds with rocks, mountains foreſts, woods, heaths, and marſhes; ſo that the habitable part has a very ſmall proportion, comparatively ſpeaking, to the extent of the whole; but the foreſts and woods produce pine, fir, beech, birch, alder, juniper-tree, and ſome oak. It is in general a wretched cold country, with few navigable rivers in it, but abundance of cataracts in them. The land, in thoſe places which are capable of cultivation, is tolerably fruitful, though ſeldom above half a foot deep, and frequently for that reaſon plowed with eaſe by a maid and an ox: the beſt parts are the little ſpaces between the rocks. In Sweden there is a mine of ſilver, another of copper, beſides innumerable mines of iron, and forges, from which, with naval ſtores and wooden ware, ariſe the chief commodities of the country: in return for which, they receive from abroad ſalt, wines, brandy, cloths, ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, ſpices, &c. and ſeveral other ſorts of goods, which commonly balance their exports, and ſometimes exceed them. The management of the trade in Sweden has always been chiefly in the hands of ſtrangers, many of the natives wanting either capacity, induſtry, or application, and all of them ſtock, to carry it on. As the winter in Sweden commonly begins very ſoon, there being about nine months of it; ſo the ſummer immediately ſucceeds it; the heat of which is ſo intenſe, the ſun almoſt continually ſhining, that it often ſets the woods, it is ſaid, on fire, which hardly ſtops till it comes to ſome lake or very large plain. In this ſeaſon the fields are covered with a variety of flowers, and the whole country overſpread with ſtrawberries, currants, &c. growing on every rock. Wall-fruits are as ſcarce as oranges. They have cherries of ſeveral ſorts, and ſome tolerably good, which cannot be ſaid of their apples, pears, or plums, neither being common or well taſted. All kinds of roots are in great plenty, and theſe eſpecially are a great ſupport to the poorer inhabitants. The ſun at the higheſt is above the horizon of Stockholm eighteen hours and a half, and for ſome weeks makes continual day: in winter it is but five hours and a half; but the moon, whiteneſs of the ſnow, and clearneſs of the night, ſo well ſupply the defect, that travelling by nights is as uſual as by day. They have ſtoves within doors, and warm furs abroad; the meaner ſort uſing ſheep-ſkins, and the like; a neglect, or failure, in which occaſions the loſs of noſes, &c. and ſometimes of life, unleſs the part affected, or nipped by the froſt, be carefully rubbed with the ſnow till the blood returns to it. The reformation here, as well as in Denmark and Norway, begun ſoon after the neighbouring parts of Germany had embraced Luther's tenets: and now Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion, and is never diſturbed by non-conformity, no other ſects, not the Romaniſts, being tolerated. The church is governed by an archbiſhop, namely, Upſal, with a revenue not above 400l. and by ten biſhops; under the latter are ſeven or eight ſuperintendants. Over every ten churches is a provoſt, or rural dean. The number of churches in Sweden and Finland as ſhort of 2000, to which the addition of chaplains and curates will increaſe the clergy to about 4000; who are all ſaid to be the ſons of peaſants, or meaner burghers, their dues ariſing from glebe-lands and one-third of the tythes, the other two thirds being annexed to the crown for pious uſes. The clergy however have generally wherewithal to exerciſe hoſpitality, and are the conſtant refuge of poor travellers, or ſtrangers. Learning can plead no great antiquity in this country, the univerſity of Upſal not having been founded quite 400 years; and there are few monuments extant of an earlier date, except funeral inſcriptions cut on rocks and rude ſtones, but generally without any date, in the ancient Gothic language, and Runic characters. The moſt curious piece of learning among them is the original tranſlation of the Evangeliſts into the Gothic, done above 12 or 1300 years ago, by Upſala, a biſhop of the Goths in Thrace. Marriages in Sweden are

totally governed by the will of the parents, and founded upon intereſt. In their wedding-entertainments they have ever affected pomp and ſuperfluity; as alſo in their funeral ſolemnities. The general diviſion of Sweden is, 1. into the Gothic kingdom, including Eaſt Gothland, Weſt Gothland, and South Gothland. 2. Sweden Proper. Nordland. 4. Lapland. And 5. Finland.

To SWEEP, V. A. [*ſwapan*, Sax.] to clean or drive away with a broom; to trail along the ground; to paſs over with quickneſs; to rub over; to ſtrike with a long ſtroke. Neuterly, to paſs with violence or ſwiftneſs; to paſs with pomp, or a flowing train; to move with a long ſtroke or reach.

SWEEP, S. the act of cleaning with a broom; the compaſs of any violent or continued motion; violent deſtruction; the direction of any motion from one ſide to another.

SWEET, Adj. [*ſwete*, Sax. *ſoet*, Belg.] pleaſing to any of the ſenſes; of an agreeable taſte, as ſugar, &c. Figuratively, charming, grateful, or pleaſing. Kind, or good, applied to temper. *To be ſweet upon*, to be amorouſly fond of.

SWEETBREAD, S. the pancreas of any animal.

To SWEETEN, V. A. to make ſweet, mild, kind, leſs painful, more grateful, or more delicate.

SWEETHEART, S. a ſuitor, or lover.

SWEETMEAT, S. fruit preſerved in ſugar.

SWEETNESS, S. the quality of being ſweet in any of its ſenſes.

To SWELL, V. N. [part. paſſ. *ſwollen*; *ſwellan*, Sax. part. *ſwellen*, Sax.] to grow bigger by extenſion of parts; to tumify; to look big: to be elated; to be exaſperated Actively to cauſe to riſe or occaſion a tumult; to aggravate, or heighten.

SWELL, S. an increaſe of bulk.

SWELLING, S. a tumour; any thing grown bigger by extenſion.

To SWELTER, V. N. [perhaps corrupted from *ſultry*] to be pained or made uneaſy by heat. Actively, to parch, or dry with heat.

SWELTRY, Adj. ſuffocating with heat.

SWEPT, participle and preter of SWEEP.

To SWERVE, V. N. [*ſwerven*, Sax. and Belg.] to wander; to rove; to depart from reaſon or duty; to ply or Bend.

SWIFT, Adj. [Sax.] moving far in a ſhort time; quick; ready.

SWIFT, (Dr. JONATHAN) was the ſon of Mr. Jonathan Swift, and Mrs. Abigail Erick, and was born in Dublin, November 30, 1667. Soon after his birth his nurſe, having occaſion to come to England, out of a nurſe's fondneſs for the child at her breaſt, conveyed him on ſhip-board without the knowledge of his mother or other relation and kept him with her at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, for three years. This circumſtance occaſioned many to ſuppoſe him an Engliſhman; and, from the friendſhid ſhewed afterwards to his mother and him, by Sir William Temple, that he was Sir William's natural ſon; but both theſe ſuggeſtions are equally deſtitute of truth; for Sir William Temple, being employed in a public capacity abroad from the year 1665 to 1670, could not poſſibly have any criminal converſe with his mother till ſome years after his birth. At ſix years of age he was put to Kilkenny ſchool, by his uncle, Mr. Godwin Swift (who upon his father's death, whoſe chief income ceaſed with himſelf, voluntarily became his and the other children's guardian) and about eight years afterwards was entered a ſtudent of Trinity College, Dublin. His principal ſtudies here were hiſtory and poetry, in which he made great progreſs; but ſo little application did he give to all other branches of ſcience, that when he appeared as candidate for batchelor of arts, he was at firſt ſet aſide on account of inſufficiency; and even at last obtained his admiſſion *ſpeciali gratiâ*. This treatment he reſented ſo much, that he reſolved to leave Ireland, and purſue his ſtudies at Oxford; but in order to this he was obliged to produce the *teſtimonium* of his degree; and the expreſſion *ſpeciali gratiâ* being peculiar to Dublin univerſity, the members of Oxford concluded it ſignified a degree conferred in reward of extraordinary diligence and learning, and therefore he was immediately admitted, and entered of Hart-hall, now Hertford colledge, where he conſtantly reſided till he took his degree of maſter of arts in 1691. Swift's guardian dying in 1688, Sir William Temple, whoſe lady was related to Swift's mother, generouſly ſupported him at Oxford; and upon his quitting the univerſity, took him to reſide with him as his domeſtic companion. Here Swift had opportunities of converſing with king William, who frequently viſited Sir William Temple; and that prince offered to make him a captain of horſe, which he refuſed, being determined to take orders. In purſuance of this reſolution he went to Ireland, and by the recommendation of Sir William Temple to lord Capel, then lord-deputy, he obtained a prebend of 100l a-year; but that income being inſufficient, and the diſtance of the metropolis depriving him of that converſation and ſociety in which he delighted, he reſigned his preferment in favour of a friend, and returned to Sheen in England, to Sir William Temple, with whom he lived as a companion and friend to Sir William's death; who, beſides a legacy left to him the care of publiſhing his poſthumous works. Upon the death of Sir William Swift came to London, and took the

portunity of reminding king William by
tition, of a promise that prince had made
Sir William Temple, that Mr. Swift
ould have the first vacancy that happened
ong the prebends of Westminster or Can-
bury; but that petition had no effect;
d, after a long and fruitless attendance at
hitehall, Swift's honour, or rather pride,
brooking so long a state of servility and
tempt, he embraced an offer made him
the earl of Berkley, then appointed one
the lords justices, to attend him as his
plain and private secretary to Ireland. But
Bush, another of Lord Berkley's attend-
s, soon after their arrival in Dublin, by
insinuations, supplanted him in the office
secretary. Of this injurious treatment
t expressed his sensibility in a short but
rical copy of verses, intitled *The Discovery*.
wever, during the government of the earls
Berkley and Galway, who were jointly
s justices of Ireland, the livings of Lara-
and Rathbeggan, worth together about
l. a-year, were bestowed upon Mr. Swift,
only church preferments he enjoyed till
was appointed dean of St. Patrick's in
3. In 1710, Swift took his doctor's de-
, and king William dying towards the
r end of that year, on the accession of
n Anne the doctor came into England;
as the ministers of that reign were great
ons of learning and learned men, the
or was soon admitted into their friend-
particularly the earl of Oxford, in the
nce of whose administration he wrote
y pamphlets, poems, and we y papers,
ght with wit, and the keenest atire. In
n for these services, the Dr. flattered
lf the place of historiographer was re-
d for him: but he remained without
rment till he was made dean of St. Pa-
's; and at first he had little reason to be
d with his promotion; for on his ar-
in Ireland, to take possession of his
y, he found the violence of party raging
igh degree in that kingdom; the com-
people had been taught to look upon
as a Jacobite; and such was their detesta-
of him as to throw stones at him as he
the streets; the chapter of St. Pa-
s, like the rest of the kingdom, received
with reluctance, and thwarted him in
thing he proposed; he was avoided as a
nce, opposed as an invader, and pointed
an enemy to his country. A man of
abilities, and less firmness, would have
under such violent outrages and oppo-
; but he had address and resolution to
unt them; to reduce his brethren the
to reason and obedience, and by a
s attachment to the interests of his
y, to become the darling of his people;
n this happy situation he lived many
being consulted in all points relating
to domestic policy in general, and to the trade of Ireland in particular, till the year 1736, when he was seized with a violent giddiness, which in a few years gradually deprived him of his reason, at last sunk him into a speechless idiot, and about the latter end of October 1745, put a period to his life. Few men have had a greater share of humour than the doctor, which he could not restrain even upon the most trivial occasions; but from his works, which are universally read, the reader will better judge of him than from any thing we can say here.

SWI'FTLY, Adv. quickly; nimbly.

SWI'FTNESS, S. velocity; nimbleness; quickness; dispatch.

To SWIG, V. N. [*swiga*, Isl.] to drink by large draughts.

To SWILL, V. A. [*swilgan*, Sax.] to drink in a luxurious and gross manner; to wash or drench.

SWILL, S. drink or immoderate drinking.

To SWIM, V. N. [preter *swan*, *swom*, or *swum*; *swamman*, Goth. *swymman*, Sax.] to float or move on the top of the water without sinking; to be conveyed by the stream; to move on or in the water by the action of the limbs; to be floated; to flow in any thing; to be dizzy, or have a sensation of swimming in the head; to glide or flow with an easy, or smooth, motion. Actively, to pass by swimming.

SWIM, S. the bladder of fishes, by which they are supported in the water.

SWIMMI'NGLY, Adv. smoothly; prosperously.

SWINE, S. [*swcine*, Goth. *swyn*, *swin*, Sax.] a hog or pig; a number of hogs, either sows or boars.

SWINE-HERD, S. a keeper or feeder of swine.

To SWING, V. N. [preter *swang*, *swung*, *swingan*, Sax.] to make a thing that is suspended move backwards and forwards; to whirl round in the air.

SWING, S. the motion of any thing hanging loose; a line on which any thing hangs loose; the influence or force of a body put into motion; course, or unrestrained liberty, or tendency.

To SWINGE, V. A. [*swingan*, Sax.] to whip or punish with a lash.

SWI'NGING, Adj. great or huge.

To SWI'NGLE, V. N. to dangle; to swing in pleasure.

SWI'NISH, Adj. filthy; nasty; like a swine.

SWINK, S. [*swinc*, Sax.] labour; drudgery; toil.

SWITCH, S. a flexible twig.

To SWITCH, V. A. to lash with a switch; to jerk.

SWITZERLAND, S. the country of the

thirteen Swiss Cantons, *viz.* Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, Ury, Swits, Underwald, Zug, Glaris, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schaffhausen, and Appenzel, and of their allies and subjects, namely the Grisons, Valesians, the republic of Geneva, the bishopric of Basil, Mulhausen, the sovereignties of Neufchatel and Valangin: the republic of St. Gaul, and the towns of Biena and Rotweil, was that of the ancient *Helvetii*. It is bounded by the Suntgow, the Hyrcinian forest, and other parts of Swabia, on the N. by the lake of Constance, also Tyrol and Trent, on the E. by Savoy, Milan, and other provinces of Italy, on the S. and by Burgundy and the Franche Comté on the W. It is about 260 miles long, and upwards of 100 broad; some parts of Italy and France being now included in it, which did not belong to the ancient *Helvetii*. Though Switzerland is situated between lat. 45. and 48 deg. N. yet lying among the Alps, the highest mountains of Europe, whose tops are most part of the year covered with snow, the air is much sharper than in more northerly latitudes. As the whole country is thus sequestered by high mountains from the neighbouring parts, hardly any one canton but is divided from the rest by a ridge of hills, which yield good pasture; and on some are corn fields, particularly Berne, two thirds of which is a level country, abounding in grain: but the soil in general does not produce it in any great quantity, storms or cold rains frequently destroying the fruits of the earth; for which reason, in plentiful seasons, they lay up corn in granaries; and to retrench all superfluity, they prohibit the wearing of gold, silver, silk, thread-lace, or jewels, with public shews. In the general diet, the Helvetic body is represented by deputies from all the cantons, who meet at Baden on Midsummer-day, and sit for about a month. Here they principally concert measures for the good of the whole; but all other matters are treated of at the particular diets of the respective religions; that of the Protestants is holden at Auras, and that of the Roman Catholics at Lucerne; so that in fact the thirteen cantons, though generally reputed one commonwealth, are so many independent republics. The constitution of government in the seven cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucern, Basil, Friburg, Solothurn, and Schaffhausen, is aristocratical, or in the gentry; and that of the other six democratical, or in the body of the people. The protestant or calvinistical cantons are Zurich, Berne, Basil, and Schaffhausen, two-thirds of Glaris, and more than half Appenzel; all the rest are Roman Catholics; but the Protestants are much the largest, and their territories more fruitful than those of the other. The cantons never have any troops in pay, but in time of war. All the inhabitants of Switzerland are regularly enrolled in a body of militia, from
teen to sixty years of age, one third of w
is regimented for foreign services, under
stile of fuzileers; and the other two th
who stay at home, serve as recruits for th
and they have had 80,000 men in a
though only the regimented or inrolled t
were raised. In the mountains of Switze
many large rivers have their source, pa
larly the Adda, Ticino, Lintz, Aar,
Inn, Ill, Rhone, and Rhine; also the Da
rises but a few leagues off Schaffhausen.
this country there are near thirty lakes,
of which, particularly those of Constanc
Geneva, are upwards of sixty miles long
sides there is hardly a mountain but
lake on its top well stored with fish.
most every part of this country, both o
mountains and in the plains, are fores
firs and pines, with some of oak and elm

SWI'VEL, S. something fixed in an
body so as to turn round.

SWO'BBER, S. [See SWABBER] four
at whist, which are entitled to stakes.

SWO'LLEN, or SWOLN, part. pass
SWELL.

SWOM, preter of SWIM.

To SWOON, V. N. [*aswunan*, Sax.
suffer a suspension of thought and sensa
to faint, or fall into a fit.

SWOON, S. [*swong*, Sax. *sone*, Rus
Sclav. and Dalm. *sen*, Boh. Pol. and Car
a fainting fit.

To SWOOP, V. A. [perhaps formed
the sound] to fall or dart at once on its
to prey upon.

SWOOP, S. fall of a bird of prey
his quarry.

To SWOP, V. A. [its derivation u
tain] to give one thing in exchange fo
other.

SWORD, *S.* [*sweord*, Sax. *suer*
sweerd, Belg.] a weapon with a sharp
worn by the side, and used in combats
to hand; destruction by war; vengeanc
emblem of justice.

SWO'RD-BEARER, S. an officer wh
ries a sword of state before a prince or
trate.

SWO'RD-FISH, S. a sea-fish, hav
bone 5 feet long issuing from his hea
teeth on both sides, at the end of the
jaw.

SY'COPHANT, S. [συκοφάντης, G
flatterer; a tale-bearer.

SYCOPHA'NTICK, Adj. parasitical
tering.

To SY'COPHANTISE, V. N. to pl
flatterer.

SYDERA'TION, S. a blasting with
sive heat, or drought; a corruption of th
parts or bones of an animal.

SY'DEROSE, Adj. [*syderosus*, Lat.
net-struck.

SYLLA'BIC, or SYLLA'BICAL, Adj. [from SYLLABLE] relating to, or consisting of syllables.

SY'LLABLE, S. [συλλαβη, Gr.] a part of a word, consisting of one or more letters pronounced together.

SY'LLABUS, S. [συλλαβος, Gr.] an abstract; a compendium, containing the heads of a discourse, or course of lectures.

SY'LLEPSIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in grammar, where two nominative cases singular, of different persons, are joined to a verb plural.

LY'LLOGISM, S. [Gr.] an argument consisting of three propositions, the conclusion of which necessarily follows from the two premises.

SYLLO'GISTICAL, Adj. belonging to syllogisms; after the manner of a syllogism.

SYLPHS, S. a sort of fairy nymphs.

SYLVAN, Adj. woody; belonging to woods or forests.

SY'MBOL, S. [*symbole*, Fr. *symbolum*, Lat. συμβολον, Gr.] an abstract or compendious form; a type, or that which comprehends, in its figure, a representation of something else.

SYMBO'LICAL, Adj. belonging to, or of the nature of a symbol; mystical.

SYMBOLIZA'TION, S. representation, resemblance.

To SY'MBOLIZE, V. A. to make representative of some thing. Neuterly, to have something in common with another, by representative qualities.

SY'MMETRY, S. [*symmetrie*, Fr.] proportion; harmony of parts.

SYMPATHE'TIC, or SYMPATHE'TICAL, Adj. [See SYMPATHY.] affected with what happens to another.

To SYMPATHI'ZE, V. A. [*sympathiser*, Fr.] to feel with another, followed by *with*.

SY'MPATHY, S. [*sympathie*, Fr. συμπαθεια, Gr.] the quality of being affected with the calamities, pains, or joys of another.

SYMPHO'NIOUS, Adj. agreeing in sound.

SY'MPHONY, S. [*symphonie*, Fr.] a consonance, or concert of several sounds together on the ear.

SY'MPTOM, S. [*symptome*, Fr. συμπτωμα Gr.] something happening together with something else; a sign, token, or an assemblage of appearances in a disease, which shews its quality or nature.

SYMPTOMA'TICAL, Adj. tending to discover, or belong to symptoms.

SYNÆ'RESIS, S. [Gr.] a figure in grammar, which puts two syllables or vowels into one.

SY'NAGOGUE, S. [Fr. συναγογος, Gr.] an assembly of Jews; the place where the Jews used to assemble to read, and to hear the holy books read.

SYNALOE'PHA, S. [Gr.] a contraction of a syllable in a Latin verse, by joining together two vowels in the scanning, or cuting off the ending vowel.

SY'NAXIS, S. [συναξις, Gr.] a congregation; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

SYNCHRO'NICAL, Adj. [συγχρονος, Gr.] happening at the same time; contemporary.

SYNCHRO'NISM, S. [συγχρονισμος, Gr.] several remarkable transactions happening at the same time.

To SYNCO'PATE, V. A. [*syncopatum*, Lat.] to cut or take away; to shorten. Neuterly, to swoon.

SY'NCOPE, S. [συγκοπη, Gr.] a figure in grammar, whereby one or more letters are taken out of a word. In physic, a sudden fainting or swooning.

To SYNDI'CATE, V. N. to pass judgment on; to censure.

SY'NDROME, S. [Gr.] concurrence.

SYNE'CDOCHE, S. [Gr.] a figure in rhetoric, whereby the whole is taken for a part, or a part for the whole.

SYNNEURO'SIS, S. the connexions made by a ligament.

SY'NOD, S. [*synode*, Fr συνοδος, Gr.] an assembly of clergyman; the conjunction of the heavenly bodies.

SYNO'NIMA, S. [Lat.] names or words which signify the same thing.

SYNO'NIMOUS, Adj. [*synonime*, Fr.] expressing the same thing or idea.

SYNOPSIS, S. [Gr.] a general view; all the parts brought under one view.

SYNTA'CTICAL, Adj. conjoined, relating to the construction of speech.

SY'NTAX, S. [*syntaxis*. Gr.] a system; a number of things joined together; that part of grammar which teaches the construction of words.

SY'NTHESIS, S. [Fr.] the act of joining, opposed to *Analysis*.

SYNTHE'TIC, Adj. [συνθετικος. Gr.] joining together. The *synthetic method* is that which begins with the parts, and leads to the knowledge of the whole, which it does by beginning with the most simple principles, and proceeding to that which is drawn from, or compounded of them.

SY'PHON, S. See SIPHON.

SY'RINGE, S. [συριγξ, Gr.] a pipe, or instrument, through which any thing is squirted.

To SY'RINGE, V. A. to spout or wash by a syringe.

SY'RTIS, S. [Lat.] a quick sand; a bog.

SY'RUP, S. [*syrop*, Fr. *syrupus*, Lat.] a composition made of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence.

SY'STEM, S. [*systeme*, Fr. συστημα, Gr.] a combination of many things operating together; a scheme which reduces many things

to a regular dependence, or co operation; the whole of any doctrine, whose several parts are bound together, follow, or depend on each other.

SYSTEMA'TIC, or SYSTEMA'TICAL, Adj. regular; according to some system.

SYSTOLE, S. [Gr.] the contraction of the heart. In Grammar, the shortening of a long syllable.

T A B

T, A consonant, and the nineteenth letter of the alphabet; before all vowels, excepting the I, it is sounded something like D, but before the I, when followed by another vowel, has the sound of S, as *notion*; yet when S preceedes it, it retains its original hard sound, as in *question*.

TA'BBY, S. [*tabi*, *tabino*, Ital. *tabis*, Fr.] a kind of waved silk.

TA'BBY, Adj. brinded, brindled, or varied with another colour.

To TABBY, V. A. to pass silk, &c. under the calendar, to give it representation of waves, like that of tabby.

TA'BEARD, or TA'BERD, S. [*tabard*, Fr.] a short gown reaching no farther than the middle of the leg; a kind of jacket, or sleeveless coat; a herald's coat.

TABEFA'CTION, S. a consuming, or wasting away.

To TA'BEFY, V. A. [*tabere*, Lat.] to waste away; to pine, or consume.

TABELLA'RIOUS, Adj. belonging to letters or a letter-carrier.

TA'BELLION, S. [Fr.] a notary public.

TA'BERDER, S. one who wears a short gown: applied at Oxford to a servitor of Queen's College.

TA'BERNACLE, S. [Fr. *tabernaculum*, Lat.] A temporary habitation or dwelling; a sacred place, or place of worship. In the Romish church, a little vessel in which the sacrament is put on the altar.

To TA'BERNACLE, V. N. to enshrine, or house.

TA'BES Dorsalis, S. [Lat.] a consumption in the marrow of the back-bone.

TA'BID, Adj. [*tabidus*, Lat.] wasted by disease; consumptive.

TA'BLATURE, S. painting on walls, or cielings. In anatomy, a division, or parting of the scull bones.

TABLE, S. [Fr. *tabula*, Lat.] any flat or level surface; a board supported by feet, and used for meals; persons sitting and partaking of an entertainment; fare, or entertainment; a surface on which any thing is written, or engraved; a picture, from *tableau*, Fr. The palm of the hand; draughts.

To TABLE, V. N. to board, or live at another's table. Actively, to make a cat- logue, or set down.

TA'BLE-BEER, S. beer used at meals small beer.

TA'BLE-BOOK, S. a book on whic any thing is wrote without ink.

TA'BLER, S. a boarder.

TA'BLET, S. a small level surface; medicine of a square form; a surface writte or painted on.

TA'BOR, S. [*tabourin*, Fr.] a small dru beaten with a stick, and accompanied with pipe.

To TA'BOR, V. N. [*tabourer*, old Fr to strike lightly and frequently.

TABORI'NE, or TA'BRET, S. [Fr.] tabor.

To TA'BULATE, V. A. to reduce to table or synopsis.

TACHE, S. [from *tack*] any thing take hold of; a catch or loop.

TACHYGRA'PHY, S. [ταχυγραφ Gr.] the art of swift writing.

TA'CIT, Adj. [*tacite*, Fr. *tacitus*, Lat.] lent; implied though not expressed.

TA'CITLY, Adv. silently.

TACITU'RNITY, S. [*taciturnité*, Fr. *t citurnitas*, Lat.] habitual silence.

To TACK, V. A. [*tacher*, Fr.] to fast to any thing; to sew slightly; to join or stic together; to turn a ship.

TACK, S. a small nail; the act of turni ships at sea. *To hold tack*, i. e. to last or ho out.

TA'CKLE, S. [*tacel*, Brit.] an arrow weapons, or instruments of action; the rop of a ship; from *tackel*, Belg. a rope.

TA'CKLING, S. ropes, or furniture of mast; furniture for sport or action.

TA'CTIC, or TA'CTICAL, Adj. [τα τικος, Gr.] relating to the art of war, marshalling an army.

TA'CTICS, S. [ταξικη, Gr.] the art ranging men in the field of battle.

TA'CTILE, Adj. [*tactilis*, Lat.] capab of being touched or felt.

TA'CTION, S. the act of touching feeling: seldom used but by philosophic writers.

TA'DPOLE, S. [from *tad* Sax. and *pol* Sax.] a young shapeless frog or toad.

TA'EN, a contraction of Taken.

TA'FFYTE, S. [*taffetas*, Fr. *taffet* Span.] a kind of smooth, silken manufactu having a remarkable glossy surface, and su posed to be invented at Lyons in France,

TAG, S. [Isl.] the point of a lance; point of metal fastened to the end of a strin or a lace; any thing paltry and mean,

To TAG, V. A. to fix metal to the end a lace; to hang one thing to another. join, followed by *together*.

TAIL, S. [*taga*, Goth. *tægl*, Sax. *t* Isl.] the long substance which hangs do fro

from the vertebræ of an animal; the lower part; any thing hanging down; the hinder part. In Aſtronomy, the deſcending node of a planet; thoſe rays which dart from a comet oppoſite to the direction in which it moves. In Law, a limited fee, oppoſed to a fee ſimple.

TA'LLAGE, S. [*tailler*, Fr.] a piece cut out of the whole: a ſhare of a man's ſubſtance paid by way of tribute.

TA'LLOR, S. [*tailleur*, Fr. from *tailler*, Fr.] one who makes cloaths.

To TAINT, V. N. [*taindre*, Fr.] to imbue or impregnate with any thing; to ſtain; to infect or corrupt. Neuterly, to be infected or touched.

TAINT, S. [*teinte*, Fr.] a tincture, ſtain, or corruption. In Natural Hiſtory, a ſpider of a red colour, and ſo ſmall that ten of the largeſt will hardly outweigh a grain.

To TAKE, V. A. [preter *took*, part paſſ. *taken*, ſometimes *took*] to receive what is offered; to ſeize what is not given; to captivate, delight, or engage with pleaſure; to receive with good or ill will; to underſtand in any particular ſenſe. To ſuppoſe or imagine, followed by it. To hire, followed by *houſe*. Uſed with *away*, to deprive of; to ſet aſide, or remove. *To take care*, to be careful, cautious, ſolicitous for, or ſuperintend. Followed by *from*, to derogate or detract; to deprive of. *To take heed*, to be cautious. Uſed with *heed to*, to attend. *To take in*, to compriſe, comprehend, admit, win, receive, or impoſe upon. Followed by *oath*, to ſwear. Uſed with *off*, to invalidate, deſtroy, with-hold, withdraw, ſwallow, purchaſe, copy, find place for, or kill. *To take part*, to ſhare or participate. Uſed with *place*, to prevail or have effect. Uſed with *up*, to borrow upon credit or intereſt, applied to money; to engage with; to aſſume; to begin; to engroſs; to have final recourſe to; to ſeize or arreſt; to admit. Uſed with *upon*, to appropriate; to admit; to be imputed to; to claim authority. Neuterly, to pleaſe or be approved of; to have its intended or natural effects; to catch. Uſed with *after*, to learn of, reſemble, or imitate. Uſed with *in*, to incloſe, leſſen, contract, cheat. Followed by *in hand*, to undertake. *To take notice*, to obſerve; to ſhew by any act that a thing or perſon is obſerved. Uſed with *on*, to be violently affected with ſorrow or ſickneſs. Uſed with *to*, to apply to, or be fond of; to betake or have recourſe to. Uſed with *up*, to ſtop. Uſed with *up with* to be contented or ſatisfied with; to lodge or dwell.

TA'KEN, particple paſſive of TAKE.

TA'KING, S. ſeizure or diſtreſs.

TALE, S. [Sax. from *tellan*, Sax. *tala*, Iſl.] a ſtory generally applied to a ſhort narrative of ſome trifling and fabulous circumſtances; a narrative delivered by words; a number reckoned; from *talen*, Sax. to count. A reckoning; an information or diſcloſure of any thing ſecret.

TA'LE-BEARER, S. one who gives intelligence through officiouſneſs or maliciouſneſs.

TA'LENT, S. [*talentum*, Lat.] a weight, or ſum of money differing in different nations and ages; a faculty, power, or gift of nature; quality or nature.

TA'LISMAN. S. a magical character.

To TALK, V. N. [*taclen*, Belg.] to converſe; to ſpeak impertinently; to give account; to reaſon or confer with another.

TALK, S. [*talkouani*, Ruſſ.] familiar ſpeech; rumour; the ſubject of converſation. Among the writers of Indian tranſactions, it is uſed for a conference. Stones compoſed of plates, generally parallel, flexible and elaſtic.

TA'LKATIVE, Adj. full of prate; much given to talking.

TALKA'TIVENESS, S. the quality of being forward to ſpeak, or much given to talking.

TALL, Adj. [*tâl*, Brit.] long, or high in ſtature; lofty.

TA'LLAGE, S. [*taillage*, Fr.] impoſt; exciſe.

TA'LLNESS, S. height of ſtature; loftineſs.

TA'LLOW, S. [*talge*, Dan.] the greaſe or fat of animals, which is uſed in making candles.

TA'LLY, S. [from *tailler*, Fr.] a ſtick notched or cut along with another, and uſed to keep accounts by; any thing made to ſuit another.

To TA'LLY, V. N. to fit, ſuit, or cut out to reſemble any thing; to mark upon a tally. Neuterly, to be fitted; to conform.

TA'LLY-MAN, S. one who ſells cloaths to be paid by the week or month.

TA'LMUD, or THA'LMUD, S. the book containing the Jewiſh traditions and rabbinical explanations of the law.

TA'LON, S. [Fr.] the claw of a bird of prey.

TAMA'RIND, S. [*tamarin*, Fr. *tamarinda*, Lat.] a kind of Indian fruit, of an agreeable acid taſte, and eſteemed good to quench thirſt.

TAMA'RISK, S. [*tamariſc*, Fr.] S. a ſhrub, with a red bark and leaves, like heath.

TAME, Adj. [Sax. *taem*, Belg. *tam*, Dan.] gentle of diſpoſition, oppoſed to wild; cruſhed ſubdued; dejected; ſpiritleſs or heartleſs.

To TAME, V. N. [*temean*, Sax. *taemen*, Belg.] to reduce from wildneſs to a gentle and mild diſpoſition; to ſubdue or conquer.

TA'MELY, Adv. gently; meanly; dejectedly.

TA'MENESS, S. the oppoſite of wild-

neſs gentleneſs of diſpoſition; dejectedneſs; want of ſpirit or courage.

TA'MKIN, or TA'MPION, S. the ſtopple of a great gun.

TA'MMY, S. a kind of tranſparent ſtuff, uſed to trace the outlines of drawings or paintings.

To TA'MPER, V. A. [derived by Skinner from *tempero*, Lat.] to be officious in the uſe of medicines; to meddle, or have to do with without knowledge or neceſſity; to practiſe with, or endeavour to ſeduce.

To TAN, V. A. [*tannen*, Belg. and Fr.] to impregnate leather with bark. To make brown by heat, applied to the ſun.

TAN, S. the bark of the oak-tree, beaten ſmall, and uſed to tan leather.

TANG, S. [*tanghe*, Belg.] a ſtrong taſte left in the mouth; a reliſh or taſte.

To TANG, V. N. [uſed inſtead of *twang*] to ring with.

TA'NGENT, S. [Fr. *tangens*, Lat.] is a right line perpendicularly raiſed on the extremity of a radius, which touches a circle ſo as not to cut it.

TANGIBILITY, S. the quality of being touchable, or of being felt.

TA'NGIBLE, Adj. [*tango*, Lat.] to be felt or perceived by the touch.

To TANGLE, V. A. See ENTANGLE.

TANGLE, S. a knot of things mingled in one another.

TANI'STRY, S. an ancient cuſtom in Ireland, which ordains that an adult is to be preferred to a minor; as an *uncle* to a *nephew*.

TANK, S. [*tanque*, Fr.] a large ciſtern or baſon; a little pool or pond.

TA'NKARD, S. [*tanquared*, Fr. *tankaerd*, Belg. *tancard*, Ir.] a drinking veſſel with a cover moving on a hinge.

TANNER, S. one that dreſſes and prepares hides for uſe.

To TA'NTALIZE, V. A. [from *Tantalus*, who was condemned to ſtarve and die with thirſt among fruits and water which he could not touch] to torment by the proſpect of pleaſures which cannot be reached.

TA'NTAMOUNT, S. [Fr.] of equal value; an equivalent.

To TAP, V. A. [*tappen*, Belg. *tapper*, Fr.] to touch, or ſtrike gently; to pierce or broach a veſſel; from *tappen*, Belg.

TAP, S. a gentle blow; a pipe through which liquor is drawn from a veſſel.

TAPE, S. [*tæppan*, Sax.] linen woven in narrow ſlips, and uſed for fillets or bands.

TA'PER, S. [Sax.] a wax candle; a light.

TA'PER, Adj. [from the form of a *taper*] growing gradually narrow from the bottom to the top; conical; ſlender.

To TA'PER, V. N. to grow ſmaller towards the bottom or top.

TA'PESTRY, S. [*tapis*, *tapiſſerie*, *tapiſ*... Fr. *tapin*, Brit. *tapetum*, Lat. ταπης, G... cloth woven with forms of human creatu... beaſts, &c. uſed for hangings, and ſometi... for carpets.

TA'PSTER, S. one who draws beer a... public houſe.

TAR, S. [*tare*, Sax. *tarre*, Belg. *t*... Dan.] liquid pitch; or the turpentine of ... fir-tree extracted by fire. Figuratively, ... ſailor.

To TAR, V. A. to ſmear with tar; ... teaze or provoke; from ταραλτω, Gr. ... diſturb.

TARA'NTULA, S. [lat. *tarantule*, F... a kind of ſpider, whoſe bite is to be cured ... ly by muſic.

TA'RDILY, Adv. ſlowly; lazily; ſlo... fully.

TA'RDINESS, S. ſluggiſhneſs; ſlowne... lazineſs; guiltineſs,

TA'RDITY, S. ſlowneſs.

TA'RDY, Adj. [*tardus*, Lat. *tardif*, F... ſlow, applied to motion. Sluggiſh, or unw... ling to act or move; dilatory; unwary; c... minal.

TARE, S. [*teeren*, Belg.] a weed whi... grows among corn.

TARE, S. [Fr.] the weight of any co... modity; an allowance made for weight of t... box, cheſt, &c. in which any commodity ... contained.

TARE, preter of TEAR.

TARGE, or TA'RGET, S. [*tarian*, Br... *targa*, Sax. *targe*, Ital. and Fr. *taargett*, Er... a kind of buckler leſs than a ſhield, worn f... defence on the left-arm.

TA'RGUM, S. [Heb.] a paraphraſe o... the pentateuch, or five books of Moſes, wr... ten in the Chaldee language.

TA'RIFF, S. [Fr.] a book of cuſtoms; ... book of rates agreed on between princes ... ſtates, aſcertaining the duties to be laid upo... their reſpective merchandizes when import... into their dominions.

TARN, S. a bog; a fen; a marſh.

To TA'RNISH, V. N. [*ternir*, Fr.] ... ſully by ſoil, or diminiſh brightneſs. Activ... ly, to loſe brightneſs.

TARPA'WLING, S. a hempen clo... ſmeared with tar; a ſailor.

TA'RRIER, S. [*terre*, Fr. the earth ... whence it ſhould be written *terrier*] a ſm... dog uſed in hunting a fox or otter, in the ... holes. See TERRIER.

To TA'RRY, V. N. [*tarde*, Run.] ... continue in a place; to delay, or be long ... coming. Actively, to expect or wait for.

TART, Adj. [*teart*, Sax. *taertig*, Belg. ... ſour, or ſharp of taſte; keen or ſevere.

TA'RT, S. [*tarte*, *tourte*, Fr. *tarta*, Ital. ... *taart*, Dan.] a ſmall pie of fruit.

TA'RTLY, Adv. ſourly; ſharply.

TA'RTNESS, S. the quality of bein... ſou...

ſour to the taſte; ſharpneſs, or quickneſs in ſpeech.

TA'RTANE, S. [*tartana*, Ital.] a veſſel with one maſt, and a three cornered ſail, uſed in the Mediterranean.

TA'RTAR, S. [*tartarum*, Lat.] a kind of white or reddiſh ſubſtance, like a hard ſtone, which ſticks to wine caſks.

TARTA'REAN, Adj. [*tartareous*, Lat.] belliſh.

To TA'RTARIZE, V. A. to impregnate with tartar.

TA'RTARY, GREAT, is a large extent of country, making the third part of Aſia, being about 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 125 in breadth from N. to S. It is ſituated between 35 and 53 degrees of N. latitude. European Tartary, as well as Tartary in Turkey, lies near the Black Sea, and Muſcovy Tartary is near the Caſpian Sea; Aſiatic Tartary, of which we are now ſpeaking is watered by five large rivers, which ſerve to determine the ſituation of places; namely, the Oby, the Volga or Wolga, the Jeneſea, the Lena, and the Amur. Ruſſian Tartary has no fixed bounds, but it may be near 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. Chineſe Tartary is ſeparated from China by a great wall, and is about 750 miles in extent. It is divided into the eaſtern and weſtern; and that part of it near the wall is without inhabitants. It was formerly ſuppoſed to be Cathay, whoſe capital was Cambalu, which is now well known to be Pekin. Independent Tartary comprehends all that part of it which belongs neither to Ruſſia nor China; and is compoſed of ſeveral kingdoms, namely, Turkeſtan, Great Bocharia, Little Bocharia, the kingdom of the Calmucks, and Tibet, or Thibet, or Boutan, which is a large country, and part of Tangut. In general, the Tartars are a robuſt people, have a good conſtitution, and capable of undergoing hardſhips. They have broad faces, ſhort chins, large whiſkers, and noſes even with their faces. They are dexterous in handling their ſabres, and ſhooting with bows and arrows. The men have no other buſineſs than that of going to war, and the women take care of domeſtic affairs. They are pagans; and they have a pontiff called Dali Lama.

TASK, S. [*tyſka*, Run. *taſche*, Fr. *taſſa*, Ital.] ſomething which is ordered to be done by another; an employment or buſineſs. *To take to taſk*, is to reprove, examine rigidly, or reprimand.

To TASK, V. A. [*taſeu*, Brit.] to order or command ſomething to be done by a certain time.

TA'SSEL, S. [*taſſe*, Fr.] an ornamental bunch of ſilk, or glittering ſubſtance hanging at the end of a ſtring; alſo a male hawk.

TA'SSES, S. armour for the thighs.

To TASTE, V. A. [*taſter*, Fr.] to perceive or diſtinguiſh by the palate; to try by the mouth; to eat in ſmall quantities; to feel or have a perception of. Neuterly, to try by the palate; to diſtinguiſh by the mind; to reliſh or approve; to try the reliſh of any thing; to have perception; to enjoy ſparingly; to convey to the organs of taſte; to affect the organs of taſte.

TASTE, S. the act of trying by the mouth; the ſenſe by which the reliſh of any thing is received on the palate. Figuratively, diſcernment or reliſh, applied to the mind. An eſſay or trial; a ſmall portion given as a ſpecimen.

TA'STELESS, Adj. cauſing no ſenſation on the palate; inſipid; having no perception of ſymmetry, elegance, or decorum.

To TA'TTER, V. A. [*tæran*, Sax. *tatrar*, Run.] to tear to rags.

TA'TTER, S. a rag; a fragment of any thing torn.

TA'TTERDEMALION, S. a ragged fellow.

To TA'TTLE, V. N. [*tateren*, Belg.] to uſe many words without meaning; to talk without moderation or diſcretion.

TA'TTLE, S. inſignificant and exceſſive prate.

TATTO'O, S. the beat of a drum by which ſoldiers are called to their quarters.

TA'VERN, S. [*taverne*, Fr. *taberna*, Lat.] a houſe where wine is ſold.

TAUGHT, preter and part. paſſive of TEACH.

To TAUNT, V. A. [*tanſer*, Fr. *tanden*, Belg.] to reproach, inſult, or treat with inſolent contumely and upbraiding.

TAUNT, S. an inſult or ſcoff. Among Mariners, a ſhip is ſaid to be *taunt maſted* when her maſts are too tall for her.

TAU'NTING, Adj. reviling; ſcornful; raiſing.

TAU'NTINGLY, Adv. ſcornfully; in an imperious and proud manner.

TAU'NTINGNESS, S. raillery; haughtineſs; proud and ſcornful behaviour.

TAU'RICORNOUS, Adj. [*tauricornis*, Lat.] having horns reſembling a bull's.

TAU'RIFORM, Adj. [*tauriformis*, Lat.] having the ſhape of a bull.

TAU'RUS, S. in Aſtronomy, the Bull; the ſecond ſign of the zodiac, which the ſun enters in April.

TAUTO'LOGY, S. [*tautologie*, Fr. ταυτο and λογια, Gr.] the repetition of the ſame word often: ſometimes applied to the repetition of the ſame ſenſe in different words.

To TAW, V. A. [*towen*, Belg. *tawian*, Sax.] to dreſs white or allum leather.

TAW, S a round marble beautifully coloured, uſed in play.

TA'WDRINESS, S. tinſel finery.

TA'WDRY,

TA'WDRY, Adj. meanly ſhowy; fine without grace or elegance.

TA'WNINESS, S. of a brown, or yellowiſh colour, diſcoloured by the heat of the ſun.

TA'WNY, Adj. [*tané. tanné*, Fr.] yellow like things tanned; ſun-burnt.

TAX, S. [*taſg*, Belg. *taxe*, Fr. and Belg.] a tribute impoſed; an exciſe. A charge or cenſure; from *taxo*, Lat.

To Tax, V. A. [*taxer*, Fr.] to load with exciſe or impoſts; to charge or accuſe of ſome fault; uſed with *of* or *with* before the *fault*; from *taxo*, Lat.

TAXA'TION, S. the act of loading with taxes. Accuſation; ſcandal.

TEA, S. [Chin. *the*, Fr.] the leaf of a ſhrub growing in ſeveral provinces of China; the liquor made by infuſing tea in boiling water.

To TEACH, V. A. [preter and part. paſſive *taught*; *teacan*, Sax. preter *tæhte*] to inſtruct or inform; to deliver any thing to be learned; to tell, or give intelligence. Neuterly, to perform the office of an inſtructor.

TE'ACHABLE, Adj. capable of being taught or inſtructed.

TEAGUE, S. a contemptuous name for an Iriſhman.

TEAL, S. [*teelingh*, Belg.] a ſmall wild fowl.

TEAM, S. [*temo*, Lat. *tyme*, Sax.] a number of horſes, oxen, or other beaſt drawing the ſame carriage at once; any number paſſing in a line.

TEAR, S. [pronounced *teér*; from *tar*, Run. *tear*, Sax.] the water which flows from the eyes; any moiſture trickling in drops.

TEAR, S. [pronounced *tare*; from the verb] a rent or fiſſure.

To TEAR, V. A. [pronounced *tare*, preter *tore*, formerly *tare*, part. paſſive *torn* from *tæran*, Sax. *tara*, Swed.] to pull any woven ſtuff into pieces or tatters; to wound with the nail, or any ſharp pointed inſtrument drawn along; to break, divide, or ſhatter by violence; to pluck violently; to take away by ſudden force. Neuterly, to rave or rant like a madman; from *tieren*, Belg.

To TEASE, V. A. [*tæſan*, Sax.] to comb or unraval wool or flax; to ſcratch cloth to level the nap; to torment or vex with aſſiduous impertinence.

TEAT, S. [*teth*, Brit, *tit*, Sax. *tette*, Belg. *tete*, Fr.] the pap of a woman: at preſent applied only to the dugs of beaſts.

TE'CHNICAL, Adj. [τεχνικος, Gr.] belonging to the arts.

TECHNO'LOGY, S. [*technologia*, Lat.] a deſcription of the mechanic arts.

TE'CHY, Adj. froward or peeviſh.

TE'CTONICK, Adj. belonging to building.

To TED, V. A. [*teaden*, Sax.] to ſ graſs newly mown into rows.

TE'DDER, or TE'THER, S. [*tudde* Belg. *tedt*, Iſl. *tigher*, Erſe] a rope by whi a horſe is tied in the field to prevent h paſturing too widely. Figuratively, any thi by which a perſon is reſtrained.

TE'DEUM, S. [we praiſe the Lord!] hymn of thankſgiving, uſed in the church u on ſolemn occaſions, ſo called from the f firſt words in the Latin.

TE'DIOUS, Adj. [*tedieux*, Fr. *tedio* Lat.] occaſioning wearineſs and trouble its continuance or length.

TE'DIOUSLY, Adv. performing any thi in a ſlow and irkſome manner.

TE'DIOUSNESS, S. that which rend any thing diſagreeable by the too long ti ſpent in performing it.

To TEEM, V. N. [*team*, Sax.] to br young; to produce plentifully. Figurative to be full or charged with, like an ani that is pregnant. Actively, to bring forth produce. To pour; from *tommen*, Dan. a word, but ſtill retained by the Scots, and u by Swift. "*Teem* the remainder." *Di to Serv.*

TEE'MING, Adj. fruitful; frequen pregnant.

TEEN, S. [*tinan*, Sax. *tenen*, Flem.] row; grief. Obſolete.

TEENS, S. [from *tyn*, Sax.] the y which are reckoned by the addition of *ten thirteen*, *fourteen*, &c.

TEETH, the plural of Tooth.

TE'GUMENT, S. [*tegumentum*, Lat.] cover or outward part.

To TEH-HE, V. N. to laugh, to titt

TEINT, S. [Fr.] colour, or touch o pencil.

TE'LESCOPE. S. [Fr. τηλος, and σκ Gr.] a long tube fitted with glaſſes, thr which diſtant objects are viewed.

To TELL, V. A. [preter and part. p *told*; *tellan*, Sax.] to utter, or expre words; to relate or ſpeak; to teach form; to diſcover; to count or number make excuſes. "Never *tell* me." Neuterly, to give out. To *tell on*, is t form of.

TE'LLER, S. an officer in the Exche who is employed in receiving and payin the monies on the king's account. Th four in number.

TELL-TALE, S. one who gives inf tion of what another ſays or does, through officiouſneſs or malice.

TEMERA'RIOUS, Adj. raſh; indi ly bold.

TEME'RITY, S. [*temeritas*, Lat.] ſonable contempt of danger; raſhneſs.

To TE'MPER, V. A. [*tempero*, La *perer*, Fr.] to mix ſo as one part may

or ſet the other out to advantage; to mix or mingle; to accommodate; to ſoften, ſooth, or aſſuage; to form or reduce metals to a proper degree of hardneſs.

TE'MPER, S. a due and juſt mixture of contrary qualities; the middle courſe; a diſpoſition or conſtitutional frame of mind; calmneſs; the ſtate of hardneſs to which any metal is reduced.

TE'MPERAMENT, S. [Fr. *temperamentum*, Lat.] ſtate with reſpect to the predominance of any quality; due mixture of oppoſites; the habitude, or natural conſtitution of the body.

TE'MPERANCE, S. [*temperantia*, Lat.] moderation in eating and drinking; reſtraint of affections or paſſions.

TE'MPERATE, Adj. [*temperatus*, Lat.] abſtaining from exceſs in eating or drinking; moderate in degree of any quality or paſſion.

TE'MPERATENESS, S. freedom from exceſſes. Calmneſs; coolneſs.

TE'MPERATURE, S. [Fr.] conſtitution or degree of any quality; due ballance of contraries; freedom from any predominant paſſion.

TE'MPEST, S. [*tempeſte*, Fr. *tempeſtas*, Lat.] the utmoſt violence of the wind, whoſe ſeveral degrees are thus marked by Johnſon; a breeze; a gale; a guſt; a ſtorm; a tempeſt. A continued ſtorm at ſea; any tumult or violent commotion.

To TE'MPEST, V. A. to diſturb as by a tempeſt.

TEMPESTI'VITY, S. [Lat.] ſeaſonableneſs.

TEMPE'STUOUS, Adj. [*tempeſtueux*, Fr.] ſtormy; diſturbed by furious blaſts of winds, or violent rage of paſſions.

TEMPESTU'OUSLY, Adv. furiouſly; outrageouſly; boiſterouſly

TEMPESTU'OUSNESS, S. ſtormineſs; outrageouſneſs; boiſterouſneſs.

TE'MPLAR, S. [from the *Temple*, bordering on the Thames, anciently belonging to the ſociety of *knights templars*] a ſtudent in law belonging to the Temple.

TE'MPLE, S. [for. *templum*, Lat.] a place ſet apart for religious worſhip. The upper part of the ſides of the head; from *tempora*, Lat.

TE'MPLET, S. a piece of timber placed under the girders of a building.

TE'MPORAL, Adj. [*temporel*, Fr.] meaſured by time, oppoſed to eternal. Secular, oppoſed to eccleſiaſtical. Confined to our preſent exiſtence in this world, oppoſed to ſpiritual. Placed at the temples; from *tempora*, Lat.

TE'MPORALTY, S. the laity, oppoſed to the clergy. Secular poſſeſſions, oppoſed to thoſe belonging to the church.

TE'MPORARY, Adj. [*tempus temporis*, Lat.] laſting only for a limited time.

To TE'MPORIZE, V. N. [*temporiſer*, Fr.] o delay or put off to another time; to comply with the times or occaſions.

TEMPORI'ZER, S. one that changes his principles purely to comply with times and occaſions; a word of reproach.

To TEMPT, V. A. [*tento*, Lat. *tenter*. Fr.] to endeavour to ſeduce or draw a perſon to do ill, by preſenting ſome pleaſure to the mind; to provoke; to ſollicit; to try.

TEMPTA'TION, S. [*tentation*, Fr.] the act of endeavouring to draw to the commiſſion of ill, by offering ſome ſeeming advantage; an enticement; the ſtate of a perſon ſollicited by the appearance of preſent pleaſures or advantages to the commiſſion of ſome crime or fault.

TE'MPTER, S. [*tentateur*, Fr.] one who ſeduces or entices to the commiſſion of any ill; the devil who tempted our Saviour.

TE'MPTINGLY, Adv. in a ſeducing, alluring, or provoking manner.

TE'MPTINGNESS, S. the quality of a thing which renders it the object of our wiſhes or deſires.

TE'MULENCY, S. [*temulentia*, Lat.] inebriation; drunkenneſs.

TEN, Adj. [*taihun*, Goth. *tyn*, Sax. *ti*, *tun*, Run. *tein*, Belg. *thyne*, Precop. *deſiat*, Ruſſ. *deſet*, *deſyt*, Sclav. Dalm. and Boh. *tyz*, Hung. *taſe*, Arm.] twice five, or nine and one.

TE'NABLE, Adj. [Fr.] ſuch as may be maintained or held againſt oppoſition or attacks.

TENA'CIOUS, Adj. [*tenax tenacis*, Lat.] graſping hard; unwilling to part with. Retentive, or not forgetful, applied to the memory. Covetous; ſtrongly adhering to principles, notwithſtanding reaſons for the contrary.

TENA'CIOUSLY, Adv. cloſely; obſtinately; niggardly.

TENA'CIOUSNESS, S. ſtiffneſs in opinion; cloſeneſs; covetouſneſs.

TENA'CITY, S. ſtiffneſs of opinion; niggardlineſs. Among Phyſicians, that property in viſcous ſubſtances, by which they adhere together.

TE'NANT, S. [Fr.] one that holds of another; one that dwells in the houſe of another for rent.

TE'NANTABLE, Adj. fit to be dwelt in.

TENCH, S. a delicious freſh-water fiſh.

To TEND, V. A. contracted from *attend*] to watch, guard, attend, or be attentive to. Neuterly, to wait or expect; to move towards a certain point or place; from *tendo*, Lat. To be directed to any end or purpoſe; to aim at; from *tendre*, Fr. To attend as ſomething inſeperable.

TE'NDENCE, or TE'NDENCY, S. direction or courſe towards any place or object;

drift

drift or aim towards any conſequence or inference.

TE'NDER, Adj. [*tyner*, Brit. *tendre*, Fr. *tener*, Lat.] eaſily impreſſed, injured, or pained; delicate or effeminate; exciting benevolence or ſympathy; compaſſionate; ſuſceptible of the ſofter paſſions; amorous or laſcivious; expreſſive of love; young; eaſily torn, bitten, or digeſted.

To TE'NDER, V. A. [*tendre*, Fr.] to offer or preſent for acceptance; to hold or eſteem; to regard with care or tenderneſs; the laſt ſenſe ſeems obſolete.

TE'NDER, S. an offer, or preſentation of any thing for acceptance; regard, or kind concern; a ſmall ſhip attending a larger.

TE'NDER-HEARTED, Adj. eaſily affected with the diſtreſs of others.

TE'NDERLY, Adv. gently; ſoftly; kindly; in an affectionate and delicate manner.

TE'NDERNESS, S. [*tendreſſe*, Fr. *teneritas*, Lat.] ſoftneſs; delicacy; indulgence; kindneſs; niceneſs of conſcience; eaſineſs of being broke, bit, or digeſted.

TE'NDINOUS, Adj. [*tendineux*, Fr.] full of tendons.

TE'NDON, S. [*tendo*, Lat.] a ſinew; a ligature by which the joints are moved.

TE'NDRIL, S. [*tendrillon*, Fr.] the young ſhoot or twig of a tree; a griſtle.

TE'NEBRÆ, or TE'NEBRES, S. a ſervice in the Romiſh church performed on Wedneſday, Thurſday, and Friday before Eaſter, in commemoration of Chriſt's agony in the garden.

TE'NEBROSITY, S. [*tenebroſitas*, Lat.] obſcurity; darkneſs.

TE'NEBROUS, Adj. dark; obſcure; gloomy.

TE'NEMENT, S. [Fr.] any dwelling held by a tenant.

TENE'SMUS, S. [Lat.] a violent inclination to go to ſtool, without being able to evacuate.

TE'NET, S. [from *tenet*, Lat. he holds; ſometimes it is written *tenent*, which in Latin ſignifies, they hold] an opinion, poſition, or principle.

TE'NNIS, S. [ſuppoſed by Skinner, to be derived from *tenez*, Fr. ſtop; uſed by the French when they hit the ball] a play in which a ball is ſtruk by a racket.

TE'NON, S. [Fr.] the end of one piece of timber cut to be fitted into another.

TE'NOR, S. [*teneur*, Fr. *tenor*, Lat.] continuation of ſtate; general currency; ſenſe contained, or the general courſe and drift of a diſcourſe. In Muſic, the mean or middle part, between the treble and the baſs. In Law, the ſubſtance, or true intent and meaning of a writing.

TENSE, Adj. [*tenſus*, Lat.] ſtretched.

TENSE, S. *temps*, Fr. *tempus*, Lat.] in Grammar, a variation of a verb to ſignify time in which any action is done. In Eng we have properly but two tenſes, *i. e.* the ſent, and the preterperfect, the verb b only varied in the latter; but in order to preſs the other times we make uſe of auxiliary verbs *have* and *had* to expreſs preter and preterpluperfect, and *ſhall* and to ſignify the future indicative; and in reſpect we ſeem to imitate the Saxons, make uſe of *hæbbe* and *hæfod* for the pe and pluperfect, and *ſceal* and *wil* for th ture.

TE'NSENESS, S. contraction; the o ſite to laxity.

TE'NSILE, Adj. capable of being tended.

TE'NSION, S. [*tenſus*, Lat.] the a ſtretching, or ſtate of being ſtretched.

TENT, S. [*tente*, Fr. *tentorium*, La temporary lodging place for a ſoldier, fo of canvas ſtretched upon poles; a pavilio roll of lint put into a ſore from *tente* A ſpecies of wine of a deep red, imp from Gallicia in Spain; from *vino* Span.

To TENT, V. A. to put a roll of into a ſore. Figuratively, to ſearch t quick.

TENTA'TION, S. trial; temptatio

TENTATI'VE, Adj. attempting; ing.

TE'NTER, S. [*tentus*, Lat.] a hoo which any thing is ſtretched. *To be tenters*, is to be on the ſtretch; to be i pence, or in difficulties.

TENTH, Adj. [*teotha*, Sax] the nex the ninth; the ordinal of ten. Subſtant the tenth part, tythe, or that portion all eccleſiaſtical livings pay to the king

TE'NTHLY, Adv. in the tenth place

TENTIGI'NOUS, Adj. [Lat.] ſtretched.

TENU'ITY, S. [*tenuité*, Fr. *tenuitas*, thinneſs; ſlenderneſs.

TE'NUOUS, Adj. thin; ſmall.

TE'NURE, S. [Fr. *teneo*, Lat.] the ner whereby tenements are holden of lords.

TEMPEFAC'TION, S. the act of h or making warm.

TE'PID, Adj. [*tepidus*, Lat.] luke- indifferent.

TEPI'DITY, S. luke-warmneſs; ference.

TE'POR, S. [Lat.] gentle warmth.

TERATO'LOGY. S. [Gr.] bomb

TERCE, S. [*tierce*, Fr. *triens*, veſſel containing the third of a butt or forty-two wine gallons.

TEREBI'NTHINATE, or TER THINE, Adj. [*terebinthine*, Fr. *tere* Lat.] conſiſting of turpentine.

TEREBRA'TION, S. the act of boring, or piercing.

To TEREBRA'TE. V. A. [*terebro*, Lat.] to bore; to perforate.

To TERGIVERSA'TE, V. A. [*tergiverſer*, Fr. *tergiverſatum*, Lat.] to ſhuffle: to quibble.

TERGIVERSA'TION, S. the act of ſhuffling or quibbling in an argument.

TERM, S. [*terminus*, Lat.] a limit or boundary; a word by which any thing is expreſſed; a condition; a limited time, or the time for which any thing laſts. In Law, the time in which the tribunals or places of judgment are opened for perſons to ſeek their right by courſe of law and action. There are four in the year. In the Univerſity, that ſpace of time when the ſchools are opened, and the exerciſes for degrees are performed, the intervals between which are called vacations.

To TERM, V. A. to call or name.

TE'RMAGANT, Adj. turbulent; tumultuous; ſcolding, or quarrelſome.

TE'RMAGANT, S. a ſcold.

To TE'RMINATE, V. A. [*terminatus*, Lat.] to bound, limit, or put an end to. Neutrally, to be limited, or end. To attain its end, uſed with *in*.

TERMINA'TION, S. the act of limiting or bounding; a bound or limit, an end or concluſion. In Grammar, the end of a word; from *terminatio*; Lat. *terminaiſon*, Fr.

TE'RRACE, S. [*terraccia*, Ital.] a ſmall mount, or ſpot of elevated earth covered with gravel or graſs; the flat roof of a houſe.

TERRA'QUEOUS, Adj. [*terra*, Lat. and *aqua*, Lat.] conſiſting of land and water.

TERRE'NE, Adj. [*terrenus*, Lat.] earthly.

TERRE'STRIAL, Adj. [*terreſtre*, Fr. *terreſtris*, Lat.] earthly; belonging to the earth.

TE'RRIBLE, Adj. dreadful; frightful.

TE'RRIBLENESS, S. frightfulneſs; dreadfulneſs.

TERRI'BILITY, S. [*terribilitas*, Lat.] appearance which creates great fear or dread.

TE'RRIBLY, Adv. dreadfully; frightfully.

TE'RRIER, S. [Fr.] a dog that follows his game under ground; a ſurvey or regiſter of land; an auger or borer; from *terebro*, Lat.

TERRI'FIC, Adj. [*terrificus*, Lat.] cauſing terror.

To TE'RRIFY, V. A. to affect with terror; to make afraid.

TE'RRITORY, S. [*territoire*, Fr.] land; a country or dominion.

TE'RROR, S. [*terreur*, Fr. *terror*, Lat.] fear cauſed by the ſight or apprehenſion of ſome dangerous object; the cauſe of fear.

TERRU'LENCY, S. [*terrulentia*, Lat.] earthineſs.

TERRU'LENT, Adj. [*terrulentus*, Lat.] full of earth.

TERSE, Adj. [*tero*, Fr. *terſus*, Lat.] ſmooth, applied to ſurface. Harmoniouſly elegant, without pompouſneſs, applied to ſtyle.

TE'RTIAN, S. [*tertiana*, Lat.] an ague intermitting one day, and having two fits in three days.

TE'SSELATED, Adj. [*teſſela*, Lat.] variegated by ſquares.

TEST, S. [Fr. *teſta*, Lat.] the cupel by which refiners try their metals. Figuratively, trial, or examination; the means of trial; that with which any thing is compared as a ſtandard; judgment or diſtinction.

TESTA'CEOUS, Adj. [*teſtaceus*, Lat.] conſiſting or made of ſhells; having continuous ſhells.

TE'STAMENT, S. [*teſtamentum*, Lat.] a will or writing by which a perſon's poſſeſſions are diſpoſed of after his death; the name applied to each of the volumes of the ſacred ſcriptures.

TESTA'MENTARY, Adj. [*teſtamentarius*, Lat.] belonging to a will or teſtament; in the manner of a teſtament.

TE'STATE, Adj. [*teſtatus*, Lat.] having made a will.

TESTA'TOR, S. [*teſtateur*, Fr.] a man who makes or leaves a will.

TESTA'TRIX, S. [Lat.] a woman who leaves a will.

TE'STER, S [*teſſe*, or *tête*, Fr. this coin being probably diſtinguiſhed by the head ſtamped upon it] a ſilver coin valued at ſixpence; the head or cover of a bed.

TE'STICLE, S. [*teſticule*, Fr. *teſticulus*, Lat.] the organs of ſeed in animals.

TE'STICULAR, Adj. belonging to the teſticles.

To TE'STIFY, V. N. [*teſtificor*, Lat.] to witneſs, prove, or give evidence. Actively, to witneſs or give evidence of any point.

TESTIMO'NIAL, S. [Fr. *teſtomonium*. Lat.] a writing wherein a perſon's character is ſupported by thoſe who ſubſcribe it, and which is produced by a perſon in his own favour.

TE'STIMONY, S. [*teſtimonium*, Lat.] evidence or proof; an open atteſtation or profeſſion.

TESTI'LY, Adv. peeviſhly; fretfully.

TESTI'NESS, S. peeviſhneſs; fretfulneſs.

TE'STY, Adj. [*teſtardo*, Ital.] fretful; inclined to anger.

TE'TCHY, Adj. a corruption of *teſty*, or *touchy*.

TETE à TETE, S. [Fr.] cheek by jowl; cloſe and familiar converſe or correſpondence.

TE'THER, S. See TEDDER.

TE'TRARCH, S. [*tetrarcha*, Lat.] a perſon governing the fourth part of a province,

TETRA'RCHY,

TETRA'RCHY, S. [*tetrarchia*, Lat.] the juriſdiction of a tetrarch.

TETRA'STICK, S. [τετραστιχον, Gr.] an epigram compoſed of four verſes.

TETRI'CITY, S. [*tetricitas*, Lat.] ſurlineſs of countenance; ſeverity; harſhneſs.

TE'TTER, S. [*teter*, Sax.] a ſcab, or ringworm.

TEXT, S. [*texte*, Fr. *textus*, Lat.] that on which a comment is written; a ſentence of ſcripture, ſo called becauſe written in ancient manuſcripts in text, or a larger hand than the notes, which were written in ſmall characters.

TE'XTUARY, S. [*textuaire*, Fr.] one who is ſo well verſed in ſcripture, as to be ready in producing texts in his favour; a book which contains only the text, without any comments upon it.

TE'XTURE, S. [*textus*, Lat.] the act of weaving with reſpect to form, matter, or ſtuff; diſpoſition or combination of parts.

THAN, Adv. [*thane*, Sax.] a particle uſed after a comparative adjective, and placed before a thing compared.

THANE, S. [*thegn*, Sax.] an old title of honour, equivalent to a baron.

To THANK, V. A. [*thancian*, Sax. *danckken*, Belg. *thanken*, Teut. *thacka*, Iſl.] to acknowledge and expreſs obligation for favours received.

THAN'KFUL, Adj. grateful; ready to acknowledge a favour or obligation.

THA'NKFULLY, Adv. gratefully; in a manner that acknowledges a favour received.

THA'NKFULNESS, S. acknowledgment of a favour received.

THANKS, S. [ſeldom uſed in the ſingular; *thonkas*, Sax. *dancke*, Belg.] a verbal acknowledgment of a favour received; diſtinguiſhed from *gratitude*, which conſiſts in a deep ſenſe of a favour received, and a ſtrong inclination to repay, or an actual repayment of it.

THANKSGI'VING, S. that part of divine worſhip wherein we acknowledge benefits received.

THAT, Pron, [*thata*, Goth. *that*, neut. of *this*, Sax. *dat*, Belg. *thad*, Iſl.] the other, oppoſed to *this*; which, when applied to ſomething going before; who, applied to ſome perſon mentioned before. Sometimes it is uſed inſtead of a whole ſentence going before, to ſave a repetition of the ſame words. Followed by *is*, ſuch as; that which; the; what was then preſent. Sometimes it is uſed to expreſs eminence. When *this* and *that* relate to foregoing words, *this* is referred to the latter, and *that* to the former. *In that*, is an adverbial expreſſion for, as being.

THAT, Conj. becauſe. Sometimes it is uſed to expreſs a conſequence, indication, or final end.

THATCH, S. [*thace*, Sax. *thak*, Iſl.] ſtraw laid as a covering on the top of a houſe.

To THATCH, V. A. [*thaccian*, Sax.] to cover a roof with ſtraw.

To THAW, V. N. [*thawan*, Sax. *ad thidnar*, Iſl. *degen*, Belg.] to melt after being frozen. Actively, to melt any thing frozen.

THAW, S. the ſtate of a thing which melts after having been frozen.

THE, Article, [*ſe*, *ſeo*, Sax. *de*, Belg.] the article denoting a particular thing: when it is uſed before an adjective, it ſignifies collection or many, as *the good*; *the righteous*: it generally occurs before nouns in the plural number: in verſe, when it comes before a vowel, the *e* is ſometimes cut off. "Th' "adorning thee." *Cowley*. Before a participle of the preſent tenſe, it ſhows that it is uſed as a ſubſtantive: when it comes before *other*, the *h* and *e* are both ſometimes cut off; as *t'other*.

THE'ATRE, S. [Fr. *theatrum*, Lat.] a play-houſe; a place riſing by ſteps like a ſtage.

THEA'TRIC, or THEA'TRICAL, Adj. becoming a play-houſe; belonging to the ſtage.

THEE, the oblique caſe ſingular of *thou*; from *the*, Sax. the oblique caſe of *thu*, Sax.

THEFT, S. [*deopde*, Sax.] the act of feloniouſly and unlawfully taking away another perſon's goods: ſtealing.

THEFT-BOTE, S. in Law, the abetting a thief, by receiving the goods that he ſteals.

THEIR, S, [pronounced *thare*; *theora*, Sax.] them; in their poſſeſſion; belonging to them. *Theirs* is uſed when any thing comes between it and its ſubſtantive.

THEM, the oblique caſe of *they*; from *him*, dative plural of *he*, Sax.

THEME, S. a ſubject on which a perſon ſpeaks or writes; a ſhort eſſay on any ſubject; the original word whence others are derived.

THE'MSELVES, Pron. [the plural of *him* and *ſelf*] thoſe very perſons.

THEN, Adv. [*than*, Goth. and Sax. *daen*, Belg.] at that time; afterwards, or immediately after any action mentioned; therefore, or for this reaſon. *Now and then*, at firſt and afterwards. That time, when uſed after *till*.

THENCE, S. from that place or time; for that reaſon. Though ſometimes it is uſed with *from*, yet the addition of that word is both ſuperfluous and barbarous.

THENCEFO'RTH, Adv. from that time. It ſhould not be uſed with *from*.

THENCEFO'RWARD, Adv. on or from that time.

THEO'CRACY, S. [*theocratie*, Fr. θεος and κρατεω, Gr.] a government in which God is conſidered as the monarch or ſovereign.

THEODO'LITE,

THEODO'LITE, S. an inſtrument uſed in ſurveying land, and taking heights and diſtances.

THEOLO'GIAN, S. [*theologien*, Fr. *theologus*, Lat. θεολογ☉, Gr.] a profeſſor of divinity; a divine.

THEOLO'GICAL, Adj. [*theologicus*, Lat.] belonging to divinity; divine.

THEO'LOGY, S. [*theologie*, Fr. θεολογια, of θε☉ and λογ☉, Gr.] divinity; a ſcience which teaches the knowledge of God and divine things.

THEOMA'NCY, S. [θεομαντεια, Gr.] a kind of divination by calling on the name of God.

THEO'RBO, S. [*tiorba*, Ital. *tuorbe*, Fr.] a large lute uſed in playing a thorough baſs.

THE'OREM, S. [Fr. θεωρημα, Gr.] a propoſition laid down as an acknowledged truth.

THEO'RICAL, Adj. [*theorique*, Fr.] belonging to theory; ſpeculative.

THEO'RIST, S. one who forms or maintains a particular theory; one ſkilled in ſpeculation, but not in practice.

THE'ORY, S. [*theorie*, Fr.] ſpeculation, oppoſed to practice; a ſyſtem or plan.

THERAPE'UTIC, Adj. [θεραπευτικ☉, Gr.] curing diſeaſes.

THERE, Adv. [*thar*, Goth. *thaer*, Sax. *daer*, Belg. *der*. Dan.] in that place, oppoſed to here; an exclamation demanding ſomething at a diſtance. At the beginning of a ſentence, it generally cauſes the nominative caſe to be placed after the verb, and is borrowed from *il y a*, Fr. In compoſition, it means *that*.

THE'REABOUT, or THE'REABOUTS, Adv. near that place, number, quantity, or ſtate; concerning that matter.

THE'REAT, Adv. on that account; at that place.

THE'REAFTER, Adv. after a thing happened.

THE'REBY, Adv. for that reaſon; by that.

THE'REFORE, Adv. for that; for this reaſon; conſequently.

THERMO'METER, S. [*thermometre*, Fr. θερμ☉, and μετρον, Gr.] an inſtrument for meaſuring the degree of heat.

THESE, pron. plural of *This*. When oppoſed to *thoſe*, *theſe* relates to the perſons or things laſt mentioned, and *thoſe* to the firſt.

THE'SIS, S. [Gr.] a poſition; a ſubject to diſpute upon; a propoſition to be advanced, and to be proved.

THEU'RGY, S. the power of doing ſupernatural things by lawful means.

THEY, in the oblique caſe *them*; the plural of *he* and *ſhe*.

THICK, Adj. [*thicce*, Sax. *thickun*, Iſl. *dick*, Belg. *dyck*, Dan.] the oppoſite of thin; groſs or denſe. Great in circumference, oppoſed to ſlender. Muddy, or not tranſparent, applied to liquors. Frequent, or in quick ſucceſſion; cloſe or crowded; coarſe. Without articulateneſs, applied to ſpeech.

THICK, S. that part or time where a thing is thickeſt. *Thick and thin*, notwithſtanding any obſtacles, or inconveniencies.

To THICKEN, V. N. to make thick or cloſe; to condenſe; to ſtrengthen; to make cloſe or numerous. Neuterly, to grow thick, denſe, muddy, cloſe, or numerous.

THI'CKET, S. [*thicetu*, Sax.] a cloſe knot, or tuft of trees; a place ſet thick with buſhes.

THI'CKLY, Adv. cloſely.

THI'CKNESS, S. the oppoſite of thinneſs; cloſeneſs; largeneſs in circumference; groſſneſs.

THIEF, S. [plural *thieves*; *thiubs*, Goth. *thief*, Sax. *dief*, Belg.] one who privately takes away the property of another; an excreſcence in the ſnuff of a candle, which, if neglected, would ſoon conſume it.

To THIEVE, V. N. to take away the property of another unlawfully.

THIE'VERY, S. the practice of ſtealing.

THIE'VISH, Adj inclining to ſteal.

THIEV'ISHLY, Adv. in a felonious manner; ſtealingly.

THIE'VISHNESS, S. a diſpoſition or inclination to ſtealing.

THIGH, S. [*theoh*, Sax. *thico*, Iſl. *dio*, Belg.] all that part of the human frame between the buttocks and the knee.

THILL, S. [*thille*, Sax.] the ſhafts, or arms of wood between which a horſe is placed in a carriage: hence *thill*, or *thiller horſe*, the horſe that goes between the ſhafts.

THI'MBLE, S. [Minſhew ſuppoſes it corrupted from *thumbell*] a metal cover which women place on the tip of their fingers to preſerve them from the needle when ſewing.

THIME, S. See THYME.

THIN, Adj. [*thinne*, Sax. *thunner* Iſl. *dunn*, Belg.] the contrary to thick; rare, oppoſed to denſe; not cloſe, or having large interſtices; ſmall, applied to ſound; lean or ſlim.

To THIN, V. A. to make thin or rarify; to make leſs cloſe or numerous; to attenuate.

THINE, Pron. belonging or relating to thee. It is uſed for *thy*, when the ſubſtantive is divided from it. "*Thine* is the kingdom."

THING, S. [Sax. *ding*, Belg.] whatever is. Sometimes oppoſed to a perſon, it ſignifies an inanimate ſubſtance. When applied to perſons, it implies contempt or pity.

To THINK, V. N. [preter *thought*] to conſider any thing in the mind; to reaſon; to judge or conclude; to intend; to meditate. To recollect or obſerve, uſed with *upon*. Actively, to entertain in the mind, conceive, or imagine. *To think much of*, is to grudge. *To think ſcornfully of*, is to diſdain.

THIN'LY,

THI'NLY, Adv. not thickly; poorly, applied to the appearance of a perſon.

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To THREAT, or THREATEN, V. A. [...] is used only in poetry; *threatian*, [...] to assure a person of, or denounce, fu[...]; to endeavour to terrify by denounc[...]

THREE, Adj. [*three*, *thri*, *thris*, Sax. *thri*, [...] and Erse *trei*, Fr. *tres*, Lat. τρεις, Gr.] [...] and one

To THRESH, V. A. See To THRASH.

THRESHER, S. one that threshes corn; [...] threshman.

THRESHOLD, S. [*thraesowald*, Sax.] the [...] or step under a door; entrance.

THREW, preter of THROW.

THRICE, Adj. [*thrig*, Sax.] three times. [...] times set before an adjective to express [...] superlative degree.

To THRID, V. A. [corrupted from [...]] to slide through a narrow passage.

THRIFT, S [from *thrive*] profit; the [...] of acquiring more; frugality.

THRIFTILY, Adv. sparingly; frugally.

THRIFTINESS, S. frugality; manag[...] with œconomy; sparingness.

THRIFTY, Adj. frugal; managing with [...]ence; sparing.

To THRILL, V. A. [*thyrlian*, Sax. *drilla*, [...]] to pierce or bore; to affect with a [...]ng sensation. Neuterly, to have the qua[...] of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear [...] a sharp sound; to feel a sharp tingling [...]ion.

To THRIVE, V. N. [preter *throve*, part. [...]*thriven*; *throa*, Sax.] to prosper, increase, [...]row rich.

THRIVING, Adj. prosperous.

THRIVINGLY, Adv. in a prosperous [...]ner.

THRIVINGNESS, S. prosperity.

THRO', a contraction of THROUGH.

THROAT, S. [*throte*, *throta*, Sax.] the [...] part of the neck, or passage for food and [...]th; the main road of any place. *To cut [...]roat*, is to kill by cutting the wind pipe.

To THROB, V. N. to heave at the breast [...] sorrow; to beat or palpitate.

THROB, S. a heave, or beat of palpita[...].

THROE, S. [*throwean*, Sax.] the pain and [...]uish attending the bringing a child into [...] world; any great agony.

THRONE, S. [*thronus*, Lat.] a chair of [...] richly adorned, and covered with a cano[...] for emperors, kings, princes, &c. to sit on [...]mes of public ceremones.

THRONG, S. [*thrang*, Sax. from *thrin*[...], Sax.] a crowd or multitude pressing [...]ast each other.

To THRONG, V. N. to crowd. Active[...] to incommode with crowds.

THRONGING, Adj. crowding; gather[...] together in great numbers.

THROSTLE, S. [Sax.] the thrush.

THROTTLE, S. [from *throat*] the wind-

To THROTTLE, V. A. to choak, or kill by stopping the breath.

THROVE, preter of THRIVE.

THROUGH, Prep. [*thurh*, Sax, *thairh*, Goth. *door*, Belg. *durch*, Teut.] from one end or extremity to the other; by means of.

THROUGH, Adv. from one end, or side, to the other.

TROUGHOUT, Prep. quite through; entirely.

TROUGHOUT, Adv. in every part; every where.

To THROW, V. A. [preter *threw*; part. pass. *thrown*; *thraawn*, Sax.] to fling or cast to a distance; to toss, or put away with violence, haste, or negligence; to lay down carelessly, or in haste; to cast; to spread; to turn. To *throw away*, to lose or spend profusely; to reject. Used with *by*, to reject, or lay aside as useless. Used with *down*, to overturn. Used with *off*, to expel, or reject, or renounce. Used with *out*, to exert; to distance or leave behind; to reject; to emit. Used with *up*, to resign angrily; to emit or bring up. Neuterly, to perform the act of casting; to cast dice. Used with *about*, to try expedients.

THROW, S. a cast; a cast of dice; the space to which any thing is thrown; an effort or violent sally.

THROWSTER, S. a twister of silk or thread.

THRUM, S. [*thraum*, Isl.] the ends of weavers threads; any coarse yarn.

To THRUM, V. A. to grate or play ill on any musical instrument.

THRUSH, S. [*thrisc*, Sax. *drozd*, Pol.] a singing bird; small round ulcerations which appear in the mouth, and by degrees affect every part of the alimentary duct.

To THRUST, V. A. [*trusito*, Lat.] to push any thing into matter, or between close bodies; to push or drive with violence; to stab. To compress, used with *together*. Neuterly, to wound with the point of a weapon; to squeeze into; to throng.

THRUST, S. a push.

THUMB, S. [*thuma*, Sax.] that short strong finger which grows on the part of the hand towards the body.

THUMP, S. [*thombo*, Ital.] a hard blow given with something blunt.

To THUMP, V. A. to beat with dull heavy blows.

THUMPING, Adj. beating; large and sprightly, applied to children.

THUNDER, S. [*thunder*, *thunor*, Sax. *tonnerre*, Fr. from *tono*, Lat.] a loud noise or rattling, accompanied by lightning; any loud or tumultuous noise.

To THUNDER, V. N. to make that loud and terrible noise attending lightning. Actively, to pronounce or utter with a loud noise.

THUNDERBOLT, S. lightning.

THUN-

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THREAT, S. [from the verb] the of denouncing ill.

To THREAT, or THREATEN, V. A. [*threatian*, Sax.] to aſſure a perſon of, or denounce, future evil; to endeavour to terrify by denouncing ill.

THREE, Adj. [*threa*, *thri*, *thris*, Sax. *thri*, Dut. and Erſe *tri*, Fr. *tres*, Lat. τρεις, Gr.] two and one

To THRESH, V. A. See To THRASH.

THRE'SHER, S. one that threſhes corn; a huſbandman.

THRESHOLD, S. [*thraeſowald*, Sax.] the ground or ſtep under a door; entrance.

THREW, preter of THROW.

THRICE, Adj. [*thrig*, Sax.] three times. Sometimes ſet before an adjective to expreſs the ſuperlative degree.

To THRID, V. A. [corrupted from *thread*] to ſlide through a narrow paſſage.

THRIFT, S [from *thrive*] profit; the ſtate of acquiring more; frugality.

THRI'FTILY, Adv. ſparingly; frugally.

THRI'FTINESS, S. frugality; managing with œconomy; ſparingneſs.

THRI'FTY, Adj. frugal; managing with prudence; ſparing.

To THRILL, V. A. [*thyrlian*, Sax. *drilla*, Swed.] to pierce or bore; to affect with a piercing ſenſation. Neuterly, to have the quality of piercing; to pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound; to feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation.

To THRIVE, V. N. [preter *throve*, part. paſſ. *thriven*; *throa*, Sax.] to proſper, increaſe, or grow rich.

THRI'VING, Adj. proſperous.

THRI'VINGLY, Adv. in a proſperous manner.

THRI'VINGNESS, S. proſperity.

THRO', a contraction of THROUGH.

THROAT, S. [*throte*, *throta*, Sax.] the fore part of the neck, or paſſage for food and breath; the main road of any place. *To cut the throat*, is to kill by cutting the wind pipe.

To THROB, V. N. to heave at the breaſt with ſorrow; to beat or palpitate.

THROB, S. a heave, or beat of palpitation.

THROE, S. [*throwean*, Sax.] the pain and anguiſh attending the bringing a child into the world; any great agony.

THRONE, S. [*thronus*, Lat.] a chair of ſtate richly adorned, and covered with a canopy for emperors, kings, princes, &c. to ſit on at times of public ceremones.

THRONG, S. [*thrang*, Sax. from *thringan*, Sax.] a crowd or multitude preſſing againſt each other.

To THRONG, V. N. to crowd. Actively to incommode with crowds.

THRO'NGING, Adj. crowding; gathering together in great numbers.

THRO'STLE, S. [Sax.] the thruſh.

THRO'TTLE, S. [from *throat*] the wind-pipe.

To THRO'TTLE, V. A. to choak, or kill by ſtopping the breath.

THROVE, preter of THRIVE.

THROUGH, Prep. [*thurh*, Sax, *thairh*, Goth. *door*, Belg. *durch*, Teut.] from one end or extremity to the other; by means of.

THROUGH, Adv. from one end, or ſide, to the other.

TROU'GHOUT, Prep. quite through; entirely.

TROU'GHOUT, Adv. in every part; every where.

To THROW, V. A. [preter *threw*; part. paſſ. *thrown*; *thraawn*, Sax.] to fling or caſt to a diſtance; to toſs, or put away with violence, haſte, or negligence; to lay down careleſly, or in haſte; to caſt; to ſpread; to turn. To *throw away*, to loſe or ſpend profuſely; to reject. Uſed with *by*, to reject, or lay aſide as uſeleſs. Uſed with *down*, to overturn. Uſed with *off*, to expel, or reject, or renounce. Uſed with *out*, to exert; to diſtance or leave behind; to reject; to emit Uſed with *up*, to reſign angrily; to emit or bring up. Neuterly, to perform the act of caſting; to caſt dice. Uſed with *about*, to try expedients.

THROW, S. a caſt; a caſt of dice; the ſpace to which any thing is thrown; an effort or violent ſally.

THRO'WSTER, S. a twiſter of ſilk or thread.

THRUM, S. [*thraum*, Iſl.] the ends of weavers threads; any coarſe yarn.

To THRUM, V. A. to grate or play ill on any muſical inſtrument.

THRUSH, S. [*thriſe*, Sax. *drozd*, Pol.] a ſinging bird; ſmall round ulcerations which appear in the mouth, and by degrees affect every part of the alimentary duct.

To THRUST, V. A. [*truſito*, Lat.] to puſh any thing into matter, or between cloſe bodies; to puſh or drive with violence; to ſtab. To compreſs, uſed with *together*. Neuterly, to wound with the point of a weapon; to ſqueeze into; to throng.

THRUST, S. a puſh.

THUMB, S. [*thuma*, Sax.] that ſhort ſtrong finger which grows on the part of the hand towards the body.

THUMP, S. [*thombo*, Ital.] a hard blow given with ſomething blunt.

To THUMP, V. A. to beat with dull heavy blows.

THU'MPING, Adj. beating; large and ſprightly, applied to children.

THU'NDER, S. [*thunder*, *thunor*, Sax. *tonnerre*, Fr. from *tono*, Lat.] a loud noiſe or rattling, accompanied by lightning; any loud or tumultuous noiſe.

To THU'NDER, V. N. to make that loud and terrible noiſe attending lightning. Actively, to pronounce or utter with a loud noiſe.

THU'NDERBOLT, S. lightning.

THU'N-

THU'NDERCLAP, S. an explosion of thunder.

To THU'NDERSTRIKE, V. A. [part. pass. *thunderstruck*] to blast, or hurt with lightning; to terrify, or amaze by some unexpected ill.

THU'RSDAY, S. [*thunresdæg*, *thursdæg*, Sax. *donnerstag*, old Teut. *donderdag*, Teut. the thunderer's day, i. e. *Dies Jovis*, Lat. or Jupiter's Day. *Thor* was the son of Odin; the month of March was by Islanders named from him *Thormaanet*, i. e. the month of *Thor*; thunder is likewise called by them *Thordum*, i. e. *Thor*'s sound. And in the Saxon homily, we are told, *Thor eac and eowthen the haethenanen hereath swithe*, i. e. "*Thor* likewise and *Woden*, whom the "heathen adore, or exalt with praises." *Bede*'s Eccl. Hist.] the fifth day of the week.

THUS, Adv. [Sax] in this manner; to this degree or quantity.

To THWACK, V. A. [*thaccian*, Sax.] to strike with something blunt and heavy; to beat heartily.

THWACK, S. a blow given with something blunt and heavy.

THWART, Adj. [*thryn*, Sax. *dwars*, Belg.] across; perverse.

To THWART, V. A. to cross; to do any thing in opposition to another.

THY, Pron. [*thin*, Sax.] of, belonging, or relating to thee.

THYME, S. [*thym*, Fr. *thymus*, Lat. a plant.

THY'RSUS, S. [θυρσος, Gr.] the tapering stalk, or stem of an herb.

TIA'R, or TIA'RA, S. [*tiara*, Lat. *tiaire*, Fr.] a diadem, or dress for the head.

To TICE, V. A. contracted from ENTICE.

TICK, S. [perhaps contracted from *ticket*, a tally on which debts were scored] score or trust; the lice of dogs or sheep; from *tique*, Fr. *teke*, Belg. The linen case which holds the feathers or flocks of a bed.

To TICK, V. A. to take on credit, or on trust; to run in debt; to trust, or give credit.

TI'CKEN, or TI'CKING, S. a kind of strong linen used for the case of a featherbed.

TI'CKET, S. [*etiquet*, Fr.] a token of any right or claim, at the delivery of which admission is granted, or the claim acknowledged.

To TICKLE, V. A. [*titello*, Lat.] to make a person laugh by slight touches; to please by slight gratifications, Neuterly, to feel a sensation which causes laughter.

TI'CKLISH, Adj. falling into laughter when scarce touched; tottering; difficult, or nice.

TID, Adj. [*tydder*, Sax.] tender; soft; nice.

TIDE, S. [*tyd*, Sax. *tûd*, Isl. and Belg.] a time, or season; the alternate ebbing and flowing of the sea; a flood, stream, or course.

TIDE'SMAN, S. a custom-house officer, put on board ships to prevent smuggling, or defrauding the king of his duties.

TI'DINGS, S. [*tidan*, Sax. *tidende*, Isl.] news; an account of something that has happened.

TI'DY, Adj. [*tidt*, Isl.] seasonable; neatly dressed.

To TIE, V. A. [*tian*, *tigan*, Sax.] to bind or fasten with a knot. Used with *up*, to confine or obstruct. To oblige or constrain.

TIE, S. a fastening made by a knot; a bond or obligation.

TIERCE, S. [Fr.] See TERCE.

TIFF, S. liquor; drink; a quantity of liquor for drinking; a fit of peevishness; a pet.

TIGHT, Adj. [*dicht*, Belg.] close, or stretched hard, opposed to loose. Cleanly dressed; something less than neat. Not leaky, applied to casks or vessels.

TI'GHTNESS, S. neatness; straightness.

TILE, S. [*tigle*, Sax. *tegel*, Belg. *tiule*, Fr. *tegola*, Ital.] thin plates of baked clay, used in covering houses.

To TILE, V. A. to cover with tiles.

TILL, S. a money-box or drawer.

TILL, Prep. [*til*, Sax.] before or after the present time. *Till now*, is, to the present time; *till then*, to that time.

TILL, Conj. to the time or degree.

To TILL, V. A. [*tylian*, Sax. *tenlen*, Belg.] to plow or manure ground.

TILLA'GE, S. the act of plowing and manuring land, to make it produce corn.

TI'LLER, S. a strong piece of timber fastened to a ship's rudder, by which it is moved; a young tree left to grow till it is fit to fell.

TILLS, S. a sort of pulse.

TILT, S. [*tyld*, Sax.] a tent, or any covering over the head; the cover of a boat or carriage; a military game, in which the combatants thrust at each other with lances; a thrust.

To TILT, V. N. to fall or lean on one side. Actively, to stoop, hold, or force on one side.

TILTH, S. husbandry.

TI'MBER, S. [*tymbrian*, Sax.] wood fit for building materials.

TI'MBREL, S. [*tympanum*, Lat.] a musical instrument.

TIME, S. [*tima*, Sax. *tym*, Erse] duration considered as set out by certain periods, and measured by certain epochas; space of duration; intervals; season or proper time; life; early season the hour of childbirth; the repetition of any thing; musical measure.

To TIME, V. A. to bring or do at proper season; to allot a certain space for the accomplishing a thing.

TI'ME-

TI'MELY, Adv. ſeaſonably; opportunely.

TI'MID, Ad. [*timide*, Fr. *timidus*, Lat.] fearful; wanting courage.

TIMI'DITY, S. [*timidité*, Fr. *timiditas*, Lat.] want of courage; fearfulneſs; cowardlineſs.

TI'MOROUS, Adj. [*timor*, Lat.] too much affected with fear.

TI'MOROUSNESS, S. See TIMIDITY.

TIN, S. [*tin*, Dan. and Belg. *zinn*, Teut of *ſtanum*, Lat.] a metal of which ſeveral domeſtic utenſils are made.

TINCT, S. [*teinte*, Fr.] a colour or ſtain.

TI'NCTURE, S. colour ſuperaded by ſomething; an imperfect ſmattering of an art or ſcience. In Chemiſtry, a diſſolution of the more refined and volatile parts of a body in a proper menſtruum

TI'NDER, S. [*tyndre*, Sax.] linen cloth burnt to aſhes, uſed in catching the ſparkles made by ſtriking a flint and ſteel together.

TINE, S. [*tinne*, Iſl.] the tooth of a harrow; the ſpike of a fork.

To TING, V. N. [*tinnio*, Lat. *tincian*, Brit.] to make a ſharp ſhrill noiſe.

To TINGE, V. A. [*tingo*, Lat.] to give a colour ſlightly; to ſtain.

TI'N-GLASS, S. biſmuth; a metallic ſubſtance, ſmooth, and reſembling tin.

To TI'NGLE, V. N. [*tingelen*, Belg.] to perceive a continued ſound in the ear; to feel a ſharp quick pain or pleaſure.

TI'NKER, S. a perſon who mends old copper and brazen veſſels.

TI'N-MAN, S. one who manufactures and ſells wares made of tin.

TI'NSEL, S. [*etincelle*, Fr.] a kind of ſhining cloth; any thing ſhewy, but of ſmall value.

TINT, S. [*teinte*, Fr. *tinta*, Ital.] a die, or colour.

TINY, Adj. [*tint*, *tynd*, Dan.] little; ſmall.

TIP, S. [*tip*, *tipken*, Belg.] the top, end, or point.

To TIP, V. A. to cover the head or extremity with metal; to ſtrike lightly.

TI'PPET, S. [*taeppet*, Sax.] ſomething worn about the neck.

To TIPPLE, V. N. [*tepel*, old Teut.] to drink to exceſs.

TI'PSTAFF, S. an officer with a ſtaff tipped with metal, and who takes into cuſtody ſuch perſons as are committed by the court, or by a judge.

TI'PSY, Adj. drunk.

TI'PTOE, S. the end of the toe.

TIRE, S. [*tuyr*, Belg.] rank or row; a head-dreſs.

To TIRE, V. A. [*tirian*, Sax. to make weary, or to fatigue.

TI'SSUE, S. [Fr. *tiſan*, Sax.] cloth interwoven with gold or ſilver.

TIT, S. a ſmall horſe; a woman.

TI'THABLE, Adj. liable to pay tithes; chargeable to the tenths or tithes payable to the clergy.

TITHE, or TYTHE, S [*teotha*, Sax.] the tenth part of all fruits, &c. a revenue payable to the clergy.

To TITHE, V. A. to tax with the payment of the tenth part.

TITILLA'TION, S. a pleaſing ſenſation from the gentle touch of ſome parts; a tickling.

TITLE, S. [*titre*, of *titelle*, old Fr. *titulus*, Lat.] a general head compriſing particulars; an appellation of honour; a name; the firſt page of a book, explaining its ſubject; a claim of right; an inſcription. In Commerce, the perſon's name at the top of a folio to whom the articles contained therein belong.

To TITLE, V. A. to name; to ennoble.

To TITTER, V. A. to laugh with reſtraint, or ſoftly.

TI'TTLE, S. [*tit*, Teut.] a point or dot.

TI'TTLE-TATTLE, S. [from *tit* and *tattle*] ſmall-talk; idle prating.

TITU'LAR, Adj. [*titulaire*, Fr.] enjoying the title without the profits of an office.

To, Adv. [Sax. *te*, Belg.] when it comes before a verb, or between two verbs, it is a ſign of the infinitive mood, and implies that the ſecond is the object of the firſt. After an adjective, it denotes the object; ſometimes it notes futurity, or ſomething to be done, and is preceded by *ſtill*. *To and again*, or *to and fro*, imply backward and forward.

TO, Prep. oppoſed to *from*, it notes motion towards. Sometimes it implies addreſs, attention, addition, ſtate, or place whither any one goes; oppoſition, amount, propoſition, poſſeſſion, perception, accord, or fitting; the ſubject of affirmation; compariſon; as far as. After an adjective, it denotes its object. Before *face*, preſence. After a verb, it notes the object. Sometimes it implies degree. Before *day*, like the Saxon, it implies the preſent day; before *morrow*, the day next after the preſent. Before *night*, the approaching or preſent night.

TOAD, [*tade*, Sax.] an animal reſembling a frog, and accounted venomous.

To TOAST, V. A. [*toſtum*. Lat.] to dry, or make brown by holding before a fire; to name a health to be drank.

TOAST, S. bread dried or made brown before a fire; a celebrated beauty whoſe health is often drank.

TOBA'CCO, S. [ſo called from the iſland of Tobago, one of the Caribbee iſlands in America, from whence it was brought by Sir Francis Drake in 1585] an American plant, well known.

TOBA'CCONIST, S. one who manufactures and ſells tobacco.

TOD, S. [*totte haar*, Teut.] a buſh or thick ſhade. Applied to wool, twenty-eight pounds weight.

TOE, S. [*ta* Sax. *teen*, Belg.] the extreme diviſions of the feet, anſwering to the fingers of the hand.

TOFT, S. a grove of trees; a place where a meſſuage or houſe once ſtood.

TOGE'THER, Adj. [*togaethere*, Sax.] in company; in the ſame place, or time; conjoined: in concert *Together with*, implies a ſtate of mixture or union with.

To TOIL, V. N. [*tilian*, Sax. *tuylen*, Belg.] to labour Actively, to work at.

TOIL, S. labour; any net or ſnare woven, or meſhed; from *toile*, Fr.

TOI'LET, S. [*toilette*, Fr.] a dreſſing table.

TOI'LSOME, Adj. laborious; making weary.

TOISE, S. [Fr.] a meaſure containing ſix feet in length; a fathom.

TO'KEN, S. [*tackns*, Goth. *tacn*, Sax. *teycken*, Belg.] a ſign or mark; a memorial of friendſhip.

TOLD, preter and part. paſſ. of TELL.

To TOLE, V. A. to draw by degrees.

TO'LERABLE, Adj. [Fr. *tolerabilis*, Lat.] that may be endured or ſupported; paſſable, but not excellent.

TO'LERABLY, Adv. indifferently.

TO'LERANCE, S. [Fr.] the power or act of abounding or ſuffering.

To TO'LERATE, V. A. [*toleratus*, Lat.] to ſuffer or allow without oppoſition.

TOLERA'TION, S. [*toleratio*, Lat.] allowance given to ſomething not approved.

TOLL, S. [Sax. *tol*, Belg. *toll*, Brit. *told*, Dan.] a cuſtom or tribute paid for the paſſage of goods.

To TOLL, V. N. to pay money for the paſſage of goods &c. to ſound a bell. Actively, to ring a bell.

TO'LL-BOOTH, S. a place where taxes are paid; a priſon.

TOMB, S. [*tombe*, *tombeau*, Fr.] a monument in which the dead are encloſed.

TOME, S. [Fr. τομος, Gr.] a volume or book.

TON, S. [*tonne*, Fr.] See TUN.

TON, or TUN, in the names of places, are derived from *dun*, Sax. a hill, and ſignifies a town, becauſe towns were formerly built on thoſe eminences. Some indeed derive it from *tun*, Sax. an hedge or wall.

TONE, S. [*tonus*, Lat. *ton*, Fr.] a note, ſound, or whine; elaſticity.

TONG, S. [See TONGS, though it is ſometimes written *tongue*; yet as its office is to catch or hold, it ſeems derived from the ſame original, and ſhould be ſpelt in the ſame manner as *Tongs*] the forked catch of a buckle.

TONGS, S. [it has no ſingular; *tang*, Sax. and Belg.] an inſtrument with two legs, moving on a rivet, between which any thing is held.

TO'NGUE, S. [*tung*, Sax. *tongbe*, Belg.] the moveable muſculous part in the mouth, and principal inſtrument of ſpeech or ſounds in animals; ſpeech, or fluency of words; a ſmall point. *To hold one's tongue*, is to be ſilent.

To TONGUE, V. A. to talk or prate.

TO'NGUELESS, Adj. having no tongue.

TO'NNAGE, S. See TUNNAGE.

TO'NSURE, S. [Fr. *tonſura*, Lat.] the act of ſhaving or clipping the hair.

TOO, Adv. [*to* Sax.] over and above; over-much; more than enough, or to exceſs; likewiſe.

TOOL, S. [*tol*, *tool*, Sax.] any inſtrument uſed by the hand; a hireling, or one ſervilely at the command of another.

TOOTH, S. [plural *teeth*; *toth*, Sax. *tand*, Belg.] the hardeſt and ſmootheſt bones of the body, formed in the cavities of the jaws, and ſubſervient to the chewing and eating food; a blade or prong of any bifid inſtrument; the dentellated or prominent part of a wheel, which catches the correſpondent parts of another. Figuratively, taſte. *Tooth and nail*, implies with one's utmoſt violence. *To the teeth*, in open oppoſition, or to a perſon's face. *In ſpite of the teeth*, notwithſtanding threats or a perſon's utmoſt oppoſition. *To caſt in the teeth*, is to mention by way of reproach.

TOO'TH-ACHE, S. [*todece*, Sax.] a pain in the teeth.

TOO'THLESS, Adj. having no teeth.

TOP, S. [*topp*, Brit. *top*, Sax Belg. and Dan. *topper*, Iſl.] the higheſt part; the utmoſt degree or rank; the head of a plant; a plaything of a conoid figure, uſed by children. Adjectively, it implies the uppermoſt. "*Top* ſtones." *Mox*.

To TOP, V. N. to riſe or be eminent; to excel; to do one's beſt. Actively, to cover on the top; to riſe above; to crop; to perform with excellence.

TO'PAZ, S. [*topaze*, Fr. *topazeus*, Lat.] a precious ſtone of the colour of fine gold.

To TOPE, V. N. [*topff*, Teut. *topper*, Belg. *toper*, Fr.] to drink hard, or to exceſs.

TO'PER, S. one who drinks hard.

TOPHA'CEOUS, Adj. [of τοφος, Gr.] ſtony, ſandy, or gritry.

TO'PHUS, S. [τοφος, Gr.] a gritty or ſandy matter concreting on the ſides of veſſels in which mineral waters have been contained. It is alſo applied to ſtoney or chalky ſubſtances concreted in any part of the animal body.

TO'PICAL, Adj. [τοπος, Gr.] relating to ſome general head; local, or confined to ſome particular place. In Medicine, applied to a particular part.

TO'PIC, S. [*topique*, Fr.] a general head to which other things are referred; a ſubject;

things

things generally applied externally to a particular part.

TOPOGRA'PHER, S. one that describes a particular kingdom, country, or place.

TOPOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [*topographique*, Fr.] belonging to topography.

TOPOGRA'PHY, S. [*topographie*, Fr. *topographia*, Lat. of τοπος, and γραφη, Gr.] the description of a particular place, kingdom, or country

TO'PPING, Adj. eminent; noted; wealthy.

TO'PPINGLY, Adv. prosperously; eminently.

To TO'PPLE, V. N. to fall forward, or pitch upon the head.

TO'PSY-TURVY, Adv. with the bottom upwards.

TOR, in the composition of names, implies a rock or hill; from *tor*, Sax.

TORCH, S. [*torche*, Fr. *torcia*, Ital.] a wax light bigger than a candle.

TORE, preter of TEAR.

To TORME'NT, V. A. [*tourmenter*, Fr. to put to long and exquisite pain. Figuratively, to teaze with importunity.

TO'RMENT, S. a lasting and exquisite pain.

TORME'NTOR, S. one that tortures; any thing that causes great pain; one that teazes with importunities, or causes uneasiness by their bad conduct.

TORME'NTING, Adj. torturing; putting to great pain; teazing with importunity.

TORN, part. pass. of TEAR.

TORNA'DO, S. [Span.] a hurricane or whirlwind.

TO'RPID, Adj. [*torpidus*, Lat.] numbed, or deprived of motion.

TORREFA'CTION, S. the quality of being scorched or parched.

TO'RRENT, S. [Fr. *torrens*, Lat.] a sudden and violent stream raised by summer showers; a violent and rapid current.

TO'RRID, Adj. [*torride*, Fr. *torridus*, Lat.] burning hot; parching or scorching.

TO'RRIFIED, Adj. [*torrefactus*, Lat.] dried; roasted; scorched.

TO'RTOISE, S. [*tortue*, Fr. *tortuga*, Span.] an amphibious animal, having its back covered with a strong shell, of which the handles of lancets, &c. are made, and its belly covered with a leathery substance, of a yellowish colour; but some are said to live entirely on land, and others in water.

TO'RTUOUS, Adj. winding; turning in and out.

TO'RTURABLE, Adj. capable of being tormented, or put to pain.

TO'RTURE, S. [Fr.] a state of lasting and exquisite anguish, caused as a punishment, or to extort confession.

To TO'RTURE, V. A. [*tortum*, Lat.] to affect with lasting and exquisite anguish; to vex with importunity.

TO'RVITY, S. [*torvitas*, Lat.] sourness, or moroseness of countenance.

TO'RY, S. [in Irish, a savage] a person who pretends to adhere to the ancient constitution of the state, to the apostolic hierarchy of the church, and professes to oppose the measures of the whigs.

To TOSS, V. A. [preter and part. pass. *tost*; *tassen*, Belg.] to throw or cast with the hand; to impel or throw with violence; to lift up with a sudden and violent motion; to agitate, and make restless. Neuterly, to be in violent agitation. Used with *up*, to fling coin in the air in gaming.

TO'SSEL, S. See TASSEL.

TO'TAL, Adj. [Fr. *totus*, Lat.] whole or complete; all the parts taken together or undivided.

TOTA'LITY, S. [*totalité*, Fr. *totalitas*, Lat.] any thing entire or undivided; the whole; a sum total.

TO'TALLY, Adv. wholly; entirely; utterly.

T'OTHER, contracted for *the other*

To TO'TTER, V. N. [*tateren*, Belg.] to shake so as to be in danger of falling.

TO'TTERING, Adj. ready to fall; feeble; weak.

To TOUCH, V. A. [pronounced *tuch*; from *toucher*, Fr. *tætsen*, Belg.] to reach with any thing so that there be no space between the thing with which we reach and that which is reached; to come to or attain. To try, applied to metals. To affect, to move, or melt. To form or delineate, applied to the art of designing. To infect, applied to diseases. To strike or sound, applied to music. To act upon or impel; to treat of in a slight manner. *To touch up*, to repair or improve. Neuterly, to join close together. Used with *at* to come to, or stay at, a place. Used with *on*, to mention in a slight manner. To go for a very short time.

TOUCH, S. that sense whereby we perceive the hardness, roughness, solidity, and such other qualities of a body; the sense of feeling; examination of metals by a stone; a test by which any thing is tried; proof; power of exciting the affections; the act of the hand on a musical instrument; affection; a hint; a slight essay.

TOU'CH-HOLE, S. the hole through which the fire is conveyed to the powder in a gun.

TOU'CHING, Prep. concerning; with respect, relation, or regard to.

TOU'CHING, Adj. causing pity or sympathy; lying so close that no space may be between.

TOU'CHSTONE, S. a stone by which mrtals are tried; any test.

TOU'CHY, Adv. See TECHY.

TOUGH, Adj. [pronounced *tuff*; *toh*, Sax. *tegi*, Pol.] not breaking when bent; stiff, or

not easily bent. Not easily persuaded, applied to persons. Not easily bitten, or chewed, applied to food.

TOU'GHNESS, S. the quality of not being easily bent or broken; hard to be bit or chewed.

TOUPE'E, S. [*toupet*, Fr. [an artificial curl of hair; the hair which grows on the forehead turned back.

TOUR, S. [Fr.] a ramble, or roving journey; a turn.

TOW, S. [Sax. *towe*, Pers.] flax or hemp beaten and combed.

To Tow, V. A. [*teon*, *teckan*, Sax.] to draw by a rope in the water.

TOWA'GE, S. [*toue*, Fr.] money paid to the owner of a ground near a river for the liberty of towing a vessel, or to the owner of the horses employed in towing.

TOWA'RD, or TOWARDS, Prep. [*toward*, Sax. *wairth*, Goth.] in a direction, or near to; with respect or relating; with tendency to.

TOWA'RD, or TOWA'RDS, Adv. near; in a state of preparation.

TO'WARD, Adj. ready to do or learn; tractable.

TO'WARDLY, Adv. readily; orderly.

TO'WEL, S. [*touaille*, Fr. *touaglio*, Ital.] a cloth used for wiping the hands.

TO'WER, S. [*tor*, Sax. *taur*, Fr. *torres*, Ital. *turris*, Lat.] a high building raised above the main body of an edifice; a fortress or citadel.

To TO'WER, V. N. to soar, fly, or rise high.

TO'WERING, Adj. soaring, rising, or flying high.

TOWN, S. [*dune*, *tun*, Sax. *tuyn*, Belg.] any collection of houses surrounded by a wall, any collection of houses to which a regular market belongs, and which is not the see of a bishop. Figuratively, the people of any capital city.

TO'WNSHIP, S. the extent of a town's jurisdiction and privileges.

TOY, S. [*toyen*, *toogben*, Belg.] a thing of no value; a play-thing; folly; play, or amorous dalliance.

To TOY, V. N. to play; to sport or dally amorously.

TRACE, S. [Fr. *traccia*, Ital.] a mark left by which any thing absent may be discovered; a footstep; remains; hardness for beasts of draught; from *tirasser*, Fr.

To TRACE, V. A. [*tracer*, Fr. *tracciare*, Ital.] to follow or reach by means of marks left, or footsteps.

TRACK, S. [*trac*, old Fr. *traccia*, Ital.] a mark left by the foot of some animal, &c. on a road: a road or beaten path.

To TRACK, V. A. to follow by the marks left in the way.

TRACT, S. [*tractus*, Lat.] any extended surface; a region or quantity of land; any thing drawn out to length; a treatise or small book; from *tractatus*, Lat.

TRA'CTABLE, Adj. [*traitable*, Fr. *tractabilis*, Lat.] capable of being governed, managed, or taught.

TRA'CTABLENESS, S. gentleness of disposition; the quality of being easily managed or governed.

TRADE, S. [*tratta*, Ital.] the exchange of goods for money, or other commodities. Business or employ carried on in a shop, opposed to the liberal arts, or learned professions. The instruments of any business; bustle.

To TRADE, V. N. to traffic or exchange goods for money or other commodities; to act merely for money. Actively to exchange or sell in commerce.

TRA'DESMAN, S. one who buys and sells by retail; a mechanic.

TRA'DE-WIND, S. a wind between the tropics which blows for a certain time to one point.

TRADI'TION, S. [Fr. *traditio*, Lat.] the act of delivering accounts from mouth to mouth, without any written memorials; any thing delivered from age to age by words, without writing.

To TRADU'CE, V. A. [*traduco*, Lat. *traduire*, Fr.] to represent falsly, as blameable; to calumniate.

TRADUCING, Adj. calumniating; slandering; defaming.

TRADUCTION, S. translating one language into another; defamation.

TRA'FFIC, S. [*traffique*, Fr. *traffico*, Ital.] large trade, or exchange of commodities; the subject of trade.

To TRA'FFIC, V. N. to carry on trade.

TRA'GEDIAN, S. [*tragœdus*, Lat. of τραγωδος Gr.] a writer or actor of tragedies.

TRA'GEDY, S. [*tragedie*, Fr. *tragœdia*, Lat.] a dramatic representation of some serious action. Figuratively, any mournful or dreadful event.

TRA'GIC, or TRA'GICAL, Adj. [*tragicus*, Lat. *tragique*, Fr.] relating to tragedy; mournful or dreadful.

TRA'GI-COMEDY, S. [*tragicomedie*, Fr.] a play partly tragedy, and partly comedy.

To TRAIL, V. A. [*trailler*, Fr.] to hunt by the track; to draw along the ground; to draw or trace; from *treglen*, Belg. Neuterly, to be drawn out in length.

TRAIL, S. the scent or marks left on the ground by an animal that is hunted; any thing drawn out in length, or dragging on the ground.

TRA'ILING, Adj. hanging or dragging on the ground.

To TRAIN, V. A. [*trainer*, Fr.] to draw along; to draw or entice; to draw by artifice or stratagem. Used with *on*, to draw from

from one act to another by perſuaſion. Uſed with *up*, to breed, educate, or teach by degrees.

TRAIN, S. [Fr.] an artifice uſed to entice; the tail of a bird; the part of a gown that ſweeps behind along the ground; a ſeries, proceſs, or method; a retinue or number of followers; a proceſſion; the line of powder which reaches to a mine. *A train of artillery* is the cannon accompanying an army.

To TRAIPSE, V. A. to walk in a careleſs or ſluttiſh manner.

TRAIT, S. [Fr.] a ſtroke or touch.

TRA'ITOR, S. [*traitre*, Fr. from *traditor*, Lat.] one who betrays any truſt.

TRA'ITOROUS, Adj. betraying; deceitful.

TRA'MEL, or TRA'MMEL, S. [*trammail*, Fr.] a net in which birds or fiſh are caught; a kind of ſhackles in which horſes are taught to pace.

To TRA'MMEL, V. A. to catch or intercept; uſed with *up*.

To TRA'MPLE, V. A. [*trampe*, Dan.] to tread under foot with pride, inſolence, or contempt. Neuterly, to tread quick and loudly. Figuratively, to beat down with contempt, uſed with *on*, or *upon*.

TRANCE, S. [Johnſon propoſes writing it *tranſe*, to agree in etymology with *tranſe*, Fr. *tranſitus*, Lat.] a ſtate of the ſoul, wherein it is wrapt into viſions of future or celeſtial things, and the body ſeems inſenſible.

TRA'NQUIL, Adj [*tranquille*, Fr. *tranquillus*, Lat.] quiet or undiſturbed.

TRANQUI'LLITY, S. [*tranquillité*, Fr. *tranquillitas*, Lat.] calmneſs, ſtillneſs, an undiſturbed ſtate of the mind.

TRANS, in compoſition, is borrowed from the Latin, and ſignifies over, beyond, through, or change of ſtate or place.

To TRANSA'CT, V. A. [*tranſactus*, Lat.] to conduct or manage any treaty or affair; to perform or carry on.

TRANSA'CTION, S. a negotiation; any buſineſs carrying on.

To TRANSCE'ND, V. A. [*tranſcendo*, Lat.] to paſs, excel, or ſurpaſs.

TRANSCENDE'NCY, S. [*tranſendentia*, Lat.] excellency; ſurpaſſing others in any good quality or perfection.

TRANSCENDE'NT, Adj. extraordinary; admirable.

To TRANSCRI'BE, V. A. [*tranſcribo*, Lat.] to copy any writing.

TRA'NSCRIPT, S. [*tranſcriptum*, Lat.] any thing copied from an original.

TRANSCRI'PTION, S. the act of tranſcribing or copying.

TRANSCU'RSION, S. the act of running or paſſing from one place to another.

To TRANSFE'R, V. A. [*transfero*, Lat. *tranſferer*, Fr.] to convey or make over to another.

TRANSFIGURA'TION, S. [Fr.] change of form or appearance; the ſtate of a perſon or thing whoſe appearance is remarkably altered for the better.

To TRANSFI'GURE, V. A. [*tranſfigurer*, F.] to change form or appearance.

TRANSFIGURED, Adj. having its form or appearance changed.

To TRANSFI'X, V. A. [*tranſixus*, Lat.] to pierce through.

To TRANSFO'RM, V. A. [*tranſformer*, Fr.] to change the external form; to change into ſome other form.

TRANSFORMA'TION, S. the act of changing from one form into another.

To TRANSFU'SE, V. A. [*tranſfuſus*, Lat.] to pour out of one veſſel into another; to communicate.

TRANSFUSION, S. the act of pouring out of one veſſel into another; communication. Among Anatomiſts, the art of conveying the blood of one animal into another.

To TRANSGRE'SS, V. A. [*tranſgreſſer*, Fr. *tranſgreſſus*, Lat.] to paſs over or beyond; to violate or break a law

TRANSGRESSION, S. a breach or violation of a law; exceeding due bounds.

TRA'NSIENT, Adj. [*tranſiens*, Lat.] ſoon paſt, of ſhort continuance.

TRANSI'ENTLY, Adv. ſlightly; by the by.

TRA'NSIT, S. [*tranſitus*, Lat.] in Aſtronomy, the paſſing of any planet juſt by or under any fixt ſtar.

TRANSI'TION, S. [*tranſitio*, Lat.] removal, paſſage, change; the act of paſſing from one ſubject to another.

TRA'NSITIVE, Adj. having the power of paſſing. In Grammar applied to verbs which ſignify any action having an effect on ſome object.

TRA'NSITORY, Adj. [*tranſitoire*, Fr.] continuing but for a ſhort time.

To TRANSLA'TE, V. A. [*tranſlatus*, Lat.] to tranſport or remove from one place or poſt to another; to transfer or convey; to change; to give the ſenſe of any book, or ſentence, in another language; from *tranſlater*, Fr.

TRANSLA'TION, S. the meaning or ſenſe of a book or ſentence written in a language rendered into another; a removal from a place. In Canon Law, it is the removing of a biſhop from one dioceſe to another.

TRANSLU'CID, Adj. [*tranſlucidus*, Lat.] tranſparent.

TRANSMA'RINE, Adj. [*tranſmarinus*, Lat.] from beyond ſea; coming from parts beyond the ſea.

To TRA'NSMIGRATE, V. N. [*tranſmigratus*, Lat.] to paſs from one country or place to another.

TRANSMIGRA'TION, S. the act of

passing from one state or place to another.

TRANSMI'SSABLE, Adj. capable of being conveyed.

TRANSMI'SSION, S. the act of conveying from one place to another, or delivering from one place to another.

To TRANSMIT, V. A. [*transmitto*, Lat.] to send or deliver down from one person, place, or age, to another.

TRANSMU'TABLE, Adj. [*trans* and *mutabilis*, Lat.] capable of being changed from one nature, or substance, to another.

TRANSMUTA'TION, S. [Fr.] change from one nature or substance to another.

To TRANSMU'TE, V. A. [*transmutare*, Lat.] to change one substance or matter into another.

TRA'NSOM, S. [*transenna*, Lat.] in Building, a beam going across or athwart.

TRANSPA'RENCY, S. [of *transparens*, Lat.] that quality of a body which renders it easy to be seen through; free from sediment or mud.

TRANSPA'RENT, Adj. [Fr.] that which may be seen through; clear; free from sediments or mud.

TRANSPIRA'TION, S. a breathing of vapours through the pores of the skin.

To TRANSPI'RE, V. A. [*transpiro*, Lat. *transpirer*, Fr.] to emit in vapour. Neuterly, to be emitted in vapours; to escape from secrecy to notice.

To TRANSPLA'NT, V. A. [*transplanter*, Fr.] to remove and plant in a new place.

TRANSPLANTA'TION, S. the act of removing from one place to another.

To TRANSPO'RT, V. A. [*transporter*, Fr.] to carry, or convey by carriage, from one place to another; to carry into banishment; to hurry by violence of passion; to put in extacy.

TRANSPORT, S. a violent hurry of passion; a rapture; a ship employed to carry soldiers, ammunition, or warlike stores, from one place to another.

TRANSPO'RTABLE, Adj. capable of being moved from one place to another.

TRANSPORTA'TION, S. carriage from one place to another; banishment for certain crimes.

To TRANSPO'SE, V. A. [*transposer*, Fr.] to put each into the place of the other.

TRANSPO'SITION, S. the act of changing the order or place of things.

To TRANSUBSTA'NTIATE, V. A. [*transubstantier*, Fr.] to change to another substance.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, S. [Fr.] the doctrine of the Romish church, wherein they maintain that the elements of bread and wine are, in the sacrament, changed into the real body and blood of Christ.

To TRANSU'DE, V. A. [*trans* and *sudo*, Lat.] to pass through in vapour, or moisture.

TRANSVE'RSE, Adj. [*transversus*, Lat.] in a cross direction.

TRAP, S. [*trappe*, Sax. *trape*, Fr. *trappola*, Ital.] a snare set to catch thieves or vermin; a stratagem to cath, or betray unawares.

To TRAP, V. A. See ENTRAP.

TRA'PPING, S. [derived, by Minshew, from *drap*, Fr. cloth] ornaments belonging to a saddle; dress.

TRASH, S. [*tros*, Isl. *drusen*, Teut.] any thing worthless, or unwholsome; dross.

To TRASH, V. A. to lop, crop, or crush.

To TRA'VAIL, V. N. [*travailler*, Fr.] to labour hard; to be in labour.

TRA'VAIL, S. hard labour; the anguish of child-birth.

To TRA'VEL, V. N. to make journies, applied both to sea and land, which we sometimes use it in opposition to *voyage*, a word in our language appropriated to the sea. To make journies in order to satisfy curiosity, learn the different manners of different states, and improve the mind with such particulars as are not to be met with in our native country. Actively, to pass in a journey.

TRA'VELLER, S. one that makes journies or voyages, either for profit or improvement.

To TRAVERSE, V. A. [*traverser*, Fr.] to cross or lay athwart; to thwart or oppose; to oppose so as to annul; to cross or wander over. Neuterly, to use a posture of opposition in fencing.

TRA'VESTY, Adj. [*travesti*, Fr.] dressed ridiculously; burlesqued.

TRAUM'ATIC, S. [τραυματικα, Gr.] a medicine good for the cure of wounds.

TRAUMA'TIC, Adj. [τραυματικος, Gr.] belonging to the cure of wounds.

TRAY, S. [Swed.] a shallow wooden trough, in which meat or fish is carried.

TREACHEROUS, Adj. guilty of deserting or betraying.

TREA'CHEROUSLY, Adv. perfidiously; clandestinely.

TREA'CHERY, S. [*tricherie*, Fr.] breach of faith, duty or trust.

TREA'CLE, S. [pronounced *trecle*; from *triacle*, Fr. *treakie*, Belg.] a medicine composed of many ingredients; the spume of sugar.

To TREAD, V. N. [pronounced *tred*; preter *trod*, part. pass. *trodden*; *trudan*, Goth. *tredan*, Sax. *treden*, Belg.] to place the foot upon any thing; to trample in scorn or malice; to walk with pomp. To copulate, applied to birds. Actively, to walk upon; to press under foot.

TREAD, S. the act of stepping; way, or path; the cock's part in an egg.

TRE'ADLE, S. the part of an engine worked with the feet; the sperm of a cock.

TRE'ASON, S. [*trahiſon*, Fr.] an offence againſt the dignity and majeſty of a king or commonwealth.

TREA'SONABLE, Adj. traiterious; liable to be conſtrued, or interpreted treaſon.

TREA'SURE, S. [pronounced *vézhure*, with the *e* ſhort; *treſor*, Fr.] wealth or riches hoarded up or accumulated.

To TRE'ASURE, V. A. to hoard, accumulate or amaſs.

TRE'ASURER, S. [*treſorier*, Fr.] one who has the keeping and diſpoſing of the money belonging to a prince, ſtate, or company. *Lord High Treaſurer*, an officer who has the charge and management of all the king's money in the Exchequer.

TRE'ASURY, S. a place in which riches or money are laid up or accumulated.

To TREAT, V. A. [pronounced *treet*; *traiter*, Fr.] to negotiate or ſettle. To diſcourſe on, uſed with *on* or *upon*; from *tracto*, Lat. To uſe; to manage or carry on. Neuterly, to diſcourſe or diſcuſs; from *traiter*, Fr. or *trabtian*, Sax. To carry on a treaty or negociation, followed by *with*. To entertain a perſon at a feaſt.

TREAT, S. an entertainment given.

TRE'ATISE, S. a diſcourſe on any ſubject.

TRE'ATMENT, S. [*traitment*, Fr.] uſage.

TRE'ATY, S. [*traité*, Fr.] a covenant or agreement.

TRE'BLE, Adj. [*triple*, Fr. *triplex*, Lat.] in Muſic, ſharp, applied to ſound.

To TRE'BLE, V. A. [*tripler*, Fr.] to multiply by three; to make thrice as much. Neuterly, to become threefold.

TREE, S. [*trin*, Goth and Iſl. *treow*, Sax.] a large vegetable, riſing in a ſingle woody ſtem to a conſiderable height, and ſpreading with ſeveral branches. Figuratively, any thing branched out.

TRE'FOIL, S. [*trefle*, Fr.] three-leaved graſs.

TRE'LLIS, S. [*treilles*, Fr.] a ſtructure of iron, wood, or oſier, when put acroſs each other like a lattice.

TRELLI'SED, Adj. wrought in the manner of a lattice or grate.

To TRE'MBLE, V. N. [*trembler*, Fr.] to ſhake or ſhiver with fear or cold.

TRE'MBLING, Adj. ſhaking or ſhivering with fear or cold.

TREMENDOUS, Adj. [*tremendus*, Lat.] affecting with, or cauſing fear or dread.

TRE'MOR, S. [*tremor*, Lat.] a ſtate of ſhaking or trembling.

TREMU'LOUS, Adj. [*tremulus*, Lat.] quavering; ſhaking.

TREN, S. an inſtrument uſed for ſtriking fiſh at ſea.

To TRENCH, V. A. [*trancher*, Fr.] to cut; to cut or dig into pits or trenches.

TRENCH, S. [*tranche*, Fr.] a pit or ditch. In Fortification, earth thrown up to defend ſoldiers in their approaches, or to guard a camp.

TRE'NCHANT, Adj. [Fr.] cutting; ſharp.

TRE'NCHER, S. [*trenchoir*, Fr.] a piece of wood uſed inſtead of a plate to cut meat on; a table; a fold; a ſquare cap worn by ſtudents in the univerſities.

To TREND, V. N. to tend; to incline to any particular direction.

TRE'NDLE, S. [*trendel*, Sax.] any thing round.

TREPA'N, S. [Fr.] an inſtrument by which round pieces are cut out of the ſkull. A ſnare; from TRAPANI, a part of Italy, where our ſhips being inſidiouſly invited in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, were unjuſtly detained.

To TREPA'N, V. A. [*trepaner*, Fr.] to perforate with the trepan; to catch or enſnare.

TRE'PID, Adj. [*trepidus*, Lat.] trembling; quaking for fear.

TREPIDA'TION, S. [Fr.] ſhaking through fear; trembling.

TREPI'DITY, S. timidity; fearfulneſs.

To TRE'SPASS, V. A. [*treſpaſſer*, Fr.] to tranſgreſs, or offend by ſome injury. Uſed with *againſt*, to enter a perſon's ground unlawfully.

TRE'SPASS, S. [Fr.] an offence, or injury done another; unlawful entrance on another's ground.

TRESPA'SSER, S. one that offends againſt the law; one that injures another; an unlawful enterer on another's ground.

TRE'SSES, S. [It has no ſingular; *treſſe*, Fr. *treccia*, Ital.] knots or curls of hair hanging down looſely.

TRE'STLE, S. [*treſteau*, Fr.] the frame of a table.

TRET, S. [perhaps from *tritus*, Lat.] an allowance made for the waſte or refuſe of any commodity.

TRE'VET, S. [*driefet*, Sax. *trepied*, Fr.] any thing ſtanding on three feet: generally applied to an iron frame, on which a pot, &c. is ſupported on a fire.

TREY, S. [*tres*, Lat. *trois*, Fr.] a three at cards or dice.

TRI'AD, S. [*trias*, Lat. *triade*, Fr.] three united.

TRIAL, S. [from TRY] a teſt or examination; experience; an experiment. In Law, the examination of a cauſe according to the laws of the realm; a temptation, or teſt of virtue; the ſtate of being tried.

TRI'ANGLE, S. [Fr. *triangulum*, Lat.] any thing three cornered.

TRIA'NGULAR, Adj. [*triangularis*, Lat.] having three corners; in the form of a triangle.

TRIBE, S. [*tribu*, Fr. *tribus*, Lat.] a diſtinct body of people.

TRIBULA-

TRIBULA'TION, S. [Fr.] perſecution, diſtreſs, or vexation.

TRIBU'NAL, S. [Lat. and Fr.] the ſeat of a judge; a court of juſtice.

TRI'BUNE, S. an officer among the Romans choſen by the people. The commander of a legion.

TRIBUTA'RY, Adj. [*tributarius*, Lat.] paying taxes or tribute.

TRI'BUTE, S. [*tribut*, Fr. *tributum*, Lat.] payment made as an acknowledgment of ſubjection.

TRICE, S. [ſuppoſed by Johnſon to be corrupted from *trait*, Fr.] a ſhort time, or an inſtant.

TRICE'NNIAL, Adj. [*tricennialis*, Lat.] belonging to the term of thirty-years.

TRICK, S. [*treck*, Belg.] a ſly fraud, or dextrous artifice; a number of cards conſiſting of one played by each concerned in the game, and laid together.

To TRICK, V. A. [*tricker*, Fr.] to cheat, impoſe on, or defraud; to dreſs, adorn, or knot; from *trica*, low Lat. a knot of hair, *treccia*, Ital. To perform by ſleight of hand.

TRI'CKING, Adj. cheating; crafty; deceitful.

TRI'CKINGLY, Adv. in a cheating, fraudulent, and deceitful manner.

To TRICKLE, V. N. [τρεχω, Gr.] to run down in ſtreams or drops.

TRICKSTER, S. one who cheats or defrauds; a wily and deceitful perſon.

TRI'CKSY, Adj. pretty.

TRI'DENT, S. [*tridens*, Lat.] the three-forked ſceptre of Neptune, the fabulous god of the ſea; any inſtrument or tool, which has three prongs or fangs.

TRI'DING, S. the third part of a county.

TRI'DING MOTE, S. a court-leet; the court held for a triding.

TRI'DUAN, Adj. laſting three days. Occurring every third day.

TRIE'NNIAL, Adj. [*triennis*, Lat. [*triennel*, Fr.] laſting three years; happening every third year.

TRI'FID, Adj. cut or ſeparated into three parts.

To TRI'FLE, V. N. [*tryfelen*, Belg.] to act or talk without any weight, dignity, or importance. To mock, or play the fool with, followed by *with*. To be of no importance.

TRI'FLE, S. a thing of no weight, value, or importance.

TRI'FORM, Adj. [*triformis*, Lat.] having three ſhapes or forms.

To TRIG, V. A. [*tricker*, Dan.] to ſtop a wheel; to ſet a mark to ſtand at in playing at nine-pins, &c.

TRIGA'MY, S. [τριγαμια, Gr.] the crime of having three huſbands or wives.

TRI'GGER, S. [*trigue*, Fr.] a catch to hold the wheel of a carriage on ſteep ground; the catch by which a muſket is diſcharged.

TRI'GON, S. [*trigonus*, Lat. τριγωνος, Gr.] a figure conſiſting of three angles; a triangular inſtrument uſed in dialling.

TRIGONOME'TRY, S. [τριγωνος and μετρον, Gr.] the art of meaſuring triangles.

TRILA'TERAL, Adj. [*tres* and *lateralis*, Lat.] having three ſides.

TRILL, S. [*trilla*, Ital.] a quaver or undulation of the voice.

To TRILL, V. N. to quaver. Actively, to trickle, or fall down in drops.

TRI'LLION, S. [*trilion*, Fr.] ten hundreds of thouſands of billions.

TRIM, Adj. [*getrymeth*, Sax.] nice or well dreſſed.

To TRIM, V. A. [*trimman*, Sax.] to fit out, or adorn; to ſhave; to balance a veſſel. Neuterly, to be in ſuſpenſe which to chooſe of two parties or opinions.

TRIM, S. dreſs. Among Mariners the diſpoſition of the rigging, proportion of ballaſt, and loading, which conduce to make a ſhip ſail faſteſt.

TRI'MMER, S. one who changes ſides; a piece of wood put in.

TRI'MMINGS, S. ornaments to ſet off cloaths, &c.

TRI'MNESS, S. neatneſs in dreſs; ſpruceneſs.

TRINE, S. an aſpect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon, ſuppoſed by Aſtrologers to be particularly propitious.

TRINITA'RIAN, S. one who maintains the trinity of perſons in the Godhead.

TRI'NITY, S. [*trinité*, Fr.] the incomprehenſible union of the three perſons in the Godhead.

TRI'NITY-HOUSE, S. a corporation of ſea-faring men, who have the ſuperintendence of ſea-marks, pilots, and other matters belonging to navigation.

TRI'NITY SUNDAY, S. the firſt Sunday after Whit-Sunday.

TRI'NKET, S. a toy; a ſhowy ornament, worn chiefly by women.

TRINO'CTIAL, Adj. [*trinoctialis*, Lat.] conſiſting, or having the continuance of three nights.

TRINO'MIAL, Adj. [*trinomius*, Lat.] having three names.

TRIO'NES, S. in Aſtronomy, a conſtellation of ſeven ſtars in Urſa Minor, called Charles's Wain.

To TRIP, V. A. [*tripper*, Belg.] to throw down by ſtriking the feet from the ground with a ſudden blow, uſed with *up*. To catch or detect. Neuterly, to fall by ſlipping the feet; to fail, err, or be deficient; to tumble; to run on tiptoe, or lightly; to take a ſhort voyage.

TRIP, S. a ſtroke by which a perſon's heels are kicked up; a ſtumble; a miſtake or failure; a ſhort voyage or journey.

TRIPA'R-

TRIPA'RTITE, Adj. [*tripartitus*, Lat.] vided into three parts, or made by three rties.

TRIPA'RTITION, S. the act of dividing three.

TRIPE, S. [Fr. *trippa*, Ital. and Span.] e intestines or guts.

TRIPETA'LOUS, Adj. [τρεις and πεταλον, Gr.] consisting of three leaves.

TRI'PTHONGUE, S. in Grammar, hree vowels making but one sound.

TRIPLE, Adj. [Fr. *triplex*, Lat.] three-old.

To TRIPLE, V. A. [*tripler*, Fr. *triplicare*, Lat.] to make three-fold; to multiply by hree.

TRI'PLET, S. three of a kind; three erses ending in the same rhime.

TRI'PLICATE, Adj. [*triplicatus*, Lat.] hree-fold. *Triplicate ratio*, in Mathematics, is the ratio of cubes being geometrically proportional, the ratio of the first to the last being triplicate of the first to the second.

TRIPLICA'TION, S. the act of making three-fold, or taking any quantity or number three times

TRIPLI'CITY, S. [*triplicité*, Fr.] the quality of being three-fold. Among astrologers, the division of the signs according to the number of the elements, allowing three signs to each division.

TRI'PLY, Adv. in a threefold manner.

TRI'POD, S. [*tripodium*, Lat.] a three-footed-stool.

TRI'POLY, S. a stone used in polishing jewels and metals.

TRI'PPING, Adj. stumbling; faultering. Figuratively, deviating from the rules of chastity.

TRIPUDIA'TION, S. [*tripudium*, Lat.] the act of dancing.

TRI'REME, S. [*triremis*, Lat.] a galley having three rows of oars on each side.

TRISY'LLABLE, S. [*trisyllabus*, Lat.] a word consisting of three syllables.

TRITE, Adj. [*tritus*, Lat.] worn out, stale; common.

TRI'TENESS, S. commonness; staleness.

TRI'THEISTS, S. [τριθεται, Gr.] heretics holding three distinct Godheads.

TRI'TON, S. [Fr.] a fabulous sea-deity, said to be Neptune's trumpeter; a vane or weather-cock.

To TRI'TURATE, V. A. [*triturer*, Fr.] to pulverize, to reduce to a powder.

TRITURA'TION, S. in Pharmacy, the act of pounding in a mortar.

TRI'VET, S. See TREVET.

TRI'VIAL, Adj. [Fr. *trivialis*, Lat.] worthless; trifling; of no weight or importance.

TRI'VIALLY, Adv. in a mean, worthless, or trifling manner.

TRIVIA'LNESS, S. meanness; worthlessness; triflingness; of no weight or importance.

TRI'UMPH, S. [*triumphus*, Lat. *triomphe*, Fr.] the pompous procession with which a victory is celebrated; the state of being victorious; victory.

To TRI'UMPH, V. N. [*triumphe*, Lat.] *triumpher*, Fr.] to celebrate a victory with pomp or joy to obtain a victory. *To triumph over*, to insult on account of some advantage gained.

TRI'UMPHAL, Adj. [*triomphal*, Fr. *triumphalis*, Lat.] belonging to a triumph.

TRI'UMVIR, S. [Lat.] one of the three usurpers that governed ancient Rome, and were stiled triumviri.

TRI'UMVIRATE, S. [*triumvirat*, Fr. *triumviritus*, Lat.] a government by three persons; the government of ancient Rome by the triumviri or three usurpers.

TRI'UNE, S. [from *tres in uno*, Lat.] a term to express the unity of the Godhead in three persons.

TRO'CHEE, S. [*trochæus*, Lat. τροχαιος, Gr.] in Grammar, a foot in Greek and Latin poetry consisting of two syllables, the first long and the other short.

TRO'CHINGS, S. the small branches on the top of a deer's head.

TRO'CHLEA, S. is one of the six mechanical powers, commonly called a pully.

TRO'CHOLUS, S. [of τροχος, Gr.] that part of mechanics that treats of circular motion.

TRO'CHUS, S. [τροχος, Gr.] a wheel; any thing round.

TRODE, preter of TREAD.

TRO'GLODYTE, S. [Gr.] one who inhabits caves of the earth.

To TROLL, V. A [*trollen*, Belg.] to roll, or move circularly. Neuterly, to move, or run round; to fish for a pike with a rod which has a pully towards the bottom.

TRO'LLOP, S. [See TRULL] a woman who dresses slatternly.

TRO'NAGE, S. the act of weighing wool in a public market; the toll paid for weighing wool.

TRO'NATOR, S. an officer appointed to weigh all the wool brought into the city of London.

TROOP, S. [*troupe*, Fr. *troppa*, Ital. *troope*, Belg. *trop*, Swed.] a company or number of people collected together; a small body of horse or dragoons, usually 50 commanded by a captain.

To TROOP, V. A. to flock or gather together; to march off, or run away.

TROO'PER, S. a dragoon; a soldier that fights on horseback.

TROPE, S. [*trope*, Fr. *tropus*, Lat. τροπος, Gr.] a rhetorical figure, by which a word is used in a sense different from its primary signification.

TRO'PHY, S. [*tropæum*, *trophæum*, Lat.] arms, or something else taken from a vanquished

quiſhed enemy, and exhibited as a token of victory. *Tropky-money*, is a tax annually paid by houſe-keepers, or landlords, for drums, colours, &c. for their reſpective companies of militia.

TRO'PIC, S. [*tropique*, Fr. of τρεπω, Gr.] in Aſtronomy a circle of the ſphere, parallel to the equinoctial line, and diſtant from it about 23 deg. 30 min. to which when the ſun arrives, he returns again towards the equator. There are two tropics, *viz.* the *Tropic of Cancer*, which is that towards the artic or north pole, ſo called from Cancer, the ſign of the ecliptic the ſun is in when it comes to this circle on the 21ſt of June, when our day is longeſt and night ſhorteſt: and *Tropic of Capricorn*, which is towards the antartic, or ſouth pole, ſo called from Capricorn, the ſign the ſun is in when he comes to this circle on the 21ſt of December, which makes our ſhorteſt day and longeſt night; ſo that they are the limits of the ſun's motion towards the north and ſouth.

TRO'PICAL, Adj. rhetorically changed from its original meaning. Placed near, or belonging to, the Tropick.

TROPOLO'GICAL, Adj. [τροπολογικος, Gr.] belonging to tropology; moral.

TRO'POLO'GY, S. [τροπολογια, Gr.] a moral diſcourſe delivered in tropes or figures.

TRO'SSERS, S. [*trouſſes*, Fr.] uſed by Shakeſpear for breeches, or hoſe.

To TROT, V. N. [*trotter*, Fr. *trotten*, Belg.] to move with a high jolting pace; to walk faſt.

TROT, S. the jolting pace of a horſe. In low language, a ſorry old woman.

TROTH, S. [*trouth*, old Eng. *treoth*, Sax.] truth.

TROTTER, S. the foot of a ſheep.

To TROU'BLE, V. A. [pronounced *trubble*: from *troubler*, Fr.] to diſturb, perplex, afflict, grieve, diſtreſs, or make uneaſy; to ſue for a debt.

TROU'BLE, S. [Fr.] a ſtate of perplexity, diſtreſs, affliction, or uneaſineſs.

TRO'UBLESOME, Adj. cauſing perplexity or fatigue, from its difficulty or variety.

TRO'VER, S. [*trouver*, Fr.] in Law, an action a perſon has againſt one who, having found goods, refuſes to deliver them to the owner upon demand.

TROUGH, S. [pronounced *troff*; from *trog*, *trob*, Sax. *truago*, Ital.] any veſſel of greater length than breath, having the upper ſide open. *Trough of a ſea*, among Mariners, the hollow between two waves.

To TROUL, V. N. [*trollen* Belg.] to move or utter quickly.

To TROUNCE, V. A. [from *troncon*, Fr. according to Skinner] to puniſh by an indictment or information; to harraſs; to b
ble or cheat.

TROU'SE, or TROU'SERS, S. [*tr*
Fr. *truiſh*, Erſe] the long looſe breeches w
by ſailors.

TROUT, S. a delicate ſpotted fiſh, li
in brooks or ſtreams. Uſed familiarly to
nify an honeſt, or perhaps a ſilly fellow.

To TROW, V. N. [*treothian*, Sax. *t*
Dan.] to think or imagine.

To TROW, Adv. truly.

TRO'WEL, S. [*truelle*, Fr.] a tool u
by maſons and bricklayers for ſpread
mortar.

TROY-WEIGHT, S. a weight of
ounces to the pound, uſed in weighing go
drugs, &c.

TRU'ANT, S. [*truand*, old Fr. *trewwa*
Belg.] one who wanders about idly, and n
lects his duty and buſineſs. *To play*
truant, is to be abſent from ſchool withe
leave.

TRUCE, S. [*tregua*, Ital. *truie*, old Fr
a ceſſation from hoſtilities for a certain time

TRUCIDA'TION, S. carnage; butche
ing; cruel murder.

To TRUCK, V. N. [*troquer*, Fr. *truccar*
Ital. *trocar*, Span.] to give one commodity
thing in exchange for another.

TRUCK, S. exchange; wooden whee
for carriage of cannon; from τροχος, Gr.

To TRU'CKLE, V. N. [τροχίλιον. Gr
to ſubmit, yield, or buckle to.

TRU'CKLE, S. a little running wheel.

TRU'CULENT, Adj. ſtern, fierce,
cruel.

To TRUDGE, V. N. [*truggiolare*, Ital.
to travel or jog on heavily.

TRUE, Adj. [*treowa*, *truwa*, Sax.] agree
ing with fact, or the nature of things. Ge
nuine, oppoſed to counterfeit. Faithful, exact
honeſt.

TRUEPE'NNY, S. a familiar expreſſion
for an honeſt fellow.

TRU'FFLE, S. [*truffe*, Fr.] an exquiſit
root, uſed in ſauces.

TRULL, S. [*trulla*, Ital.] a low and mea
proſtitute.

TRU'LY, Adv. faithfully; ſincerely.

TRUMP, S. [*trompe*, Belg. and old Fr
tromba, Ital.] a trumpet; a card of the ſam
ſort with that which is turned up, which wil
win any card of another ſort, and is therefor
derived from, and uſed formerly to be writte
triumph. *To put to the trumps*, to reduce to
great extremities, or to be put to the laſt ex
pedient.

To TRUMP, V. A. to forge.

TRUMPE'RY, S. uſeleſs and oſtentation
ſhew; paltry ſtuff.

TRU'MPET, S. [*trompette*, Fr. and Belg.]
a long wind inſtrument. Figuratively, one
who ſounds a trumpet.

TRU'MPE-

TRU'MPETER, S. one who blows or ounds a trumpet.

TRUNCA'TED, Adj. [*truncatus*, Lat.] cut hort; deprived of a limb; maimed.

TRU'NCHEON, S. [*tronçon*, Fr.] a ſhort aff or cudgel; a ſtaff borne by a general of- cer; a thick ſhort worm bred in the maws f horſes.

To TRU'NDLE, V. A. and N. [*trondeler*, icard. *trendel*, Sax. a bowl] to roll or bowl long.

TRUNK, S. [*tronc*, Fr. *troncus*, Lat.] the ody of a tree; the body of an animal; the ain body of any thing; a cheſt commonly ned with paper, uſed for cloaths; the pro- oſcis of an elephant; a long tube; from *ompe*, Fr.

TRU'NNIONS, S. [*trognons*, Fr.] the nobs of a gun, by which it is ſupported on s carriage.

TRU'SION, S. [*trudo*, Lat.] the act of uſſing or puſhing.

TRUSS, S. [*trouſſe*, Fr.] a bandage uſed ruptures; a bundle of any thing thruſt cloſe gether.

To TRUSS, V. A. [*trouſſer*, Fr.] to ck up cloſe together; to fit a fowl for the it.

TRUST, S. [*trauſt*, Run.] reliance on other; confident opinion of any event; edit; ſomething committed to a perſon's arge.

To TRUST, V. A. [*trupian*, Sax. *tra- en*, Teut.] to place confidence in, to believe; let a perſon have a commodity without pre- nt money; to commit to a perſon's care. euterly, to be confident of ſomething fu- re; to rely upon; to expect; followed by

TRUSTE'E, S. one to whom any thing is ade over or bequathed for the uſe and bene- of another; a guardian.

TRUSTI'NESS, S. [*treopd*, Sax.] faith- neſs; fidelity.

TRU'STY, Adj. fit to be relied on, or nfided in.

TRUTH, S. [*threowtha*, Sax.] the join- g or ſeparating of ſigns, as the things ſigni- d agree or diſagree; conformity of words to oughts or facts; fidelity, honeſty; re- y.

To TRY, V. A. [*trier*, Fr.] to examine make an experiment of; to experience; to mine as a judge; to bring before a court uſtice; to bring to a deciſion, followed by ; to bring to the teſt; to attempt. Neu- ly, to endeavour.

TRY'AL, S. See TRIAL.

TUB, S. [*tobbe*, *tubbe*, Belg.] a large round n veſſel of wood, the parts of which are d together by hoops.

TUBE, S. [Fr. *tubus*, Lat.] a pipe.

TU'BERCLE, S. [*tubercule*, Fr. *tuberculum*, Lat.] a ſamll ſwelling or excreſcence; a pimple.

TU'BEROSE, Adj. [*tuberoſus*, Lat.] full of knots, bunches, or branches.

TU'BEROSITY, S. [*tuberoſitas*, Lat.] knottineſs; a protuberance of ſome parts of the body.

TU'BULAR, Adj. long and hollow; reſembling a pipe.

TU'BULE, S. a ſmall pipe, or fiſtular body.

TUCK, S. [*tucca*, Brit.] a long narrow ſword; a kind of net with a narrow meſh, and a long bunt in the middle.

To TUCK, V. N. [*trucken*, Teut.] uſed with *up*, to cruſh together or hinder from ſpreading; to turn and faſten cloaths up, to make them ſhorter. Uſed with *in*, to force the bed-cloaths between the bed and bedſtead, to keep out the air.

TU'CKER, S. a border of linen or lace on the boſom of a ſhift; a fuller of cloth.

TUE'SDAY, S. [*tweſdæg*, Sax. *tuſdag*, Dan. *dienſtag*, Teut. *dienſdag*, Belg. This Wormius and Marſhal derive from *Thiſa*, or *Diſa*, the wife of *Thor*; but Johnſon derives *tueſdag*, Sax. from *tuv*, Sax. Mars] the third day in the week.

TUFT, S. [*tuffe*, Fr.] a number of threads, ribbands, flowers, leaves, or any ſmall bodies joined together; cluſter.

To TUG, V. A. [*tigan*, *teogan*, Sax.] to pull with continued violence or ſtrength; to pluck. Neuterly, to pull hard; to labour.

TUG, S. the act of pulling with the utmoſt and continued effort.

TUI'TION, S. [*tuitio*, Lat.] the care of a guardian or tutor.

TU'LIP, S [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Ital.] a beautiful well known flower, originally brought from Turky.

To TU'MBLE, V. N. [*tommelen*, Belg. *tombolare*, Ital. *tomber*, Fr.] to fall ſuddenly on the ground; to fall down; to play tricks by putting the body into different poſtures. Actively, to turn over in a confuſed manner; to throw down by chance or violence.

TU'MBLE, S. a fall.

TU'MBREL, S. one who puts his body into different poſtures, and performs feats of activity; a ſpecies of the pigeon; a drinking veſſel.

TU'MBREL, S. [*tombereau*, Fr.] a dung-cart; a ducking-ſtool.

TUMEFA'CTION, S. a ſwelling.

To TU'MEFY, V. A. to ſwell; to have the appearance of a tumor.

TU'MID, Adj. [*tumidus*, Lat.] ſwollen; puft up. Affectedly lofty, applied to ſtyle.

TU'MOR, S. [Fr. *tumor*, Lat.] a diſeaſe in which the parts loſe their natural ſtate by a great

great increaſe of their ſize; a ſwelling; affected pomp or greatneſs.

TUMULA'TION, S. the act of entombing, burrying, or intering.

TU'MULT, S. [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumultus*, Lat.] a factious and clamorous aſſembly of the multitude; a riot; a confuſed hurry.

TUMU'LTUOUS, Adj. [*tumultueux*, Fr.] gathering in a confuſed and noiſy manner; turbulent; factious.

TUN, S. [*tunne*, Sax. *tonne*, Belg. *tonne*, *tonneau*, Fr.] a large caſk; a meaſure containing two hogſheads; a large quantity. In weight two thouſand pounds; a cubic ſpace in a ſhip, ſuppoſed to contain a tun.

To TUN, V. A. to put in caſks.

TU'NABLE, Adj. capable of being put in tune, or made harmonious.

TUNE, S. [*toon*, Belg. *ton*, Swed. *tuono*, Ital. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.] a diverſity of muſical notes put together; ſound. *To be in tune*, is to be in a ſtate proper for uſe, exerciſe, or any particular purpoſe.

To TUNE, V. A. to put in a ſtate wherein concords may be ſounded; to ſing muſically. In low language, to beat. Neuterly, to form one ſound to another; to utter with a muſical or whining voice.

TU'NEFUL, Adj. muſical; harmonious;

TU'NIC, S. [*tunique*, Fr. *tunica*, Lat.] a part of the Roman dreſs, reſembling our waiſtcoats with very ſhort ſleeves; a covering.

TU'NICLE, S. [*tunique*, Fr. *tuniculus*, Lat.] a thin membranous coat or ſkin covering any part of the body.

TU'NNAGE, S. the contents of a veſſel meaſured by the tun; a tax laid on a tun burthen of merchandize.

TU'NNEL, S. the paſſage for ſmoke in a chimney; a pipe with a conical or globular head, with which liquor is poured into a caſk, or bottle; a net to catch birds.

TU'NNY, S. a ſea-fiſh.

To TUP, V. N. to butt like a ram. Actively, to copulate.

TU'RBAN, TURBAND, or TURBANT, S. [Turk.] the cover of linnen, &c. worn on the head by the Turks.

TURBA'RY, S. in Law, ground where turfs are digged. *Common of turbary* is a right of digging of turf on the lord's waſte.

TUR'BID, Adj. [*turbidus*, Lat.] thick or muddy.

TU'RBINATED, S. [*turbinatus*, Lat.] twiſted, ſpiral. In Botany, of a conical form.

TURBITH, S. an herb of a violent purging quality.

TU'RBITH MINERAL, S. among Chemiſts a yellow precipitate of mercury.

TU'RBOT, S. [*tarbat*, Belg.] a delicious ſea-fiſh, well known.

TU'RBULENCE, or TURBULENC
S. [Fr. *turbulentia*, Lat.] a tumult or con
ſion; the quality of not being eaſily
verned.

TU'RBULENT, Adj. [*tarbulentus* L
boiſterous; tumultuous; not to be
verned.

TU'RCOISE, S. [*turquoiſe*, Fr.] a
cious ſtone of a blue colour, brought fr
Turkey.

TURD, S. [*tord*, Sax.] ordure; dung.

TURF, S. [*tyrf*, Sax. *turf*, Belg. Swed.] a clod covered with graſs; a part the ſurface of the ground. *A gentleman the Turf*, is one who is fond of racing courſing.

TURGE'SCENCE, TURGE'SCEN
S. the act of ſwelling, or the ſtate of b
ſwollen.

TU'RGID, Adj. [*turgidus*, Lat.] ſwelli
bloated; vainly pompous.

TU'RKEY, S. a well known fowl.

TU'RMERICK, S. an Indian root, w
makes a yellow die.

TU'RMOIL, S. trouble, harraſſing, u
ſineſs

To TU'RMOIL, V. A. to harraſs
tumult or commotion; to keep unquiet.

To TURN, V. A. [*tyrnan*, Sax. *tou*
Fr. from *torno*, Lat.] to put in a cir
motion, or move round; to change ſides
put that uppermoſt which was undermoſt
change place, poſture, fortune or party
bring the inſide outwards; to form or t
form; to tranſlate; to change, with re
to affection, inclination, or regard. *To
the ſtomach*, to cauſe nauſeouſneſs. To
giddy, followed by *head*. To direct to
form any point or purpoſe. To apply,
lowed by *to*. *To turn one's back*, is to fly
diſregard, followed by *upon*. To rever
alter. Uſed with *about*, to revolve or
der. *To turn away*, to diſmiſs or di
To turn back, to return to the perſon
gave, ſent, or ſold; to double the con
way. Uſed with *off*, to diſmiſs; to re
to divert. Uſed with *of*, to advance
age beyond; to exceed. Uſed with *ove*
transfer; to throw off a ladder. Neu
to move round, to change the poſture q
ly, ſo as to face, uſed with *upon*.
change or alter. To grow ſour, applied
quors.

TURN, S. the act of moving roun
coming back to the ſame place; a wi
path; a walk to and fro; change or a
tion; occaſion; time at which any
is to be done, or wherein perſons pun
ſucceed each other; convenience;
art, ſhape, or manner; the manner in
the words of a ſentence are repeated
turns, ſignifies, alternately, or one aft
other.

TU'RNC

TURNCOAT, S. one who forſakes his ...y or principles for thoſe which are op...ite.

TURNER, S. [*tourneur*, Fr.] one who ...s veſſels, or utenſils in wood or metal; ...e who ſells turnery wares.

TURNING, S. a winding; a ſtreet which ...s a main road or ſtreet.

TURNIP, S. a white eſculent root.

TURNKEY, S. the door-keeper of a ...l.

TURNPIKE, S. a croſs of two bars, arm...at the end with pikes, turning on a pin, ...d fixed to prevent the paſſage of horſes. A ...e erected on a high-way, by which the ...ge is obſtructed till a certain ſum of mo...is paid.

TURNSOL, S. a plant ſo called, becauſe ...lowers turn towards the ſun.

TURPENTINE, S. [*terebinthus*, Lat.] a ...r gum or roſin iſſuing from ſeveral kinds ...trees.

To TURPIFY, V. A. [*turpificere*, Lat.] ...defile; to make unclean.

TURPITUDE, S. [*turpitudo*, Lat.] filthi...ſs; baſeneſs; villainy.

TURRÉL, S. a tool uſed by coopers.

TURRET, S. [*turris*, Lat.] a ſmall emi...ce or tower raiſed above the body of a ...lding.

TURTLE, S. [*tortue*, Fr.] a ſea-tortoiſe, ...ll known for its delicious food; a dove, ...ed for its kind diſpoſition and chaſtity; ...n *tourte*, Fr.

TUSCAN ORDER, S. in Architecture, ...called, becauſe invented in Tuſcany; the ...umns, together with the baſe and capital, ...e to be ſeven modules in length, and to ...e the upper part of the pillar one fourth ...s in diameter than the bottom; this is ...e moſt ſimple and rude of the five or...rs.

TUSH! Interject. a word uſed to expreſs ...ntempt.

TUSK, S. [*tyxaf*, Sax. *taſken*, old Fr.] the ...gs or long teeth of a boar, &c.

To TUSTLE, V. A. to buſtle or ſtrive; ...tumble or ruffle.

TUT, Interj. a word uſed to command ſi...ce, and expreſs contempt.

TUTELAGE, S. protection; guardian...p; the time during which an infant is un...r guardians.

TUTELAR, or TUTELARY, Adj. [*tu...s*, Lat.] having the guardianſhip or parti...lar defence and protection of any perſon or ...ing.

TUTOR, S. [*tuteur*. Fr. *tutor*, Lat.] one ...o has the care of a perſon's education and ...rals.

To TUTOR, V. A. to inſtruct; to pre...ſd to teach with inſolence.

TUTORAGE, S. the authority or govern...nt of a tutor.

TUTORESS, S. a female inſtructor; a governeſs.

TUTTY, S. a ſublimate of zinc or cala...mine collected in the furnace.

TUZ, S. a lock or tuft of hair.

TWAIN, Adj. [*twegen*, Sax.] two.

To TWANG, V. N. [from the ſound] to ſound with a quick ſharp noiſe.

TWANG, S. [Minſhew derives it of *tango*,] an ill taſte; a diſagreeable ſound; a pull by the noſe.

To TWANK, V. N. to make to ſound.

To TWA'TTLE, V. A. [*ſchwatzen*, Teut.] to prate.

To TWEAG, or TWEAK, V. A. [*twaekan*, Teut.] to pinch or ſqueeze between the fingers.

TWEAGUE, or TWEAKE, S. perplexity or diſtreſs; a low word.

To TWE'EDLE, V. A. to handle lightly.

TWE'EZERS, S. [*etuy*, Fr.] nippers or pincers uſed in pulling off hairs.

TWELFTH, Adj. [*twelfta*, Sax.] the ſecond after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

TWELFTH-DAY, S. the feſtival of Epiphany, or manifeſtation of Chriſt to the Gentiles, ſo called as being the 12th day from the nativity or Chriſtmas-day.

TWELVE, Adj. [*twalib*, *twalif*, Goth. *twelf*, Sax. *tolf*, Run.] two and ten.

TWE'LVE-MONTH, S. [*zwolf-monathe*, Teut.] the ſpace of a year, according to the calendar months.

TWE'NTIETH, Adj. [*twenteogotha*, Sax.] the next in order to the nineteeth; the ordinal of twenty.

TWE'NTY, Adj. [*twentig*, Sax. *tiuha*, Run.] twice ten.

TWI'BILL, S. [of *twy*, Sax. and *bill*] an iron tool uſed by paviours.

TWICE, Adj. [*twigith*, Sax. *twees*, Belg.] two times; doubly.

To TWI'FALLOW, V. A. in Huſbandry, ſignifies to roll or plow it a ſecond time.

TWIG, S. [*twig*, *twiga*, Sax. *twyg*, Belg.] a ſmall ſhoot of a branch.

TWI'LIGHT, S. [*tweelicht*, Belg. *tweonelecht*, Sax.] the appearance of light before ſun-riſe and after ſun-ſet; an obſcure light; an uncertain view.

TWIN, S. [*twinn*, Sax. *tweelingen*, Belg.] a child born at the ſame time and birth with another.

To TWINE, V. A. [*twinan*, Sax. *twynan*, Belg.] to wind thread round any ſubſtance; to twiſt ſo as to unite or form into one body. Neuterly, to wind, or form windings.

TWINE, S. a twiſted thread; a twiſt; an embrace formed by twiſting round any part.

To

To TWINGE, V. A. [*twingen*, Belg. *twinge*, Dan.] to torment with a ſudden and ſhort pain; to pinch.

TWINGE, S. a ſhort, ſudden, ſharp pain; a pinch.

To TWI'NKLE, V. N. [*twinclian*, Sax.] to ſparkle, or ſhine with intermitted light; to open and ſhut the eye quickly.

TWI'NKLE, S. a ſparkling intermitting light; the motion of the eye.

To TWIRL, V. A. [from *whirle*] to turn or force round.

TWIRL, S. circular motion. Twiſt; convolution.

To TWIST, V. A. [*getwiſan*, Sax. *twigen*, Belg.] to form by turning round; to wreath or encircle by ſomething; to weave or form by turning round, ſo that the parts ſhall unite together; to inſinuate.

TWIST, S. the act of turning round ſeveral things ſo as to unite them; any thing made by winding two things together; a cord; a writhe.

TWI'STING, Adj. in a folding manner.

To TWIT, V. A. [*edwitan*, Sax.] to reproach, or mention to a perſon by way of a ſneer.

TWI'TTINGLY, Adv. ſneeringly; reproachfully.

To TWITCH, V. A. [*edwitan*, Sax.] to pull or pluck with a quick motion.

TWITCH, S. a quick or ſudden pull; a painful contraction of the fibres.

TWI'TCHGRASS, S. a plant.

To TWITTER, V. N. to make a ſharp, intermitted, and tremulous noiſe; to be affected with a ſtrong or ſudden inclination, followed by *toward*.

TWI'TTER, S. any motion or diſorder of paſſion, laughing, or fretting.

TWITTLETWA'TTLE, S. tattle; gabble.

'TWIXT, a contraction of BETWIXT.

TWO, Adj. [*twai*, Goth. *twa*, Sax. *tu*-Run. *deux*, Fr. *duo*, Lat.] a number compoſed of one added to one. This word is often uſed in compoſition.

TWO'FOLD, Adj. [*trererald*, Sax.] double the number, or twice the quantity.

TWO'-HANDED, Adj. large; bulky; enormous of magnitude.

To TY'E, V. A. See TIE.

TY'E, S. a knot; a bond or obligation.

TYKE, S. a dog or one as contemptible as a dog.

TYMBA'L, S. a kind of kettle-drum.

TYMBO'RELLA, S. a ducking-ſtool.

TYMPA'N, S. a tymbal or drum. Among Anatomiſts, the drum of the ear, a thin, dry, tranſparent, nervous membrane of moſt exquiſite ſenſe, and the inſtrument of hearing. Among Printers, a frame belonging to the printing-preſs, and covered with parchment, on which every ſheet of paper is laid in to be printed off.

TYMPANI'TES, S. [τυμπανίτης, that particular ſort of dropſy that ſwe belly up like a drum; and is often cu tapping.

TYMPA'NUM, S. [τυμπανον, G drum. Among Mechanics, a ſort of placed on an axis, on the top of which vers, for the more eaſy turning the axis to raiſe the weight.

TY'MPANY, S. [*tympanum*, Lat.] a ling in the body, which makes it reſem drum.

TY'NY, Adj. [written likewiſe *tiny*, *tynt*, *tynd*, Dan. or *tenuis*, Lat.] ſmall.

TY'PE, S. [*typus*, Lat. τυπος, Gr. emblem, or mark of any thing; that by any thing is ſymbolically, or hieroglyph prefigured; a printing letter.

TY'PHODES, S. [τυφωδης, Gr.] a tinual burning fever, proceeding from flammation of the bowels.

TYPHO'MANIA, S. [τυφομανια, a delirium or phrenſy; a lethargy.

TY'PHON, S. [τυφω, Gr.] a hurr a violent whirlwind; a fiery meteor.

TY'PICAL, Adj. repreſenting by ſymbol or hierogliphic.

TY'PICALLY, Adv. [from *typical*, typical manner

To TY'PIFY, V. A. to expreſs by ſymbol, action, or hieroglyphic.

TYPOGRA'PHER, S. [*typographus*, τυπογραφος, G.] a printer.

TYPOGRA'PHICAL, Adj. [τυπ χος, Gr.] belonging to typography, or t of printing.

TYPOGRA'PHY, S. [*typographia*, the art of printing.

TYRA'NNIC, or TYRANNICAL, [*tyrannicus*, Lat. *tyrannique*, Fr. τυραννικ cruel; oppreſſive; imperious; acting tyrant.

TYRA'NNICIDE, S. [Lat.] the killing a tyrant.

To TY'RANNISE, V. A. [*tyra* Fr.] to govern or act in an imperious gorous manner, like a tyrant.

TYRA'NNY, S. [*tyrannis*, Fr. *ty* Lat.] acting without regard to the la rights or properties of the people; outr cruelty and oppreſſion.

TY'RANT, S. [τυραννος, Gr. *ty* Lat.] a perſon who governs imperiou rigorouſly; a ſevere maſter; an oppre

TYRA'NNOUS, Adj. tyrannical ſpotic; arbitrary; ſevere.

TYRI'ASIS, S. the leproſy.

TY'RO, S. [*tyro*, Lat.] a novice; his rudiments, or not maſter of his ar

TYRO'SIS, S. [of τυρος, Gr.] a c of milk in the ſtomach into a ſubſtan cheeſe.

U

U, The twentieth letter of the Engliſh alphabet; when it is uſed as a conſonant, its form is different from that of the vowel, being made thus V, and numerically, ſtands for five. It is alſo a contraction for *vide*, and is borrowed originally from the Phenician alphabet, but perhaps more properly from the Latin, Gothic, or Saxon.

VA'CANCY, S. [See VACANT] an empty ſpace; a chaſm; times of leiſure or relaxation; liſtleſsneſs, or emptineſs of thought.

VA'CANT, Adj. [Fr. *vacans*, Lat.] empty; having nothing in it; free from crowds, obſtacles or incumbrance; having no poſſeſſor or incumbent; at leiſure, or diſingaged; void of thought.

To VACA'TE, V. A. [*vacatus*, Lat.] to make void or vacant; to defeat or annul.

VACA'TED, Adj. made void or vacant; defeated; annulled.

VACA'TION, S. [*vacatio*, Lat.] in Common Law, all the time which paſſes between term and term. Among Civilians, the time from the death of the laſt incumbent till the benefice is ſupplied by another. Leiſure or freedom from trouble, buſineſs, or perplexity.

VA'CARY, S. [*vacca*, Lat.] a cow-houſe.

To VA'CILLATE, V. N. [*vaciller*, Fr. *vacillatum*, Lat.] to reel; to ſhake; to totter; to ſtagger.

VACILLATION, S. the act of ſtaggering or ſhaking; irreſolution; uncertainty.

VA'CIVE, Adj. [*vacivus*, Lat.] void, empty.

VACIVITY, S. [*vacivitas*, Lat.] emptineſs.

VACUITY, S. [*vacuité*, Fr. *vacuitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of being unoccupied by body; ſpace void of body; want of ſubſtance.

VA'CUUM, S. [Lat.] ſpace not occupied by matter.

To VADE, V. N. to decay; to fade; to vaniſh.

VA'FROUS, Adj. [*vaſer*, Lat.] ſubtle; crafty.

VA'GABOND, Adj. [Fr.] wandering about, or having no ſettled habitation.

VA'GABOND, S. a perſon that wanders about, and has no ſettled habitation.

VAGA'RY, S. [*vagus*, Lat.] a wild freak or frolick.

VAGINOPE'NNOUS, Adj. [*vagina*, Lat. and *penna*, Lat.] having the wings covered or ſheathed with hard caſes.

VA'GRANCY, S. a diſſolute and diſorderly courſe of life.

VA'GRANT, Adj. [*vagent*, Fr.] wandering, or having no fixed place.

VA'GRANT, S. one that has no ſettled place of abode; a ſtroller; one that moves from place to place, without any viſible way of living.

VA'GUE, Adj. [Fr. *vagus*, Lat.] wandering, or having no ſettled place; unfixed; unſettled; or undeterminate.

VAIL, S. [*veile*, Fr. this word is at preſent written *veil*; from *velum*, Lat. and the verb in the ſame manner; from *velo*, Lat. yet as the old manner of writing ſhews it might have been borrowed originally from the Fr. it may ſtill be continued] a curtain or cover thrown over any thing to conceal it; a part of a dreſs by which the face is covered. Uſed in the plural, to ſignify profits that accrue to officers and ſervants, excluſive of ſalary or wages.

To VAIL, V. A. [*avaller le bonnet*, Fr.] to lower, let fall, or pull off by way of compliment. "The ceremony of *vailing* the bonnet in ſalutations." *Addiſ.* Neuturly, to ſhew reſpect by yielding or ſubmitting. See VEIL.

VAIN, Adj. [Fr. *vanus*, Lat.] without effect; having no ſubſtance or reality; proud of little things; oſtentatious; idle or worthleſs; falſe. *In vain*, to no purpoſe or end; without effect. When uſed in compoſition, it implies oſtentatious.

VA'INLY, Adv. uſeleſsly; to no purpoſe.

VA'INLESS, S. [*vanité*, Fr.] emptineſs, uſeleſſneſs.

VAIRE, S. in Heraldry, is when the field of a coat of arms is chequered with little bells of two colours.

VAI'VODE, S. a prince of the Dacian provinces.

VA'LANCE, S. [according to Skinner, from VALENCIA, whence they were brought] the drapery hanging round the teſſer of a bed.

VALE, S. [*val*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] a low ground lying between two hills.

VALEDI'CTION, S. the ſpeech made at parting; a bidding farewell.

VA'LENTINE, S. a ſweetheart choſen on St. Valentine's day.

VA'LENTINIANS, S. a ſect of heretics, ſo called from Valentinus their founder, in the 11th century.

VALE'RIAN, S. the herb *great ſetwall*.

VA'LET, S. [Fr.] a waiting ſervant. *Valet de chambre*, one who waits on a nobleman in his bed-chamber, and dreſſes and undreſſes him.

VALE'TUDE, S. [*valetudo*, Lat.] a good ſtate of health.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, S. a ſickly perſon; one who fancies himſelf ill.

VALETUDINA'RIAN, or VADETU'DINARY, Adj. [*valetudinaire*, Fr. *valetudo*, Lat.] ſickly.

VALETU'DINARY, S. an infirmary or hoſpital for the ſick.

VA'LIANT, Adj. [*valliant*, Fr.] brave; ſtout or courageous.

VALI'ANTLY, Adv. bravely; courageouſly.

VA'LIANTNESS, S. bravery; courage; ſtoutneſs; intrepidity.

VA'LID, Adj. [*valide*, Fr. *validus*, Lat.] ſtrong or efficacious, applied to things. Conc uſive, or having force, applied to argument.

To VALI'DATE, V. A. [*valider*, Fr.] to make good, enforce, or render effectual.

VA'LIDITY, S. [*validité*, Fr. *validitas*, Lat.] force; power; ſtrength; authenticity.

VA'LLEY, S. [*vallée*, Fr. *vallis*, Lat.] low ground lying between hills. See VALE.

VA'LOUR, S. [*valeur*, Fr. *valor*, Lat.] courage; bravery.

VALO'ROUS, Adj. [*valoreux*, Fr.] brave; valiant; courageous.

VALO'ROUSNESS, S. bravery; courage; intrepedity.

VA'LUABLE, Adj. of great price or worth; deſerving eſteem.

VALU'ABLENESS, S. price or worth; eſteem.

VALU'ATION, S. [*evaluation*, Fr.] price or value put upon a thing.

VA'LUE, S. [Fr.] price; worth; price equal to the worth of a thing.

To VA'LUE, V A. [*valoir*, Fr.] to rate at a certain price; to have in high eſteem; to appraiſe or eſtimate.

VALVE, S. [*valva*, Lat.] any thing that opens and ſhuts over the mouth of a veſſel. In Anatomy, a membrane which opens certain veſſels to admit the blood, and ſhuts to prevent its returning.

VA'MBRACE, S. armour for the arm.

VAMP, S. the upper leather of a ſhoe.

To VAMP, V. A. to piece an old thing with ſomething new; to repair any thing old or decayed, in order to make it paſs for new.

VA'MPLATE, S. a gauntlet or iron glove.

VAN, S. [*avant*, Fr. before] the front or firſt line of an army; any thing ſpread wide, by which a wind is raiſed; from *van*, Fr. *vanus*, Lat. a wing.

To VAN. V. N. [*vaner*, Fr. *vannare*, Lat.] to winnow corn.

VA'NCOURIER, S. [*avant courier*, Fr.] a harbinger; a precurſer.

VANE, S. [*vaene*, Belg. *vaian*, Goth.] a plate hung on a pin, ſo as to turn with the wind; a weathercock. *Vanes*, among Mariners, are the ſights made to ſlide upon ſuch inſtruments as are uſed for taking obſervations at ſea.

VAN-GUARD, S. [*l'qvant gard*, Fr.] the front or firſt line of an army.

To VA'NISH, V. N. [*evaneſco*, Lat. *evanouïr*, Fr.] to diſappear; to come to nought.

VA'NITY, S. [*vanité*, Fr. *vanitas*, Lat.] emptineſs; uncertainty; fruitleſs deſire or endeavour; falſhood; vain purſuit; an object of petty pride; oſtentation.

To VA'NQUISH, V. A. [*vaincre*, Fr.] to conquer, ſubdue, or confute.

VA'NTAGE, S. gain; ſuperiority; opportunity.

VA'PID, Adj. [*vapidus*, Lat.] dead or flat, applied to liquors. Pallid.

VA'PIDITY, S. [*vapiditas*, Lat.] deadneſs; flatneſs.

VAPORA'RY, S. [*vaporarium*, Lat.] a ſtove or hot-houſe; a ſtew or bagnio. Among Phyſicians, a decoction of herbs poured hot into a veſſel, ſo that the patient ſitting over it may receive the fumes.

VAPORA'TION, S. the act of emitting fumes or vapours.

VAPO'RIFEROUS, Adj. [*vaporifer*, Fr.] producing or cauſing vapours.

VAPO'ROUS, Adj. [*vaporeux*, Fr. *vaporus*, Lat.] full of vapours; full of vain imaginations.

VA'POUR, S. [*vapeur*, Fr. *vapor*, Lat.] the ſmall particles of a fluid, which, being ſeparated by heat aſcend into the air; a wind; a ſteam; a vain imagination. In the plural, a diſeaſe cauſed by flatulencies, diſordered or hypocondriacal affections in women, ſynonimous to the ſpleen in men.

To VA'POUR, V. N. [*vaporo*, Lat.] to fly off in fumes. Figuratively, to bully or brag.

VA'RIABLE, Adj. [Fr. *variabilis*, Lat.] changing; not long the ſame.

VA'RIABLENESS, S. changeableneſs.

VA'RIABLY, Adv. changeably uncertainly.

VA'RIANCE, S. [from VARY.] a ſtate of enmity. In Law, an alteration of ſomething formerly laid in a plea.

VARIA'TION, S. [Fr. *variatio*, Lat.] change of colour, ſound, or ſtate; deviation.

VA'RICOUS, Adj. diſeaſed with dilation.

To VA'RIEGATE, V. A. [*vdriegatns*, low Lat.] to ſtain with different colours.

VA'RIEGATED, Adj. ſtreaked, or diverſified with different colours.

VA'RIEGATION, S. the quality of being beautified or diverſified with ſeveral colours.

VA'RIETY, S. [*varieté*, Fr. *varietas*, Lat.] change; intermixture of different things; difference.

VA'RIFORM, Adj. [of *varius* and *forma*, Lat.] of divers ſhapes or forms.

VA'RIOUS, Adj. [*varius*, Lat.] different; changeable; unlike each other; marked with different colours; numerous.

VA'RIOUSLY, Adv. differently; diverſly.

VA'RIOUSNESS, S. diverſity; changeableneſs.

VA'RLET, S. [old Fr.] antiently a ſervant; but at preſent uſed as a term of reproach, to convey the idea of a worthleſs perſon.

VA'RNISH, S. [*vernis*, Fr. *vernix*. Lat.] matter laid on wood, metal, *&c.* to make them ſhine. Figuratively, a cover or palliation of a crime.

To VA'RNISH, V. A. to cover with ſomething fluid; to conceal a defect with ſomething ornamental or rhetorical.

To VA'RY, V. A. [*vario*, Lat. *varier*, Fr.] to change; to make of different kinds. Neuterly, to appear in different forms; to be different from each other; to alter; to deviate; to shift colours; to be at variance.

VA'SCULAR, Adj. full of vessels.

VASCULI'FE'ROUS, Adj. in Botany, plants which have, besides the common calix, a peculiar vessel to contain the seed.

VASE, S. [Fr. *vas*, Lat.] a vessel; generally applied to one designed for show rather than use.

VASSAL, S. [Fr. *vassalo*, Ital.] one holding by the will of a superior; a subject or dependant; a servant subject to the will of another.

VASSA'LLAGE, S. [Fr.] the state of being subject to the will of another; dependence; subjection.

VAST, Adj. [*vaste*, Fr. *vastus*, Lat.] great or large; generally applied to any thing enormously great.

VA'STLY, Adv. largely; greatly.

VA'STNESS, S. [*vastitas*, Lat.] excessive largeness, greatness, or hugeness.

VAT, S. [*vat*, Belg. *fat*, Sax.] See FAT.

VA'TICAN, S. [so called from the hill on which it stands] a famous palace near St. Peter's church at Rome, were the popes used formerly to reside during the winter, and in which is the conclave of all the cardinals, being a gallery large enough to entertain 60 cardinals, allowing each two rooms. The middle of this gallery opens into the famous Vatican library, which was founded by Sextus IV. but if we may credit what is said, this large edifice contains 5000 rooms.

VATICINA'TION, S. the act of prophesying, divining, and foretelling.

VA'TICIDE, S. a murderer of poets.

To VATI'CINATE, V. N. [*vaticinor*, Lat.] to prophesy.

VA'VASOUR, S. anciently a nobleman, next in rank to a baron.

VAULT, S. [pronounced *vaut*, from *voute*, Fr. *volta*, Ital.] a continued arch; a cellar, so called, because arched generally on the top; a cave; a repository for the dead under a church; a leap.

To VAULT, V. A. [*vouter*, Fr.] to arch, or shape like an arch; to cover with an arch. Neuterly, to leap, jump, or shew postures; from *voltiger*, Fr. *voltiggiare*, Ital.

To VAUNT, V. A. [*vanter*, Fr.] to boast of; to display in an ostentatious manner; to brag.

VAUNT, S. a brag or boast.

VA'UNTINGLY, Adv. boastingly; braggingly.

VAUNTINGNESS, S. boasting; bragging; vain glory.

U'BEROSITY, or U'BERTY, S. [*uberositas*, Lat.] fertility; plenty; store; abundance.

U'BEROUS, Adj. [*uberosus*, Lat.] plentiful; fruitful.

UBICATION, S. [of *ubi*, Lat.] residence or situation in a place.

UBIQUITARIAN, S. [of *ubique*, Lat.] one who holds that Christ's body is every where present.

UBI'QUITY, S. [*ubiquité*, Fr.] omnipresence.

U'DDER, S. [*uder*, Sax. and Belg. *uber*, Lat.] the dug of a cow or other large beast.

VEAL, S. [*veel*, old Fr.] the flesh of a calf.

VE'CTION, S. the act of carrying.

To VEER, V. N. [*virer*, Fr.] to turn about. Actively, to let out. Used with *out*, to turn or change.

VE'GETABLE, S. [Fr. *vegetabilis*, low Lat.] an organised body, consisting of various parts, taking in its nourishment usually by a root, and increasing its dimensions by growth; a plant.

VE'GETABLE, Adj. having the nature of a plant.

To VE'GETATE, V. N. [*vegeto*, Lat.] to grow.

VEGETA'TION, S. growth; increase of bulk, parts, and dimensions, applied to trees, plants, shrubs, and minerals.

VEGETA'TIVE, Adj. [*vegetatif*, Fr.] producing growth, or causing to grow.

VEGE'TE, Adj. [*vegetus*, Lat.] vigorous; active; spritely.

VEHE'MENCE, or VEHE'MENCY, S. [*vehementia*, Lat.] violence; ardour; vigour.

VE'HEMENT, Adj. [Fr. *vehemens*, Lat.] with force, violence, or eagerness.

VE'HICLE, S. [*vehiculum*, Lat.] that in which any thing is carried, conveyed, or used as a means of washing down any thing to be swallowed.

To VEIL, V. A. [*velo*, Lat. See VAIL.] to cover the face with any thing; to cover or hide.

VEIL, S. [*velum*, Lat.] a cover used to conceal the face; a cover or disguise.

VEIN, S. [*veine*, Fr. *vena*, Lat.] a vessel which conveys the blood from the arteries back to the heart; a hollow or cavity; the course of metal in a mine; tendency, or turn of mind; the time when any inclination is strongest; humour or temper.

VELLE'ITY, S. [*velleitas*, Lat.] the lowest degree of desire.

To VE'LLICATE, V. A. [*vellico*, Lat.] to twitch.

VELLICA'TION, S. a twitching. Plurally, among Physicians, certain convulsions that affect the fibres of the face.

VELLUM, S. [*velin*, Fr. *velamen*, Lat.] the skin of a calf dressed for writing; the finest sort of parchment.

VELO'CITY, S. [*velocité*, Fr. *velocitas*, Lat.] speed; quickness of motion.

VE'LVET, S. [*velluto*, Ital. *velours*, Fr. *villus*,

villus, Lat.] a kind of a silk manufacture with a short pile.

VE'NAL, Adj. [Fr *venalis*, Lat.] capable of being bought; to be purchased; mercenary: a word of reproach.

VENA'LITY, S. [*venalité*, Fr. *venalitas*, Lat.] a disposition that renders a person ready to flatter, or agree to any thing for gain.

VENA'TION, S. the exercise or practice of hunting.

To VEND, V. A. [*vendre*, Fr. *vendo* Lat.] to sell, or offer to sale.

VENDE'E, S. in Law the person to whom any thing is sold.

VE'NDIBLE, Adj. [*vendibilis*, Lat.] saleable.

VENDITION, S. the act of selling or disposing of any commodity; a sale.

VE'NDOR, S. in Law a seller.

VENEE'RING, S. among joiners, the laying thin slabs of wood over others of less value; a kind of inlaying.

VENENIFE'ROUS, Adj. [*venenifer*, Lat.] bearing poison.

VENENO'US, Adj. [*venenosus*, Lat.] full of poison; poisonous.

VE'NERABLE, Adj. [Fr *venerabilis*, Lat.] to be regarded with awe or reverence.

To VE'NERATE, V. A. [*venerer*, Fr. *veneror*, Lat.] to treat or regard with awe, or reverence.

VENERA'TION, S. great respect; reverence.

VENE'REAL, Adj. [*venereus*, Lat.] relating to love; caught by love embraces.

VE'NERY, S. [*venerie*, Fr from *vener*, Fr.] hunting. "Beasts of *venery* and fishes." *Brown*. Lasciviousness; lustfulness.

VENESE'CTION, S. [*vena*, and , Lat.] the act of letting blood.

To VENGE, V. A. [*venger*, Fr.] to punish for some offence. Seldom used.

VE'NGEANCE, S. [Fr.] punishment, or revenge for some crime or offence.

VE'NIABLE, or VENIAL, Adj. [*veniel*, Fr. from *venia*, Lat.] pardonable; permitted, or allowed.

VE'NISON, S. [pronounced *venson* from *venaison*, Fr.] the flesh of deer; game, or beasts of chase.

VE'NOM, S. [*venim*, Fr.] poison.

VE'NOMOUS, Adj. poisonous.

VE'NOUS, Adj. [*venosus*, Lat.] full of veins.

VENT, S. [*fente*, Fr.] a small aperture, or hole, by which any vapour transpires; passage from secrecy to public notice. Sale; from *vente*, Fr. In Gunnery, the difference between the circumference of the ball, and the circumference of the bore of the cannon.

To VENT, V. A. [*venter*, Fr. *eventare*, *sventare*, Ital.] to let out at a small hole or aperture; to give way to, or free from restraint; to utter; to publish; to sell.

VE'NTANA, S. [Span.] a window.

VEN'TER, S. [Lat.] in Anatomy, any cavity of the body, but particularly the abdomen. In Law, a womb or mother.

To VE'NTILATE, V. A. [*ventilatus*, Lat.] to fan with the wind; to winnow; to examine or discuss any controverted point.

VENTILA'TION, S. fanning, or gathering wind; winnowing corn.

VENTILA'TOR, S an instrument invented by Dr. Hales, to extract foul, and supply fresh air.

VENTO'SITY, S. [*ventositas*, Lat.] windiness; the wind pent up in a human body.

VE'NTRICLE, S. [*ventricule*, Fr *ventriculus*, Lat.] the stomach; any small cavity particularly those of the heart.

VE'NTURE, S. [*aventure* Fr.] hazard an undertaking of chance and danger; chance a stake *At a venture*, is at hazard; without consideration or premeditation.

To VENTURE, V N. to dare; to hazard. Used with *at* or *upon*, to engage in an attempt without any prospect, or certainty of security. Actively, to expose; to hazard or risque

VE'NTURIOUS, Adj. fearless; daring.

VE'NUS, S. the goddess of love and beauty; the evening star. In Chemistry, copper metal. In Heraldry, the green colour in the arms of sovereign princes.

VERA'CITY, S. [*verax*, Lat.] consistency of words with fact; or consistency of deeds with promises.

VERB, S. [*verbe*, Fr. *verbum*, Lat.] a part of speech signifying existence, action, or passion.

VE'RBAL, Adj. [Fr. *verbalis*, Lat.] spoken, opposed to written; consisting only in words.

VERBA'LITY, S. mere bare words.

VERBA'TIM, Adv. [Lat.] word for word.

To VE'RBERATE, V. A. [*verberatum*, Lat.] to beat or strike.

VE'RBERATION, S. the act of beating or striking.

VERBO'SE, Adj. [*verbosus*, Lat.] abounding or tedious with words.

VERBOSITY, S. [*verbosité*, Fr.] the quality of using many words.

VE'RDANT, Adj. [*verdoyant*, Fr. *virdans*, Lat.] green.

VERDE'GREASE, S. [*ver de gris*, Fr.] a green poisonous substance made of the rust of copper or brass.

VERDE'LLO, S. a touch stone for trying gold, or other metals.

VERDE'RER, or VERDE'ROR, S. a judicial officer of the king's forest.

VE'RDICT, S. [*verum dictum*, Lat.] the determination of a jury on any cause; a decision; judgment.

VE'RDURE, S. [Fr.] green colour.

VERECU'ND, Adj. [Lat.] modest; bashful.

VERGE,

VERGE, S. [Fr. *virga*, Lat.] a rod, or something in that form, carried before a perſon in office; the brink, edge, or utmoſt border, from *vergo*, Lat. In Law, the compaſs about the king's court, bounding the juriſdiction of the lord ſteward, and the corner of the king's houſe.

To VERGE, V. N. [*vergo*, Lat.] to tend or bend downwards, uſed with *towards*.

VE'RGER, S. a tipſtaff to a judge; an officer who carries a rod tipt with ſilver before a biſhop.

VERI'DICAL, Adj. [*veridique*, Fr.] ſpeaking truth.

To VERI'FICATE, V. A. [*verificatum*, Lat.] to prove a thing to be true.

VERIFICATION, S. the act of proving a thing, or making good an aſſertion.

To VE'RIFY, V. N. [*verifier*, Fr.] to prove true or juſtify.

VE'RILY, Adv. in truth; indeed.

VERI'SIMILITY, or VERI'SIMILITUDE, S. [*veriſimilitudo*, Lat.] probability or likelihood.

VE'RITY, S. [*verité*, Fr.] truth.

VE'RJUCE, S. the juice of unripe grapes, or crab apples.

VERMI'CELLI, S. [*vermiculi*, Ital.] little worms made with flour and eggs, and uſed in ſoops.

VERMI'CULAR, Adj. [*vermiculus*, Lat.] acting like a worm; continued from one part of the body to the other.

VERMI'CULATED, Adj. [*vermiculatus*, Lat.] wrought with various colours.

VERMI'CULATION, S. among Botaniſts, the breeding worms or vermin in herbs, plants, trees. In Phyſic, a griping of the guts.

VERMI'CULOUS, Adj. full of grubs.

VERMI'FORM, Adj. ſhaped like a worm.

VERMIFUGE, S. [of *vermis* and *fugo*, Lat.] a medicine that deſtroys, or expels, worms.

VERMI'LLION, S. a lively, briſk, red colour.

VE'RMINE, S. [Fr *vermis*, Lat.] any noxious animal: applied generally to ſmall ones

VERMI'PAROUS, Adj. breeding vermin.

VE'RMIVOROUS, Adj devouring or feeding on worms.

VERNA'CULAR, Adj. [*vernaculus*, Lat.] of one's own country; natural.

VERNAL, Adj. [*vernus*, Lat.] belonging to the ſpring. *Vernal equinox*, in Aſtronomy, is the time when the ſun enters the equinoctial line in the ſpring, about the 21ſt of March, making the nights and days of an equal length.

VERNI'LITY, S. ſervile, flattering behaviour.

VE'RREL, or VERROL, S. [*verole*, Fr.] a little braſs, or iron ring, fixed round the end of a cane, or handle of a tool.

VE'RSATILE, Adj. [*verſatilis*, Lat.] eaſily turning.

VERSE, S. [*vers*, Fr. *verſus*, Lat.] a line conſiſting of a certain ſucceſſion of ſounds, or number of ſyllabies; a ſection, or a paragraph of a book; poetry.

To be VE'RSED, V. N. [*bien verſé*, Fr. *verſor*, Lat.] to be ſkilled in, or acquainted with.

VERSIFICA'TION, S. [Fr.] the art or practice of making verſes

VERSIFIER, S. [*verſificateur*, Fr.] one that makes verſes; a paltry rhimer.

To VE'RSIFY, V. N. [*verſifier*, Fr.] to make verſes. Actively, to turn to verſe.

VE'RSION, S. [Fr. *verſio*, Lat.] change; tranſlation.

VERSUTI'LOQUENS, Adj. ſpeaking ſubtilly.

VERT, S. [Fr.] any thing that bears a green leaf.

VE'RTEBRE, S. [Fr. *vertebra*, Lat.] a joint of the back.

VE'RTEX, S. [Lat.] the zenith, or point over the head; the top.

VE'RTICAL, Adj. [Fr.] placed in the zenith, or over the head; placed perpendicular to the horizon.

VERTICI'LLATE, Adj. in Botany, plants, whoſe flowers are intermixed with ſmall leaves, growing in a kind of whirls.

VERTI'CITY, S. rotation; circumvolution.

VIRTI'GINOUS, Adj. [*vertigineux*, Fr.] giddy.

VE'RTIGO, S. [Lat.] giddineſs, or a diſeaſe wherein objects, though fixed, appear to turn round, attended with a fear of falling, and dimneſs of ſight.

VER'Y, Adj [*vrai*, Fr. *verus*, Lat,] true; real: the ſame, or identical; to a great degree.

VE'SICA, S in Anatomy, a bladder; any membranous ſubſtance in which a fluid is contained.

VESICA'TORY, S. [*veſicatorium*, Lat.] a medicine which raiſes bliſters in the ſkin.

VE'SICLE, S. a little bladder.

VE'SPER, S. the evening ſtar; the evening.

VE'SPERS, S. [*vepres*, Fr.] in the Roman church, evening prayers.

VE'SSEL, S. [*vaſſelle*, Fr *vas*, Lat.] any thing in which liquors, or other things, are put; thoſe parts of an animal body which contain the fluids; any vehicle by which things are conveyed on the water.

VEST, S. [*veſtis*, Lat.] a garment.

To VEST, V. A. [*veſtio*, Lat.] to dreſs; to make poſſeſſor of; to put into poſſeſſion.

VE'STAL, S. [*veſtalis*, Lat.] a virgin conſecrated to *Veſta*. Figuratively, a pure virgin.

VE'STIBULE, S. the porch, or firſt entrance of a houſe.

VESTIGA'TION, S. the act of tracing; ſeeking; or ſearching after.

VE'STIGE, S. [Fr. *veſtigium*, Lat.] a foot-

footstep or mark, by which any thing may be traced.

VE'STMENT, S. [*vêtement*, Fr.] a garment.

VE'STRY, S. [*revestiaire*, Fr.] a room in a church wherein the minister puts on his surplice, or stays till it is time to perform his function; an assembly of the heads of the parish. *Vestry Clerk* is an officer who keeps the accounts of the parish.

VE'STURE, S. [Fr. *vestura*, Lat.] a garment or robe; dress.

VETCH, S. [*vesse*, Fr.] chick-peas, a kind of pulse.

VE'TERAN, Adj. [*veteranus*, Lat.] long practised in war; long experienced.

VE'TERAN, S. an old soldier; one long experienced or practised in any thing.

To VEX, V. A [*vexo*, Lat.] to make uneasy or angry by importunity or imposition.

VEXA'TION, S. the act of troubling, or state of being troubled; the cause of trouble or uneasiness.

U'GLINESS, S. deformity; the quality of being disagreeable to the sight, or void of beauty.

U'GLY, Adj. deformed, offensive to the sight, void of beauty.

VIAL, S. [φιαλη, Gr.] a small bottle.

VI'AND, S. [*viande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ital.] food; meat dressed.

VIA'TICUM, S. [Lat.] provision for a journey. In the Romish church, the last rites performed to fit a person for death.

To VI'BRATE, V. A. [*vibratus*, Lat.] to brandish, or move to or fro with a quick motion; to make to quiver. Neuterly, to play up and down, or to and fro, alternately.

VI'BRATION, S. the act of moving to and fro, or upwards and downwards alternately.

VI'CAR, S. [*vicarius*, Lat.] one who possesses an appropriated, or impropriated benefice; one who performs the duty of another.

VICA'RAGE, S. [*vicaria*, Lat.] the cure or benefice of a vicar.

VICA'RIOUS, Adj. deputed; delegated; acting by commission.

VICE, S. [*vitium*, Lat.] an habitual course of actions contrary to the laws of virtue; a fault; a kind of small iron press, used in holding any thing fast, and moving by screws; from *viis*, Belg gripe. *Vice*, in composition is derived from the Latin, and signifies one who acts instead of a superior, or is the second in command. As *Vice-Roy*, one who governs a state instead of a king.

VICEGE'RENT, S. a deputy; a lieutenant.

VI'CE-ROY, S. one who governs in place of a king with regal authority.

VI'CETY, S. niceness; exactness.

VICI'NITY, S. [*vicinus*, Lat.] nearness; neighbourhood.

VI'CIOUS, Adj. [from VICE.] committing actions contrary to virtue; addicted to vice.

VI'CIOUSNESS, S. wickedness; faultiness.

VICI'SSITUDE, S. [*vicissitudo*, Lat.] regular changes wherein the same things return in succession; revolution.

VIC'TIM, S. [*victima*, Lat.] something slain in sacrifice; something destroyed.

VI'CTOR, S. [*victor*, Lat. It is observed that this word is generally followed by *over*, or *at*, and rarely by *of*] a conqueror; one who gains the advantage in any dispute.

VICTO'RIOUS, Adj. [*victorieux*, Fr.] having obtained conquest, or the advantage; producing or betokening conquest.

VI'CTORY, S. [*victoire*, Fr. *victoria*, Lat.] conquest; success in any contest.

VI'CTRESS, S. a female who conquers.

To VI'CTUAL, V. A. to furnish with provisions.

VI'CTUALS, S. [*victuailles*, Fr. *vittonaglia*, Ital.] meat, or food.

VI'CTUALLER, S. [*victuailleur*, Fr.] a publican; one who furnishes or provides provisions; a ship that carries provisions for a fleet.

VI'DAME, S. in France, the judge of a bishop's seculiar jurisdiction.

VIDE'LICET, Adv. [Lat.] to wit; that is: usually written contractedly thus, *viz.*

VIDU'ITY, S. [*viduité*, Fr.] widowhood; the state of a woman who has buried her husband.

To VIE, V. A. [the etymology is uncertain] to shew or practise in opposition or competition. Neuterly, to contest for superiority. To emulate, followed by *with*.

To VIEW, V. A. [*veu*, Fr.] to survey, or look into by way of examination or curiosity; to look at.

VIEW, a prospect; sight; survey; the reach of sight; appearance or shew; exhibition, or display to the mind; intention or design.

VI'GIL, S. [*vigilia*, Lat.] a watch, or devotions paid to saints while other persons are generally at rest; the fast kept before a holiday.

VIGI'LANCE, S. [Fr. *vigilantia*, Lat.] forbearance of sleep; watchfulness.

VIGI'LANT, Adj. [*vigilans*, Lat.] watchful; circumspect, to prevent danger.

VI'GOROUS, Adj. [*vigor*, Lat.] full of strenth and life.

VI'GOUR, S. [*vigueur*, Fr. *vigor*, Lat.] strength, force, or power of body or mind; energy.

VILE, Adj. [*vil*, Fr. *vilis*, Lat.] base; mean; despicable; wicked.

VILE'NESS, S. [*vilitas*, Lat.] meanness; baseness; wickedness.

To VI'LIFY, V. A. to debase; to defame, or endeavour to make contemptible.

VILL, S. [*ville*, Fr. *villa*, Lat.] a village; or a small collection of houses.

VI'LLA, S. [Lat.] a country seat.

VI'LLAGE, S. [Fr.] a small collection of houses in the country, less than a town.

VI'LLA-

VI'LLAGER, S. [*villanus*, Lat.] an inhabitant of a village.

VI'LLAIN, S. [*vilain*, Fr.] one who holds of another by base tenure; a wicked and base wretch.

VI'LLAINOUS, Adj. base; vile; wicked; sorry; used sometimes to heighten the idea of any thing low and base.

VI'LLAINY, S. base wickedness.

VILLIERS, [George] duke of Buckingham, son of the duke of Buckingham, who was murdered by Felton; who, if he was inferior to his father as a statesman, was superior in wit, and wanted only application to have made a very great figure, even in the senate; but his love of pleasure was immoderate, which embarrassed him in the pursuit of any thing solid or praise-worthy. He was an infant when his father's murder was perpetrated, and received his early education from several domestic tutors, and was afterwards sent to the university of Cambridge: when he had finished his course there, he travelled with his brother lord Francis. Upon his return, which was after the breaking out of the civil wars, he was conducted to Oxford, and presented to his majesty, then there, and entered into Christ-Church. Upon the decline of the king's cause the young duke of Buckingham attended prince Charles into Scotland, and was present in the year 1651, at the battle of Worcester, whence he escaped beyond sea, and was soon after made knight of the garter. He came afterwards privately into England, and November 19, 1657, married Mary, the daughter and heiress of Thomas lord Fairfax, by whose interest he recovered all, or most of his estate which he had lost before. After the Restoration, at which time he is said to have possessed an estate of 20,000l. per annum, he was made one of the lords of the king's bed-chamber, and of the privy-council, lord lieutenant of Yorkshire, and, at last, master of the horse. In the year 1666, being discovered to have maintained secret correspondence by letters, and other transactions, tending to raise mutinies among some of his majesty's forces, and stir up sedition among his people, and to have carried on other traterous designs and practices, he absconded, upon which a proclamation was issued the same year for apprehending him. Notwithstanding this appearance of resentment against him, Charles, who was far from being of an implacable temper, took Buckingham again into favour, after he had made an humble submission; he was restored to his place in the council, and in the bed-chamber, in 1667, and seemed perfectly confirmed in the good graces of the king, who was, perhaps, too much charmed with his wit to consider him as an enemy. In the year 1670, the duke was supposed to be concerned in Blood's attempt on the life of the duke of Ormond. This scheme was to have conveyed that nobleman to Tyburn, and there to have hanged him; for which purpose he was taken out of his coach in St. James's street, and carried away by Blood and his son, beyond Devonshire-house, Piccadilly, but then rescued. In June 1671, the duke was installed chancellor of the university of Cambridge, and the same year was sent ambassador to the king of France; who being pleased with his person and errand, entertained him very nobly for several days together; and, upon his taking leave, gave him a sword and belt set with pearls and diamonds, to the value of 40,000 pistoles. He was afterwards sent to that king at Utrecht, in June 1672, together with Henry earl of Arlington, and George lord Hallifax. He was one of the cabal at Whitehall, and in the beginning of the session of parliament, February 1672, endeavoured to cast the odium of the Dutch war from himself upon lord Arlington, another of the cabal. In June 1674, he resigned the chancellorship of Cambridge. About this time he became a great favourer of the non-conformists. February 16, 1676, his grace, and James earl of Salisbury, Anthony earl of Shaftsbury, and Philip lord Wharton, were committed to the Tower, by order of the house of lords, for a contempt in refusing to retract what they had said the day before, when the duke immediately after his majesty had ended his speech to both houses, endeavoured to shew from law and reason, that the long prorogation was nulled, and the parliament was consequently dissolved. The chief of our author's works is, *The Rehearsal*, a comedy, first acted on December 7, 1661. The character of Bayes is inimitably drawn; in it the various foibles of poets (whether good, bad, or indifferent) are so excellently blended, as to make the most finished picture of a poetical coxcomb: it is such a master-piece of true humour as will ever last, while our English tongue is understood, or the stage affords a good comedian to play it. It is allowed by the severest enemies of this nobleman, that he had a great share of vivacity, and quickness of parts, which were particularly turned to ridicule; but while he has been celebrated as a wit, all men are silent as to his virtues; for it is no where recorded that he ever performed one generous disinterested action in his whole life. He died April 16, 1687: Mr. Wood says at his house in Yorkshire; but Mr. Pope informs us, that he died at an inn in that country, in very mean circumstances.

VIMI'NEOUS, Adj. made of twigs.

VI'NCIBLE, Adj. [*vincibilis*, Lat.] conquerable; that may be overcome.

VI'NCTURE, S. a binding.

To VI'NDICATE, V. A. [*vindicatus*, Lat.] to justify from any charge or accusation; to avenge; to assert, or claim effectually.

VI'NDICATION, S. [Fr.] defence; apology; justification.

VI'NDICATIVE, or VINDI'CTIVE, Adj. given to revenge.

VINDICA'TOR, S. one who juſtifies from a charge or accuſation; a defender.

VI'NDICTIVENESS, S. revengefulneſs.

VI'NE, S. [*vinea*, Lat.] the plant which bears the grape.

VI'NEGAR, S. [*vinaigre*, Fr.] wine, or other liquors made ſour; any thing ſour.

VI'NEYARD, S. [*winegeard*, Sax.] ground planted with vines.

VI'NOUS, Adj. [*vinoſus*, Lat.] having the qualities of, or reſembling, wine.

VI'NTAGE, S. [*vinage*, Fr.] the ſeaſon for making wine; the produce of wine for the year.

VI'NTNER, S. [*vinarius*, Lat.] one who ſells wine; a tavern-keeper.

VI'OL, S. a ſtringed inſtrument of muſic.

VIOLA'CEOUS, Adj. reſembling violets.

To VI'OLATE, V. A. [*violatus*, Lat.] to injure or hurt; to break any law; to injure by irreverence; to raviſh.

VIOLA'TION, S. the act of tranſgreſſing, or breaking.

VIOLA'TOR, S. [*violateur*, Fr.] a tranſgreſſor.

VI'OLENCE, S. [Fr. *violentia*, Lat.] force; unjuſt application of ſtrength; an aſſault; vehemence; injury; raviſhment.

VI'OLENT, Adj. [*violentus*, Lat.] acting with great, continued, and an unjuſt application of force. Occaſioned by force, oppoſed to natural.

VIO'LENTLY, Adv. forcibly; vehemently.

VIO'LET, S. [Fr.] a plant bearing a ſweet-ſcented flower.

VIO'LET, Adj. purple.

VIO'LIN, S. [*violon*, Fr.] a fiddle; a muſical inſtrument well known.

VIOLONCE'LLO, S. a ſmall baſs violin, juſt half as big as a common baſs violin in length, &c and uſed to play a baſs upon with a common baſs violin or viol.

VI'PER, S. [*vipere*, Fr. *vipera*, Lat.] a poiſonous reptile of the ſerpent kind.

VI'PEROUS, Adj. belonging to a viper.

VIRA'GO, S. [Lat] a female warrior; a maſculine woman.

VI'RENT, Adj. green; not withered.

VIRGE, S. a dean's mace.

VI'RGIN, S. [*vierge*, Fr. *virgo*, Lat.] a maid; any thing not uſed or ſoiled.

VI'RGINAL, Adj. maidenly; belonging to a virgin.

VI'RGINAL, S. [generally pronounced in the plural] a muſical inſtrument, ſo called becauſe uſed by young ladies.

VIRGINIA, S. a Britiſh colony of North-America, firſt diſcovered by the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh in 1584, and had its name from our Virgin Queen. It is very happily ſituated, with the river Potowmack on the N. E. ſeparating it from Maryland, and the Atlantic ocean on the E. Carolina on the S. and the Apalachian mountains on the W. which divide it from the vaſt tract called Louiſiana. On the W. ſide of Cheaſapeak-bay, it extends from lat. 36 deg. 30 min. to 39 deg. 30 min. N. but on the E. ſide only from Cape Charles in lat. 37 deg. 13 min. to 28 deg. N. Its breadth, ſo far as planted, is about 100 miles; but to the weſtward it has no boundary. The N. and W. winds here are either very ſharp and piercing, or ſtormy; and the S. and S. E. hazy or ſultry. Snow falls in great quantities, but ſeldom lies above two days; and the ſame may be ſaid of the froſt, the winters in this country being generally dry and clear. The ſpring is earlier than ours; May and June are very pleaſant, July and Auguſt ſultry, but September has prodigious rains. Towards the coaſt, and for 100 miles inland, there is hardly a hill or ſtone to be found. Here are trees of various ſorts, and of prodigious magnitude; with abundance of paſture grounds. The land produces rice, hemp, Indian corn, flax, ſilk, cotton, and wild grapes; but the ſtaple commodity of Virginia is tobacco, to which the planters poſtpone every thing elſe. That of Virginia, eſpecially the ſweet ſcented tobacco, which grows on York-river, is reckoned the beſt in the world, and generally vended in Great-Britain and Ireland, for ſmoaking, ſnuff, &c. the other ſort called, Oronoko, is ſent to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany; where it turns to equal account for the planter. Virginia contains fifty-four pariſhes and churches, thirty or forty of which have miniſters, with chapels of eaſe in thoſe of larger extent: the maintenance of each miniſter is ſettled at 1600 pounds of tobacco per annum, beſides perquiſites. In this colony are ſaid to be only two Preſbyterian, and three Quaker meeting-houſes At Middleplantation, or Williamſburg, there is a college. Though the uſual method of traffic in this country is by barter of one commodity with another, or of any with tobacco, they have Engliſh and Spaniſh coins in ſilver. When any perſon in Virginia is diſabled, through age or ſickneſs, he is placed in ſome planter's houſe at the public charge; and ſuch is the hoſpitality of the planters to ſtrangers, that there is no need of inns. Of late only they have begun to build forts, depending chiefly on a well-regulated militia on land, and cruziers from England at ſea. Though Virginia abounds in fine timber and naval ſtores, and it has one grand harbour after entering Cheaſapeak-bay, between Cape Charles and Henry, yet they build no ſhipping. As here are few towns, James-town and Williamſburg being the principal, the planters reſide on their farms, which lie contiguous to ſome large river; ſo that ſhips come up almoſt to their doors, and take in tobacco for their lading.

VI'RGINITY, S. [*virginité*, Fr. *virginitas*, Lat.] the ſtate of a woman that has not known man.

VIRIDI'TY, S. [*viriditas*, Lat.] greeneſs.

VIRI'LE, Adj. [*virilis*, Lat.] belonging to, or becoming a man.

VIRI'LITY, S. manhood; power of procreation.

VI'RTUAL, Adj. [*virtuel*, Fr.] having the efficacy, though not the ſenſible and material part.

VI'RTUALLY, Adv. in effect, though not formally.

VI'RTUE, S. [*vertue*, Fr. *virtus*, Lat.] a habit of acting agreeable to the rules of morality, which improves and perfects the poſſeſſor; moral excellence; a medicinal quality or efficacy; power; excellence. *Cardinal virtues*, among Moraliſts, are, prudence, temperance, juſtice, and fortitude.

VIRTUO'SO, S. [Ital.] a man curious in collecting antique and natural curioſities.

VI'RTUOUS, Adj. [*virtueux*, Fr. *virtuoſus*, Lat.] habitually good; chaſte.

VI'RULENCE, or VI'RULENCY, S. [from VIRULENT] acrimony, or bitterneſs of temper; malignity.

VI'RULENT, Adj. [Fr. *virulentus*, Lat.] poiſonous; ſharp.

VI'SAGE, S. [Fr. *viſaggio*, Ital.] the countenance or look.

VI'SCERA, S. the entrails or bowels.

VI'SCERAL, or VI'SCEROUS, Adj. belonging to the bowels.

To VI'SCERATE, V. A. [*viſceratum*, Lat.] to embowel, or take out the bowels.

VI'SCID, Adj. [*viſcidus*, Lat.] reſembling glue in its conſiſtence and ſticking.

VISCO'SITY, S. [*viſcoſité*, Fr.] clammineſs; a gluiſh or ſticking quality.

VI'SCOUNT, S. [*vicomte*, Fr. pronounced *vicount*] an order or dignity next to an earl: it was an ancient title as an office, but a modern one as a dignity, being never mentioned as ſuch before the reign of Henry VI.

VI'SCOUNTESS, S. the wife of a viſcount.

VI'SCOUS, Adj. [*viſqueux*, Fr. *viſcoſus*, Lat.] ſticky, or glutinous.

VISIBI'LITY, S. [*viſibilitas*, Lat.] the quality of being ſeen.

VI'SIBLE, Adj. [Fr. *viſibilis*, Lat.] to be perceived by the eye; apparent.

VI'SIBLY, Adv. [*viſibilement*, Fr.] in ſuch a manner as to be ſeen and perceived.

VI'SION, S. [Fr. *viſio*, Lat.] ſight; the act or faculty of ſeeing; a ſupernatural appearance which a perſon ſees waking.

VI'SIONARY, Adj. imaginary.

To VISIT, V. A. [*viſito*, Lat. *viſiter*, Fr.] to go to ſee. In Scripture, to ſend good or evil in reward or puniſhment; to take a ſurvey or inſpection of as a biſhop.

VI'SIT, S. [*viſite*, Fr.] the act of going to ſee another.

VISITA'TION, S. the ſurvey or inſpection performed by a biſhop in his dioceſs, to examine into the ſtate of the church; any calamity afflicting a nation. *Feaſt of the viſitation*, in the Romiſh church, a feſtival obſerved in commemoration of the viſit by the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth.

VI'SITOR, S. [*viſiteur*, Fr.] one appointed to viſit a monaſtery or religious houſe.

VI'SOR, S. [though written likewiſe *viſard*, *viſar*, *vizard*, and *vizor*; Johnſon prefers *viſor*, becauſe both neareſt to *viſus*, Lat. and concurring with *viſage*, a kindred word; *viſiere*, Fr.] a maſk uſed to disfigure or diſguiſe.

VI'STA, S. [Lat.] a view or proſpect through a long narrow paſſage or avenue.

VI'SUAL, Adj. [*viſuel*, Fr.] uſed in ſight.

VI'TAL, Adj. [*vitalis*, Lat.] contributing, neceſſary to, containing, or the ſeat of life; eſſential.

VITA'LITY, S. [*vitalitas*, Lat.] the property or action of life.

VI'TALS, S. [without a ſingular] parts neceſſary, or eſſential to life.

VI'TIOUS, Adj. See VICIOUS.

To VI'TIATE, V. A. [*vicier*, Fr.] to corrupt, debaſe, or ſpoil.

VITIA'TION, S. the act of debaſing, corrupting, ſpoiling, or deflowering.

To VITILI'TIGATE, V. N. to detract; to contend.

VI'TREOUS, Adj. glaſſy; reſembling glaſs.

VITRIFICA'TION, S. the act of turning any thing to glaſs by the force of fire.

To VI'TRIFY, V. A. [*vitrum*, Lat. glaſs, and *fio*, Lat. to become] to turn to glaſs.

VI'TRIOL, S. [*vitriolum*, Lat.] a kind of mineral ſalt.

VITUPERA'TION, S. blame; cenſure.

VIVA'CIOUS, Adj. [*vivax*, Lat.] long lived; ſprightly.

VIVA'CIOUSNESS, or VIVA'CITY, S. [*vivacité*, Fr.] ſprightlineſs; livelineſs; briſkneſs.

VI'VENCY, S. manner of ſupporting or continuing life.

VIVES, S. [*avives*, Fr.] a diſeaſe in horſes.

VI'VID, Adj. [*vividus*, Lat.] lively; quick; ſtriking.

VI'VIDNESS, S. livelineſs; briſkneſs.

To VI'VIFICATE, V. A. [*vivificatum*, Lat.] to quicken or give life.

VIVIFICA'TION, S. the act of enlivening or quickening.

To VIVIFY, V. A [*vivifier*, Fr.] to quicken or enliven.

VIVI'PAROUS, Adj. [*vivus*, Lat. and *pario*, Lat.] bringing forth its young alive.

VI'XEN, S. [skinner derives it from *Bitin*, and that of *Bitchin*, a ſnarling bitch] a woman who is both ſubtle and abuſive; a froward child.

VIZ, [the contraction of *videlicet*,] to wit.

VI'ZARD,

VI'ZARD, S. See VISOR.

VIZIER, S. [properly *wiſar*] the prime miniſter of the Turkiſh empire.

U'LCER, S. [*ulcere*, Fr. *ulcus*, Lat.] a wound of long continuance.

To ULCERATE, V. A. [*ulcerer*, Fr. *ulceratus*, Lat.] to affect with ſores or ulcers.

ULCERA'TION, S. [ελκωσις Gr.] breaking out in ſores or ulcers.

U'LCEROUS, Adj [*ulceroſus*, Lat.] belonging to, or full of ſores or ulcers.

ULI'GINOUS, Adj. ſlimy; muddy.

U'LTIMATE, Adj. [*ultimatus*, Lat.] intended as an end; laſt in a train of conſequences.

ULTRAMA'RINE, Adj. [*outremer*, Fr.] from beyond ſea.

ULTRAMA'RINE, S. among Painters, the fineſt ſort of blue colour.

ULTRA'NEOUS, Adj. ſpontaneuus; voluntary.

ULULA'TION, S. howling like a dog or wolf.

UMBILI'CAL, Adj. pertaining to the navel.

U'MBRAGE, S. [*ombrage*, Fr. *umbra*, Lat.] a ſhade of trees; a ſhadow; reſentment; offence.

UMBRA'GEOUS, Adj. [*ombrageux*, Fr.] ſhady.

UMBRE'LLA, S. a ſkreen; a fan; a ſhade.

UMPI'RAGE, S. the power of deciding a controverſy; the power of an umpire.

UM'PIRE, S. [derived by Minſhew and Skinner from *un pere*, Fr.] an arbitrator, or one choſen to decide a diſpute.

UN, in compoſition, implies negation, contrariety, and diſſolution, or the not being ſo and ſo, together with the deſtroying of ſomething already done. Before Adjectives, it ſignifies not, or a negation of their quality; and before verbs, it implies, that ſomething is denied or deſtroyed which has been done or ſaid before: this particle is borrowed from the Goths and Saxons, who uſed it in the ſame ſenſe.

UNABA'SHED, Adj. not confounded; not aſhamed.

UNA'BLE, Adj. [of *in*, neg. and *habilis*, Lat.] wanting ability, incapable.

UNA'BSOLVED, Adj. not freed; not acquitted.

UNA'CCEPTABLE, Adj. [*inacceptabilis*, Lat.] unpleaſing; diſagreeable.

UNA'CCEPTED, Adj. not received.

UNA'COUNTABLE, Adj. unreaſonable; not to be accounted for; not juſtifiable.

UNACCOUNTA'BLENESS, S. unreaſonableneſs.

UNA'CCUSTOMED, Adj. not uſed to.

UNA'CQUAINTED, Adj. iguorant; not knowing.

UNA'CTIVE, Adj. iddle; ſluggiſh; without employment.

UNA'DVISED, Adj. raſh; without thinking or deliberating.

UNA'FFECTED, Adj. free from affectation; natural.

UNA'FFECTING, Adj. not intereſting; not touching the paſſions.

UNALI'ENABLE, Adj. [*inalienable*, Fr.] not to be made over to another; not transferrable.

UNAMI'ABLE, Adj. diſagreeable; not to be deſired or coveted.

UNA'LTERABLE, Adj. fixed; ſettled; not to be altered.

UNANIMI'TY, S. [*unanimité*, Fr. *unanimitas*, Lat.] concord; agreement; conformity, or union of ſentiments.

UNANI'MOUS, Adj. [*unanime*, Fr. *unanimis*, Lat.] of one mind; agreeing in opinion.

UNA'NSWERABLE, Adj. that cannot be denied.

UNA'PPESED, Adj. not pacified.

UNAPPRO'ACHABLE, Adj. not to be come near.

UNA'RMED, Adj. naked; without defence.

UNA'SKED, Adj. not required; unexpected.

UNA'SSISTED, Adj. without help.

UNATTA'INABLE, Adj. not to be come at.

UNATTE'MPTED, Adj. never tried at; never endeavoured.

UNATTE'NDED, Adj. having no attendants; unaccompanied; neglected.

UNA'VOIDABLE, Adj. not to be prevented.

UNA'WARES, Adv. unexpected; not looked for.

To UNBA'R, V. A. [*debarrer*, Fr.] to remove the bolt of a door.

UNBECO'MING, Adj. not conſiſtent with decency and good manners.

UNBELI'EVER, S. an infidel; one that denies the truth of the Chriſtian religion.

UNBELI'EVING, Adj. difficult to be convinced; incredulous.

To UNBE'ND, V. A. to looſen or ſlacken; to relax; to refreſh the mind. *To unbend a cable*, among Mariners, to take it from the anchor.

UNBENEVO'LENT, Adj. inhuman; unfavourable; unfriendly; unkind.

UNBE'WAILED, Adj. unlamented.

UNBI'ASSED, Adj. unprejudiced; impartial.

UNBI'DDEN, Adj. not deſired; uninvited.

UNBLA'MEABLE, Adj. innocent; irreproachable.

UNBLA'MEABLENESS, S. innocence; free from guilt.

To UNBO'SOM, V. N. to lay open one's mind to a friend.

UNBOUNDED, Adj. unreſtrained; having no bounds.

UNCANONI'CAL, Adj. not agreeing with the canons of the church.

To UNCA'SE, V. A. to take out of a caſe; to ſkin.

UNCE'RTAIN, Adj. doubtful.

UNCERTAI'NTY, S. doubtfulneſs; irreſolution.

UNCHANGEABLE, Adj. immutable.

UNCHARITABLE, Adj. void of charity; harſh.

UNCHA'STE, Adj. lewd; not continent.

UNCLEA'N, Adj. foul; polluted.

UNCO'MMON, Adj. not uſual.

UNCOU'TH, Adj. odd; harſh; unpolite.

UNCOU'THNESS, S. unpoliteneſs; rudeneſs; harſhneſs.

U'NCTION, S. [*onction*, Fr.] the act of anointing.

UNCTU'OUS, Adj. [*onctueux*, Fr.] greaſy; fat.

UNCULTIVA'TED, Adj. untilled; not improved; unpolite.

UNCU'STOMED, Adj. not having paid the duties to the king.

UNDAU'NTED, Adj. not to be frightened; firm; reſolute; intrepid.

UNDAU'NTEDNESS, S. intrepidity; courage.

UNDE'CAGON, S. a figure of eleven angles or ſides.

UNDE'E, Adj. in Heraldry, waved; reſembling waves.

U'NDER, Prep. [*undar*, Goth. *under*, Sax. *andar*, Belg.] in a ſtate of ſubjection; beneath; below; in a leſs degree or quantity; with the ſhew or appearance of; in a ſtate of oppreſſion, depreſſion, or protection; in a ſtate of ſubordination.

U'NDER, Adv. in a ſtate of ſubjection. Leſs, oppoſed to *over* or *more*. Inferior; ſubordinate: in the laſt ſenſe it is generally uſed in compoſition, as well as in thoſe of *below* or *beneath*.

To UNDE'RGO, V. A. to ſuffer.

U'NDERHAND, Adv. in a ſecret and clandeſtine manner.

U'NDE'RLING, S. an inferior; a mean perſon.

To UNDERMI'NE, V. A. [*miner*, Fr.] to make hollow underneath; to circumvent; to ſupplant.

UNDE'RMOST, Adj. loweſt.

UNDE'RNEATH, Adv. below.

UNDE'R-PLOT, S. in Dramatic Poetry, a by-plot, a ſubordinate intrigue.

To UNDE'R-RATE, V. A. to undervalue, to ſet a price under the worth.

To UNDE'RSELL, V. A. to ſell for leſs than the worth; to ſell cheaper.

To UNDERSTA'ND, V. A. [preter *underſtood*; from *undar*, Goth. *under*, Sax. and *ſtandan*, Goth. and Sax. preter *ſtoth*, Goth. *ſtod*, Sax.] to have a perfect knowledge or proper idea of; to comprehend or conceive. Neuterly, to be informed.

UNDERSTA'NDING, S. that power of the mind by which we arrive at a proper idea or judgment of things; ſkill; a ſtate free from diſpute or ſuſpicion.

To UNDERTA'KE, V. A. [preter *undertook*, part. paſſive *undertaken*] to attempt or engage in; to engage or attack. Neuterly, to aſſume any buſineſs or province; to venture. To promiſe or warrant after *dare*.

UNDERTAKE'R, S. a manager of ſome great work; a perſon who provides the neceſſaries for a burial.

UNDERTA'KING, S. a deſign formed.

UNDE'R-TREASURER, S. an officer ſubordinate to the treaſurer, who is to cheſt up the king's treaſure, and ſee it carried to the treaſury.

To UNDERVA'LUE, V. A. to value leſs than a thing is worth; to ſlight.

UNDE'RWOOD, S. any wood that is not reckoned timber.

To UNDE'RWORK, V. A. to work cheaper; to undermine; to ſupplant.

To UNDE'RWRITE, V. A. to ſign.

UNDE'RWRITER, S. in commerce, one who undertakes to inſure goods, ſhips, &c. for a ſtipulated premium.

UNDESI'GNING, Adj. free from malice; well meaning; honeſt.

UNDI'SCIPLINED, Adj. in War, raw; not trained; not perfect in their exerciſe.

To U'NDO, V. A. to take to pieces; to ruin.

To UNDU'LATE, V. A. [*ondoyer*, Fr. *undulatum*, Lat.] to roll like waves.

UNDU'LATION, S. [*ondulation*, Fr.] a motion like that of waves.

UNDU'TIFUL, Adj. diſobedient; rebellious behaving with irreverence.

UNDU'TIFULNESS, S. diſobedience; behaviour inconſiſtent with the reſpect we owe our ſuperiors or parents.

UNE'ASINESS, S. inconvenience; trouble, diſquiet.

UNEXCEPTIO'NABLE, Adj. irreproachable; applied to a perſon's character.

To UNFO'LD, V. A. to open; to explain.

UNGAI'N, Adj. aukward.

UNGO'DLY, Adj. negligene of God and his laws; impious.

UNHAPPY, Adj. miſerable; wretched.

UNGU'ENT, S. [*unguentum*, Lat.] ointment.

U'NI, in compoſition, is borrowed from the Latin, and implies one, or ſingle, as *unicorn*, a beaſt with a ſingle horn, from *unum* and *cornu*, Lat.

U'NICORN, S. a beaſt that has only one horn.

UNI-

UNIFO'RM, Adj. [*uniformé*, Fr. *uniformis*, Lat. regular; even; having all its forms alike.

UNIFO'RM, S. dreſs peculiar to the different corps of an army.

UNIFO'RMLY, Adv. regularly; after one manner.

UNIFORMITY, S. [*uniformité*, Fr. *uniformitas*, Lat.] conformity; agreeing in all its parts; of the ſame ſhape and faſhion.

U'NION, S. [Fr. *unio*, Lat.] the act of joining two or more, ſo as to make them one; concord. In Law, the combining two churches or kingdoms in one, ſo that they may be adminiſtered by one miniſter, or governed by one king.

U'NISON, S. a ſtring that is in the ſame ſound with another.

U'NIT, S. one; that which has the firſt place of numbers in vulgar arithmetic.

UNITA'RIANS, S. [*unitaire*, Fr.] a heretic who denies the unity of the Godhead in three perſons; a Socinian.

To UNI'TE, V. A. [*unitus*, Lat.] to join ſo as to make one; to make agree; to concur.

U'NITY, S. the ſtate of being but one; concord.

UNIVE'RSAL, Adj. [*univerſalis*, Lat.] general, or extending to all; total; comprifing all particulars or ſpecies.

U'NIVERSE, S. [*univers*, Fr. *univerſum*, Lat.] the whole ſyſtem of created beings and things.

UNIVE'RSITY, S. [*univerſitas*, Lat.] a ſchool, or collection of colleges, where all the liberal arts are taught.

UNIVOCAL, Adj. [*univocus*, Lat.] having but one meaning; regular or immutable.

To UNKE'NNEL, V. A. in Hunting to drive or force from a hole.

To UNLA'CE, V. A. to undo a lace. *To unlace a coney*, in Carving, to cut it up.

UNLAW'FUL, Adj. contrary to law.

UNLE'SS, Conjunct. except; if not.

UNLU'CKY, Adj. unfortunate.

To UNMOO'R, V. A. among Mariners, to weigh anchor, in order to put to ſea.

UNPRE'CEDENTED, Adj. not juſtifiable by any example.

UNPRO'FITABLE, Adj. uſeleſs; without advantage.

UNRECLA'IMED, Adj. in Falconry, untamed; wild.

UNRI'GHTEOUS, Adj. wicked; profane.

UNSA'VOURY, Adj. taſteleſs; fetid; diſguſting.

UNSE'ASONABLE, Adj. not ſuitable to time or occaſion; late: as, *unſeaſonable time of night*.

UNSEE'MLY, Adj. unbecoming; indecent.

UNSKI'LFUL, Adj. wanting art or knowledge.

UNSTE'ADY, Adj. inconſtant, variable.

UNTHA'NKFUL, Adj. ungrateful.

To UNTRU'SS, V. A. to ungird or untie, *To untruſs a point*, ſignifies to unbutton the breeches, in order to eaſe the body.

UNWA'RY, Adj. imprudent; precipitate.

UNWHO'LESOME, Adj. inſalubrious; tainted.

UNWO'RTHY, Adj wanting merit; not adequate; unbecoming.

VOCA'BULARY, S. [*vocabulaire*, Fr. *vocabularium*, Lat.] a book containing a collection of words without their explications.

VO'CAL, Adj. [Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] having a voice; uttered or ſounded by the voice.

VOCA'TION, S. [Fr. *vocatio*, Lat.] a ſummons; a trade; the ſecret calling of God to any particular office.

VO'CATIVE, S. [*vocativus*, Lat. *vocatif*, Fr.] in Grammar, that caſe of a noun which we uſe when we call or ſpeak to a perſon.

VOCIFERA'TION, S. [*vociferatio*, Lat.] clamour.

VO'GUE, S. [Fr.] faſhion; or general cuſtom.

VOICE, S. [*voix*, Fr. *vox*, Lat] a ſound produced in the throat and mouth of an animal, by which he communicates his ideas; a vote or opinion. In Grammar, a circumſtance in verbs, whereby they are diſtinguiſhed into active, paſſive, &c.

VOID, Adj. [*vuide*, Fr.] empty, or containing nothing; vain or ineffectual; null; unſupplied, or having no poſſeſſor; deſtitute of.

VOID, S. an empty ſpace.

To VOID, V. A. [*vuider*, Fr.] to quit or leave empty; to emit or pour out; to annul or nullify.

VOI'DER, S. a baſket or trough in which meat and other things are carried from table.

VO'ITURE, S. [Fr.] carriage.

VO'LANT, Adj. [Fr. *volans*, Lat.] flying or paſſing through the air; nimble.

VO'LATILE, Adj. [*volatilis*, Lat.] flying or paſſing through the air; ſpirituous, or diſſipating in the air; lively; fickle.

VOLE, S. [Fr.] in Gaming, a ſtake wherein a perſon plays alone, and undertakes to win all the tricks.

VOLCA'NO, S. [Ital. from *vulcanus*, Lat.] a burning mountain.

VOLI'TION, S. [*volitio*, Lat.] the actual exerciſe of the power the mind has to conſider, or forbear conſidering, any idea, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its reſt.

VO'LLY, S. [*vollée*, Fr.] a diſcharge or flight of ſhot.

VOLUBI'LITY, S. [*volubilité*, Fr.] aptneſs to roll; activity of tongue; fluency of ſpeech.

VOLU'BLE, Adj. [*volubilis*, Lat.] formed ſo as to roll eaſily; rolling; nimble. Fluent of ſpeech, applied to the tongue.

VO'LUME, S. [*volumen*, Lat.] ſomething rolled up; as much as is rolled at once; a book, alluding to the ancient method of rolling manuſcrips on a ſtaff.

VOLU'MINOUS, Adj. conſiſting of many volumes.

VOLU'NTARILY, Adv. willingly; freely; without being aſked.

VOLUNTA'RINESS, S. willingneſs.

VO'LUNTARY, Adj. [*voluntaire*, Fr. *voluntarius*, Lat.] done by a motion of the will free from compulſion, or without being aſked.

VO'LUNTARY, S. a piece of muſic played at will, without any ſettled rule: generally applied to the pieces played at church between the pſalms and the firſt leſſon.

VOLUNTE'ER, S. a ſoldier who enters of his own accord, or ſerves without pay.

VOLU'PTUOUS, Adj. [*voluptuoſus*, Lat.] given to exceſs of pleaſure; ſenſual.

VOLU'TE, S. [Fr.] a member of a column repreſenting a roll.

VO'MICA, S. an encyſted tumour in the lungs.

To VOMIT, V. N. [*vomito*, Lat.] to diſcharge from the ſtomach by the mouth; to throw up with violence.

VORA'CIOUS, Adj. [*vorace*, Fr. *vorax*, Lat.] greedy; immoderately eager after food.

VORA'CITY, S. [*voracitas*, Lat.] greedineſs; gluttony; devouring with great eagerneſs.

VO'RTEX, S. [Lat. plural *vortices*] any thing whirled round.

VO'TARY, S. [*votum*, Lat.] one devoted, as by a vow, to any particular religion or opinion, &c.

VOTE, S. [*votum*, Lat.] a voice or ſuffrage given for a candidate.

To VOTE, V. A. to give one's ſuffrage in behalf of a candidate.

VO'TIVE, Adj. given by vow.

To VOUCH, V. A. [*voucher*, Norm.] to call to witneſs; to atteſt, maintain, or ſupport. Neuterly, to bear witneſs, or give teſtimony.

VOU'CHER, S. one who gives witneſs to any thing; any thing uſed in evidence, or as a proof.

To VOUCHSA'FE, V. A. to permit any thing to be done without danger; to condeſcend. The firſt ſenſe is ſeldom uſed.

VOW, S. [*vœu*, Fr. *votum*, Lat.] any promiſe made to a divine power; a ſolemn and religious promiſe.

To VOW, V. A. [*vouer*, Fr. *voveo*, Lat.] to give or dedicate to a religious uſe by ſolemn promiſe. Neuterly, to make vows or ſolemn promiſes.

VOW'EL, S. [*voyelle*, Fr. *vocalis*, Lat.] a letter which forms a ſound, or may be pronounced by itſelf.

VOY'AGE, S. [*voiage*, Fr.] any diſtance paſſed, or to be paſſed, by water; diſtinguiſhed in Engliſh from any diſtance travelled by land, which is then called a *journey*.

UP, Adv. [*up*, *uppe*, *upon*, Sax. *op*, Belg. and Dan.] on high, oppoſed to *down*: out of bed, or ariſen; in a ſtate of preferment; climbing; inſurrection; from younger to elder years. *Up and down*, here and there; diſperſedly; backward and forward. *Up with* is uſed to expreſs the raiſing any thing to ſtrike with.

UP, Interject, is uſed to exhort a perſon to riſe from a ſeat or bed; or to rouſe him to action.

UP, Prep. from a lower to a higher part, oppoſed to *down*. This word is often uſed in compoſition, in almoſt all the ſenſes produced in the adverb, or prepoſition.

To UPBRAID, V. A. [*upgebraden*, *upgebredan*, Sax.] to charge with any thing diſgraceful; to mention by way of reproach; to reproach with having received favours.

To UPHO'LD, V. A. to ſupport or maintain; to favour.

UPHO'LSTERER, S. one who deals in houſhold furniture.

UPLA'ND, S high ground.

UP'MOST, Adv. [an irregular ſuperlative from UP] the higheſt.

UPO'N, Prep. [*upon*, Sax.] on the top or outſide; in conſequence of; by; after; in conſideration of. Sometimes it denotes reliance, truſt, or ſituation over or near.

U'PPER, Adj. [*opper*, Belg.] higher in place; ſuperior.

U'PRIGHT, Adj. ſtraight; perpendicular; erect; honeſt, without the leaſt bias to the contrary; ſincere; juſt.

UPRI'GHTNESS, S. ſtraightneſs; honeſty; ſincerity; juſtneſs.

UPROAR, S. [formerly written *uprore*; *oproer*, Belg. *opror*, Dan. *auſubr*, Teut.] a tumult, or tumultuous commotion.

U'PSHOT, S. the iſſue, end, or ſucceſs of an undertaking.

U'PSIDE-DOWN, an adverbial form of ſpeech, ſignifying with total reverſement; in complete diſorder.

UPSTA'RT, S. one who has roſe from meanneſs and obſcurity to riches and opulence, and behaves with inſolence.

U'PWARD, Adv. [*up* and *weard*, Sax.] directed to a higher place.

U'PWARD, or U'PWARDS, Adj. towards an higher place; towards heaven, or any ſource. More than, applied to quantity or number.

URA'NIA, S. [*ουρανια*, Gr.] one of the nine muſes, ſaid to preſide over aſtronomy.

URBA'-

W

W, A letter peculiar to the northern language, is compounded of two V's joined together; though not uſed by the Hebrews, Greeks, or Romans; yet among

among the Arabians, Teutonics, Germans, Saxons, and Britons, it was very common.—In the beginning of words it is a conſonant, and at the end a vowel; it is placed before all vowels except *u*, and is ſounded like an *u* at the end of words.

To WA'BBLE, V. N. to move in a clumſey manner from ſide to ſide.

WAD, S. [*weod*, Sax.] a bundle of ſtraw thruſt cloſe together.

WA'D-HOOK, in Gunnery, is a rod with an iron ſcrew at the end to draw the wadding when the loading is to be drawn out of a gun.

WA'DDING, S. [*wad*, *vad*, Iſl.] a kind of ſoft ſtuff looſely woven, uſed for ſtuffing the ſides of mens coats, and between the two coverings of cloaks. In Gunnery, the paper, flax, &c. rammed into a gun to keep the bullet from rolling out, and cloſe to the powder.

To WA'DDLE, V. N. [*waggbelen*, Belg.] to ſhake from ſide to ſide in walking.

To WADE, V. N. [*vado*, Lat.] to walk through waters; to paſs with difficulty and labour.

WA'FER, S. [*wafel*, Belg] a thin cake; paſte uſed in cloſing letters.

To WAFT, V. A. [perhaps from WAVE] to carry through the air or the water. Neuterly, to float.

WAFT, S. a floating body; the motion of a ſtreamer.

To WAG, V. A. [*wagian*, Sax. *waggen*, Belg.] to move or ſhake lightly. Neuterly, to move or go.

WAG, S. [*wægon*, Sax.] any one archly merry.

To WAGE, V. A. [*wægen*, Teut.] to attempt. To make or carry on, followed by WAR.

WA'GER, S. a bett, or any thing pledged as a ſtake.

WA'GES, S. [not uſed in the ſingular, *wegen*, *wagen*, Teut. *gages*, Fr.] money paid for ſervice.

WA'GGERY, S. miſchievous entertainment; wantonneſs.

WA'GGISH, Adj. knaviſhly, or miſchievouſly merry.

To WA'GGLE, V. N. [*waghelen*, Teut] to move from one ſide to another.

WA'GGON, S. [*waegen*, Sax. *waeghen*, Belg. *vagn*, Iſl.] a heavy carriage going on four wheels.

WA'GGONER, S. [*waeghener*, Belg.] one that drives a waggon.

WAIFS, S. in Law, goods or cattle that are loſt, which belong to the king, or lord of the manor, if they are not claimed within a year and a day.

To WAIL, V. N. [*gualare*, Ital.] to mourn or lament. Neuterly, to expreſs ſorrow audibly.

WA'ILING, S. lamentation; audible ſorrow.

WAIN, S. a contraction of WAGGON; generally drawn by oxen.

WAI'NSCOT, S. [*waegenſcot*, *wandſcot*, Teut.] the wooden covering laid over a wall within a houſe.

To WAI'NSCOT, V. A. to line or cover walls with boards.

WAIR, S. a piece of timber two yards long, and a foot broad.

WAIST, S. [*gwaſe*, Brit. from *gwaſen*] the ſmalleſt part of the body below the ribs.

To WAIT, V. A. [*wachten*, Belg.] to expect; to ſtay for; to attend; to threaten as a conſequence. Neuterly, to expect, or ſtand in expectation of. Uſed with *on* or *upon*, to attend as a ſervant. To ſtay till a perſon comes, uſed with *for*.

WAIT, S. an ambuſh; a muſician paid for attending on proceſſions in a town.

WAI'TER, S. an attendant; a piece of plate, or wood, on which glaſſes, &c. are preſented.

To WAKE, V. A. [*wecian*, Sax. *wecken*, Belg.] to rouſe from ſleep; to excite to action; to bring again to life. Neuterly, to watch; to be rouſed from ſleep or ſupineneſs; from *waken*, Goth. *waican*, Sax. *waecken*, Belg.

WAKE, S. the feaſt kept in commemoration of the dedication of a church, ſo called becauſe formerly kept by watching all night.

WA'KEFUL, Adj. not inclinable to ſleep.

To WA'KEN, V. N. to ceaſe from ſleep. Actively, to rouſe from ſleep or ſupineneſs.

WALE, S. [*well*, Sax. a web.] a riſing mark in a piece of cloth.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England; comprehending 12 counties, namely Angleſey, Carnarvanſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Merionethſhire, and Montgomeryſhire, in North Wales; Brecknockſhire, Cardiganſhire, Caermarthenſhire, Glamorganſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire, in South Wales. This country is for the moſt part mountainous, and yet its produce is ſufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country where the ancient Britons fled, when this iſland was invaded by the victorious Saxons, who are now called Welch, and continue to preſerve their own language. The weſtern part is bounded by St. George's channel, and the Iriſh ſea; on the S. by Briſtol channel; on the N. by the Iriſh ſea; and on the E. by the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 pariſhes, 58 market towns, and above 300,000 people. The air is clear and ſharp, but the cattle are ſmall, and proviſions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; and for fewel, they uſe wood, coals, and turfs. They have ſeveral creeks, and harbours for ſhips, but the moſt remarkable is Milford-haven; becauſe 1000 veſſels

may

may safely ride in it at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Usk, Conway, Cluyde, and Twy. The principal towns must be sought for under the names of the counties.

To WALK, V. N. [*walen*, Teut. *wealcan*, Sax.] to move leisurely, by placing the feet alternately before each other; to act on any occasion, or in any particular manner. Neuterly, to pass through on foot; to lead out with a slow pace.

WALK, S. the act of moving on foot; gait or manner of moving; the distance to which a person goes on foot; an avenue set with trees; a way or road; the slowest or least raised pace of a horse.

WALL, S. [*wal*, Brit. *wal*, Sax. *walle*, Belg. *vallum*, Lat.] a pile of brick or stone regularly cemented with mortar; the sides of a building; works built for defence; *To take the wall*, is to take the upper place. *To give the wall*, is to yield, or acknowledge one's inferiority.

To WALL, V. A. to inclose or defend by a wall.

WA'LLET, S. [*weallian*, Sax.] a bag in which a traveller carries his necessaries.

WALL-E'YED, Adj. having white eyes.

To WA'LLOP, V. N. [*wealan*, Sax.] to boil.

To WA'LLOW, V. N. [*wallogan*, Goth. *walwian*, Sax.] to move in a heavy or clumsy manner; to roll in mire, or any thing filthy.

WA'LNUT, S. [*walnot*, Belg.] a large nut well known.

To WA'MBLE, V. N. [*wemmelen*, Belg.] to roll with sickness, or squeamishness, applied to the stomach.

WAN, Adj. [*wan*, Goth. *wanna*, or *wann*, Sax.] pale; sickly.

WAND, S. [*vaand*, Dan.] a long rod.

To WA'NDER, V. A. [*wandrian*, Sax. *wandelen*, Belg.] to move or go about without any certain course or settlement; to go astray. Actively, to travel over without any certain course.

WA'NDERING, S. uncertain peregrination; uncertainty.

To WANE, V. N. [See WAN; *wanian*, Sax.] to decrease or grow less; applied to the moon. To decline.

WANE, S. [See WAN] the decrease of the moon; decline.

WA'NNESS, S. paleness; languor.

To WANT, V. A. [*wanne*, Sax.] to be without, or stand in need of, something fit or necessary; to be defective, or fall short; to wish for or desire. Neuterly, to be defective in any particular; to fail; to be missed.

WANT, S. need or necessity; deficiency; the state of not having; poverty.

WA'NTON, Adj. [Minshew and Junius derive it from *want* and *one*, *i. e.* a man or woman that wants one of the other sex] lascivious, lustful; gay; loose; superfluous or luxuriant.

To WA'NTON, V. N. to behave in a lascivious, or gay manner.

WAPE'NTAKE, S. [from *wapun*, Sax. and *tæcan*, Sax.] a hundred so called from a meeting, wherein a hundred men, who were under their earldorman, assembled, and touched his or each other's *weapons*, in token of their fidelity and allegiance.

WAR, S. [*werre*, Belg. *wær*, Sax. *guerre*, Fr. *guerra*, Span.] the exercise of violence under sovereign command against such as withstand, or oppose; the instruments of war; an army; the profession of a soldier, a state of opposition.

To WAR, V. A. to oppose an armed enemy by the command of a sovereign; used with *on*, or *upon*, *against*, or *with*.

To WA'RBLE, V. A. [*werben* old Teut. *werveler*, mod. Teut.] to quaver, or modulate; to sing.

WARD, used at the end of words in composition, implies the tendency or direction of any motion, and is derived from *weard*, Sax. or *wairth*, Goth.

To WARD, V. A [*werian*, *wearden*, Sax. *warde*, Isl. *waren*, Belg. *garder*, Fr.] to guard or watch; to defend or protect, followed by *from*. To turn aside any thing hurtful.—The first sense is seldom used —Neuterly, to act with a weapon upon the defensive.

WARD, S. the district or division of a town; from *warda*, low Lat. Confinement. The parts of a lock which hinder its being unlocked by any but the proper key; the state of a person under a guardian.

WA'RDEN, S. [*waerden*, Belg.] a keeper; a chief officer. *Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports*, is the governor of these havens, having the authority of an admiral, and issuing writs in his own name. *Warden of the Mint*, an officer who receives the bullion, pays for it, and has the superintendance of the other officers.

WA'RDER, S. [*gardeur*, Fr.] one who keeps watch in the day-time. *Warders of the Tower of London*, officers who wait at the gates to take an account of persons coming into the Tower, and to attend state prisoners.

WA'RDMOTE, S. [*weardmot*, Sax.] a court held in every ward in the city of London, for choosing officers, and doing other business of the ward.

WAR'DROBE, S. [*garderobe*, Fr.] a room where cloaths are kept.

WARE, preter of WEAR, more frequently written WORE.

WARE, S. [*warn*, Sax. *waere*, Belg. *ware*, Swed.] something exposed to be sold.

WA'RFARE, S. [*ware* and *faren*, Sax.] a state of enmity; a state of war and opposition.

WA'RILY,

WA'RILY, Adv. prudently; cautiouſly.

WA'RINESS, S. prudence; circumſpection; cautiouſneſs.

WARK, uſed at the end of words, ſignifies a building or work.

WA'RLIKE, Adj. [*warlice*, Sax.] belonging to the military art; valiant; ſtout.

WARLOCK, or WARLUCK, S. [*werlog*, Sax.] a witch; a wizzard.

WARM, Adj. [*warme*, Goth. *wearm*, Sax.] heated in a ſmall degree. Figuratively, zealous, violent, furious, paſſionate, fanciful.

To WARM, V. A. [*warmgan*, Goth. *wearmian*, *wyrman*, Sax.] to heat gently; to make vehement, or affect with any paſſion.

WA'RMNESS, S. [*warme*, Teut.] heat; violentneſs.

WARMTH, S, gentle heat. Figuratively, zeal, or ardour.

To WARN, V. A. [*warnian*, Sax. *waernen*, Belg.] to caution againſt any ill or danger; to give notice of ſome future ill; to admoniſh, or put in mind of ſomething to be performed, or forborn.

WARNING, S. notice given before-hand of ſome evil or danger, or of the conſequence of any action.

WARP, S. [*wearp*, Sax. *werp*, Belg.] the thread which croſſes the woof in weaving.

To WARP, V. N. [*weorpan*, Sax. *werpen*, Belg.] to change its form by weather or time. Actively, to contract or ſhrivel; to turn aſide from its true direction, or from juſtice. Among mariners, to haul a ſhip to a particular place, by a rope faſtened to an anchor, againſt the tide or wind.

To WA'RRANT, V. N. [*garrantir*, Fr.] to ſupport, maintain, or atteſt; to give authority to; to juſtify; to enſure.

WA'RRANT, S. a writ conferring ſome right or authority, or giving an officer of juſtice the power of detaining or arreſting; a commiſſion by which a perſon is juſtified; a right.

WA'RRANTABLE, Adj. that may be juſtified or maintained.

WA'RRANTRY, S. in Law, a covenant entered into by the ſeller to make good the bargain againſt all perſons and demands.

WA'RREN, S. [*waerande*, Belg. *garenne*, Fr.] a kind of park, or incloſure for rabbits, or hares.

WA'RRIOR, S. a ſoldier.

WARSE, Adj. [Sax.] worſe.

WART, S. [*weart*, Sax. *wert*, Belg.] a horny excreſcence growing on the hands or other parts.

WA'RWICK, S. the county town of Warwickſhire, ſtands on the river Avon, over which it has a ſtone bridge of 12 arches on an aſcent ſo rocky, on all ſides, that the avenues to it are cut through the rock; yet it has pleaſant meadows to the S. and lofty groves and ſpacious parks to the N. It is pretended to have been founded by Kymbeline, or Cimbeline, who flouriſhed in the time of our Saviour, and indeed it ſeems to have been eminent in the Roman times. It was almoſt conſumed by fire in 1694; but was magnificenty rebuilt by the voluntary contributions of the nation, the ſtone being dug from the rock on which it ſtands. Four ways lead to it, anſwering the four points, which terminate in four ſtreets meeting in the center of the town. It is ſupplied with water by pipes from ſprings about half a mile diſtant. Here is a caſtle ſtrong both by nature and art, being built upon a rock forty fathoms from the river, and was formerly of great conſequence in time of war. It is now the ſeat of lord Brook. The town has a conſiderable trade in malt; and though the place is populous, has but two pariſhes, and yet it has a fine hoſpital, and three charity ſchools. The corporation is governed by a mayor, 12 brethren, and 24 burgeſſes, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It gives title of earl to the family of Rich, as it did formerly to that of Nevil. It hath five fairs, viz on the firſt Monday in Lent, May-day, Midſummer, St. Bartholomew, and St. Simon and Jude. Markets, Tueſday, Friday, and Saturday. Lat. 53 deg. 20 min. long. 1 deg. 32 min. and diſtant from London 88 miles.

WA'RWICKSIRE, S. a county in England, bounded on the W. by Worceſterſhire; on the S. by Glouceſterſhire; on the N. by Derbyſhire and Staffordſhire; and on the E. by Northamptonſhire. Its dimenſions are various, ſome making it 40 miles long, and 30 broad, and others 35 miles long, and 26 broad. It contains about 670,000 acres, 5 hundreds, 158 Pariſhes, 17 market towns, about 22,000 houſes, and 155,000 inhabitants. Its air is excellent, ſoil rich, and its chief produce corn, wool, wood, iron, and coal, and the inhabitants make good malt, and cheeſe. This county, though ſituated ſo far from the ſea, may, for delight, plenty, and convenience of life, be equalled with any in the kingdom, being well watered with many rivers and rivulets; the principal of the former being the Avon, and Tame; and the extenſive iron manufactures carried on at Birmingham, contributing greatly to its riches. This county ſends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 each for Coventry, Warwick and Tamworth.

WA'RY, Adj. [*wær*, *warra*, *wære*, Sax. *var*, Iſl.] cautious, or taking care of doing any thing amiſs.

WAS, the preter of Be.

To WASH, V. A. [*waſcian*, Sax. *waſchen*, Belg.] to cleanſe by rubbing with water, &c. Neuterly to perform the act of cleanſing with water, &c.

WASH, S. a marſh; a liquor uſed to beautify; the liquor given to hogs, &c. The act of cleanſing the linen of a family, by rubbing them when wetted.

WASP, S. [*weaſp*, Sax. *veſpa*, Lat. *gueſpe*, Fr.] a ſtinging inſect, ſomething reſembling a bee, but of a brigther yellow on the body.

WA'SPISH, Adj. eaſily provoked; peeviſh; malignant.

WA'SSEL, S. [*wæſæl*, Sax.] a liquor made of roaſted apples, ſugar, and ale; a drinking-bout.

To WASTE, V. N. [*aweſtan*, Sax. *waeſten*, Belg. *guaſtan*, Ital. *waſto*, Lat.] to conſume gradually or diminiſh; to ſquander; to deſtroy or deſolate; to ſpend without profit or advantage. Neuterly, to dwindle.

WASTE, Adj. deſtroyed or ruined; deſolate or uncultivated; of no uſe. *Waſte book*, in Commerce, is that in which articles are entered promiſcuouſly as they occur, without regard to debtor or creditor.

WASTE, S. wanton or luxurious, conſumption; loſs; the act of ſquandering; deſolate, uncultivated, or unoccupied ground.

WA'STEFUL, Adj. deſtructive; laviſh; prodigal; deſolate; uncultivated.

WATCH, S. [*wæcce*, Sax.] forbearance of ſleep; attendance without ſleeping; attention; guard; a perſon ſet as a guard; the office of a guard in the night. A machine, ſhewing the time, worn in the pocket.

To WATCH, V. A. [*wacian*, Sax.] to keep awake; to keep guard; to look with expectation, attention, and cautious obſervation, with intent to ſeize; to guard, or have in cuſtody; to obſerve ſecretly, in order to betray. To tend, applied to cattle. Among Mariners, is the ſpace of four hours, during which one half of the crew keep on the deck, and are then relieved by the other.

WA'TCHET, Adj. [*wæced*, Sax.] blue; or pale blue.

WA'TCHFUL. Adj. vigilant; attentive.

WA'TER, S. [*wæeter*, Belg.] a fluid, volatile, and void of flavour and taſte, conſiſting of ſmall, ſmooth, hard, porous, ſpherical particles of equal diameters, ſliding eaſily over one another's ſurfaces, and wetting the thing immerged into it; one of the four elements; the ſea, oppoſed to land; urine; any fluid made of, or reſembling water; the luſtre of a diamond. *To hold water*, is uſed for being ſound and tight.

To WA'TER, V. N. to ſupply with water; to diverſify with waves, applied to calendering. Neuterly to ſhed moiſture. *The mouth waters*, implies that a perſon longs, or has a vehement deſire for ſomething.

WA'TER-COLOURS, S. Painters make colours into a ſoft conſiſtence with water; theſe they call *water colours*.

WA'TERY, Adj. liquid; inſipid; wet; conſiſting of water.

To WA'TTLE, V. A. [*watelas*. Sax.] to bind with or form by plaiting twigs.

WA'TTLE, S. [from the verb] a hurdle; the barbs, or looſe red fleſh that hangs below a cock's bill; from *waghelen*, Belg. to ſhake.

WAVE, S. [*weege*, Sax. *waegh*, Belg. *vague*, Fr.] water riſing in ſurges, or ſwellings above the level of the ſurface; uneaſineſs; a line bending in and out alternately.

To WAVE, V. N. to play looſely; to float; to move as a ſignal; to fluctuate. Actively, to riſe in inequalities; to move looſely or to and fro; to beckon; to put aſide, or decline for the preſent.

To WA'VER, V. N. [*waſion*, Sax.] to play, or move looſely to and fro. Applied to the mind, to be unſettled, undetermined, or to fluctuate between two opinions.

To WAWL, V. N. [*wa*, Sax. grief. See WAIL] to cry, howl, or make a loud cry expreſſive of diſtreſs: uſed in contempt.

WAX, S. [*wæx*, Sax. *wex*, Dan. *vax*, Iſl. *wecks*, Belg.] the thick tenacious matter of which bees form their cells; any t[illegible] a matter.

To WAX, V. A. to ſmear, rub, cover, or join with wax.

To WAX, V. N. [*waxſgan*, Goth. *wexan*, Sax.] to increaſe in bulk, height, or age.

WAY, S. [*wæg*, Sax. *weigh*, Belg.] a path which leads to any place; the length of a journey; courſe. Advancement notwithſtanding obſtacles, uſed with *make*. Paſſage, or room to paſs; retreat or ſubmiſſion, after *give*. Tendency to any meaning; method or cuſtom peculiar to a perſon. *By the way*, implies without neceſſary connection with what proceeds. *To go or come one's way or ways*, is to come or go without further delay. No *way* or *ways*, is ſometimes uſed inſtead of *wiſe*. "No *ways* a match." *Swift*.

WAYFA'RING, Adj. travelling.

To WA'YLAY, V. A. to watch in order to ſeize.

To WA'YMENT, V. A. [Sax.] to lament or grieve.

WAYWARD, Adj. [*wa*, Sax. woe, and *weard*, Sax.] froward or perverſe.

WAYZ-GOOSE, S. [*i. e.* a ſtubble gooſe] an entertainment given to journeymen, by their maſters, at the beginning of the winter.

WE, the plural of *I*, uſed when we mention or ſpeak of one or more perſons, in conjunction with ourſelves; borrowed from *we*, Sax. *weis*, Goth.

WEAK, Adj. [*wæck*, Sax. *week*, Belg. *weikur*, Iſl.] void of ſtrength or health, applied to perſons. Not ſtrong, applied to liquors. Scarce audible, or low, applied to ſound. Wanting ſpirit, or caution, applied to

to the mind. Not ſupported by argument, or fortified by any works.

To WE'AKEN, V. A. to deprive of ſtrength.

WEA'KNESS, S. infirmity; unhealthfulneſs.

WEA'KSIDE, S. foible; deficience.

WEAL, S. [*wealan*, Sax. *weeluſt*, Belg.] happineſs or proſperity; a ſtate, republic, or policy.

WEAL, S. [*walan*, Sax.] the mark left by a ſtripe.

WEALD, WALD, or WALT, in compoſition, ſignify a wood or grove, and are borrowed from *weald*, Sax.

WEALTH, S. [pronounced *welth*; from *waleth*, Sax.] riches, whether conſiſting in money or goods.

To WEAN, V. A. [pronounced *ween*; *wenen*, Sax.] to keep a child from ſucking that has been brought up by the breaſt; to withdraw from any habit or deſire.

WEA'PON, S. [Sax.] an inſtrument by which another may be hurt.

To WEAR, V. A. [pronounced *ware*; *weran*, Sax.] to waſte or conſume with uſe or time. To conſume or ſpend tediouſly, uſed with *away*, and applied to time. To bear on the body; to appear; to effect by degrees. Uſed with *out*, to harraſs, fatigue, or deſtroy.

WEAR, WEIR, or WEER, [*war*, Sax. *wár*, Teut.] a dam to ſhut up or raiſe the water.

WEARI'NESS, S. the quality of being tired; fatigued; or incommoded.

WEA'RY, Adj. [*werig*, Sax. *wearen*, Belg.] tired; fatigued.

To WEARY, V. A. to tire; to fatigue; to incommode.

WE'SAND, S. [*weſan*, Sax.] the windpipe.

WEA'THER, S. [pronounced *wether*; *weder*, Sax.] the ſtate of the air with reſpect either to heat or cold, wet or dryneſs.

To WEA'THER, V. A. to paſs with difficulty. Followed by *point*, to gain a point againſt the wind. To accompliſh againſt oppoſition. Uſed with *out*, to endure ſo as to ſurmount.

WEA'THERBEATEN, Adj. harraſſed by, or ſeaſoned to, hard weather.

WEA'THERCOCK, S. an artificial cock, or plate ſet on a ſpire, which ſhews the point from whence the wind blows.

WEA'THERGAGE, S. any thing that ſhews the weather. At ſea, a ſhip is ſaid to have the *weathergage* that is to the windward of another.

WEA'THERWISE, Adj. [*wellerweiſe*, Teut.] ſkilled in foretelling the change of the weather.

To WEAVE, V. A. [preter *wove*, or *weaved*; part. paſſive, *woven*, or *weaved*; *weſan*, Sax.] to form any ſtuff in a loom with a ſhuttle; to unite or form, by inſerting on part into another. Neuterly, to work with a ſhuttle at a loom.

WEA'VER, S. [*wever*, Teut.] one who makes woollen, or linen cloth.

WEB, S. [*webba*, Sax.] texture; any thing woven; a tiſſue or texture formed of threads interwoven with each other; a kind of film, that hinders the ſight.

WE'BFOOTED, Adj. having films between the toes, applied to water fowl.

To WED, V. A. [*wedian*, Sax.] to take or join in marriage; to unite indiſſoluby, or for a long continuance.

WE'DDING, S. the marriage ceremony; a marriage.

WEDGE, S. [*vegge*, Dan. *wegge*, Belg.] one of the mechanical powers, conſiſting of a body with a ſharp edge, continually growing bigger, and uſed in cleaving timber. A maſs of metal.

To WEDGE, V. N. to faſten or force together with wedges; to ſtop.

WE'DLOCK, S. [*wed*, Sax. and *lac*, Sax.] matrimony.

WE'DNESDAY, S. [pronounced *wenſday*; *wendenſdag*, Sax. *odenſdag*, Dan. *wenſdag*, Belg. *wenſday*, Iſl. from *woden*, or *odin*, an idol] the fourth day of the week.

WEE, Adj. little, ſmall.

WEED, S. [*weod*, Sax.] a noxious or rank herb growing ſpontaneouſly; a garment, or habit; from *wæda*, Sax. *wæed*, Belg.

To WEED, V. A. to clear from noxious plants. Figuratively, to free from any thing noxious, or from an ill habit.

WEE'DY, Adj. abounding with weeds.

WEEK, S. [*weoc*, Sax. *weke*, Belg.] the ſpace of ſeven days.

WEEK-DAY, S. any common day on which work is done, oppoſed to Sunday.

WEEL, S. [*waeel*, Sax.] a whirlpool; a ſnare for fiſh, made of willow twigs; perhaps from WILLOW.

To WEEN, V. N. [*wenan*, Sax.] to think, imagine, or fancy.

To WEEP, V. N. [preter. and part. paſſ. *wept* or *weeped*; *weopen*, Sax. *vapite*, Dalm.] to expreſs ſorrow by tears; to ſhed tears, Actively to bewail or lament with tears; to ſhed moiſture; or abound with wet.

WEE'PER, S. one who ſheds tears: a white border worn on the ſleeve of a man's black coat for firſt mourning.

To WEET, V. N. [preter. *wot* or *wote*; *witan*, Sax. *wetan*, Belg.] to know or ſuppoſe; ſeldom uſed.

WE'VIL, S. [*wivel*, Teut.] a ſmall black worm that deſtroys corn and meal.

WEFT, S. [*guiave*, Fr. *vofa*, Ital.] any thing ſtraggling without an owner; the woof of cloth; from *wefta*, Sax.

To WEIGH, V. A. [*weaegan*, Sax. *weyhen*, Belg.] to find the weight of a thing by ſcales; to equal in weight. Applied to an *anchor*, to take up. To examine or balance in the mind. Followed by *down*, to over-balance, or exceed in weight or importance. To over-burden or depreſs, applied to difficulties. Neuterly, to contain in weight. To be looked on as important, to determine the judgment, followed by *with*.

WEIGHT, S. [*wiht*, Sax. *waga*, Dalm. Pol. Sclav.] quantity found by ballancing in ſcales; a maſs by which other bodies are examined in ſcales; a ponderous or heavy maſs; the quality by which bodies tend towards the centre; preſſure; importance, or efficacy.

WEI'GHTY, Adj. heavy; important.

WE'LCOME, Adj. [*wilcom*, Sax. *wilkom*, Belg.] received with kindneſs, or care; pleaſing or conferring pleaſure, by being preſent.

WE'LCOME, S. the ceremony paid to a viſitant at his firſt appearance; kind reception.

To WE'LCOME, V. A. to receive with kindneſs.

To WELD, V. A. to beat one maſs into another.

WE'LFARE, S. happineſs; ſucceſs.

WE'LKIN, S. [*welcen*, Sax. clouds] the ſky.

WELL, S. [*welle*, *wael*, Sax.] a ſpring or fountain; a deep narrow pit of water; the cavity in which ſtairs are placed.

WELL, Adj. in good health; happy; convenient; proper.

WELL, Adv. [*will*, Goth. *well*, Sax. *wel*, Belg. *vel*, Iſl.] in health; in a ſkilful, proper, ſufficient, or good manner. *As well as*, uſed conjunctively, implies, *together with*. *Well nigh*, ſignifies nearly or almoſt. This word is uſed in compoſition, to expreſs any thing right, proper, laudable, handſome or free from defect.

WE'LLADAY, Interject. alas!

WE'LLBRED, Adj. polite.

WELT, S. a border, guard, or edging.

To WELTER, V. N. [*wealtan*, Sax. *welteren*, Belg.] to roll in water, mire, blood, or any filth.

WEM, S. [Sax.] a ſpot; a blemiſh.

WEN, S. [Sax.] a fleſhy or callous excreſcence growing on different parts of the body.

WENCH, S. [*wbencle*, Sax.] a young woman. At preſent generally applied to a proſtitute.

WE'NCHER, S. a fornicator.

To WEND, V. N. [*wedan*, Sax.] to go and paſs to and from. Obſolete.

WERE, the plural of WAS, the preter imperfect of BE; from *wæren*, plural of *was*, the imperfect of *beon*, Sax. Likewiſe the imperfect ſingular and plural of the optative, potential, and ſubjunctive moods of the ſame verb.

WERTH, WEORTH, or WYRTH, in the names of places, ſignify farm, court or village, and are derived from *weorthig*, Sax.

WEST, S. [Sax. and Belg. *veſtur*, Iſl.] that point of the heavens where the ſun ſets, when in the equinox.

WE'STERN, Adj. being in the weſt, or towards the part where the ſun ſets.

WESTMINSTER city forms the Weſt part of the town which goes under the general name of London, but is under a diſtinct government. The dean and chapter of Weſtminſter appoint the high-ſteward, high-bailiff, and other officers, who have the government of this city; whereas the lord-mayor and aldermen have the government of that part of the town properly called London. In Weſtminſter are the king's palace, and the houſes of moſt of the nobility, and perſons of diſtinction in the kingdom; and here are held the high court of parliament, and the ſupreme courts of juſtice; but there is no biſhop of this city. It elects two members of parliament.

WESTMO'RELAND, S. an Engliſh county, 40 miles in length, 21 in breadth, bounded on the N. W. by Cumberland, on the W. and S. W. by Lancaſhire, and on the E. by Yorkſhire. It contains about 6500 houſes, 39000 inhabitants, 26 Pariſhes, 8 market-towns, and ſends four members to parliament, two for the county and two for Appleby. The air is very ſharp and cold, but healthy to thoſe whoſe conſtitutions will bear it. It is a mountainous county; but there are ſome valleys which are fruitful in corn and paſtures; beſides, the hills ſerve to feed great numbers of ſheep. The principal town is Appleby.

WET, Adj. [*wæt*, Sax. *wæd*, Dan.] moiſt; rainy.

WET, S. water; moiſture; rain.

To WET, V. A. to make moiſt; to plunge or ſoak in any liquor.

WE'THER, S. [*weder*, Sax. and Belg.] a caſtrated ram.

To WEX, V. A. to grow; to increaſe.

WE'ZARD, S. the wind-pipe.

WHALE, S. [*hwale*, Sax. a large fiſh which produces *ſperma ceti*.

WHARF, S. [*warf*, Swed. *warf*. Belg.] a bank from which veſſels are laden or unladen.

WHA'RFAGE, S. money paid for landing or ſhipping goods at a wharf.

WHA'RFINGER, S. the owner of a warf; one employed in ſhipping and landing goods.

WHAT, Pron. [*hwet*, Sax. *wat*, Belg.] that which, which part. Uſed to introduce a queſtion, it aſks the nature of a thing.

WHEAT, S. [*hwaet*, Sax. *weyde*, Belg.] the grain of which bread is generally made.

WHE'ATEAR, S. a ſmall bird, eſteemed delicate food.

WHE'ATEN, Adj. made of wheat.

To WHEEDLE, V. A. to entice by ſoft words or flattering geſtures.

WHEEL, S. [*hwæl*, Sax. *wiel*, Belg.] a circular

circular body that turns round upon an axis; an inſtrument on which criminals are tortured.

To WHEEL, V. A. to move on wheels, or turn on a centre; to turn; to fetch a compaſs. Actively to put in a circular courſe.

WHEE'LBARROW, S. a carriage driven forward by two handles, and having but a ſingle wheel.

WHEE'LWRIGHT, S. one who makes wheels.

To WHEEZE, V. N. [*hweaſan*, Sax.] to breathe with a hiſſing noiſe.

To WHELM, V. A. [*abwhilfan*, Sax. *wilma*, Iſl.] to cover with ſomething which cannot be thrown off, generally applied to water; to throw upon ſomething ſo as to cover or bury it; to turn the open ſide of a veſſel downards.

WHELP, S. [*welp*, Belg. *huolpar*, Sclav. *hwalp*, Swed.] the young of a dog or beaſt of prey. A ſon or young man, in contempt.

To WHELP, V. N. to bring forth young; applied to beaſts of prey.

WHEN, Adv. at that or which time; after the time. Uſed interrogatively, at what time? *When as*, ſignifies at the time that.

WHENCE, Adv. [formed from WHERE, in the ſame manner as *hence* from *here*] from what place or perſon; from which premiſes; from what ſource. Sometimes *from* is uſed with it, but very improperly.

WHERE, Adv. at which or what place; at the place in which. *Any where* ſignifies at any place.

WHERE'AS, Adv. when; on the contrary; notwithſtanding.

WHEREBY', Adv. by which.

WHEREO'F, Adv. of which.

WHEREUPO'N, Adv. on which.

To WAE'RRET, V. A. [corrupted from *ferret*] to hurry, or teaze.

WHERRY, S. [from FERRY; of *faran*, Sax.] a light ſmall boat uſed on rivers.

To WHET, V. A. [*hwettan*, Sax. *wetten*, Belg. *weeten*, Teut.] to ſharpen any inſtrument by rubbing it on a hone, *&c.* To give an edge, or make angry.

WHET, S. the act of giving an edge; any thing that promotes appetite or hunger.

WHE'THER, Adv. [*hwaether*, Sax.] uſed in a disjunctive propoſition or queſtion, to ſet one part of the ſentence in oppoſition to the other, and to affirm or deny, even though the other part do not hold good.

WHE'THER, Pron. which of the two

WHE'TSTONE, S. a ſtone on which any thing is ſharpened by rubbing.

WHEY, S. [*hwæg*, Sax. *wey*, Belg.] the thin ſerous part of milk, ſeparated from the curds.

WHICH, Pron. [*hwila*, Sax. *welk*, Belg.] a word uſed in narratives to expreſs things named before, in order to avoid the repetition of the ſame things; formerly applied to perſons likewiſe, as may be ſeen by the firſt ſentence of the Lord's Prayer in Engliſh, "*Our Father which art in Heaven.*" but at preſent diſuſed in that ſenſe. This word is likewiſe uſed as a demonſtrative and interrogative. It ſometimes has *whoſe* in the genitive caſe.

WHIFF, S. [*chwyth*, Brit.] a blaſt, or puff of wind.

To WHI'FFLE, V. N. to move as if driven to and fro by the wind; to play on the fife.

WHI'FFLER, S. one that blows ſtrongly; one that plays on the fife; a mere trifler; a pitiful, mean, ſorry fellow; a young freeman who attends the companies of London on the Lord-mayor's day.

WHIG, S. [*hwæg*, Sax.] whey; a party formerly oppoſite to the court. Burnet ſhews the true original of this word to be owing to the *Wiggamores*, or carriers in Scotland, who were contractedly called *wiggs*, receiving their names from *whiggam*, a word they uſed in driving their horſes.

WHI'GGISM, S. the tenets and practices of the whigs.

WHILE, S. [formerly written *qubile*, from *cweill*, Goth.] time; a ſpace of time.

WHILES, or WHILST, Adv. during the time that; as long as.

WHI'LOM, Adv. [*hwilon*, Sax.] ſome time ago; formerly.

WHIM, S. a freak, caprice, or odd fancy.

To WHIMPER, V. A. [*wimmeren*, Teut.] to cry without making any loud noiſe.

WHI'MSICAL, Adj. capricious; fanciful; fantaſtical.

WHI'MSY, S. an odd fancy or caprice.

To WHINE, V. N. [*warian*, Sax. *weenen*, Belg. *cwyno*, Brit.] to lament in a low voice; to drawl out any ſound.

WHINE, S. a plaintive noiſe.

To WHI'NNY, V. N. to make a noiſe like a horſe.

WHI'NYARD, S. a ſword, in contempt.

To WHIP, V. A. [*hweopen*, Sax. *wippen*, Belg.] to ſtrike with any thing tough like a thong, cord, or twig; to ſew ſlightly; to laſh; to take any thing ſuddenly or nimbly. Neuterly to move nimbly.

WHI'PHAND, S. the advantage over another.

WHI'PSTER, S. a nimble fellow.

To WHIRL, V. A. [*hweorfian*, Sax. *wirbelen*, Belg.] to turn round rapidly. Neuterly, to run round ſwiftly.

WHIRL, S. a quick and violent circular motion.

WHI'RLPIT, or WHIRLPOOL, S. [*byrfpole*, Sax.] a place in the water where it moves circularly, and draws every thing that comes near it into its center.

WHI'RLWIND, S. a ſtormy wind moving circularly.

WHISK, S. [*whiſchen*, Teut.] a ſmall hand beſom; a part of a woman's dreſs covering the boſom.

To WHISK, V. A. [*wiſchen*, Teut.] to clean with a whiſk; to move nimbly.

WHI'SKER, S. the hair growing on the upper lip ſo long as to be curled.

WHI'SKING, Adj. great; ſwinging; "A whiſking lie."

To WHI'SPER, V. N. [*whiſperen*, Belg.] to ſpeak ſo low to a perſon as not to be heard by another. Actively, to ſpeak to in a low voice.

WHI'SPER, S. a low ſoft voice.

WHIST, Adj. interject. and verb. When uſed as a verb, it implies, are ſilent; when uſed as an adjective, ſtill, or ſilent: and when as an interjection, be ſtill or attentive.

WHIST, S. a game at cards ſo called from its requiring ſilence, and deep attention.

To WHI'STLE, V. N. [*hwyſtien*, Sax. *fiſtulo*, Lat.] to form a kind of muſical ſound by contracting the lips together, ſo as to leave a ſmall round aperture between them; to make a ſound with a ſmall wind inſtrument; to ſound ſhrill.

WHI'STLE, S. ſound made by the modulation or the mouth. A ſmall wind inſtrument. A call, ſuch as ſportſmen uſe to their dogs.

WHIT, S. [*wibt*, Sax. *awhit*, Belg.] a point, or joint; the leaſt perceptible quantity.

WHITE, Adj. [*hwit*, Sax. *wit*, Belg. *cwit*, Goth.] having ſuch an appearance as is formed from a mixture of coloured rays of light; ſnowy; pale; pure or unſpotted; innocent.

To WHITE, or WHI'TEN, V. A. to make white, or like ſnow in colour.

WHI'TENESS, S. purity; cleanneſs.

WHI'THER, Adv. [*cwa* Goth. *hwyder*, Sax. *kuda*, Ruſſ.] uſed interrogatively, to what place? Uſed relatively, to which place?

WHI'TING, S. a ſmall ſea-fiſh. A ſoft chalk.

WHI'TLOW, S. [from *hwit*, Sax. and *lewu*, Iſl.] a ſwelling with a white head, ariſing either between the two ſkins, or the *periaſteum* and the bone.

WHI'TSUNTIDE, S. [*white* and *Sunday*] ſo called, becauſe the converts newly baptized appeared from Eaſter to Whitſuntide in white.

WHI'TTLE, S. a knife; a white dreſs for a woman.

To WHIZ, V. N. [from the ſound] to make a ſound humming noiſe.

WHO, Pron. [*cwa*, *cwo*, Goth. *wha*, Sax. *wie*, Belg.] a word uſed to imply relation, ſubſtituted in the room of a proper name, and always applied to perſons. In the oblique caſes, it makes *whom*; but *whoſe* is often uſed in the genitive of this word, as well as of *which*. It is generally uſed in aſking a queſtion, is the ſame in both numbers, and when uſed in the oblique caſes, is placed before a verb. "He is the man *whom I ſaw*." From "*whom* this tyrant *holds* the due of birth." *Shak.* "He was the man to *whom I gave it*." In queſtions, it is ſet before the prepoſition by which it is governed: "*Whom* did you go *with?*" Mr. Locke ſeems to have uſed *who* in the oblique caſe improperly for *whom*: "We are much at a loſs *who* civil power belongs to." *Locke.*

WHOE'VER, Pron. any one, without limitation or exception.

WHOLE, Adj. [*walg*, Sax. *heal*, Belg.] all; containing every one; uninjured or unimpaired; cured of any wound or diſeaſe.

WHOLE, S. all the parts of which a thing is compoſed.

WHO'LESALE, S. in large quantities.

WHOLESOME, Adj. [*heelſam*, Belg. *heylſam*, Teut. *hæl*, Sax.] ſound. Orthodox, or agreeable to ſcripture, applied to doctrine. Contributing to, or preſerving health; kind. "I cannot make you a *wholſome* anſwer." *Shak.* The laſt ſenſe is obſolete.

WHO'LLY, Adv. intirely; completely.

WHOM, the oblique caſes of *who*, both in the ſingular and plural numbers. From *cwammu*, Goth. *komu*, Ruſſ. *kmo*, Boh.

WHOOP, S. See HOOP.

WHORE, S. [*hure*, *hor*, Sax. *hoere*, Belg. *kurva*, Boh. Pol. Flem. *kurba*, Dalm. *curva*, Epir.] a woman who grants unchaſte favours to men.

To WHORE, V. N. to converſe unchaſtely with the other ſex.

WHO'REDOM, S. the act of converſing unchaſtely with the other ſex.

WHOSE, the genitive of WHO or WHICH.

WHO'SO, or WHOSOE'VER, Pron. any, without reſtriction.

WHY, Adv. [*hwi*, *forhiwi*, Sax.] for what reaſon? uſed interrogatively. For which reaſon, or what reaſon? uſed relatively.

WI, in the compoſition of names, ſignifies holy, from *weihs*, Goth. *wi*, Sax. *wihaz*, Fr. *weiz*, Perſ. thus, *wibert* ſignifies one eminent for holineſs, from *wi*, holy, and *bairht*, Goth. illuſtrious or ſplendid.

WIC, or WICH, in the names of places, ſignifies either a village, caſtle, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river; from *wic*, Sax. and in the ſame ſenſe are uſed *weihs*, Goth. *wiss*, Pol. *wes*, Port. and Boh. *vaſs*, Sclav. *vaſſelo*, Croat. from which laſt word *vaſſal* ſeems to be properly derived.

WI'CKED, Adj. [*wicca*, Sax. an enchanter; *wœcan*, Sax. to oppreſs; *wirean*, Sax. to curſe: *wiced*, *weced*, *wiced*, Sax. crooked: which laſt ſeems to be no bad derivation, as a *wicked* perſon is one who deviates from the ſtraight and direct path of moral rectitude

wicke.] Living in habitual contrariety of the laws of God; given to vice.

WI'CKER, Adj [*wycce*, Dan. a twig; *wigge*, Belg.] made of ſmall twigs.

WI'CKET, S. [*wicked*, Brit. *wicker* Belg. *guichet*, Fr.] a ſmall gate.

WIDE, Adj. [Sax. *wyat*, Belg.] broad; having a great ſpace included between the ſides. Figuratively, far from the point.

WIDE, Adv. at a diſtance; with great extent.

To WI'DEN, V. A. to increaſe extent from the ſides; to extend. Neuterly, to grow wide.

WIDE'NESS, S. extenſion in breadth.

WI'DOW, S. [*widwa*, Sax. *widuue*, Belg.] a woman whoſe huſband is dead.

To WIDOW, V. A. to deprive of a huſband; to rob or ſtrip of any thing dear or good.

WI'DOWER, S. one who has loſt his wife.

WI'DOWHOOD, S. [from *widow*, and *had*, or *hood*, Sax.] the ſtate of a widow.

WIDTH, S. breadth; or extenſion from one ſide to the other.

To WIELD, V. A. [pronounced *weeld*, *waldan*, Goth. *wealdan*, Sax.] to manage, or uſe without obſtruction, as being not too heavy.

WI'ERY, Adj. [See WIRY] made of wire; drawn into wire; wet or moiſt; from *wær*, Sax. a pool. "A ſilver drop hath fallen "—Ev'n to that drop—ten thouſand *wiery* "friends---do glow themſelves in ſociable "grief." *Shak.*

WIFE, S. [plural, *wives*; *wif*, Sax. *wiff*, Belg.] a woman that has a huſband; a married woman.

WIG, uſed in the end of names, ſignifies war, or hero; from *wiga*, Sax.

WIG, S. [contracted from PERRIWIG, or PERUKE] a covering made of hair for the head; a kind of cake, called likewiſe a bun.

WIGHT, S. [*wight*, Sax.] a man, or perſon. Obſolete.

WIGHT, Iſle of, part of the county of Southampton, and ſeparated from it by a narrow channel, is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. It conſiſts of good arable and paſture grounds, hills and valleys, woods and champain, and is equal to any part of England, of the ſame dimenſions, either in the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, or pleaſantneſs of ſituation. The chief town is Newport.

WIGHT, in the compoſition of names, is borrowed from the Saxons, and ſignifies ſtrong nimble, or luſty.

WILD, Adj. [Sax. *weild*, Belg.] not made tame; furious or fierce. Propagated by nature, oppoſed to cultivated. Deſart, oppoſed to inhabited. Without art or elegance; merely imaginary.

WILD, S. a deſart, or tract not cultivated or inhabited.

To WI'LDER, V. A. to loſe or puzzle in a pathleſs or intricate place.

WIL'DERNESS, S. a deſart or place uninhabited, or uncultivated. Milton uſes this word for *wildneſs*. "The paths and bow'r's. "our joint hands—will keep from *wilderneſs*," *Par. Loſt*. In Scripture, it is applied to any tract but thinly inhabited.

WI'LDFIRE, S. a compoſition of inflammable materials, eaſy to take fire, but hard to be extinguiſhed.

WI'LDGOOSE-CHASE, S. a fruitleſs purſuit.

WI'LDNESS, S. the ſtate of a deſart and uncultivated place; fierceneſs or diſcompoſure, applied to the looks of a perſon. Levity of behaviour.

WILE, S. [Sax. *wiel*, Iſl.] a deceit, ſtratagem, or ſly trick.

WI'LFUL, Adj. [from *will* and *full*] ſtubborn; not hearkening to reaſon or perſuaſion; done or ſuffered by deſign.

WI'LFULNESS, S. ſtubbornneſs.

WILL, S. [*willa*, Sax. *wile*, Belg. *ewyllis* Brit. *wilga*, *walga*, Goth. *wicle*, Boh. *wole*, Pol. *ghuili*, or *wili*, Span.] that active power which the mind has to order the conſideration of any idea, or forbearing to conſider it, determining it to do or forbear any action, or prefer one before another; command; determination; an inſtrument by which a perſon diſpoſes of his property after death. Compounded with *good*, it ſignifies favour, kindneſs, or right intention; but compounded with *ill*, malice.

WILL *with a whiſp*, or JACK *with a lanthorn*, a fiery meteor, or exhalation of a round figure, in bigneſs like the flame of a candle; ſometimes broader, and like a bundle of twigs ſet on fire. They wander about in the air not far from the ſurface of the earth, and commonly frequent church yards, marſhy and fenny places. They generally appear in ſummer, and at the beginning of autumn.

To WILL, V. A. [*wilgan*, Goth. *willan*, Sax. *wilen*, Belg.] to bend our ſouls to the having or doing what appears to be good; to command in a poſitive manner. It is commonly uſed as an auxiliary verb to expreſs the future tenſe, and is diſtinguiſhed from *ſhall*, which generally implies a command in the ſecond or third perſons, but *will* only foretels or hints that ſome thing is about to happen which depends on a perſon's free choice. Again, *ſhall*, in the firſt perſon, ſimply expreſſes a future action or event, but *will* promiſes or threatens.

WI'LLE, and WI'LLI, in the compoſition of names, ſignifies, many, and is borrowed from the Saxons. Thus, *Willelmus*, *William*, from *willi*, many, and *whelm*, a helmet, or defence for the head, ſignifies a protector, or defender of many.

WI'LLING, Adj. inclined, or not averſe to do a thing; ready or condeſcending.

WI'LLOW, S. a tree worn by forlorn lovers.

WILTSHIRE, S. an Engliſh county, bounded by Glouceſterſhire on the N. by Berkſhire and Hampſhire on the E. by Dorſetſhire on the S. and by ſomerſetſhire on the W. is about 39 miles long, and 30 broad, and about 140 in circumference, and contains 29 hundreds, 23 market towns, 304 pariſhes, about 28,000 houſes, and 876,000 inhabitants, and ſends 34 members to parliament, *viz.* two for the county, and two each for Saliſbury, Wilton, Downton, Hinton, Heyteſbury, Weſbury, Calne, Devizes, Chippenham, Malmſbury, Cricklade, Great Bedwin, Ludgerſhall, Old Sarum, Wooton-Baſſet, and Marlborough. The air is healthy; and this county is remarkable for its fine downs, and the vaſt number of ſheep fed on them, the wool whereof is manufactured by the natives, which makes it one of the greateſt cloathing counties in England. The capital city, Saliſbury, is ſituated on an extenſive plain, 20 miles over.

WILY, Adj. full of ſtratagem; ſly; cunning.

WI'MBLE, S. [*wimpel*, from *wimmelen*, Belg.] an inſtrument with which holes are bored.

WI'MBLE, S [*guimble*, Fr.] a hood or veil. "The *wimples*, or criſping pins." If. ii. 22. Obſolete.

WIN, uſed in the compound names of men, ſignifies war or ſtrength; from *win*, Sax. Sometimes it implies popularity, from *wiru*, Sax. dear, or beloved. And in the names of places, denotes a battle fought there.

To WIN, V. N. [preter and paſſ. *won*; *winna*, Sax. *winum*, Belg.] to conquer, or gain by conqueſt; to gain the victory in a conteſt or game; to obtain or overpower by ſuperior charms, or perſuaſions. Neuterly, to gain the victory or advantage. Uſed with *upon*, to influence, gain ground, or overpower.

To WINCE, V. N. [*gwingo*, Brit.] to kick with pain. To kick in order to throw off a rider, applied to beaſts of carriage.

WINCH, S. [*guincher*, Fr.] an inſtrument held in the hand, by which a wheel is turned round.

To WINCH, V. A. See WINCE.

WI'NCHESTER, S. lon. 1. 24. lat. 51. 6. the capital city of Hampſhire, ſituated on the river Itchin, 66 miles S. W. of London. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and elects two members of parliament. There is a fine college and ſchool here, endowed with a large revenue, founded by the venerable William or Wickham, who alſo founded New-College in Oxford, whither the ſcholors of this ſchool are ſent, when they are qualified for the univerſity, and are entitled to fellowſhips there. It has four fairs, *viz.* firſt Monday in Lent; 5th and 22d of July; and October 13. Market-days, Wedneſday and Saturday.

WIND, S. [*wind*, Sax. and Belg. *gwynt*, Brit. *winds*, Goth. *vindur*, Iſl. of *waian*, Goth to blow] a ſenſible motion of the air; the direction of the air to any point; breath; any thing inſignificant, particularly applied to threats. "Wind of *airy* threats." *Par. Loſt.* *To take or have the wind of*, ſignifies to have the aſcendancy or advantage of. *To take wind*, applied to ſecrets, implies their being diſcloſed or made public.

To WIND, V. A. [the *i* is pronounced long, preter. and part. paſſ. *wound*; *windan*, Sax. *winden*, Belg.] to blow or ſound by the breath; to turn round. After *turn*, to regulate in its courſe. To manage by ſhifts; to follow by the ſcent; to change or alter; to enfold, entwiſt, or encircle. Uſed with *out*, to extricate from any difficulty. *To wind up*; to bring to a ſmall compaſs; to raiſe by means of a winch or key; to raiſe by degrees; to put in order by a certain end or regular action. Neuterly, to alter or change; to turn, or twiſt round; to move round; to move in crooked lines; from *vindur*, Iſl. crooked. To be extricated from any difficulty or perplexity, followed by *out of*.

WI'NDBOUND, Adj. hindered from ſailing by contrary winds.

WI'NDER, S. an inſtrument or perſon by which any thing is turned round. In Botany, a plant that twiſts itſelf round others.

WI'NDFALL, S. fruit blown down from a tree.

WI'NDING, S. [*vindur*, Iſl.] any crooked or bending path.

WI'NDINGSHEET, S. a ſheet in which the dead are wrapped.

WI'NDLASS, S. a handle by which a rope or lace is wound round a cylinder; a handle by which a wheel is turned.

WINDLE, S. a ſpindle.

WI'NDOW, S. [*windue*, Dan.] an aperture in a building, by which light and air are let into a room.

To WI'NDOW, V. A. to furniſh with windows; to place at a window. "Would'ſt "thou be *window'd* in great Rome." *Shak.* To break into openings. "Your loop'd and "*window'd* raggedneſs." *Shak.*

WI'NDPIPE, S. the aperture through which we breathe.

WI'NDWARD, Adj. towards the wind.

WI'NDY, Adj. conſiſting of wind; next the wind; empty, or having no ſolidity; tempeſtuous.

WINE, S. [*win*, Sax. *vinn*, Belg. *vinum*, Lat.] a liquor made of the juice of the grape fermented; liquor made of fermentation of vegetables.

WING, S. [*gehwing*, Sax. *winge*, Dan.] that part of a bird by which it flies; flight; the fan of a winnow. In Botany, the angle formed between the ſtem and leaves of a plant. In War, the two extreme bodies on the ſides of an army. Any ſide piece; the two ſides of a building.

To WING, V. A, to furnish with wings; to enable to fly; to supply an army with side bodies. Neuterly, to pass by flight.

To WINK, V. N. [*wincian*, Sax. *wincken*, Belg.] to shut the eyes. Figuratively, to pass by a fault without taking notice of it.

WINK, S. the act of closing the eye.

WI'NNING, Part. attractive; overpowering by charms.

WI'NNING, S. a sum won at any game.

To WI'NNOW, V. A. [*windrian*, Sax. *vanno*, Lat.] to separate by means of wind; to separate grain from the chaff; to fan, or beat with the wings. "*Winnows* the buxom "air." *Par. Lost.* Figuratively, to sift, examine, or separate.

WI'NTER, S. [Sax. Dan. Teut. and Belg.] the cold season of the year.

To WI'NTER, V. N. to pass the winter.

To WIPE, V. A. [*wipan*, Sax.] to rub softly, or cleanse by rubbing softly; to strike off gently. Used with *out*, to efface.

WIPE, S. the act of cleansing; a blow or stroke.

WIRE, S. [*virer*, Fr.] metal drawn into slender threads.

To WI'REDRAW, V. A. to spin into unnecessary length.

To WIS, V. A. [pret. and part. pass. *wist*, from *wyssen*, Belg.] to know.

WI'SDOM, S. [*wisdom*, Sax. *wisdom*, Dan.] the act of the understanding, by which it finds out the best ends, and the best means of attaining them.

WISE, Adj. [*wis*, *wise*, Sax. *wils*, Dan. and Belg.] skilful in finding out the best ends, and the best means of attaining them; grave, or betokening wisdom. "Eminent in *wise* "deport." *Milt.*

WISE, S. [Sax. *wyse*, Belg.] manner; way of being or acting. This word in the modern dialect is often corrupted into WAYS.

WI'SEACRE, S. [*wisebegger*, Belg.] a person of dull apprehension, or pretending to wisdom without reason.

To WISH, V. N. [*wiscian*, Sax.] to have a strong and longing desire for the existence or possession of any thing. Used with *well*, to favour. Actively, to desire or long for any future, or absent good.

WISH, S. a longing desire.

WI'SHFUL, Adj. longing, expressive of longing.

WISP, S. [Swed. and old Belg.] a small bundle of hay or straw.

WI'STFUL, Adj. attentive; full of thought; grave. "I cast many a *wistful*, melancholy look." *Gulliver.*

To WIT, V. N. [*wetan*, Sax.] to know.

WIT, S. [*gewet*, Sax. from *witan*, Sax.] a faculty or operation of the mind, consisting in assembling those ideas with quickness and variety that have any resemblance or congruity, and thereby making pleasant pictures and visions agreeable to the mind; sentiments produced by quickness of fancy, and raising pleasure in the mind; genius; sense. In the plural, a state wherein the understanding is sound.

WITCH, S. [*wicce*, Sax.] a woman supposed to practise unlawful arts, by which the imagination of others are disturbed.

WI'TCHCRAFT, S. the practice of witches.

WITH, Prep. [*with*, Sax. *mith*, Goth. μιθ, Gr.] by, applied to note the cause, instrument, or means by which any thing is done. Sometimes it denotes union, conjunction, or society. "There is no living *with* thee." *Tatler.* Sometimes it signifies mixture. "Put "a little vinegar *with* oil." Sometimes it implies opposition, or against. "The Marquis "of Granby fought *with* the French." Amongst. "Interest is her name *with* men "below." *Dryd.* Together, or inseparably. "*With* her they flourished, and *with* her they "die." *Pope.* Followed by *that* or *this*, immediately after. "*With that*, the God his "darling phamtom calls." *Garth.*

WITHA'L, Adv. along with the rest; likewise; at the same time. Sometimes used instead of *with*. "What *God* loves, and delights in, and is pleased *withal*." *Tillot.*

To WITHDRA'W, V. A. [from *with* or *wither*, Sax. and *draw*] to take back or deprive of; to call away, or make to retire. Neuterly, to retire or retreat.

WI'THE, S. a willow twig; a band, or band of twigs; from *withe*, Sax.

To WI'THER, V. N. to fade or grow sapless. Figuratively, to waste or pine away. Actively, to make to fade, shrink, or decay, for want of moisture.

To WITH-HOLD, V. A. [from *with* and *hold*] to refrain, hold back, or keep from action; to keep back, or refuse.

WITHI'N, Prep. [*withinnan*, Sax.] in the inner part of. Within the compass, or not beyond, applied to place and time.

WITHI'N, Adj. in the inner parts; in the soul or mind.

WITHOU'T, Prep. [*withutan*, Sax.] not within; in a state of absence, or privation; void of; unless or except; besides, or not including; on the outside.

WITHOU'T, Adv. on the outside; out of doors; externally.

WITHOU'T, Conjunct. unless; if not; except.

To WITHSTAND, V. A. [preter, *withstood*; *withstandian*, Sax.] to oppose, resist, or contest with.

WI'TLING, S. [a diminutive of WIT] a person who pretends to wit without grounds.

WI'TNESS, S. [*witnesse*, Sax.] a testimony; a person who gives his evidence or testimony for or against a thing. *With a witness* implies

implies effectually, or to a high and extravagant degree.

To WITNESS, V. A. to attest; to subscribe one's name to a writing, in order to attest its being authentic. Neuterly, to attest the truth of a thing.

WITNESS, Interject. an exclamation used at the beginning of a sentence, to imply that a particular person or thing are evidences of the truth of any assertion.

WITTICISM, S. a mean attempt at wit.

WITTINGLY, Adv. [from *wittan*, Sax.] knowingly, by design, or with deliberation.

WITTOL, S. [Sax.] a person who knows his wife to be unchaste, but connives at it.

WITTY, Adj. judicious; ingenious; full of wit.

To WIVE, V. A. to marry.

WIVES, the plural of WIFE.

WIZARD, S. [from *wise*, or *wisian*, Belg.] formerly used for a person of extensive knowledge; at present used only in a bad sense, and applied to a conjurer.

WOAD, S. [*wud*, Sax.] a plant cultivated in England for the use of dyers, who use it for laying the foundation of many colours.

WOE, or WO, S. [*wa*, Sax.] the cause of sorrow, or misery; a state of misery, often used in threatenings, as *woe be*, *woe is*.

WO'EFUL, Adj. full of sorrow; causing excessive grief.

WOLD, in the compound names of places, signifies a plain open country; from *wold*, Sax. a plain having no woods.

WOLF, S. [pronounced *woolf*, from *wolff*, Dan. *wolf*,] a beast of prey much resembling a dog. In Medicine, an eating or corroding ulcer. Figuratively, a man of a ravenous disposition.

WO'LFISH, Adj. ravenous; cruel; resembling a wolf in qualities.

WO'LFSBANE, S. a poisonous plant.

WO'MAN, S. [in the plural *women*, pronounced *wimen*; from *wimman*, or *wifman*, Sax.] the female of the human race; a female attending more particularly on a lady.

To WO'MANISE, V. A. to soften or effeminate.

WO'MANISH, Adj. effeminate.

WO'MMANKI'ND, S. the female sex.

WOMB, S. [*womba*, Goth. *wamb*, Sax. *wæmb*, Isl.] the place of conception; the place whence any thing is produced.

To WON, V. N. [*wunian*, Sax. *wonen*, Teut.] to dwell or reside. "He *wons*---In "forest wild." *Par. Lost*. Obsolete.

To WO'NDER, V. N. [pronounced *wunder*; from *wundrian*, Sax. *wonderen*, Belg. *wunderen*, Teut.] to be affected or astonished at the presence of something very strange or surprising.

WO'NDER, S. [Belg. *wunder*, Sax. *wonder*, Teut.] any thing which causes surprize by its strangeness; surprise caused by something unusual, or unexpected.

WO'NDERFUL, Adj. admirable; astonishing.

WO'NDROUS, Adj. so strange as to cause astonishment.

To WONT, or *to be* WONT, V. N. [*wunian*, Sax. *gewoonen*, Belg.] to be accustomed or used; to use.

WON'T, pronounced with the o long, like that in *nose*, a contraction of *will not*.

WO'NTED, Adj. usual.

To WOO, V. A. [*awoged*, Sax.] to court; or to endeavour to gain the affections of a person as a lover; to unite with earnestness and kindness; to importune or long. "I *woo* to hear thy even song." *Milt.*

WOOD, S. [*wud*, Sax. *woud*, Belg.] a large and thick plantation of trees; the solid substance whereof the branches or trunk of a tree consist, when stripped of the bark; timber.

WOO'DEN, Adj. [from *wood*, and *en*, a Saxon termination] made of wood. Figuratively clumsey or awkward.

WOO'DLAND, S. ground covered with trees.

WOO'DNOTE, S. wild or native music, "Warbled his *woodnotes* wild." *Milt.*

WOO'D-OFFERING, S. wood burnt on an altar.

WOO'DY, Adj. abounding in wood or trees; consisting of timber.

WOO'ER, S. a sweetheart.

WOOF, S. [*wifta*, Sax. *wef*, Dan. *wevel*, Belg. *waffel*, Teut. but Johnson derives it from *wove*] the cross threads shot by a weaver with a shuttle, between and across those of the work.

WOOL, S. [*wulle* Sax. *wll*, Isl. ωολλα, Gr.] the covering of sheep. Figuratively, any downy, short, thick hair. "*Wool* of bat, and "tongue of dog." *Shak.*

WOO'LLEN, Adj. consisting of wool; made of wool.

WOO'LLEN, S. cloth made of wool.

WO'RCESTER, S lon. 2. 15 W. lat. 52. 15. the capital city of Worcestershire, situated on the river Severn, 119 m. N. W. of London, elects two members of parliament, has a bishop's see, and gives title of Marquis to the family of Somerset, dukes of Beaufort. It contains nine parish churches, three grammar schools, seven hospitals, a waterhouse, and a well contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers, and has four fairs; on Saturday before Palm-Sunday; on Saturday in Easter-week; on August 15, and September 19. Market-days are on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

WORCESTER county is bounded by Shropshire and Staffordshire on the N. by Warwick-

Warwickſhire on the E. by Glouceſterſhireon the S and Herefordſhire on the W. Templeman makes it 36 miles long, and 28 broad, and 130 in circumference, containing ſeven hundreds, eleven market-towns, beſides Worceſter city, 152 pariſhes, 21,000 houſes, and 103,000 inhabitants. Both the ſoil and air are good. The rivers Severn, Stour, Avon, and Trent, waters this county, and ſupply it with plenty of delicious fiſh. The commodities are corn, cheeſe, wool, cloth, ſtuffs, cyder, perry and baſket-ſalt. It ſends two members to parliament for the county, and two each for Worceſter, Droitwich, and Eveſham, and one for Bewdley.

WORD, S. [pronounced *wurd*; from *waurda*, Goth. *word*, Sax.] an articular ſound of the voice, by which ſome idea is conveyed to the mind of another; any collection of letters that conveys an idea; a ſhort diſcourſe. Figuratively, language. After *make*, conteſt. After *keep*, a promiſe. After *give*, a ſignal. After *bring*, an account, or meſſage. In Scripture, the Goſpel diſpenſation. Chriſt, or the ſecond perſon in the ever bleſſed Trinity.

WO'RDY, Adj. [*wording*, *wordful*, Sax.] abounding in words, or making uſe of more than what are neceſſary.

WORE, preter of WEAR.

To WORK, V. N. [preter and particple paſſive *worked* or *wrought*; *weorcan*, Sax.] to labour or employ one's ſelf about any thing which requires conſtant or vigorous exertion of ſtrength; to be in action or motion; to act as a manufacturor. To ferment, applied to liquors. To operate, or have an effect; to obtain by aſſiduity; to act on as an object. To refine, uſed with *up to*. To be toſſed or agitated as if in a fermentation. "Confus'd with *working* ſands, and rolling waves." *Addiſ.* Actively, to make by degrees, or continual application of ſtrength; to labour or manufacture; to produce by action; to bring into any ſtate. "*Works* itſelf clear. *Addiſ.* To embroider, or perform by the needle. To manage or direct, applied to ſhips. Uſed with *out*, to effect by continual labour; to eraſe, or efface. Uſed with *up*, to raiſe, excite, or Provoke.

WORK, S. [*weorc*, Sax. *werk*. Belg.] conſtant application of ſtrength or mind; labour or employ; a ſtate of labour; a bungling attempt; any thing made by the needle, or any manual art; an action or deed. *To go to work with*, is to manage or treat. *To ſet on work*, to employ, engage, or excite to action.

WO'RKMANSHIP, S. manufacture; the ſkill of a worker; the art of working.

WORLD, S. [*world*, *weruld*, *weoruld*, Sax.] the whole ſyſtem of created things; the earth. Following *this*, the preſent ſtate of exiſtence. A ſecular life or the pleaſures and intereſt which ſteal away the ſoul from God in a public life; a great multitude; mankind. *In the world*, implies, exiſting, in being, or poſſible. *For all the world*, exactly. *World without end*, ſignifies to all eternity, or *time* without end; from the Saxon, wherein it generally ſignifies *time*.

WO'RLDLINESS, S. a ſtate wherein a perſon purſues his preſent, to the neglect of his future and eternal intereſt. Covetouſneſs.

WO'RLDLING, S. a perſon entirely guided by views of gain.

WO'RLDLY, Adv. relating to this life, in contradiſtinction to that which is to come; bent entirely on this world.

WORM, S. [*worm*, *wyrm*, Sax. *worm*, Belg. *vermis*, Lat.] an annular creeping animal.

To WORM, V. N. to work ſlowly and ſecretly.

WO'RMY, Adj. abounding in worms.

WORN, Part. paſſive of WEAR.

To WORRY, V. A. [*worigen*, Sax.] to tear, mangle, or ſhake like beaſts of prey. Figuratively, to harraſs, or perſecute brutally.

WORSE, Adj. [the comparative degree of BAD, thus irregularly compared, *bad*, *worſe*, *worſt*; from *worra*, Sax.] that which, on compariſon, appears to have leſs good qualities than another.

To WORSE, V. A. to put to diſadvantage.

WORSHIP, S. [*worſepe*, Sax.] dignity which requires reverence and reſpect; a character of honour; adoration; the title of a juſtice of peace.

To WORSHIP, V. A. to adore or pay divine honours to; to honour, or treat with great reverence.

WORST, the ſuperlative of BAD or ILL. SEE WORSE.

To WORST, V. A. to defeat or overthrow.

WO'RSTED, S. thread made of wool, ſuch as ſtockings are made of.

WORT, S. [*wirt*, Sax. *wort*, Belg.] an herb originally; but at preſent appropriated to a plant of the cabbage kind; new beer, either fermented or fermenting; from *hyrs*, Sax.

WORTH, S. [pronounced *wurth*; from *weorth*, or *wyrth*, Sax. *gwerth*, Brit. *warth*, Arm.] price or value; excellence; importance.

WORTH, Adj. equal in price or value; deſerving of.

WO'RTHLESS, Adj. of no value. Of bad principles, applied to perſons.

WORTHY, Adj. [from WORTH] deſerving. Equal in value, uſed with *of*. Valuable; ſuitable.

WO'RTHY, S. a perſon of eminent qualities, and deſerving eſteem.

To WOT, V. N. [*witon*, Sax. whence *weet* to know] to know, or be aware of. Obſolete.

WOULD, the preter of WILL, uſed as an auxiliary verb to expreſs the optative and ſubjunctive moods.

WOU'LDING, S. an inclination or deſire. "The *wouldings* of the ſpirit." *Hammond.*

WOUND, S. [*wund*, Sax. *wonde*, Belg.] a hurt given a perſon by any violence.

To WOUND, V. A. to cut the ſkin by any violence or accident.

WOUND, preter and participle paſſive of WIND.

WRACK, S. [Belg. *wræcca*, Sax.] the deſtruction of a ſhip by winds or rocks. Figuratively, ruin or deſtruction. See WRECK.

To WRANGLE, V. N. [*wrangbeſeur*, Belg.] to diſpute or quarrel in a peeviſh, or perverſe manner, for trifles.

WRANGLE, S. a quarrel on account of ſome trifling incident.

To WRAP, V. A. [*hrepian*, Sax. *wreffler* Dan.] to roll together in folds; to cover with ſomething rolled, or thrown round. Uſed with *up*, to cover, hide, or conceal.

WRA'PPER, S. any thing uſed as a cover.

WR'ATH, S. [*wrath*, Sax. *wrede*, Dan.] anger excited to a high degree by ſome great offence.

WRA'THFUL, Adj. angry; furious; raging.

To WREAK, V. A. [*wraecan*, Sax. *wrecken*, Belg. *recken*, Teut.] to revenge; to execute any violent deſign.

WREAK, S. revenge; paſſion.

WREATH, S. [*wreath*, Sax.] any thing curled or twiſted; a garland or chaplet.

To WREATHE, V. A. [preter *wreathed*, part. paſſive, *wreathed*, or *wreathen*] to curl or twiſt; to interweave or entwine together; to encircle or ſurround like a garland.

WRECK, S. [*wraecce*, Sax. *wracke*, Belg.] This word is variouſly written; if derived from the Saxon, it is ſpelt as in this article; but if from the Dutch, as in the article WRACK, which ſee.

To WRECK, V. A. to deſtroy by ruſhing on rocks or ſands. To ruin.

To WRENCH, V. A. [*wringan*, Sax. *wrenghen*, Belg.] to pull by violence; to force; to ſprain a limb.

WRENCH, S. a violent pull or twiſt; a ſprain.

To WREST, V. A. [*wraeſtan*, Sax.] to twiſt; to extort by violence; to diſtort; to apply a word to an uncommon meaning, as it were, with violence to its common acceptation.

To WRE'STLE, V. A. to ſtruggle with a perſon, in order to throw him down. Figuritively, to ſtruggle with great force, in order to ſurmount ſome oppoſition.

WRETCH, S. [*wrecca*, Sax.] a perſon in extreme miſery; a perſon of no worth or merit.

WRE'TCHED, Adj. in a ſtate of miſery; pitiful; deſpicable; worthleſs.

WRE'TCHEDNESS, S. a ſtate of extreme miſery, wickedneſs, ot lewdneſs.

To WRI'GGLE, V. N. [*wrigan*, Sax. *ruggelen*, Belg.] to move to and fro with ſhort twiſts in walking.

WRIGHT, S. [*wribta*, *wrybta*, Sax.] a workman; a maker.

To WRING, V. A. [preter and part paſſ. *wringed*, and *wrung*; *wringen*, Sax.] to twiſt or turn round with violence; to force moiſture out of a thing by twiſting it; to ſqueeze; to pinch; to harraſs or diſtreſs. Neuterly, to writhe with anguiſh.

WRI'NKLE, S. [*wrincle*, Sax. *wrinkel*, Belg.] a furrow of the ſkin or face; any roughneſs in a ſurface.

To WRINKLE, V. A. [*wrinclian*, Sax.] to contract the ſkin into furrows; to make any ſurface uneven.

WRIST, S. [*wriſt*, Sax.] that part in which the hand joins to the arm.

WRI'STBAND, S. the band at the extremity of a ſhirt or ſhift ſleeve.

WRIT, S. [from WRITE.] any thing written; Scripture: the laſt ſenſe is uſed when ſpeaking of the Bible. A judicial or legal proceſs.

WRIT, the preter of WRITE.

WRITATIVE, Adj. fond of, or inclined to write. "Years make men more talkative, but leſs *writative*." *Pope.* Johnſon cenſures this word as an innovation, and unworthy of being imitated.

To WRITE, V. A. [preter *writ*, or *wrote*, part. paſſive *writ*] to form letters, or expreſs by a pen. Neuterly, to convey one's ideas by letters formed with a pen; to compoſe.

WRI'TER, S. one who writes; a penman; an author.

To WRITHE, V. A. [*writhan*, Sax.] to diſtort; to twiſt with violence.

WRI'TING, S. the act of forming letters, words, &c. with a pen; a paper containing writing; any legal inſtrument.

WRI'TTEN, participle paſſive of WRITE.

WRONG, S. [*wrange*, Sax.] any thing done knowingly, or with a deſign to injure another; an action conſiſtent with moral rectitude; an error.

WRONG, Adj. inconſiſtent with morality, propriety, or truth; improper.

To WRONG, V. A. to deprive a perſon of his due; to injure.

WRO'NGFUL, Adj. injurious; unjuſt.

WRONG-HEAD, or WRONG-HEADED, Adj. obſtinate; in the wrong.

WROTE, preter and participle paſſive of WRITE.

WROTH, Adj. [*wroth*, Sax. *vrad*, Dan.] angry; very much provoked by ſome offence. "Moſes was *wroth*." *Exod.* xvi. 20.

WROUGHT, [preter and part. paſſive of WORK, derived from *werken*, Belg. which makes *gerocht* in the preter; *brogat*, Sax.] performed. Prevailed upon, or influenced, uſed with *upon*. Operated.

WRUNG, preter and participle paſſive of WRING.

WRY, Adj. [from WRITHE] crooked; diſtorted; perverted.

To WRY, V. N. to be contorted or writhed. Actively to diſtort.

X

X, The twenty-ſecond letter of the Engliſh alphabet, and a double conſonant, which is borrowed from the Saxons, and is to be met with likewiſe in the Gothic alphabet, but pronounced by them in the ſame manner as by the Greeks, *i. e.* like *cb*. The Greek ξ or Ξ, has the ſame ſound as the Engliſh; but as this letter is never uſed to begin Engliſh words, the articles under it will be very few, and moſtly derived from the Greek, A numeral X ſtands for *ten*.

XER'IF, a title given to a prince or chief governor, of Barbary.

XERO'COLLYRIUM, S. [Gr.] a dry plaſter for ſore eyes.

XERO'PHAGY, S. [*xerophagie*, Lat.] the eating of dry meats, a ſort of faſt among the primitive Chriſtians.

XIPHOI'DES, S. [ξιφοειδης, Gr. a ſword, and εἶδος, Gr.] in Anatomy, the name of a cartilage at the bottom of the ſternum, and ſo called, from its reſembling the point of a ſword.

XY'STUS, S, [ξυστος, Gr. from ξυω, Gr.] in Architecture, a long ſpacious portico, wherein the athletæ exerciſed.

Y

Y, The twenty-third letter of the Engliſh alphabet, uſed both as a vowel and a conſonant. Its form in the Saxon alphabet ſeems borrowed from that of the Greek Υ, eſpecially as its ſound in the Saxon reſembles it, and in moſt Engliſh words derived from the Greek, is ſubſtituted for it. When it occurs at the beginning of a word, it is ſounded like the Hebrew; but at the end of words like a long *i*. Such words as end in this letter in the ſingular, form their plural in *ies*, being formerly written with *ie* inſtead of *ay*; and perhaps generally derived from the French, who form their plural likewiſe by the addition of an *s*: thus, *fraternity*, formerly writen *fraternitie*, makes *fraternities* in the plural. It is pronounced by emitting the breath with a ſudden expanſion of the lips, when contracted ſo as to ſound an *u*.

YACHT, S. [from *jagt*, Teut.] a ſmall ſhip, generally uſed in conveying ſtate paſſengers.

YARD, S. [*geard*, Sax. *gardd*, Brit.] incloſed ground belonging to a houſe; a meaſure containing three feet, ſettled by Henry I. from the length of his own arm; from *gerd*, Sax. Long pieces of timber fitted acroſs the maſts, and uſed as ſupports for the ſails.

YARE, Adj. [*gearae*, Sax.] ready; eager; dextrous. "You ſhall find me *yare*." *Shak.* Not in uſe.

YARMOUTH, S. a ſea-port town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays and Wedneſdays, and one fair on Friday and Saturday in Eaſter-week, for petty chapmen. It is ſeated on the river Yare, where it falls into the ſea, and is a place of great ſtrength. It is reckoned the key of this coaſt, and is a clean handſome place, the houſes being well built: and it is alſo a place of conſiderable trade. It is noted for its red herrings, as alſo for its coaches, which are nothing more than ſledges drove about with one horſe, in a flat next the ſea. The town is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and 36 common-council men, and conſiſts of about 1500 houſes. It lies 27 miles E. of Norwich, 54 N. E. of Ipſwich, and 122 N. E. of London.

To YARR, V. N. to growl or ſnarl like a dog.

YARN, S. [*gearn*, Sax.] wool ſpun into threads.

YAWL, S. a boat or ſmall veſſel belonging to a ſhip.

To YAWN, V. N. [*geouan*, Sax.] to gape; to open wide; to expreſs longing by gaping.

YAWN, S. the act of gaping.

YA'WNING, Adj. ſleepy.

YCLE'PED, [part. paſſive of CLEPE, call, from *elepan*, Sax. to which is added the particle *y*, uſed in the preters and participles in old Engliſh, and from *ge*, Sax.] called; named.

YE, pron. the nominative plural of THOU, uſed when ſpeaking to more than one perſon; from *ge*, Sax. *hui*, Arm. *wy*, Boh. *vy*, Dalm. *vi*, Sclav. *ebwch*, Brit. *ſiz*, Turk.

YEA, Adj. [*ea* or *gea*, Sax. *ja*, Dan. Teut. and Belg.] yes; truly.

To YEAN, V. N. [*eanian*, Sax.] to bring forth young, applied to ſheep.

YE'ANLING, the young of ſheep.

YEAR, S. [*gear*, Sax. *jaer*, Belg. *jabr*, Teut. *aar*, Dan. *ar*, Run.] a ſyſtem, or circle of ſeveral months, or a ſpace of time meaſured by the revolution of ſome celeſtial body in its orbit. *A ſolar year* conſiſts of 365 days, 6 hours, and almoſt 10 minutes. *A lunar year* is leſs than the *ſolar* by 11 days, and conſiſts exactly of 354 days, 8 hours, and 48

minutes, and is the year now used by the Turks. *The civil year* is that which each nation has contrived to compute time by, and generally consists of whole days; the *common civil year* consists of 365 days, and the *Bissextile*, or *leap year*, consists of 366 days, and has one day more than the common, which is called the intercalary day.

YE'ARLING, S. a beast a year old.

YE'ARLY, Adv. every year; lasting a year; once a year.

To YEARN, V. N. [pronounced *yern*, with *e* short; *earnian*, Sax.] to feel a strong sympathy, affection, or tenderness. Actively, to grieve or affect with sympathy. "It would "*yearn* your heart to see it." *Shak.* The last sense is obsolete.

YEAST, S. [*gest*, Sax.] the foam of beer in a state of fermentation.

YELK, S. [*yealewe*, Sax.] the yellow part of an egg; commonly pronounced, and often written, *yolk*.

To YELL, V. N. [*yle*, Isl.] to make a horrible cry through sorrow or agony.

YELL, S. a cry expressive of horror.

YELLOW, Adj [*gealawe*, Sax. *gheleuwe*, Belg. *giallo*, Ital. *jaune*, Fr.] a bright colour, resembling gold.

YE'LLOWBOY, S. a piece of gold coin "*Yellowboys* to see council." *John Bull.*

YE'LLOWNESS, S. the quality of being yellow.

To YELP, V. N. [*yealpan*, Sax.] to bark or make a noise like a hound in pursuit of its prey.

YEO'MAN, S. [according to Junius, from *geman*, Sax. a villager] a man of a small landed estate: formerly given as a title to soldiers, and at present applied to the guards which attend the king, cloathed in the dress worn in the days of Henry VIII.

YEO'MANRY, S. the collective body of yeomen.

To YERK, V. A. [See JERK] to move or throw out with a spring.

YERK, S. a spring or quick motion.

YERN. See YEARN.

YES, Adv. [*gise*, Sax.] a term used to imply consent, assent, or affirmation; opposed to *no*.

YES'TER, Adj. [*ghister*, Belg. *hesternus*, Lat.] the next before the present day. "Whom "*yester* sun beheld." *Dryd.* Seldom used, unless in composition.

YE'STERDAY, S. [*gistandaeg*, Sax. *hesterna dies*, Lat.] the day last past.

YE'STERNIGHT, S. the night last past.

YET, Conj. [*gyt*, *git*, *geta*, Sax.] nevertheless; notwithstanding; however. "*Yet* "these imperfections being balanced by great "virtues." *Dryd.*

YET, Adv besides; more than has been mentioned. "This furnishes with *yet* one "more reason." *Atterb.* Still; without any alteration. "While they were *yet* heathens." *Addison* Once more. "*Yet*, *yet*, a moment." *Pope.* Used with a negative before it, at this time, or so soon. "Thales—said, young men, "not yet." *Bac.*

To YIELD, V. A. [pronounced *yeeld*; from *geldan*, Sax.] to produce; to afford; to give as a due; to allow. "I *yield* it just." *Milt.* Used with *up* to resign or surrender. Neuterly, to submit as conquered; to comply; to admit or allow: to give place to as an inferior in excellence, or any other quality.

YOKE, S. [*geoc*, Sax. *jock*, Belg. *jugum*, Lat. *joug*, Fr.] the bandage placed on the neck of a draught horse. Figuratively, a mark of servitude; slavery; a link, band, or tye; a couple or pair; a piece of wood placed on the shoulders, by means of which two pails are carried at once.

To YOKE, V. A. to fasten to a carriage by a yoke; to join or couple with another. "Cassius, you are *yoked* with a lamb." *Shak.* To enslave or subdue. "He *yoketh* your rebellious necks." *Shak.* To restrain or confine. "Words and promises that *yoke*—the "conqueror." *Hudib.*

YO'KEFELLOW, or YOKEMATE, S. a companion in labour. "*Yokefellows* in arms." *Shak.* A mate.

YOLK, S. See YELK.

YON, YOND, YO'NDER, Adv. [*geond*, Sax.] at a distance.

YORE, or *of* YORE, Adj. [*geogara*, Sax.] long; of old time, or long ago.

YORK, S. [named *Caer Ebrauc*, by Ninnius, and *Caer Effroc*, from K. *Ebraucus*, its supposed founder. *Evorwic*, or *Eafer-wic*, Sax. i. e a city situated on the river *Ure*] the second city in England, an archbishop's see, and the metropolis of Yorkshire. It is pleasantly situated in a valley, in a fertile soil, and wholesome air, is both large and populous, several miles in circumference, has four large gates; and is divided by the river Ouse, formerly named Ure, which has a very handsome bridge, whose arch is esteemed very much on account of its sweep and dimensions. It is governed by a mayor, twelve aldermen, who are justices of the peace, twenty-four prime common-council-men, eight chamberlains, seventy-two common-council-men, a recorder, town-clerk, common-serjeant, sword-bearer, &c. It sends two members to parliament; is distant from London 150 computed, or 192 measured miles, and is situated in lon. 22 deg. 2; sec. lat 54 deg. and 10 sec.

YO'RKSHIRE, S. by far the largest county in England, is bounded on the W. by Lancashire, and part of Cheshire; on the S. by Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Lincolnshire; on the E. by the German ocean; and on the N. by Durham and Westmoreland. It is said to

to contain 360 miles in compass, being 75 from N. to S. and 80 from E. to W. but Templeman makes it 114 miles long, and 80 broad; and others reckon 3,770,000 acres in this county. It is divided into three ridings, distinguished by East, West, and North, from their situation with respect to York city; the west-riding comprehending ten hundreds, and twenty-four market-towns; the east four hundreds, and eight market-towns; and the north twelve hundreds and seventeen market towns. This county contains 563 parishes, 242 vicaiages, 2330 villages, about 106,150 houses, and 530,750 inhabitants. As this county is of so great extent, both its air and soil must be different in different parts of it; but it is in general plentiful, and remarkable for its breed of horses. It sends 30 members to parliament, 2 for the county, 2 for York city, and 2 each for Kingston upon Hull, Knaresborough, Scarborough, Ripon, Richmond, Heydon, Boroughbridge, Malton, Thirske, Aldborough, Beverly, Northallerton, and Pontefract.

YOU, Pron. [*eow*, the accusative plural of *thu*, Sax. thou] this word is used when we speak to more than one; but by custom has been applied, by way of ceremony, even when we address a single person. It is sometimes used indefinitely, for any person, in the same sense as *on*, Fr.

YOUNG, Adj. [*iong geong*, Sax. *iong*, Belg. *iung*, Teut.] not born many years; in the first part of life. Figuratively, ignorant, unexperienced. Applied to vegetables, newly grown.

YOUNG, S. the offspring of brute animals.

YOU'NGSTER, or YOU'NKER, S. a young person: a word of contempt.

YOUR, Pron. [*eower*, Sax. *jezwar*, Goth.] belonging to you. It seems to be rather the genitive plural of *eower*, from *ge*, Sax. you; and on that account is seldom used but when we speak to more than one, unless when we compliment a person; and in that sense it is that we add the *'s* final, a sign of the genitive singular, more particularly so when the substantive goes before, or is understood. "'Tis managed by an abler hand than "*your's*." *Dryd.* "It is *your's* to transmit." *Pope.*

YO'URSELF, Pron. [from *your* and *self*] you, exclusive of any other.

YOUTH, S. [*yeoguth*, Sax.] that part of life which is between childhood and manhood, generally reckoned from 14 to 28; a young man. Young men, used collectively.

YOU'THFUL, Adj. young; suitable to youth; vigorous.

YULE, S. [*geol*, *yeol*, *yehul*, Sax.] the time of Christmas.

To YUX, V. A. [*gzoxa*, *geouxag*, Sax.] to sob or sigh.

Z, The last letter of the alphabet; a double consonant. Its form is the same in the Saxon, Gothic, and Greek alphabets, and its sound resembles that of an hard *S*.

ZA'FFRE, S. a blue colour made of cobalt powdered very fine, mixed with three times it weight of powdered flints, and sublimated.

ZA'NY, S. a person who endeavours by odd jestures and expressions to excite laughter; a merry-andrew or buffoon. "Preacher at "once and *zany* of thy age." *Pope.*

ZA'RNISH, S. a solid substance in which orpiment is found, of a green or yellow colour.

ZEAL, S. [pronounced *zeel* from ζηλος, Gr. *zelus*, Lat.] a passionate ardour or affection for any thing, person, or cause.

ZEA'LOT, S. [ζελωτης, Gr. *zelotetur*, Fr.] one that espouses any cause with a great ardour or passion: generally used in dispraise.

ZEA'LOUS, Adj. [pronounced *zelous*] espousing any cause with passion.

ZE'CHIN, S. [from ZECHA, in Venice, where the mint is settled] a gold coin worth about nine shillings sterling.

ZED, S. the name of the letter *z*. Figuratively, a crooked person, formed like the letter *Z*. A worthless insignificant wretch. "Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter." *Shak.*

ZE'NITH, S. [Arab.] the point in the heavens directly over one's head, and opposite to the Nadir.

ZEPHYR, or ZEPHYRUS, S. [Lat.] the west wind: poetically applied to any calm, soft, or genial wind.

ZEST, S. the peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish or taste superadded to any thing.

ZETE'TICK, Adj. proceeding by enquiry.

ZEU'GMA, S. [Gr.] a figure in Rhetoric, wherein an adjective or verb, which agrees with the next word is likewise applied to one or many more remote.

ZO'DIAC, S. [*zodiaque*, Fr. ζωδιακος Gr.] the ecliptic, or track of the sun through the twelve signs, which are called by the name of some animal.

ZONE, S. [ζωνη Gr. *zona*, Lat.] a girdle. "The middle part—girt like a starry *zone* his waist." *Par. Lost.* A division of the terraqueous globe, with respect to the different degrees of heat. The whole earth is divided into *five zones*; that in the middle, and being between the two tropics, is called the *torrid zone*; by the antients it was thought to be uninhabited; but modern discoveries have exploded this supposition. There are two temperate, and two frigid *zones*; the northern temperate *zone* is terminated by the tropic of cancer, and the artic polar circle. The frigid *zones* are circumscribed by the polar circles, and have the poles in their centers.

ZOO'GRAPHER, S. [ζωον and γραφη, Gr.] one who diſcribes the nature, properties, and forms of animals. "By *zoographers* cal-"led the prophet." *Bacon.*

ZOO'GRAPHY, S. [ζωον Gr. and γραφω, Gr.] a deſcription of the form, natures, and properties of animals. "We are thereby con-"ducted into *zoography*." *Grew.*

ZOO'LOGY, S. [ζωον, Gr. and λογος, Gr.] a treatiſe concerning animals or living creatures.

ZOOPHYTE, S. [ζωον, Gr. and φυτον, Gr.] a vegitable or plant which partakes both of the nature of plants and animals.

ZOOPHO'RIC, Adj. [ζωον, Gr. and φερω, Gr.] bearing an animal. A *zoophoric column*, in Architecture, is that which bears or ſupports the form of an animal.

ZOO'PHORUS, S. [See ZOO'PHORIC] the frieze of a column, or that part which is between the architrave and cornice; ſo called from the ornaments reſembling animals, carved upon it.

ZOO'TOMIST, S. [ζωον, Gr. and τεμνω, Gr.] a perſon who diſſects animals.

ZOO'TOMY, S. the diſſection of the body of beaſts; called likewiſe, *comparative anatomy*.

ZUI'NGLIANS, S. a branch of ancient reformers, ſo called from their founder *Ulric Zuinglius*.

ZYGO'MA, S. [Gr.] a bone of the head, conſiſting of an aſſemblage or union of two proceſſes, or eminences of bones, the one from the *os temporis*, and the other from the *os malæ*, which are joined together by a ſuture, thence called *Zygomatic*.

ZYGOMA'TIC, Adj. [See ZYGOMA] in Anatomy, the *zygomatic muſcle*, or *muſculus zygomaticus*, is a muſcle which comes from the *zygóma*, and paſſing obliquely, is inſerted near the angle of the lips. Its uſe is to draw the lips obliquely upwards.

ZYMO'MA, S. any thing which promotes or cauſes fermentation.

ZYMOSI'METER, S. [See ZYMOMA] an inſtrument propoſed by the ingenious naturaliſt Swammerdam, in his book *De Reſpiratione*, to meaſure the degree of fermentation cauſed by the mixture of different bodies, and the degree of heat they acquire in fermenting; beſides which, he applies it to find the heat or temperament of the blood in animals.

ZYTHO'GALA, S. [from *zythus*, Lat. and γαλαξ, Gr.] in Medicine, a word uſed frequently by Sydenham, to ſignify a mixture of beer and milk, or a poſſet drink.

Z. Z. A character made uſe of by the antient phyſicians to ſignify myrrh, and by the moderns to ſignify ginger.

FINIS.